

Free Translation

Elektra Noreste, S.A.

(a 51% owned subsidiary of Panama Distribution Group, S.A.)

Financial Statements
For June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008

Elektra Noreste, S.A.

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Management Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The management of Elektra Noreste, S.A. is responsible for the information and representations in the Company's financial statements. The Company prepares the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America based upon available facts and circumstances and management best estimates and judgments of known conditions.

The Company maintains an accounting system and related system of internal controls designed to provide reasonable assurance to Elektra Noreste's management regarding the preparation of reliable financial statements and that the financial records are accurate and Company's assets are protected. The Company's staff of internal auditors conducts periodic reviews to maintain the effectiveness of internal control procedures, corrective actions are taken to address control deficiencies and other opportunities for improving the system as they are identified.

Based on our knowledge, the financial statements as of June 30, 2009, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company as of, and for, the periods presented.

Javier Pariente
Executive Vice-president &
General Manager

Eric Morales
Chief Financial and
Administrative Officer
C.P.A. #1769

August 13, 2009
Panama, Republic of Panama

Balance Sheets (unaudited)
As of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008
(Expressed in United States dollars)

	Notes	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008	Notes	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Assets						
Current assets:						
Cash		\$ 17,519,385	\$ 25,373,854			
Accounts receivable:						
Trade, net	3	51,086,351	65,667,959			
Fuel component adjustment	2n, 6	10,694,351	5,807,351			
Advance on tariffs subsidy		989,940	-			
Others, net		1,281,686	1,679,930			
Accounts receivable, net		64,052,328	73,156,230			
Prepaid income tax		112,321	-			
Inventory		6,175,914	6,227,217			
Other current assets		1,325,434	1,032,627			
Total current assets		89,185,382	105,788,968			
Property, plant, and equipment						
Net of accumulated depreciation		249,665,780	247,792,970			
Other assets:						
Debt issuance costs		2,671,533	2,739,968			
Severance fund		1,253,538	1,079,128			
Security deposits on facilities		81,939	81,939			
Total other assets		4,007,010	3,901,056			
Total assets		\$ 342,858,172	\$ 357,482,993			
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable:						
Generation and transmission		\$ 54,064,714	\$ 41,359,356			
Suppliers		7,875,164	9,431,689			
Construction contracts		8,573,738	7,953,645			
Advance on tariffs subsidy		-	4,301,986			
Others		575,268	474,347			
Income tax payable		-	3,915,882			
Deferred income tax		4	1,902,939			
Customer deposits		1,371,046	781,854			
Withholding taxes		-	3,916,151			
Total accounts payable		213,555	405,455			
Short-term debt						
Interest payable						
Accrued expenses						
Total current liabilities		74,576,464	72,540,435			
Long-term debt						
Customer deposit and other liabilities:						
Deferred income tax		3,684,007	3,854,984			
Customer deposits		1,486,130	1,449,002			
Contingency reserve		-				
Other accrued liabilities		-				
Total liabilities		79,746,621	102,844,421			
Stockholders' equity:						
Common stock authorized, issued and outstanding: 50,000,000						
Shares without par value, 160,031 held in treasury						
Retained earnings						
Total stockholders' equity		132,592,543	123,653,547			
Total assets		\$ 342,858,172	\$ 357,482,993			
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity						

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Elektra Noreste, S.A.

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Statements of Income (unaudited)**For the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008
(Expressed in United States dollars)**

	Notes	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
		2009	2008	2009	2008
Revenues:					
Net energy sales		\$ 95,243,301	\$ 123,280,081	\$ 180,860,525	\$ 230,249,206
Other related revenues		1,697,460	2,088,746	3,664,617	4,069,242
Total revenues		96,940,761	125,368,827	184,525,142	234,318,448
Purchase of energy and transmission charges, net	6	74,514,070	104,281,758	143,239,461	193,474,000
Gross distribution margin		22,426,691	21,087,069	41,285,681	40,844,448
Operating expenses:					
Labor and other personnel		2,245,553	2,198,308	4,280,401	4,497,812
Severance expenses		151,789	123,630	209,169	171,679
Provision for doubtful account, net		423,185	1,340,929	1,241,879	2,607,784
Repair and maintenance		683,367	640,322	1,495,249	1,208,553
Professional services		2,532,735	2,188,733	5,168,876	4,267,489
Management fees		575,268	507,866	996,985	974,070
Depreciation and amortization		3,547,080	3,215,894	7,175,031	6,384,952
Administrative and other		1,849,008	2,241,639	3,850,594	4,284,121
Loss (gain) on sale of fixed asset		159,365	10,560	114,903	131,595
Total operating expenses		12,167,350	12,467,881	24,533,087	24,528,055
Operating income		10,259,341	8,619,188	16,752,594	16,316,393
Other income (expense):					
Other income		399,490	-	399,490	-
Interest income		289,108	402,689	635,762	778,630
Interest expense		(2,180,747)	(2,191,880)	(4,562,601)	(4,381,025)
Total other expenses		(1,492,149)	(1,789,191)	(3,527,349)	(3,602,395)
Income before income taxes		8,767,192	6,829,997	13,225,245	12,713,998
Income taxes expenses:					
Current	4	1,573,364	(62,210)	2,881,691	(62,210)
Deferred		1,066,906	2,148,255	1,112,596	3,773,774
Total income taxes expenses		2,640,270	2,086,045	3,994,287	3,711,564
Net income		\$ 6,126,922	\$ 4,743,952	\$ 9,230,958	\$ 9,002,434

