

Elektra Noreste, S.A.

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

Financial Statements

March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006

Elektra Noreste, S.A.

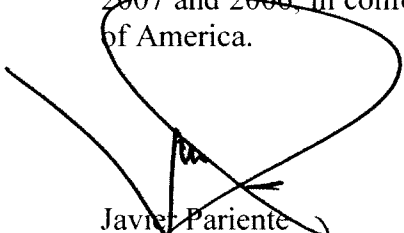
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Management Report


To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Elektra Noreste, S.A.

The accompanying balance sheet of Elektra Noreste, S.A. as of March 31, 2007, and the related statement of income, stockholder's equity and cash flows for each of the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, have been prepared from the non-audited accounting information, consequently the reports could be subject to adjustments and/or reclassifications. All the information included in these interim financial statements is the representation of the Management of Elektra Noreste, S.A.

In our opinion, the mentioned financial statements, fairly present, in all their material aspects, the financial situation of Elektra Noreste, S.A. as of March 31, 2007, the results of its operations, the changes in the stockholder's equity and cash flows for the three-months periods ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.



Javier Pariente
Executive Vicepresident &
General Manager



Eric Morales
Chief Financial Officer
CPA No. 1769

May 23, 2007
Panama, Republic of Panama

Elektra Noreste, S.A.

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

**Statements of Income (unaudited)
For the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006
(Expressed in United States dollars)**

	Notes	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2006
Revenues:			
Net energy sales		\$ 81,498,877	\$ 69,145,279
Other revenues		<u>1,670,912</u>	<u>1,795,182</u>
Total revenues		<u>83,169,789</u>	<u>70,940,461</u>
Purchase of energy and transmission charges, net	6	<u>65,262,454</u>	<u>53,648,896</u>
Gross distribution margin		<u>17,907,335</u>	<u>17,291,565</u>
Operating expenses:			
Labor and other personnel		2,134,912	2,083,611
Severance expenses		57,606	107,987
Provision for doubtful account		479,800	580,920
Repair and maintenance		670,554	610,665
Professional services		2,181,627	2,079,057
Management fees		441,903	393,000
Depreciation and amortization		3,064,007	3,020,668
Administrative and other		1,533,873	2,015,956
Loss on sale and disposal of fixed asset		<u>66,900</u>	<u>178,186</u>
Total operating expenses		<u>10,631,182</u>	<u>11,070,050</u>
Operating income		<u>7,276,153</u>	<u>6,221,515</u>
Other income (expense):			
Interest income		396,973	250,487
Interest expense		<u>(2,035,714)</u>	<u>(2,082,160)</u>
Total other expenses		<u>(1,638,741)</u>	<u>(1,831,673)</u>
Income before income taxes		<u>5,637,412</u>	<u>4,389,842</u>
Income taxes:			
Current	4	1,312,049	
Deferred		<u>405,223</u>	<u>1,316,953</u>
Total income taxes		<u>1,717,272</u>	<u>1,316,953</u>
Net income		<u>\$ 3,920,140</u>	<u>\$ 3,072,889</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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Statements of Changes in Equity (unaudited)**For the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006****(Expressed in United States dollars)**

	Common Stock	Treasury Stock	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income (loss)	Total Equity
Balance as of December 31, 2005	\$ 106,642,962	\$ (544,087)	\$ 18,748,041	\$ (457,493)	\$ 124,389,423
Net income for the first quarter of 2006			3,072,889		3,072,889
Net unrealized loss on hedging instruments, net of taxes of \$991,218				2,312,843	2,312,843
Balance as of March 31, 2006	106,642,962	(544,087)	21,820,930	1,855,350	129,775,155
Balance as of December 31, 2006	106,642,962	(544,087)	16,954,728		123,053,603
Net income for the first quarter of 2007			3,920,140		3,920,140
Balance as of March 31, 2007	<u>\$ 106,642,962</u>	<u>\$ (544,087)</u>	<u>\$ 20,874,868</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 126,973,743</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.



Elektra Noreste, S.A.

