



First Quarter 2006 Relevant Results

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
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AES Andres B.V. and Subsidiary and Dominican Power Partners and Subsidiary Pro-forma Combined Financial Results (In USGAAP)

(Millions of US\$)	Quarterly Comparison		
	1Q 05	1Q 06	Var%
Revenues	42.9	64.4	50.1
Operating costs and expenses	33.7	55.8	65.6
Operating income	9.2	8.6	(6.5)
Operating income margin	21.4%	13.4%	(37.4)
Net Income (Loss) (*)	(17.7)	13.3	n/a

(*) Net Income (Loss) includes interest expense of US\$ 8.6 million and US\$ 7.9 million in 2006 and 2005, respectively, related to accrued and unpaid interest under a Subordinated intercompany loan under which AES made its capital injections to finance the development and construction of Andres. AES views this loan as an equity investment and the respective interests are a restricted payment under the indenture.

Highlights

- Combined operating income for the first quarter 2006 stood at US\$8.6 million.
- Net income for the quarter was US\$ 13.3 million.
- Effective January 2006, Property Tax of 1% is applied to fixed assets impacting in US\$0.6 million in the 1Q06.
- In February 2006, a second round of setoff transactions was executed with CDEEE and distribution companies for approximately US\$35.4 million, reducing the outstanding accounts receivables and canceling the accounts payable balance to CDEEE.
- In March 2006, AES Dominicana Energia Finance S.A. listed its 11% Senior Notes in the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and Dominican Power Partners became a full guarantor of the Notes, jointly and severally with Andres.
- Andres entered into two PPAs with unregulated users (Aeropuertos Dominicanos Siglo XXI and Cerveceria Bohemia) by a term of 2 years each one.
- In May 2006, a new amendment of LNG Sales Contract, reduced the Annual Minimum Quantity of LNG to be purchased under the original agreement and proposed an alternative payment mechanism through a stand-by Letter of Credit.

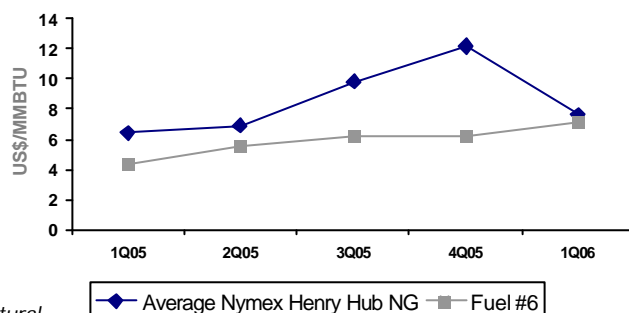
External Factors (*)

- The GDP grew 12.6% (estimated) in first quarter 2006.
- Accrued inflation during first quarter stood at 1.5%.
- Exchange Rate closed at RD\$32.56 per US dollar as of March 31, 2006.
- Total electricity demand for the quarter reached 2,345 Gwh, a 7.7% increase over the same period of 2005.
- Average Nymex Henry Hub natural gas prices were US\$7.7 per MMBtu for 1Q06, with a peak of US\$9.9 per MMBtu and a low of US\$6.31 per MMBtu. (**)

(*) Source: Dominican Central Bank and Platts.

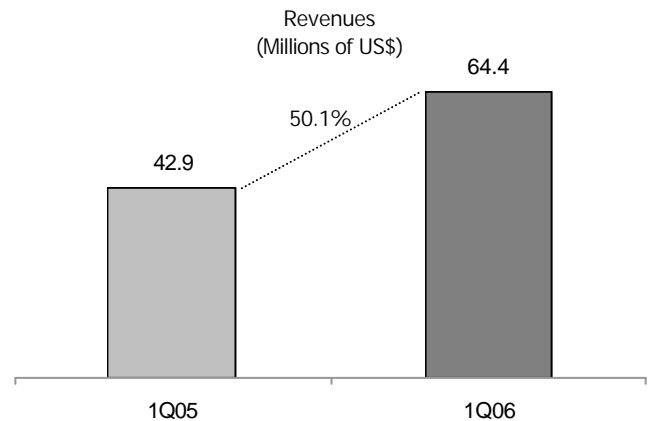
(**) Pricing under the BP Contract is at a premium to the Henry Hub natural gas price per MMBtu on the NYMEX Index