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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Statements of Changes in Equity (unaudited)
For the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008
(Expressed in United States dollars)

	Common Stock	Treasury Stock	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
Balance as of December 31, 2007	\$ 106,642,962	\$ (544,087)	\$ 23,549,480	\$ 129,648,355
Net income	-	-	9,002,434	9,002,434
Complementary dividend tax	-	-	(385,161)	(385,161)
Balance as of June 30, 2008	106,642,962	(544,087)	32,166,753	138,265,628
Balance as of December 31, 2008	106,642,962	(544,087)	17,554,672	123,653,547
Net income	-	-	9,230,958	9,230,958
Complementary dividend tax	-	-	(291,962)	(291,962)
Balance as of June 30, 2009	<u>\$ 106,642,962</u>	<u>\$ (544,087)</u>	<u>\$ 26,493,668</u>	<u>\$ 132,592,543</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Elektra Noreste, S.A.

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Statements of Cash Flows (unaudited)
For the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008
(Expressed in United States dollars)

	June 30, 2009	June 30, 2008
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 9,230,958	\$ 9,002,434
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	7,175,031	6,384,952
Loss (gain) on sale of fixed asset	114,903	131,595
Provision for doubtful accounts	1,241,879	2,607,784
Discount amortization of senior notes	19,081	17,693
Amortization of debt issuance costs	68,435	53,028
Provision for severance payments net of contribution to severance fund	(55,018)	(32,393)
Deferred income tax	1,112,596	3,773,774
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	8,446,037	(21,366,326)
Fuel component adjustment	(4,887,000)	(40,508,000)
Other assets	(334,723)	(714,042)
Inventory	51,363	432,812
Trade accounts payable and other liabilities	8,497,420	38,381,297
Income tax, net	(4,028,203)	(2,164,223)
Complementary Tax	(291,962)	(385,161)
Seniority premium	<u>(52,522)</u>	<u>(64,198)</u>
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<u>26,308,275</u>	<u>(4,448,974)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of fixed assets	(9,251,069)	(9,276,322)
Proceeds from sales of fixed assets	<u>88,325</u>	<u>88,725</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(9,162,744)</u>	<u>(9,187,597)</u>

(Continue)

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Statements of Cash Flows (unaudited)
For the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008
(Expressed in United States dollars)

	<u>June 30, 2009</u>	<u>June 30, 2008</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Short-term debt, net	<u>\$ (25,000,000)</u>	<u>\$ 7,700,000</u>
Net cash (used) provided in financing activities	<u>(25,000,000)</u>	<u>7,700,000</u>
 Cash and cash equivalents:		
Net decrease in cash for the period	<u>(7,854,469)</u>	<u>(5,936,571)</u>
Beginning of the period	<u>25,373,854</u>	<u>6,399,567</u>
 Cash at the end of the period	<u>\$ 17,519,385</u>	<u>\$ 462,996</u>
 Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Interest paid, net of capitalizations	<u>\$ 4,512,816</u>	<u>\$ 4,115,678</u>
Income tax paid	<u>\$ 6,773,386</u>	<u>\$ 2,102,014</u>

(Concluded)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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Notes to financial statements
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1. Nature of Organization and Operations

Nature of Business

Elektra Noreste, S.A. (the Company) is a corporation formed as a result of the privatization of the Institute for Hydraulic Resources and Electricity (Instituto de Recursos Hidráulicos y Electrificación ("IRHE") in Spanish). The Company was incorporated by means of Public Deed No.143, dated January 19, 1998, and began operations in January 1998. The authorized capital stock of the Company consists of fifty million common shares without par value. At present, private investors owns 51% of the authorized, issued and outstanding shares of common stock of the Company, while the Panamanian Government and former employees of IRHE own 48.25% and 0.43%, respectively. The remaining amount of shares is held as treasury stock.

The activities of the Company include the purchase of energy in blocks and its transportation through the distribution network to customers. The Company performs voltage transformation, delivers the power to end consumers, and performs meter reading, billing and collections. The Company is also responsible for installing, operating, and maintaining public lighting in the concession zone (as defined in the following paragraph), according to the lighting levels and criteria established by the Public Services Authority (Autoridad Nacional de los Servicios Públicos ("ASEP") in Spanish). Additionally, the Company is authorized to perform power generation activities up to a limit of 15% of the maximum demand and energy in the concession zone.

According to the concession contract described in Note 7, the Company has exclusivity for the distribution and commercialization of electric power to customers located in the geographical areas of Panama East, Colon, Panama Bay, the Comarca of San Blas and Darien. In regard to "large customers," defined by Law 6, dated February 3, 1997, as customers with a maximum demand over 100 KW per site that have the option to purchase energy directly from other agents of the electricity market, the Company has exclusivity for only the distribution of electricity.

Basis of Presentation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("US GAAP"). The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

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Notes to financial statements
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2. Significant Accounting Policies

A summary of the significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements follows:

- a. Cash and Cash Equivalents** - All highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less are classified as cash equivalents.
- b. Accounts Receivable** - Accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amount and bear interest on past due amounts. The interest is recognized up until customer account is closed or terminated, which occurred approximately 60 days after the electric suspension.