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**Statements of Cash Flows (unaudited)
For the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006
(Expressed in United States dollars)**

	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2006
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 3,920,140	\$ 3,072,889
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	3,064,007	3,020,668
Loss on sale and disposal of fixed asset	66,900	178,186
Provision for doubtful accounts	563,940	604,936
Discount amortization of senior notes	8,203	
Provision for severance payments net of contribution to severance fund	(21,087)	(18,182)
Deferred income tax	405,223	2,256,422
Fuel component adjustment	614,000	(8,408,000)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(8,577,454)	953,544
Other assets	(359,835)	(46,861)
Inventory	(775,201)	(181,238)
Trade accounts payable and other liabilities	562,462	680,845
Other accounts payable	(48,883)	(128,700)
Income tax	(5,678,883)	(939,470)
Seniority premium payments	(18,548)	(17,965)
Net cash (used) provided by operating activities	<u>(6,275,016)</u>	<u>1,027,074</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of fixed assets	(3,815,467)	(3,375,787)
Proceeds from sales of fixed assets	<u>10,738</u>	<u>111,413</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(3,804,729)</u>	<u>(3,264,374)</u>



Elektra Noreste, S.A.
Notes to Financial Statements
March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006
(Expressed in United States dollars)

1. Nature of Business and Basis of Presentation

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, Panama Distribution Group, S.A. ("PDG") owns 51% of the authorized, issued and outstanding shares of common stock of the Company, while the Panamanian Government and employees 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 marketing of electric power to customers located in the geographical areas of Panama East, Colon, Panama Bay, and the Comarca of San Blas and Darien (indigenous reserve). 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 accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("US GAAP").

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

Records are maintained in balboas, the currency of the country in which the Company is incorporated and operates. The translation of balboas amounts into U.S. dollar amounts are included solely for the convenience of readers in the United States of America, and as of March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, and for the years then ended were on a par with and freely exchangeable for U.S. dollar. The Republic of Panama does not issue paper currency and uses the U.S. dollar as legal tender.



Elektra Noreste, S.A.
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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 after 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.

Past due balances over 90 days and over a specified amount are reviewed individually for collectibility. All other balances are reviewed on a pooled basis by customer type. 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.

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 by improving the conditons of the asset to the state it held when it was originally purchased are also expensed. The Company also capitalizes interest during construction in

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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 December 31, 2006, 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:

	Estimated Useful Life (in years)
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

- 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 in the Statements of Income. 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 markets, which is administered by the National Dispatch Center (Centro Nacional de Despacho ("CND") in Spanish).

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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.

- 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 bases. 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 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. *Derivatives*** - The Company records derivatives according to SFAS No.133 "Accounting for Derivatives Instruments and Hedging Activities". The changes in the value of derivatives that are not designated as cash-flow hedges are recorded in earnings during the period of change. The Company records changes in the value of derivatives designated as cash-flow hedges that are effective in offsetting the variability in cash flows of forecasted transactions in other comprehensive income until the forecasted transactions occur. At the time the forecasted transactions occur, the Company reclassifies the amounts recorded in other comprehensive income into earnings. The Company records the ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives used as cash-flow hedges immediately in earnings.
- l. *Contingencies*** - In the normal course of business, the Company is subject to various regulatory actions, proceedings, and lawsuits related to tax or other 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.
- m. *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.

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Law 44 of 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.

- n. **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 present and 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.

The Company entered into a Management Consulting Agreement with CPI, Ltd., which owns 100% of the PDG shares. 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 a related company payable.

- o. **Utility Regulation** - The Company is subject to regulation by the ASEP. This agency 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 FASB Statement No.71, "Accounting for the Effects of Certain Types of Regulation" ("SFAS No.71"). Regulatory assets represent probable future revenues 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.



