Caribbean Utilities Company, Ltd.

2015 First Quarter Report

March 31, 2015

You've got the power

About the Company

Caribbean Utilities Company, Ltd., ("CUC" or "the Company") commenced operations as the only electric utility in Grand Cayman on May 10, 1966.

The Company currently has an installed generating capacity of 131.65 megawatts (MW), in addition to 8.25MW of temporary generation and the record peak load of 102.086 MW was experienced on June 3, 2010.

CUC is committed to providing a safe and reliable supply of electricity to over 27,000 customers. The Company has been through many challenging and exciting periods but has kept pace with Grand Cayman's development for over 45 years.

The Company's registered office address is 457 North Sound Road, P.O Box 38, Grand Cayman KY1-1101, Cayman Islands and employs 198 employees.

About the Cayman Islands

The Cayman Islands, a United Kingdom Overseas Territory with a population of approximately 54,000, are comprised of three islands: Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac and Little Cayman. Located approximately 150 miles south of Cuba, 460 miles south of Miami and 167 miles northwest of Jamaica, the largest island is Grand Cayman with an area of 76 square miles.

A Governor, presently Her Excellency Mrs. Helen Kilpatrick, is appointed by her Majesty the Queen. A democratic society, the Cayman Islands have a Legislative Assembly comprised of representatives elected from each of Grand Cayman's five districts as well as representatives from the Sister Islands of Cayman Brac and Little Cayman.

All dollar amounts in this Quarterly Report are stated in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Readers should review the note in the Management Discussion and Analysis section, concerning the use of forward-looking statements, which applies to the entirety of this Quarterly Report.

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Fellow Shareholders,

Higher depreciation and transmission and distribution costs as well as cooler temperatures during the three months ended March 31, 2015 ("First Quarter 2015") resulted in a decrease in earnings and sales when compared to the same period for 2014. However, the Company also recorded an increase in customer numbers for the period under review.

Net earnings for the First Quarter 2015 totalled $3.3 million, a decrease of $0.1 million when compared to net earnings of $3.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 ("First Quarter 2014"). This decrease was due mainly to higher depreciation and transmission and distribution costs. These items were partially offset by lower consumer services costs and higher other income.

After the adjustment for dividends on the preference shares of the Company, earnings on Class A Ordinary Shares for the First Quarter 2015 were $3.2 million, or $0.11 per Class A Ordinary Share, compared to earnings on Class A Ordinary Shares of $3.3 million or $0.11 per Class A Ordinary Share for the First Quarter 2014.

Sales for the First Quarter 2015 totalled 129.0 million kilowatt-hours (kWh), a decrease of 1.7 million kWh in comparison to 130.7 million kWh for the First Quarter 2014. The average monthly temperature for the First Quarter 2015 was 79.5 degrees Fahrenheit as compared to an average monthly temperature of 80.0 degrees for the First Quarter 2014. Cooler temperatures reduce air conditioning load which can negatively impact the Company's sales.

During the First Quarter 2015, there was an increase in the number of customers connected to the CUC grid. The total number of customers as at March 31, 2015 was 27,873, an increase of 435 customers, or 2%, compared to 27,438 customers as at March 31, 2014.

With the fall in global oil prices, the Company's average price per Imperial Gallon ("IG") of fuel for the First Quarter 2015 decreased 32% to $3.24, compared to $4.75 for the First Quarter 2014. The Company's average price per IG of lubricating oil for the First Quarter 2015 increased to $12.88 when compared to $12.30 for the First Quarter 2014.

During the First Quarter 2015, the economy showed continued signs of recovery. According to the 2014 Third Quarter Economic Report from the Cayman Islands Economics and Statistics Office ("ESO") which was released in March 2015, overall economic activity in the Cayman Islands grew by an estimated 2.3% in the first nine months of 2014 compared to 2013. Hotels and restaurants led the growth, with growth indicated for a number of other sectors including wholesale and retail trade, transport storage and communication, real estate, renting and business activities, electricity and water supply and agriculture and fishing. Gross Domestic Product growth for 2014 is forecasted by the ESO at 2.1% and 2.0% for 2015.

In March 2015, the Cayman Islands Government released the 2014 Consumer Price Index Report ("CPI"). The average CPI for 2014 increased 1.3% from the average CPI in 2013. This increase was the result of increasing inflation in all quarters of 2014, the highest being in the first quarter at 2.3%.

The tourism sector remains a key contributor to the local economy. First Quarter 2015 air arrivals were up 5.7% when compared to 2014 and cruise arrivals increased marginally by 0.2% when compared to 2014. According to the Department of Tourism, March 2015 saw the highest number of tourists arriving by air in a single month. Air arrivals have a direct

impact on the Company's sales growth as these visitors are stay-over visitors who occupy local accommodation services. Cruise arrivals have an indirect impact as they affect the opening hours of the establishments operating for that market.