It is the Company's policy to review outstanding accounts receivable on a monthly basis and adjust the corresponding allowance for doubtful accounts.

The Company establishes a provision for losses if it determines that amounts may not be collectible. The Company estimates the allowance based on the length of time the receivables are past due, conditions affecting its customers, and historical experience.

Account balances are written off after all means of collection have been exhausted and the potential for recovery is considered remote. The Company does not have any off-balance-sheet credit exposure related to its customers.

- c. Fuel Component Adjustment** - The regulated system under which the Company operates provides that any excess or deficiency between the estimated energy costs included in the tariff and the actual costs incurred by the Company be included as a compensation adjustment to be recovered from or refunded to customers in the next tariff charges semi annual adjustment. Any excess in energy costs charged to customers is accrued in the accounts payable on the balance sheet and leads to a reduction in the next tariff charges adjustment. Conversely, any deficit in energy cost charged to customers is accrued in the account receivable on the balance sheet and leads to an increase in the next tariff charges adjustment to be recovered from customers.
- d. Inventory** - Inventory consists primarily of materials and supplies for the Company's consumption. Inventory is accounted for at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined using the average cost method.
- e. Property, Plant, and Equipment** - Upon the Company's formation, the IRHE transferred a portion of its productive assets stated at historical cost net of the associated accumulated depreciation. New asset acquisitions and construction in progress are recorded at their original cost which includes materials, contractor costs, construction overhead and financing costs. The Company reports property, plant and equipment on the balance sheet net of accumulated depreciation.

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Costs associated with improvements made to property, plant and equipment are capitalized as well as major disbursements for renewals. Costs associated with repairs and minor replacements are expensed as incurred. Major maintenance costs procedures that do not extend the useful life of the asset are also expensed. The Company also capitalizes interest during construction in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No.34, "Capitalization of Interest Costs".

Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable through operations, in accordance with SFAS No.144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets". If the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the expected undiscounted future cash flows generated by the asset or group of assets, an impairment loss is recognized and the asset is written down to its fair value. Fair value can be determined by the use of quoted market prices, appraisals or other valuation techniques, such as expected discounted future cash flows. Management judgment is involved in both deciding whether testing for recoverability is necessary and estimating undiscounted cash flows. As of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, no impairments of long-lived assets were identified.

Gains or losses on property, plant and equipment are recognized when the assets are retired or otherwise disposed of. The difference between the net book value of the property and any proceeds received for the property is recorded as a gain or loss.

Depreciation and amortization are calculated on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Estimated useful lives used for each fixed asset category are shown below:

	<u>Estimated Useful Life (in years)</u>
Poles, towers and accessories	30 to 40
Electric transformers	30
Underground conductors and ducts	40
Overhead conductors and accessories	25 to 35
Substation equipment	30
Consumer meters	30
Buildings and improvements	25 to 40
Public lighting equipment	25
Transportation and communications equipment	8 and 15
Office furniture and equipment	5 to 20

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- f. Debt Issuance Costs** - The Company defers all costs related to the issuance of long-term debt. These costs include borrowers' commissions and other costs such as legal, registration and stamp costs. Debt issuance costs are amortized over the term of the debt instrument using the effective interest method.
- g. Purchased Energy and Transmission Charges** - The Company records the annual cost of purchased energy obtained under long-term and short-term contracts as operating expense. These contracts are considered executory in nature, since they do not convey to the Company the right to use the related property, plant or equipment. The Company also engages in short-term hourly purchases in the wholesale market, which is administered by the National Dispatch Center (Centro Nacional de Despacho ("CND") in Spanish).

The Company also pays a regulated tariff to ETESA, a company fully-owned by the Panamanian Government for connecting to and for use of the transmission system. ETESA is responsible for expanding and upgrading the interconnecting transmission system to meet the requirements of demand growth and system stability. The current transmission tariff is due to remain in force until June 30, 2009, thereafter the tariff is revised by ETESA and the ASEP for a four-year period.

- h. Income Taxes** - Income taxes are accounted for under the asset-liability method as prescribed by SFAS No.109, "Accounting for Income Taxes". Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the Statement of Income in the period that includes the enactment date.
- i. Investment Tax Credit** - The Company accounts for Investment Tax Credit ("ITC") under the flow-through accounting method (full recognition in the period the asset is placed in service). Thus, a future deductible temporary difference exists, with which a deferred income tax asset is associated.
- j. Customer Deposits** - The Company requires customers to provide cash deposits as a guarantee of payment for energy consumed, according to the legislation set forth by the ASEP. The ASEP has issued resolutions JD-219 (March 31, 1998) and JD-761 (June 8, 1998) which provide that in those cases where the customer has established a good payment record, defined as no more than three late payments in a twelve-month period, the deposit shall be returned.
- k. Contingencies** - In the normal course of business, the Company is subject to various regulatory actions, proceedings, and lawsuits related to environmental, tax or other

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Notes to financial statements
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legal matters. The Company establishes reserves for these potential contingencies when they are deemed probable and reasonably estimable. For further discussion of contingencies, see Note 7.

I. Seniority Premium and Severance Fund - According to the Panamanian Labor Code, upon the termination of any employee contracted for an indefinite period of time, regardless the cause, the employee is entitled to a seniority premium at the rate of one week's salary for every year of work, since they were first employed. Seniority premiums represent 1.92% of total salaries paid.