**Natural Gas and Fuel-Oil #6
Price Evolution**



Analysis of Combined Financial Results (In USGAAP)

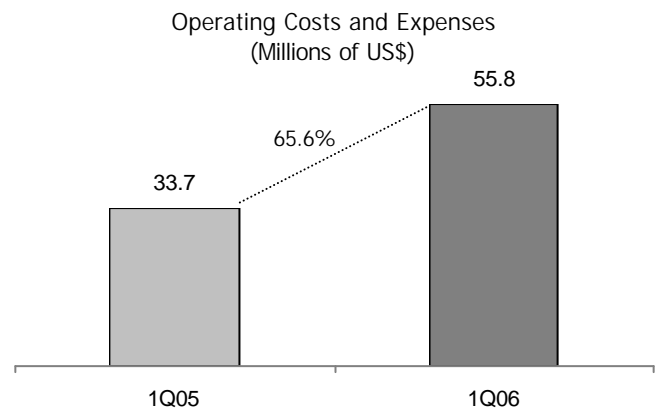
Revenues in the first quarter of 2006 increased 50.1% to US\$64.4. This increase is essentially caused by: (i) the indexation in PPA's price resulting from an increase in contract electricity prices as a consequence of a 24.3% increment in the average NYMEX gas price and a 3.4% growth in the U.S. CPI; (ii) sales to unregulated users by US\$1.2 million (Zona Franca La Romana S.A., Grupo Ramos S.A., Aeropuertos Dominicanos Siglo XXI, S.A. and Cerveceria Bohemia S.A.)



Revenues consist of the following:

(Millions of US\$)	1Q05	1Q06	Var%
Electricity sales – long term PPA	41.0	61.0	48.9
Electricity sales – spot market	1.9	3.4	75.5
Total revenues	42.9	64.4	50.1

Operating costs and expenses increased 65.6% to US\$55.8 million. This increase was principally a result of: (i) higher LNG consumption during 2006 (41%) due to higher generation; (ii) Andres spent US\$2.0 million of take-or-pay under the LNG supply contract(*); (iii) increment in international fuel prices, affecting energy spot purchases; (iv) a greater volume of capacity purchases (3%); (v) the application of Property Tax of 1% (US\$0.6 million), effective from January 1st 2006, on net fixed assets; and (vi) higher depreciation expense due to higher generation during 2006; and, (vii) Higher maintenance expenses in DPP due to one unit repair by approximately US\$0.9 million.

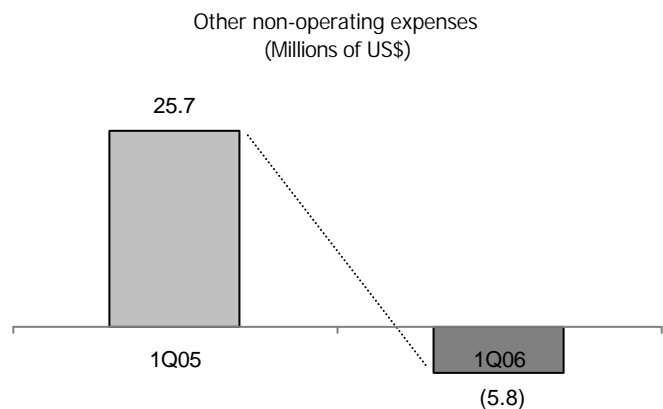


(*). As result of the BP Contract amendment executed in May 2006, Andres reversed the corresponding liability in the second quarter of 2006.