During the period under review, the Company broke ground to officially commence the construction of the largest capital expenditure project undertaken by our Company to date.

The Company has entered into an agreement with Burmeister & Wain Scandinavian Contractor A/S ("BWSC") of Denmark and MAN Diesel & Turbo SE ("MAN") of Germany. This agreement covers the purchase and turnkey installation of a new 39.7 MW power plant which is comprised of two 18.5 megawatt ("MW") V48/60 medium-speed diesel generating units, one 2.7 MW waste heat steam turbine, and the associated auxiliary equipment. The project will require a significant, long-term financial undertaking by CUC to deliver the benefits of safe, reliable, and highly efficient production of electricity for consumers in Grand Cayman. The approximate cost of the Generation Expansion Project is $85 million. As a result, in March 2015, the Company announced the commencement of a Rights Offering (the "Offering"). The Offering was successfully completed on May 4, 2015. Under the Offering and related stand-by agreement, the Company raised gross proceeds of $31,563,639 through the issue of 2,930,700 Class A Ordinary Shares at a price of $10.77 per Class A Ordinary Share. The Company intends to use all of the proceeds of the Offering to finance a portion of the development of its new 39.7 MW diesel power plant, as part of the Generation Expansion Project, and other on-going capital expenditures.

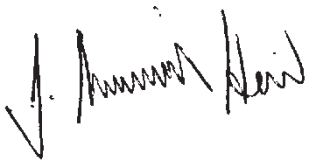
The Company remains engaged and focussed on bringing renewable energy to Grand Cayman. During the First Quarter 2015, the Company and the Electricity Regulatory Authority ("ERA") agreed on revisions to the Feed -In Tariff ("FIT") programme which now allows for 4 MW of Consumer-Owned Renewable Energy ("CORE") Generation. These changes went into effect on April 1, 2015.

The ERA has also agreed that under the FIT programme, the rates paid to customers for all renewable energy generated will be CI 32 cents per kWh for residential customers and CI 28 cents per kWh for commercial customers. These rates apply to new CORE contracts submitted after April 1, 2015. The rates paid to existing CORE customers (submitted prior to April 1, 2015) will remain unchanged.

To date, there has been a significant uptake of CORE customers who are providing electricity through renewable energy means, while having the opportunity to interconnect with and benefit from the reliability of CUC's electricity distribution system.

In addition, one of the renewable energy providers currently working with the Company has applied for and received permission from the Planning Department of the Cayman Islands Government to start the development of a 5 MW solar facility in the district of Bodden Town. A Power Purchase Agreement between CUC and the renewable energy provider has been submitted to the ERA for review. The Company believes that there are environmental and economic benefits to be derived from renewable energy sources. These renewable energy sources will replace some of the diesel fuel presently used in the Company's generators and reduce the reliance on and the emissions from fossil fuels.

The Company remains focussed on providing its customers with a high level of customer service in a safe, reliable and efficient manner while meeting stakeholder expectations.



J.F. Richard Hew
President & Chief Executive Officer

May 4, 2015

Interim Management's Discussion and Analysis

The following management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with the Caribbean Utilities Company, Ltd. ("CUC" or "the Company") consolidated financial statements for the twelve months ended December 31, 2014 ("Fiscal 2014"). The material has been prepared in accordance with National Instrument 51-102 - Continuous Disclosure Obligations ("NI 51-102") relating to Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Additional information in this MD&A has been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("US GAAP"), including certain accounting practices unique to rate-regulated entities. These accounting practices, which are disclosed in the notes to the Company's 2014 annual financial statements, result in regulatory assets and liabilities which would not occur in the absence of rate regulation. In the absence of rate regulation, the amount and timing of recovery or refund by the Company of costs of providing services, including a fair return on rate base assets, from customers through appropriate billing rates would not be subject to regulatory approval.

Certain statements in this MD&A, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements concerning anticipated future events, results, circumstances, performance or expectations with respect to the Company and its operations, including its strategy and financial performance and condition. Forward looking statements include statements that are predictive in nature, depend upon future events or conditions, or include words such as "expects", "anticipates", "plan", "believes", "estimates", "intends", "targets", "projects", "forecasts", "schedule", or negative versions thereof and other similar expressions, or future or conditional verbs such as "may", "will", "should", "would" and "could". Forward-looking statements are based on underlying assumptions and management's beliefs, estimates and opinions, and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties surrounding future expectations generally that may cause actual results to vary from plans, targets and estimates. Some of the important risks and uncertainties that could affect forward looking statements are described in the MD&A in the sections labelled "Business Risks", "Capital Resources" and "Corporate and Regulatory Overview" and include but are not limited to operational, general economic, market and business conditions, regulatory developments, weather and the Rights Offering. CUC cautions readers that actual results may vary significantly from those expected should certain risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect. Forward-looking statements are provided for the purpose of providing information about management's current expectations and plans relating to the future. Readers are cautioned that such information may not be appropriate for other purposes. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise except as required by law.