Law 44 of August 12, 1995 introduced reforms to the Panamanian Labor Code by requiring all employers to make a cash contribution to a severance fund that would cover the payment to employees of a seniority premium and severance for unjustified dismissal. The Company maintains a trust fund through an authorized private entity, Progreso, S. A., who acts as trustee to secure the severance fund liability.

m. Related Parties - As a result of the restructuring of the electricity sector of Panama, three distribution companies, four generating companies and one transmission company were formed. The Panamanian Government retains an approximate fifty-one percent (51%) interest in the hydraulic generating companies, a forty-nine percent (49%) interest in the thermal generating company and distribution companies, and a one hundred percent (100%) interest in the transmission company. The Panamanian Government retained 48.25% of the Company's stock and 0.43% is owned by former IRHE employees.

In the normal course of business, the Company purchases electricity from the generating and other distribution companies, sells energy to governmental institutions and makes payments to the transmission company. The Company recognizes these activities as related party transactions.

Pursuant to a Management Consulting Agreement dated November 16, 1998, as amended on March 4, 2002, CPI Ltd., which owns 100% of the PDG shares provides the Company with management and consulting services, including, but not limited to, strategic and operating advice, business development and contract review. PDG owns 51% of the Company's authorized issued and outstanding shares of common stock. The Company records the related fees derived from the agreement as management fees within the Statements of Income and any outstanding unpaid balance with CPI, Ltd. is shown in the balance sheets as accounts payable others.

n. Utility Regulation - The Company is subject to regulation by the ASEP. This entity regulates and makes the final determination regarding the rates the Company charges to its customers. The Company maintains its accounts in accordance with the Uniform System of Accounts prescribed for electric utilities by the ASEP. The Company is subject to the provisions of SFAS No.71, "Accounting for the Effects of Certain Types of Regulation". Regulatory assets represent probable future revenues

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associated with certain costs that are expected to be recovered from customers through the ratemaking process. Regulatory liabilities represent probable future reductions in revenues associated with amounts that are expected to be credited to customers through the ratemaking process.

Regulatory assets and liabilities reflected in the Company's balance sheets at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 relate to the following:

	2009	2008	Note
Fuel component adjustment - asset	\$ 10,694,351	\$ 5,807,351	See Note 6 "Fuel component adjustment"
Deferred income tax - liabilities	<u>(3,208,305)</u>	<u>(1,742,205)</u>	
	\$ 7,486,046	\$ 4,065,146	

In the event that a portion of the Company's operations is no longer subject to the provisions of SFAS No.71, the Company would be required to write off related regulatory assets and liabilities that are not specifically recoverable through regulated rates. In addition, the Company would be required to determine if any impairment to other assets, including plant, exists and, if impaired, write down the assets to their fair value.

o. Revenue Recognition

Energy Sales

The Company recognizes its revenues for energy sales when service is delivered to and consumed by customers. The Company bills customers based on meter readings that are performed on a systematic basis throughout the month. The applicable rates used to bill the customers include energy cost and distribution components. The energy cost component operates as a pass-through for the energy purchased and transmission charges while the distribution components in the tariff are set by the ASEP to allow distributors to recover the cost of operating, maintenance, administration and commercial expenses, depreciation, standard energy losses and also to obtain a fair return on their investment. The energy cost component is adjusted every month to reflect partial fluctuations in energy costs through the fuel clause; every six months is made a full revision and is adjusted

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through the semi annual tariff adjustment. The distribution components are adjusted based on the consumer price index.

The Company recognizes revenue for energy sales that have not yet been billed, but where electricity has been consumed by customers. This revenue is recorded as unbilled revenue within the trade receivables on the balance sheet and is calculated based on actual daily average energy consumption and applicable rates to the customers of the Company.

Other Revenues

The Company recognizes connection and reconnection charges, pole rentals, and wheeling charges as service is rendered. These charges are included in other operating revenue in the Income Statements.

- p. Use of Estimates** - The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with US GAAP 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 revenue and expenses during the reporting period. The estimates and assumptions used are based upon management's evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances. Actual results could differ from those estimates. These estimates include but are not limited to the useful lives for depreciation and amortization, allowances for doubtful accounts receivable, estimates of future cash flows associated with asset impairments, loss contingencies, collection or reimbursement of the fuel component adjustment account and estimated unbilled revenue.
- q. Concentration of Credit Risk** - The Company has exclusivity for the distribution and marketing of electric power to customers located in its concession zone. The Company does not believe that significant risk of loss from a concentration of credit risk exists given the large number of customers that comprise its customer base and their geographical dispersion. The Company also believes that its potential credit risk is adequately covered by the allowance for doubtful account.
- r. Environmental Matters** - The Company is subject to a broad range of environmental, health and safety laws and regulations. In July 1998, the Panamanian Government enacted environmental legislation creating an environmental protection agency (Autoridad Nacional del Medio Ambiente ("ANAM") in Spanish) and imposing new environmental standards affecting the Company's operations. Failure to comply with these applicable environmental standards, stricter laws and regulations may require additional investments or may adversely affect the Company's financial results.

Accruals for environmental matters are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be reasonably estimated based on current law.