Operating costs and expenses consist of the following:

(Millions of US\$)	1Q05	1Q06	Var%
Cost of sales - electricity purchases and fuel costs used for generation	26.9	46.6	73.2
Operating, maintenance and general expenses	3.7	5.7	54.1
Depreciation and amortization of intangible assets	3.1	3.5	12.9
Total operating costs and expenses	33.7	55.8	65.6

Other non-operating (income) expenses decreased US\$31.3 million from US\$25.6. This net decrease was principally a result of: (i) the realization of approximately US\$17.0 million of interest income charged to EDE Este as part of the offset transactions executed in February 2006; (ii) a significant lower commercial interest as a result of the lower accounts payable balance due to the electric sector agreements and setoff transactions; (iii) local currency appreciated 5.8% against the US dollar (9.4% in the same period 2005), affecting the net liability exposure causing a smaller FX loss.

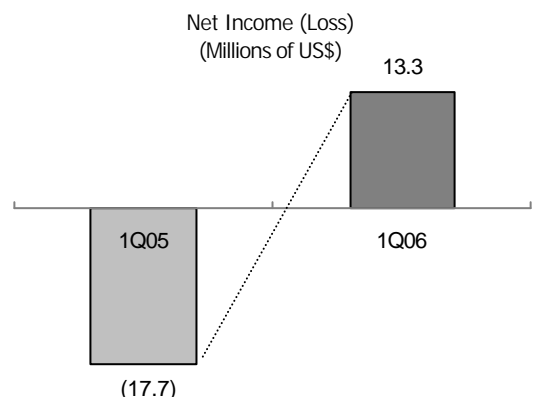


Other non-operating (income) expenses consist of the following:

(Millions of US\$)	1Q05	1Q06	Var%
Subordinated intercompany loan interest expense (*)	7.9	8.6	8.9
Interest (income) expense financial - net	4.4	4.9	11.4
Interest (income) expense commercial and others - net	5.9	(20.9)	n/a
Deferred financing costs amortization	0.5	0.1	-80.0
Foreign currency loss (income)	7.0	1.6	-77.1
Total other non-operating expenses – net	25.7	(5.8)	n/a

(*) Interest expenses are those generated by the subordinated intercompany loan under which AES made its capital injections to finance the development and construction of Andres.

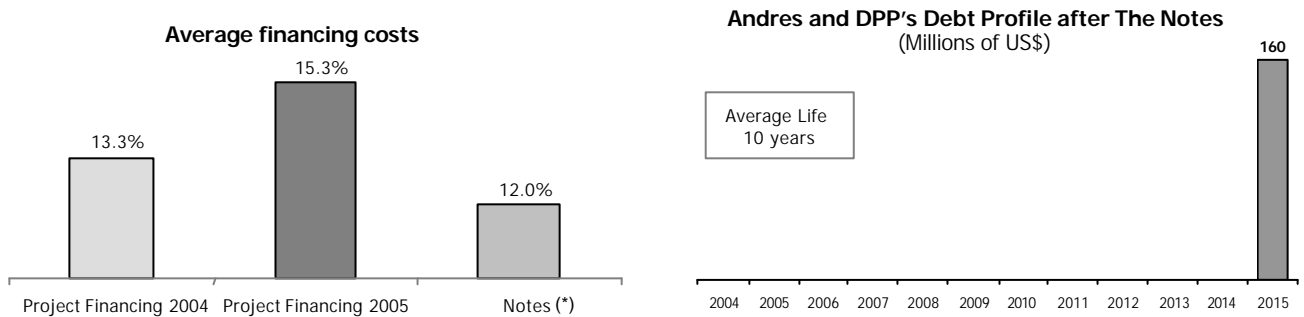
Net Income (Loss) (*): Net Income was US\$13.3 million in 1Q06, as compared to the Net Loss recorded in the same period of 2005 of US\$ 17.7 million. This variance is mainly attributed to interest income, net of US\$16 million reported in 1Q06, versus an interest expense, net of US\$10.3 million in 1Q05 as explained in the non-operating expenses section above.



(*) Net Income (Loss) includes interest expense of US\$ 8.6 million and US\$ 7.9 in 2006 and 2005 respectively, related to accrued and unpaid interest under a Subordinated intercompany loan under which AES made its capital injections to finance the development and construction of Andres. AES views this loan as an equity investment and the respective interests are a restricted payment under the indenture.