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Regulatory assets and (liabilities) reflected in the Company's balance sheets at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 relate to the following:

	March 31,		December 31,
	2007		2006
Fuel component adjustment - liabilities	\$ (4,114,649)	\$	(3,500,649)
Deferred income tax - asset	<u>1,234,395</u>		<u>1,050,195</u>
	\$ <u>(2,880,254)</u>	\$	<u>(2,450,454)</u>

See Note 6 "Fuel component adjustment"

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.

p. *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 six months to reflect fluctuations in energy costs and 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. The Company believes that it is unlikely that subsequent bills will be materially different from accruals.

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 income in the Statements of Income.

- q. *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

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period. 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, collectibility of the fuel component adjustment receivable, derivatives and estimated unbilled revenue. The estimates and assumptions used are based upon management's evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

- r. ***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.

- s. ***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 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.

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.

- t. ***Reclassifications*** - Certain amounts in the financial statements as of and for the period ended December 31, 2006 and March 31, 2006 have been reclassified in order to conform to the presentation of the financial statements as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2007.

- u. ***Application of Recent Accounting Pronouncements***
In June 2006, the FASB released FASB Interpretation ("FIN No.48"), "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an Interpretation of FASB Statement No.109". FIN No.48 prescribes a comprehensive model for how a company should recognize, measure, present, and disclose in its financial statements uncertain tax positions that the company has taken or expects to take on a tax return. Under the interpretation, the financial statements will reflect expected future tax consequences of such positions presuming the tax authorities' full knowledge of the position and relevant facts. This interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company is currently reviewing this interpretation to determine the effects on its financial statements, but expect no change to its tax disclosure. In June 2006, the FASB ratified the consensus reached by the FASB's Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") on EITF Issue 06-03, "How Taxes Collected from Customers and Remitted to



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Governmental Authorities Should Be Presented in the Income Statement (That Is, Gross Versus Net Presentation)”. The scope of this Issue includes taxes that are externally imposed on a revenue producing transaction between a seller and a customer. The EITF concluded that a company should disclose its accounting policy (i.e., gross or net presentation) regarding presentation of such taxes. If taxes included in gross revenues are significant, a company should disclose the amount of such taxes for each period for which an income statement is presented. This Issue is effective for the first annual or interim reporting period beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company records such taxes on a net basis; and does not expect this statement to have any impact on its financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued FASB Statement No.157, “Fair Value Measurements” (SFAS No.157). 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 will be effective for annual periods beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently assessing the impact that SFAS No.157 may have on its financial statements, but expect no material change in the financial condition or results.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No.159, “The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities- including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115”. SFAS No. 159 provides the options to report at fair value certain financial instruments that are not currently required or permitted to be measured at fair value. This pronouncement is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently assessing the impact that SFAS No.159 may have on its financial statements, but expect no material change in the financial condition or results.

3. Accounts Receivable – Trade

At March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, accounts receivable – trade, are as follows:

	March 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
Customers	\$ 36,289,738	\$ 32,563,978
Government and municipal entities	<u>8,824,635</u>	<u>9,370,347</u>
	45,114,373	41,934,325
Unbilled revenue	6,326,259	6,747,192
Government subsidy	<u>4,962,8882</u>	<u> </u>
	56,403,514	48,681,517
Allowance for doubtful accounts	<u>(4,392,078)</u>	<u>(3,817,906)</u>
	<u>\$ 52,011,436</u>	<u>\$ 44,863,611</u>

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4. Income Tax

The provision for income tax is determined based on book 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 book 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:

	March 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
Current deferred income tax assets:		
Provision for doubtful accounts	\$ 405,974	\$ 405,974
Fuel component adjustment	1,234,395	1,050,195
Investment tax credit	1,130,190	
Other	<u>171,869</u>	<u>281,086</u>
Total deferred income tax assets	<u>2,942,428</u>	<u>1,737,255</u>
Non-current deferred income tax assets:		
Investment tax credit		1,576,234
Provision for contingencies	<u>265,342</u>	<u>333,688</u>
Total deferred income tax asset	<u>265,342</u>	<u>1,909,922</u>
Non-current deferred income tax (liabilities) - depreciation expense applicable to future periods	<u>(3,169,204)</u>	<u>(3,203,388)</u>
Non-current deferred income tax liabilities, net	<u>\$ (2,903,862)</u>	<u>\$ (1,293,466)</u>

The Company estimates that is more likely than not that there will be enough income tax payable in future years to allow for the use of the deductible temporary differences included in the balance sheet as of March 31, 2007.