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Established accruals are adjusted periodically due to new assessments and remediation efforts or as additional technical and legal information become available.

Environmental costs are capitalized if the costs extend the life of the property, increase its capacity and mitigate or prevent contamination from future operations. Costs related to environmental contamination treatment and clean-up are charged to expense.

s. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Company adopted, or will adopt, the recent accounting standards listed below, if applicable, on their respective effective dates.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No.157, "Fair Value Measurements". SFAS No.157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. Under SFAS No.157, fair value refers to the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in the market in which the reporting entity transacts. The standard clarifies that fair value should be based on the assumptions market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability. SFAS No.157 is effective for annual periods beginning after November 15, 2007. The adoption of this standard did not have any impact in the Company's financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, "Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities". This statement permits, but does not require, companies to account for financial instruments at fair value that are not otherwise required to be measured at fair value. The statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The adoption of this standard did not have any impact in the Company's financial statements.

In May 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No.165, "Subsequent Events", which establishes general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. The standard is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company adopted this standard as of June 30, 2009 and there was no significant impact in the financial statements of the Company.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 167, "Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)" which amends certain requirements of FASB Interpretation No. 46 (Revised December 2003), "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities" to improve financial reporting by enterprises involved with variable interest entities and to provide more relevant and reliable information to users of financial statements. The provision of SFAS No. 167 are effective for interim and annual reporting periods

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beginning after November 15, 2009. The Company has not determined the impact, if any, on the financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued Statement No. 168 "The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles - a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162" which replaced FASB Statement No. 162, "The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" and identifies the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting the principles used in the preparation of financial statements of nongovernmental entities that are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. The standard is effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. The Company will adopt this Statement for the interim period ending September 30, 2009 and will incorporate the new codification in its financial statements.

3. Accounts Receivable – Trade

At June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, accounts receivable – trade, are as follows:

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Customers	\$ 47,293,979	\$ 58,437,236
Government and municipal entities	<u>7,592,658</u>	<u>6,518,741</u>
	54,886,637	64,955,977
Unbilled revenue	6,318,703	7,150,167
Gobernment subsidy	<u>-</u>	<u>2,300,158</u>
	61,205,340	74,406,302
Allowance for doubtful accounts	<u>(10,118,989)</u>	<u>(8,738,343)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 51,086,351</u>	<u>\$ 65,667,959</u>

At December 31, 2008, the Company made a write off against the allowance for doubtful accounts for the total amount of US\$2,671,782 and recover balances of accounts previously write off by the amount of US\$275,565. At June 30, 2009, the

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Company has not made any write off against the allowance for doubtful accounts and recover balances for the amount of US\$138,767.

4. Income Tax

The provision for income tax is determined based on income before income taxes, adjusted for any non-taxable income and non-deductible expenses. The statutory income tax rate is 30%. Deferred income tax is recognized for the effects of all temporary differences between the financial and tax basis of assets and liabilities. A valuation reserve is recorded to reduce the value of deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that tax benefits will not be totally realized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities recognized on temporary differences that will be reversed in future periods, are as follows:

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Current deferred income tax assets:		
Provision for doubtful accounts	\$ 1,146,261	\$ 732,067
Other	<u>159,085</u>	<u>228,244</u>
Total deferred income tax assets	<u>1,305,346</u>	<u>960,311</u>
Current liability-fuel component adjustment	<u>(3,208,305)</u>	<u>(1,742,205)</u>
Current deferred income tax liability, net	<u>\$ (1,902,959)</u>	<u>\$ (781,894)</u>
	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Non-current deferred income tax assets:		
Provision for contingencies	\$ 48,600	\$ 108,500
Non-current liability-depreciation expense	<u>(2,861,545)</u>	<u>(2,929,914)</u>
Non-current deferred income tax liability, net	<u>\$ (2,812,945)</u>	<u>\$ (2,821,414)</u>

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In accordance with tax regulations, the income tax return of the companies in Panama are open for examination by the tax authorities for the three last years. Companies are also subject to the examination by Panamanian tax authorities regarding compliance with stamp tax regulations.

Under FIN No. 48, the Company is required to recognize the financial statement effects of tax positions if they meet a "more-likely-than-not" threshold. In evaluating items relative to this threshold, the Company must assess whether each tax position will be sustained based solely on its technical merits assuming examination by a taxing authority. The interpretation requires the Company to establish liabilities to reflect the portion of those positions that cannot be concluded as "more likely than not" of being realized upon ultimate settlement. These are referred to as liabilities for unrecognized tax benefit under FIN No. 48. Upon adoption of this interpretation, the Company identified and evaluated any potential uncertain tax positions and concluded that there are no uncertain tax positions requiring recognition in the financial statements. Management expects the tax authorities to allow these positions when and if examined and has a high confidence level in the technical merits of these positions. Accordingly, Management expects the full amount of the tax position to be ultimately realized in the financial statements.

Years starting in 2006 are subject to examination by tax authorities, although no examination is currently scheduled or in process. Years prior to 2006 are considered closed years.

Investment Tax Credit

During 2001, the Company received an investment tax credit of US\$13,673,745 which was granted by the Panamanian Government under an incentive law that promoted investments in infrastructure to enhance the energy distribution network. The tax credit can be used as a reduction of up to 25% of the income tax incurred in any given year, until 100% of the amount pending to be realized in future years is consumed. The Company has been using this tax credit in these years and for December 31, 2008 it was totally used.