Financial Debt Summary

In March 2006, AES Dominicana Energia Finance S.A. listed its Notes on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and the Notes commenced to be traded in the Euro MTF Market. In addition, DPP became a full guarantor of the Notes, jointly and severally with Andres. These transactions took place according to the terms and conditions of the Notes.



(*) (1) After tax rates. (2) The Notes effective rate includes the interest income accrued by the interest debt reserve.

Regulation and Sector Developments

- In February 2006, Andres and DPP enter into offsetting transactions, similar to the one executed in February 2005, involving DPP, Andres, EDE Este, EDE Norte, EDE Sur and CDEEE. By means of these arrangements CDEEE assigned approximately US\$ 35.4 million of its accounts receivable from Andres and DPP to distributions companies, which in turn were used by the distribution companies to pay Andres and DPP. Thus, all accounts payable to CDEEE were offset. In addition, Andres and DPP charged approximately US\$17.0 million of interest income to EDE Este.
- In March 2006, most of the generators and distributors entered into a new sector agreement with the Dominican Government whereby the latter renewed its commitment to stay current with its electricity bills and cover the cash deficit of the distributors during 2006, with a total government budget of over US\$500 million. The Agreement recognizes the accounts payables and receivables among the different agents and established one-year grace period and payment of interest on the due balances as of December 31, 2005 with the provision of interest payment on the accumulated balances during 2006.
- Effective January 2006, Property Tax of 1% on fixed assets impacting by US\$0.6 million in the 1Q06.

Operational Results

	1Q06		
	Andres	DPP	Aggregate
Installed capacity (MW)	319	236	555
Power Generation Units	1	2	3
Effective capacity (MW)	304	236	540
Contracted capacity (MW) ⁽¹⁾	53	210	263

⁽¹⁾ Capacity contracted through long-term PPAs.

Operating Data		1Q05	1Q06	Var. %
Gross generation	GWh	151	207	37.1
Internal consumption	GWh	(7)	(9)	28.6
Net Generation	GWh	144	198	37.5
Total Energy Sold	GWh	357	400	12.0
DPP's Firm Capacity	MW	66	48	-27.3
Andres' Firm Capacity	MW	52	71	36.5
Andres Heat Rate	Btu/KWh	7,945	7,756	-2.4
Andres Plant Availability	%	100	99	-1.0
Andres EFOR	%	0	2	n/a
DPP Plant Availability	%	50	56	12.0
DPP EFOR	%	1	0	-100.0

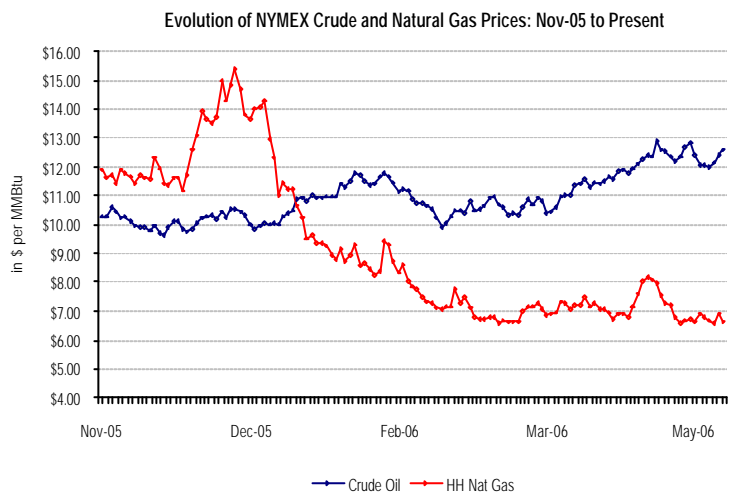
During the quarter, there was greater generation derived from a greater fuel supply, compared with the same period of the previous year. The energy sold in the 1Q 2006 was higher than the same quarter of 2005 due to higher demand and spot sales.