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

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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.

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%).

5. Long-Term Debt

At March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, long-term notes is as follows:

	March 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
Long-Term Notes:		
Senior Notes, unsecured and unsubordinated due on 2021 with fixed rate of 7.60% per annum and semiannually interest payments	100,000,000	100,000,000
Less:		
Senior notes discount	<u>(839,999)</u>	<u>(848,202)</u>
Long-term debt	<u>\$ 99,160,001</u>	<u>\$ 99,151,798</u>

The Senior Notes were issued pursuant to an indenture between the Company as issuer, and the Bank of New York, as trustee. The terms of the Indenture includes a financial covenant that impose the Company to comply with the ratio of indebtedness to EBITDA (as defined on the Indenture) not to exceed 3.25 to 1.0 for the four consecutive fiscal quarters most recent available. The Company is in compliance with all the provisions and covenants of the indenture.

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Unless previously redeemed, or purchased and cancelled, the Notes shall be redeemed at their principal amount in U.S. dollars on the final maturity date. The redemption price payable at such time shall be the original amount of the Notes plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon at the Note Rate and all other amounts due and payable under the terms of the Notes and the Indenture.

The net proceeds from the offering of these Senior Notes were used to repay the principal and interest on the Company's Syndicated Long-Term Loan; to pay the expenses of the offering of the Notes and to the extent there are amounts remaining; to pay outstanding short-term indebtedness and for general corporate purposes.

With the final settlement of the Syndicated Long-Term Agreement in July 2006, all the guarantees and mortgages set forth under the agreement were released with the repayment of the indebtedness.

The Company maintains revolving credit lines with Bank of Nova Scotia, Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria (Panamá), S. A., Banco General, S. A., and Citibank, N. A. At March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 this credit facilities totaled US\$60,500,000 and US\$50,300,000 respectively, with annual interest rates ranging between 6 months Libor plus 1.20% to 1.50%. These unsecured credit facilities are available with a maximum tenor of up to one year. The Company uses these facilities as needed for working capital and other needs. Neither at March 31, 2007 nor December 31, 2006, the Company, had outstanding debt under these credit lines.

6. Purchase of Energy and Transmission Charges, Net

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

	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2006
Purchase of energy	\$ 62,221,481	\$ 59,303,316
Transmission chargers	2,426,973	2,753,580
Fuel component adjustment	<u>614,000</u>	<u>(8,408,000)</u>
Total net purchase of energy and transmission charges	<u>\$ 65,262,454</u>	<u>\$ 53,648,896</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 sheet 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.

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At March 31, 2007 a balance of US\$4,114,649 was determined as a consequence of the variance resulting from the energy cost considered in the electric tariff for the second semester of 2006 and first quarter of 2007, over the actual cost of energy purchased. The balance is broken down with a receivable of US\$789,170 accumulated from April to September 2006 to be recovered from customers from April to June of 2007; the balance of US\$5,079,000 accumulated from October to December 2006 to be reimbursed to customers in the second semester of 2007 and a receivable of B/. 175,181 accumulated in the first quarter of 2007.

7. Commitments and Contingencies

At March 31, 2007, the Company had contingent liabilities from claims originated by the ordinary course of business. The ultimate outcome of these contingencies is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial condition or operating results. At March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, the Company had accrued the amount of US\$884,473 and US\$1,112,293, respectively, for possible losses in these cases. Following are the most representative matters:

Litigations

The ASEP through Resolution JD-5956 from 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 due to an excess of the authorized Maximum Allowed Income, charged by the Company 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 also 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 is favorable to 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.