Due to the benefit received, the Company is not allowed to deduct for tax purposes, the depreciation on the US\$13,673,745 of infrastructure invested. The tax effect of this is US\$4,102,123 (US\$13,673,745 x 30%).

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5. Debt

At June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, bank debts and notes are as follows:

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Short term credit facilities:		
The Bank of Nova Scotia	\$ -	\$ 15,000,000
HSBC Bank (Panama), S.A.	<u>-</u>	<u>10,000,000</u>
 Total short-term debt	 <u>\$ -</u>	 <u>\$ 25,000,000</u>

The Company has available revolving credit lines with The Bank of Nova Scotia, Banco General, S. A., HSBC Bank (Panama), S.A., Banco Panamá, S.A. and Banco Nacional de Panamá with an aggregated credit line of US\$100,000,000 at June 30, 2009, and annual interest rates ranging between 1 to 6 months LIBOR plus 1.50% and 2.50% of margin. The Company had revolving credit lines with The Bank of Nova Scotia, Banco General, S. A. and HSBC Bank (Panama), S.A. with an aggregated credit line of US\$50,000,000 on December 31, 2008, with annual interest rates ranging between 1 to 6 months LIBOR plus 1.50% and 2.50% of margin. These unsecured credit facilities are available with a maximum term of up to one year. The Company uses these facilities as needed for working capital and other needs.

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Long-term Debt

At June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the balance of the long-term notes is as follows:

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Long-Term Debt		
Senior Notes	\$ 100,000,000	\$ 100,000,000
Corporate Bonds	20,000,000	20,000,000
Less:		
Senior notes discount	<u>(759,611)</u>	<u>(778,692)</u>
Total Long-term debt	<u>\$ 119,240,389</u>	<u>\$ 119,221,308</u>

The Company has notes payable under a senior debt agreement ("Senior Notes") totaling US\$100,000,000 which is recorded at US\$99,240,389 net of US\$759,611 unamortized discount at June 30, 2009. The notes have a fixed interest rate of 7.6%, payable semiannually, and mature in 2021. Principal payment is due upon maturity. The notes maintain a senior credit position and are unsecured. The Company may redeem the Senior Notes, in whole or in part, at any time prior to their maturity.

On October 20, 2008, in a public offering, the Company submitted a US\$40,000,000 aggregate principal amount of unsecured and unsubordinated corporate bonds ("Bonds") due October 20, 2018. On such date, US\$20,000,000 of this corporate bond offering was subscribed and issued with Banco General. The bonds rank pari passu among equal in right of payment with all other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations. The bonds will bear interest at 3 months LIBOR plus 2.375% per annum, payable on a quarterly basis. Principal is due upon maturity. The proceeds from the offering of the bonds was used to fund current and future capital expenditures and for general corporate purposes. The bonds are subject to additional terms and conditions which are customary for this transaction. Bonds covenants include debt coverage ratios and other provisions. The Company may redeem the Bonds, in whole or in part, at the third anniversary from the date of the offer.

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6. Purchase of Energy and Transmission Charges, Net

The Company recorded purchase of energy and transmission charges as follows:

	June 30, 2009	June 30, 2008
Purchase of energy	\$ 142,879,554	\$ 228,728,908
Transmission charges	5,246,907	5,253,092
Fuel component adjustment	<u>(4,887,000)</u>	<u>(40,508,000)</u>
Total net purchase of energy and transmission charges	<u>\$ 143,239,461</u>	<u>\$ 193,474,000</u>

Fuel Component Adjustment

Changes in the under/over collection of these energy costs are reflected under net energy purchased and transmission costs in the Statements of Income. The cumulative amount receivable/payable is presented as a fuel component adjustment receivable/payable on the balance sheets until these amounts are billed or reimbursed to customers. The fuel component adjustment includes six months with actual fuel price information, plus six months of estimated fuel price information.

For the last several years, the fuel component adjustment has not been fully passed through to distribution company customers in the form of a tariff increase; the amount not billed to customers has been subsidized by the Panamanian Government.

At June 30, 2009, a net receivable balance of US\$10,694,351 was determined as Fuel Component Adjustment, as consequence of the variance resulting from the energy cost considered in the electric tariff for year 2008 and the first semester of year 2009 over the income billed to cover this cost. The balance is comprised of receivables of US\$7,990,000, accumulated from July to December 2008 to be recovered from customers in the second semester of year 2009; a receivable of US\$2,704,351 as a consequence of the variance resulting from January to June 2009, to be recover from customers in the second semester of year 2009 and the first semester of year 2010.