The Firm capacity of DPP was 27% lower than 1Q 2005 because of the unavailability of one of its generating units, which was finally repaired during the second half of March 2006. In turn, Andres Firm capacity increased 36% driven by the increase in the availability of the unit caused by greater generation.

DPP Plant Availability improved to 55.6%, compared to 50.0% in first quarter of 2005. This variation results from Los Minas Unit VI being brought to line after repaired in March 2006.

Evolution of Natural Gas Prices

Beginning in late December of 2005, the prices of Henry Hub natural gas and its competing fuel WTI crude oil have moved in opposite directions with natural gas price going down 38% and crude going up in 16% to date. This divergence in price between natural gas vis-à-vis crude has considerably improved the price competitiveness of AES Dominicana's assets resulting in: (i) improving the dispatch factor of Andres/ Los Mina, (ii) reduced working capital requirements, and (iii) reduced the credit risk from the off-taker, EdeEste.



Operational Developments

- In March 2006, Andres received the PBIP (Protection of Ports and Harbor Facilities) certification given by the Dominican Port Authority (APD) to the ports that satisfactorily meet all the International Maritime Organization's regulations.
- Los Mina Unit VI was repaired and brought on line for testing in March 2006. The unit was put out of service in December 2004 due to problems with the turbine rotor.
- In March 2006, the cargo vessel 'British Merchant' docked at AES Andres pier carrying 136,000 m3 of natural gas, which would be used to generate continuously for approximately two months (about 20% of the system average demand). This is the first gas shipment in 2006.

Recent Operational Developments

Amendment to the LNG Sales Contract with BP Gas Marketing, Ltd.

On May 8th, 2006, AES Andres B.V. (Andres) and its affiliate Atlantic Basin Services, Ltd. (ABS) entered into a new amendment to the Supply Agreement with BP Gas Marketing, Ltd. (BPGM). Under this amendment, Andres, through ABS, reduced its Annual Minimum Quantity of Liquefied Natural Gas to be purchased under the original agreement and its amendments from 33.6TBtu a year to 12TBtu for 2006 and whatever quantity would be requested by Andres and ABS in December 2006 for the year 2007. In addition, Andres and ABS shall have the ability to request additional 3TBtu each year (contingent amount), while BPGM shall have no obligation to supply product in excess of the amounts stated above including the contingent amount.

Finally, under the same agreement, the amount of the prepayments to be made prior to each cargo arrival was increased to US\$5.0 million in the second prior month of arrival and US\$2.5 million in the prior month to the unloading date of cargoes. However, an alternative payment mechanism was agreed to permit Andres and ABS to post a Stand By Letter of Credit in an amount not lower than US\$20 million, which would allow Andres and ABS to avoid the prepayment mechanism and pay each cargo 15 days after receipt of the corresponding invoice after the cargo arrival. Consequently, Andres and ABS entered into a US\$20 million irrevocable Stand By Letter of Credit with Citibank, New York, at 800 b.p. per annum for 180 days on May 26th, 2006.

Environmental Matters

Andres has the only LNG shipment receiving terminal in the Dominican Republic, a regasification facility and a storage facility, and a natural gas pipeline to Santo Domingo.

An environmentally-beneficial feature of natural gas is that it doesn't emit solid particles or ashes during combustion. Also, nitrogen oxide emissions are lower than the ones produced by coal and petroleum byproducts. Finally, sulfur dioxide emissions are practically nonexistent.

At present, Natural Gas is the best option among all fossil fuels and AES Dominicana demonstrates its commitment to protecting the environment by using it in its power generation plants.