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Commitments

As of March 31, 2007, the Company had energy and long-term firm capacity purchase contracts with the following generation companies:

<u>Company</u>	<u>MW</u>	<u>Begin</u>	<u>End</u>
Térmica del Noreste, S. A.		June 19, 2000	July 19, 2010
Bahía Las Minas	80	January 1, 2005	December 31, 2008
ESTI – AES	48.72	November 20, 2003	November 2013
La Mina Hidro-Power (1)	28	January 1, 2008	December 31, 2015
AES Panamá	40; 20	January 1, 2006	December 31, 2007
AES Panamá	20; 40; 60	January 1, 2007	December 31, 2008
Bontex	19.8	January 1, 2008	December 31, 2015
Paso Ancho Hidro-Power	4	January 1, 2008	December 31, 2015
Pedregal Power Co.	30	January 1, 2006	December 31, 2008
Pan Am	60	January 1, 2006	December 31, 2008
Pedregal Power Co.	12; 5; 15	January 1, 2006	December 31, 2008
Fortuna	80	January 1, 2009	December 31, 2012
Fortuna	120	January 1, 2013	December 31, 2018
Pedregal Power Co.	10; 1; 1	January 1, 2007	December 31, 2009
Semper Group	0.001	January 1, 2007	December 31, 2008
Semper Group	30	January 1, 2009	December 31, 2010
Pan Am	16; 16; 45; 45	January 1, 2007	December 31, 2010
Fortuna	25; 5; 15	January 1, 2007	December 31, 2009
Pedregal 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
Bahía Las Minas	0.001	January 1, 2009	December 31, 2009
Bahía Las Minas	108	January 1, 2010	December 31, 2018
Bahía 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

(1) The contract with La Mina Hidro-Power was cancelled at July 21, 2006 for breach. At the moment, the Company is trying to apply the guarantee.

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 94% of its total energy requirements via purchase agreements on the contract market. At March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, the Company purchased approximately 94% and 98%, 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.

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The Company has several unconditional long-term contracts obligations related to the purchase of energy capacity. The aggregate amount of payments required under such obligations at March 31, 2007, is as follows:

Year	Payment Obligation
2007	\$ 26,907,750
2008	39,860,035
2009	40,805,306
2010	66,006,408
Thereafter	<u>701,458,260</u>
Total	<u>\$ 875,037,759</u>

As of March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, the Company has on-going construction contracts for improvements and developments of the distribution system. Future commitments on these contracts amount to US\$7,760,559 and US\$2,522,165, respectively.

On October 20, 2003, the Company and the workers' union signed a second Labor Collective Agreement for a four-year term that will expire on October 20, 2007. The Company does not maintain additional material commitments to those established in the labor law.

Operating Leases

The Company have entered into a seven year non-cancelable lease agreement which will provide for the use of office and operating facilities. As of March 31, 2007, the future minimum rental payments required under this operating lease with initial or remaining non-cancelable lease terms in excess of one year are:

Year ending December 31:	Payment Obligation
2007	\$ 291,981
2008	446,731
2009	460,132
2010	473,936
2011	488,155
Later years	<u>1,195,003</u>
Total minimum payments required	<u>\$ 3,355,938</u>

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 sheet, because the Company believes that it is able to

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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\$14,798,260. 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 required guarantees have been issued by insurance companies.

The Company has several standby letters of credit for US\$5,294,640 in favor of ETESA to guarantee the payment of the energy purchase in the spot market.

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 spot market.

The Company's concession contract is valid for fifteen years. One year prior to the end of the fifteen year period, the ASEP will hold a competitive bid for the sale of the majority stake in the Company currently held by Panama Distribution Group, S.A. The majority shareholder has the right to set the reserve price for the tender (by making its own bid) and will only be required to sell its share of the Company if another higher offer is made, in which case it will be entitled to the sale proceeds. If no higher offer is made, the majority shareholder will retain its ownership for another fifteen year term subject to the same renewal procedures. Resulting from this bidding process, the new majority shareholder will be granted rights to the new fifteen year concession contract with no requirement to make any payments 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.

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