7. Commitments and Contingencies

As result of issues generated from the ordinary course of business, the Company is or can be involve in legal, tax and regulatory proceeding before various courts, regulatory commissions and governmental agencies. The ultimate outcome of these proceedings is not expected to have material impact on the Company's financial position, result of

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operations or liquidity. At June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the Company had total reserves for loss contingencies in the amount of US\$162,000 and US\$361,666 respectively; these reserves are reported in the Balance Sheets in "Contingency Reserve". Following are the most representative matters:

Litigations

The ASEP through Resolution JD-5956 dated April 11, 2006 ordered the Company to return US\$4,033,188 to the customers as a monthly credit on their bills starting May 2006 until December 2006 on grounds of a supposedly excess in the authorized Maximum Allowed Income, charged by the Company to its customers from July 2002 through June 2006. According to the ASEP, this alleged excess was generated from the difference between the breakdown by tariff type of the forecast used to determine the tariff structure and the actual breakdown. The Company appealed this decision due to a lack of legal grounds and in addition presented a revision of the study developed by the ASEP in which the difference in the "Maximum Allowed Income" caused by tariff type of the forecast used to determine the tariff structure and the actual breakdown proved to be in favor of the Company. The ASEP decided as of June 14, 2006 to suspend any further action on Resolution JD-5956 until the Supreme Court pronounce on a related counterclaim that alleged for illegality against Resolution JD-5845, filed by the other distribution company. On December 22, 2008, the regulatory entity issued Resolution No.2269, revoking in all its parts Resolution JD-5956 of April 11, 2006. The decision by the regulatory entity was originated by the fact that the Company was able to fully prove that its approach related to the calculation of tariffs and variances presented by the Company in the legal appeal were correct.

The ASEP through Resolution JD-5863, dated February 17, 2006 approved Title IV of the Distribution and Commercialization Regimen enacted from July 2006 through June 2010, which contains a provision on its article number 22, requiring that excess earnings considered above a reasonable margin of the company's Maximum Allowed Income at the end of the July 2006- June 2010 tariff period will cause an adjustment by reducing the approved Maximum Allowed Income to be applied in the July 2010 – June 2014 period. However and even though the procedure to calculate and adjust an unreasonable excess has yet to be defined by the regulatory body, the Company's management position is that as of June 30, 2009 there is no contingency loss to be recorded in the Financial Statements as a consequence of this particular provision under the above mentioned resolution. This conclusion is based on: i) a final outcome still in progress at the Supreme Court related to the appeal of this article filed in the Supreme Court by the other power distribution company; ii) in case the regulatory entity approves a resolution to adjust any unreasonable excess, the Company has the right to file an appeal in the Supreme Court which is the independent body and final instance that will decide on this particular matter; and iii) there is no written nor approved procedure to calculate and adjust what could be deemed by the regulatory body as an unreasonable excess, therefore, any calculation will be highly subjective.

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Commitments

As of June 30, 2009, the Company had energy and long-term firm capacity purchase contracts with the following generation companies:

Company	MW (Monthly)	Begins	Ends
Térmica del Noreste, S.A.	as requested capacity	June 19, 2000	July 19, 2010
Sistema de Generación, S.A.	as requested capacity	July 1, 2010	June 30, 2020
ESTI – AES	48.72	November 20, 2003	November 20, 2013
Paso Ancho Hidro-Power	4	January 1, 2008	December 31, 2015
Empresa de Generacion Fortuna	80	January 1, 2009	December 31, 2012
Empresa de Generacion Fortuna	120	January 1, 2013	December 31, 2018
Pedregal Power Co.	10; 1; 1	January 1, 2007	December 31, 2009
Semper Group.	30	January 1, 2009	December 31, 2010
Pan Am	16; 16; 45; 45	January 1, 2007	December 31, 2010
Empresa de Generacion Fortuna	25; 5; 15	January 1, 2007	December 31, 2009
Pegregal Power Co.	42	January 1, 2009	December 31, 2009
Pan Am	32	January 1, 2009	December 31, 2009
Semper Group	0.0075	January 1, 2009	December 31, 2010
Semper Group	23	January 1, 2011	December 31, 2012
Bahia Las Minas	0.001	January 1, 2009	December 31, 2009
Bahia Las Minas	108	January 1, 2010	December 31, 2018
Bahia Las Minas	108	January 1, 2019	December 31, 2023
Pan Am	20	January 1, 2010	December 31, 2019
Pan Am	60	January 1, 2011	December 31, 2020
Térmica del Caribe	2.85	March 1, 2009	March 30, 2014
Inversiones y Desarrollo Balboa	24.6	January 1, 2009	December 31, 2011
Energía y Servicios de Panamá	0.96	July 1, 2009	June 30, 2014
Generadora del Atlántico	30	July 1, 2009	June 30, 2014
Empresa de Generacion Fortuna	59	January 1, 2009	December 31, 2009
Pedregal Power Co.	4	January 1, 2009	December 31, 2009
Empresa de Generacion Fortuna	55.5	January 1, 2010	December 31, 2011
Pegregal Power Co.	15	January 1, 2010	December 31, 2011
Autoridad del Canal de Panama	30; 22	January 1, 2010	December 31, 2011
AES Panamá	39	January 1, 2012	December 31, 2012
AES Panamá	23	January 1, 2013	December 31, 2021
Empresa de Generacion Fortuna	8.05	January 1, 2013	December 31, 2022
AES Panamá	9.43	January 1, 2013	December 31, 2022
Hidro Caisan	5.09	January 1, 2013	December 31, 2022
Electron Investment	10.35	January 1, 2013	December 31, 2022
Alternegy	18.4	January 1, 2013	December 31, 2022
Bontex	4.6	January 1, 2013	December 31, 2022

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In accordance with the 1997 Electricity Law, the Company enters into long-term power purchase agreements with electricity generators that cover most of its regulated customers' contributions to the total peak customer demand of electricity and work towards limiting any associated energy costs. Historically, the Company contracts annually for approximately 79% to 95% of its total energy requirements via purchase agreements on the contract market.