**AES Andres B. V. and Subsidiary and
Dominican Power Partners and Subsidiary**
(Indirect Wholly Owned Subsidiaries of the AES Corporation)

**UNAUDITED PRO FORMA COMBINED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2005 AND 2006
(Expressed in US\$)**

	<u>1Q05</u>	<u>1Q06</u>
REVENUES		
Electricity sales – contracts	40,981,133	61,019,157
Electricity sales – spot market	1,915,569	3,361,698
Other sales	-	17,842
Total revenues	<u>42,896,701</u>	<u>64,398,697</u>
OPERATING COSTS AND EXPENSES		
Cost of sales – electricity purchases and fuel costs used for generation	26,855,592	46,649,245
Operating, maintenance and general expenses	3,741,485	5,687,247
Depreciation and amortization of intangible assets	3,098,582	3,549,652
Total operating costs and expenses	<u>33,695,659</u>	<u>55,886,145</u>
OPERATING INCOME	9,201,043	8,512,552
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)		
Interest income (expense) – net	(10,266,523)	15,948,738
Subordinated intercompany loan interest expense (*)	(7,896,356)	(8,626,906)
Deferred financing costs amortization	(450,135)	(131,567)
Other income	47,376	-
Foreign currency loss	(6,987,059)	(1,558,206)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE TAXES	(16,351,654)	14,144,611
Income tax expense	(1,304,188)	(878,391)
NET INCOME (LOSS)	<u>(17,655,842)</u>	<u>13,266,220</u>

(*) Interest expenses are those generated by the subordinated intercompany loan under which AES made its capital injections to finance the development of the and construction of Andres.

The company's Financial Results were prepared in Dollars in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, as of any date of determination, or "GAAP."

**AES Andres B. V. and Subsidiary and
Dominican Power Partners and Subsidiary**
(Indirect Wholly Owned Subsidiaries of the AES Corporation)

**UNAUDITED PRO FORMA COMBINED BALANCE SHEET
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2005 AND MARCH 31, 2006**
(Expressed in US\$)

	2005	2006
	December 31	March 31
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	896,673	18,737,882
Restricted cash	-	300,140
Accounts receivable	54,277,453	95,014,463
Other receivable	1,207,148	865,386
Other receivable – related parties	1,115,428	1,127,643
Inventories	21,930,515	26,206,254
Income tax receivable	2,248,070	2,740,513
Prepaid expenses	1,251,415	303,161
Total current assets	<u>82,926,702</u>	<u>145,295,442</u>
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Land	6,593,858	6,593,858
Plant and electricity generating equipment	549,868,638	552,640,458
Less accumulated depreciation	(72,053,273)	(75,594,206)
Property, plant and equipment	<u>484,409,223</u>	<u>483,640,110</u>
OTHER ASSETS		
Intangible assets – net	65,411	65,527
Deferred financing costs – net	5,468,752	5,363,199
Long term accounts receivable	55,138,291	-
Debt service reserves	8,800,000	8,800,000
Other assets	456,565	457,111
Total other assets	<u>69,929,019</u>	<u>14,685,837</u>
TOTAL	<u><u>637,264,944</u></u>	<u><u>643,621,389</u></u>
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	60,957,450	43,194,044
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities – related parties	7,492,911	9,126,427
Total current liabilities	<u>68,450,361</u>	<u>52,320,471</u>
LONG TERM LIABILITIES		
Deferred income tax	13,830,980	15,613,192
Intercompany loan	378,165,755	386,792,662
Notes payable	160,000,000	160,000,000
Other liabilities	2,776,821	1,563,968
Total long term liabilities	<u>554,773,556</u>	<u>563,969,822</u>
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Common stock	15,019,462	15,019,462
Contributed capital	108,420,212	108,420,212
Additional paid-in capital	488,657	514,503
Accumulated losses	(44,012,060)	(30,745,840)
Dividends	(65,844,574)	(65,844,574)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(30,670)	(32,667)
Total shareholder's equity	<u>14,041,027</u>	<u>27,331,096</u>
TOTAL	<u><u>637,264,944</u></u>	<u><u>643,621,389</u></u>

The company's Financial Results were prepared in Dollars in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, as of any date of determination, or "GAAP."

The pro forma combined balance sheet and statement of operations presented in this report have not been audited and were derived from the unaudited consolidated financial statements of Andres and the unaudited consolidated financial statements of DPP. The information provided by the consolidated financial statements of Andres and the consolidated financial statements of DPP has been prepared in accordance with USGAAP.