For the first semester of 2009 and December 31, 2008, the Company purchased approximately 89% and 81%, respectively, of its total energy requirements via power purchase agreements on the contract market. These purchase agreements include both a fixed charge based on energy capacity requirements and a variable charge based on energy use.

The company maintains several unconditional long term contracts related to the purchase of energy capacity the aggregate amount of future payments required under such unconditional long term contracts, is as follows:

Year	Payment Obligation
2009	\$ 29,836,933
2010	88,752,248
2011	88,556,668
2012	73,085,868
2013	83,005,313
Thereafter	<u>638,872,007</u>
 Total	 <u>\$ 1,002,109,037</u>

As of June 30, 2009 and 2008, the Company has expensed the amount of US\$29,836,933 and US\$19,227,566 respectively, on such unconditional long-term contracts.

Operating Leases

The Company has entered into a seven year non-cancelable lease agreement which will provide for the use of office and operating facilities. As of June 30, 2009 the future minimum rental payments required under this operating lease with initial or remaining non-cancelable lease terms in excess of one year are:

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Year	Amount
2009	\$ 230,066
2010	473,936
2011	488,155
2012	502,799
2013	517,883
Thereafter	<u>174,320</u>
 Total	 <u>\$ 2,387,159</u>

As of June 30, 2009 and 2008 the total rental expense for all operating leases is US\$266,574 and US\$221,176 respectively.

Guarantees

The Company has provided limited guarantees to generating companies in order to provide for credit assurance and performance obligations under the power purchase agreements. These guarantees are not recognized on the balance sheets, because the Company believes that it is able to perform under these contracts and that is not probable that payments will be required. The guaranteed amounts are limited to a month's estimate of energy capacity and associated energy consumption and are established for a twelve-months period with automatic renewals as long as the power purchase agreement is in place. The aggregate guarantee amount for the performance obligation is US\$23,867,312. The Company has also issued a guarantee in favor of the ASEP for US\$8,000,000 in compliance with clause 53 of the Concession Contract.

The Company has several standby letters of credit for US\$4,536,597 in favor of ETESA to guarantee the payment of transmission costs and energy purchases in the energy exchange market. The Company also has a standby letter of credit for US\$401,281 in favor of Telvent Energía y Medio Ambiente, S.A. to guarantee the payment of a software development.

Concession Contract

The Company has exclusive rights to install, own and operate an energy distribution network, and to supply energy to end customers other than large customers, currently defined as those with peak demand on a site-by-site basis of over 100kW. Large customers can choose to buy energy directly from generators or from the energy exchange market.

The Company's concession contract has a 15-year term and expires in October 2013. One year prior to the expiration of the concession period, the ASEP will hold a competitive tender offer for the sale of the 51% ownership share currently held by

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Panama Distribution Group, S.A., and who owns the right to set the asking price for the tender (by making its own bid) and will only be required to sell its share of the Company if a higher offer is made, in which case, Panama Distribution Group, S.A. will be entitled to retain the sale proceeds. If no higher offer is made, Panama Distribution Group, S.A. will retain its ownership for another 15-year term, subject to the same renewal procedure thereafter with no requirement to make any payment to the Panamanian Government.

The concession contract establishes provisions related to the Concessionaire's obligation in service supply issues, the non separation of the majority shares package, the delivery of periodic, technical and financial information to the ASEP, compliance with the technical quality standards (quality standards, measurement standards and operation regulations of the CND), and payment of the control, supervision and monitoring tariff of the ASEP, which may not be transferred to the users through the tariff.

8. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The estimated fair values of financial instruments as of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 are based on the information available at the date of the balance sheets. The Company has no knowledge of any factors that may significantly affect the estimated fair values of the most common financial assets and liabilities such as cash and trade receivables, severance funds, accounts payable, long-term debt and customer deposits. The Company uses the following methods and assumptions to estimate the disclosure of the fair value of the financial instruments:

Trade receivable, accounts payable, short term debt and customers deposit

The carrying amount approximates fair value because of the short maturity of those instruments.

Long-term debt

The fair value of the long term debt with variable interest rate approximates to their carrying value. For long term debt of fixed rate, the fair value has been determined using discounted cash flow analyses using available market information. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties; consequently, the present results can be different from the estimations.

The estimated fair values of financial instruments are as follows:

	June 30, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Long-term debt	\$119,240,389	\$133,741,071	\$119,221,308	\$147,520,664

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9. Subsequent events

By means of Resolution AN No. 2833 of July 31, 2009, the ASEP orders an adjustment to the July through December 2009 tariff, to incorporate savings of an approximately \$18,600,000 due to amendments on energy purchase contracts, negotiated by the Government of Panama with the hydroelectric generating companies (AES, Fortuna and the ACP). The new tariff, that will be effective starting August through December 2009, also includes a credit in the energy purchase cost approved by the distribution companies. In the case of EDEMET their tariff will include a credit of \$2,300,000 and in the case of ELEKTRA of \$2,800,000. The final result for the customers is an average tariff reduction of 6%, plus 4% given already on July, 2009 for a total accumulated of 10%. The credit included will be recovered in the second semester 2010 with its respective interests. In that sense, for this operation, the only effect is in the cash flow of the Company.