The unaudited pro forma combined financial information described above is being provided for illustrative purposes only. Andres and DPP may have performed differently if they had actually been combined during the periods presented. This unaudited pro forma combined financial information should be read in conjunction with the unaudited consolidated financial statements as of and for the periods ended on March 31, 2006 and March 31, 2005, and notes thereto, of each of Andres and DPP. You should not rely on the pro forma combined financial information as being indicative of the historical results that would have been achieved by Andres and DPP if they had always been combined.

AES Dominicana references to AES Andres B.V. ("Andres") and Dominican Power Partners ("DPP"), both are affiliate of The AES Corporation (AES). Andres and DPP own and operate power generation units that in the aggregate have 540 MW of effective capacity and 555 MW of installed capacity which represents approximately 18.4% of the current total effective capacity and 17.7% of the current total installed capacity, respectively, in the Dominican Republic. Andres also has the only liquefied natural gas, or LNG, shipment receiving terminal in the Dominican Republic, a regasification facility and a storage facility, or LNG facility, and a natural gas pipeline to Santo Domingo.

AES is one of the world's largest global power companies, with 2005 revenues of US\$11.1 billion. With operations in 26 countries on five continents, AES's generation and distribution facilities have the capacity to serve 100 million people worldwide. Our 14 regulated utilities amass annual sales of over 82,000 MWh and our 127 generation facilities have the capacity to generate over 44,000 megawatts. Our global workforce of 30,000 people is committed to operational excellence and meeting the world's growing power needs. To learn more about AES, please visit www.aes.com or contact AES media relations at media@aes.com.

Please address any questions or comments related to this report to Investor Relations, email address: inversoraesdom@aes.com

This report may contain forward-looking statements speculative in nature based on the information, operational plans and forecasts currently available about future trends and facts. As such, they are subject to risks and uncertainties. A wide variety of factors may cause future real facts to differ significantly from the issues presented or anticipated in this report, including, among others, changes in general economic, political, government and business conditions. In the event of materializing any of these risks or uncertainties, or if underlying assumptions prove to be mistaken, future real facts may vary significantly. AES Dominicana is not bound to update or correct the information contained in this report.

Glossary of key terms

Btu:	British thermal units of measurement. It is a unit of heat in the English European System. Its equivalence in the International System (IS) is the Calorie. The prices of Natural Gas are usually expressed in US\$/MMBtu. 1 Btu is equivalent to 252 calories.
CD:	Certificates of deposit.
CDEEE:	Corporación Dominicana de Empresas Eléctricas Estatales.
Coordinating Body:	"OC" or <i>Organismo Regulador</i> . Whose function is to plan and coordinate the operations of the power providers with those of the transmission, distribution and commercialization system that form the SENI.
DPP:	Dominican Power Partners.
EAF:	Equivalent Availability Factor
Effective Capacity:	The currently available capacity, as of any date of determination, for generation of a unit or the amount of MW that a power generation unit can reliably generate.
EFOR:	Equivalent Forced Outage Rate
Firm Capacity:	The amount of capacity that the Coordinating Body recognizes and remunerates to each power generation unit for being available to cover the demand in peak hours.

Glossary of key terms ...2

- FX:** Foreign exchange, a banking term for changing money from one currency into another.
- Henry Hub:** The specific pricing point for natural gas future contracts on the New York Mercantile Exchange, or NYMEX.
- Installed capacity:** The amount of MW a turbine is designed to produce upon installment (name-plate capacity).
- Liquid Natural Gas (LNG):** Natural Gas processed to be transported in liquid form. It is the best alternative for transporting and storage because when transformed into liquid as atmospheric pressure and -163° C, the liquefaction process reduces the volume of gas by 600 times
- PPA:** Power Purchase Agreement.
- SENI:** *Sistema Eléctrico Nacional Interconectado* or the National Interconnected Electrical System.
- Unregulated Users (UNR):** That user of the electrical service will his monthly demand exceeds the limits established by Superintendency in order to classified as a public user, and which fulfill the requirements established in the Regulation of the General Electricity Law.