Financial information is presented in United States dollars unless otherwise specified. The consolidated financial statements and MD&A in this interim report were approved by the Audit Committee.

Financial and Operational Highlights

($ thousands, except basic earnings per ordinary share, dividends paid per ordinary share and where otherwise indicated)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2015	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014	Change	% Change
Electricity Sales Revenues	**17,044**	16,905	**139**	1%
Fuel Factor Revenues	**31,665**	36,600	**(4,935)**	-13%
Operating Revenues	**48,709**	53,505	**(4,796)**	-9%
Fuel and Lube Costs	**31,665**	36,600	**(4,935)**	-13%
Other Operating Expenses	**12,546**	11,967	**579**	5%
Total Operating Expenses	**44,211**	48,567	**(4,356)**	-9%
Earnings for the Period	**3,284**	3,448	**(164)**	-5%
Cash Flow from Operating Activities	**15,398**	13,688	**1,710**	12%
Per Class A Ordinary Share:				
Basic Earnings	**0.11**	0.11	**-**	0%
Dividends Paid	**0.165**	0.165	**-**	0%
Total Customers	**27,873**	27,438	**435**	2%
Total Employees *	**198**	192	**6**	3%
Customer per Employee (#)	**135**	143	**(8)**	-6%
System Availability (%)	**99.95**	99.98	**(0.03)**	0%
Peak Load Gross (MW)	**89.6**	88.8	**0.8**	1%
Millions of kWh:				
Net Generation	**138.2**	140.1	**(1.9)**	-1%
Kilowatt-Hour Sales	**129.0**	130.7	**(1.7)**	-1%
Sales per employee	**0.62**	0.68	**(0.06)**	-9%

* Total full time CUC employees

Corporate and Regulatory Overview

The principal activity of the Company is to generate, transmit and distribute electricity in its licence area of Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands pursuant to a 20-year exclusive Transmission & Distribution ("T&D") Licence and a 25 year non-exclusive Generation Licence ("the Licences") granted by the Cayman Islands Government ("Government"), which expire in April 2028 and November 2039, respectively.

The Licences contain the provision for a rate cap and adjustment mechanism ("RCAM") based on published consumer price indices. CUC's return on rate base ("RORB") for 2014 was 7.4% (2013: 7.6%). CUC's RORB for 2015 is targetted in the 7. 25% to 9.25% range (2014: 7.00% to 9.00%).

CUC's base rates are designed to recover all non-fuel and non-regulatory costs and include per kilowatt-hour ("kWh") electricity charges and fixed facilities charges. Fuel cost charges and regulatory fees are billed as separate line items. Base rates are subject to an annual review and adjustment each June through the RCAM. In June 2014, following review and approval by the Electricity Regulatory Authority ("ERA"), the Company increased its base rates by 1.5%. This increase is a result of the 2013 RORB and the increase in the applicable United States ("US") and Cayman Islands consumer price indices, adjusted to exclude food and fuel, for calendar year 2013. The change in the base rates as a percentage of the US and Cayman Islands consumer price indices was 80% based on the range of the RORB values. The required rate adjustment of 1.5% can be calculated by applying 80% to the total price level index (60% of the Cayman Islands CPI and 40% of the US CPI) of 1.9%. All fuel and lubricating oil costs are passed through to customers without mark-up as a per kWh charge.

Rate base is the value of capital upon which the Company is permitted an opportunity to earn a return. The value of this capital is the average of the beginning and ending values for the applicable financial year of: fixed assets less accumulated depreciation, plus the allowance for working capital, plus regulatory assets less regulatory liabilities.

The ERA has the overall responsibility for regulating the electricity industry in the Cayman Islands in accordance with the ERA Law. The ERA oversees all licencees, establishes and enforces licence standards, enforces applicable environmental and performance standards, reviews the proposed RCAM, and sets the rate adjustment factors as appropriate.

In December 2014 the ERA approved CUC's 2015 - 2019 Capital Investment Plan in the amount of $234 million. Generation expansion costs related to the competitive bid award to install 39.7 megawatts ("MW") of generation capacity are included in the approved CIP in the amount of CUC's competitive bid.

As a result of CUC's successful bid, the Company has since entered into a design-build contract agreement for the generation expansion project with the consortium of Burmeister & Wain Scandinavian Contractor A/S ("BWSC") of Denmark and MAN Diesel & Turbo SE ("MAN") of Germany. The agreement covers the purchase and turnkey installation of a new 39.7 MW power plant which is comprised of two 18.5 MW V48/60 medium-speed diesel generating units, one 2.7 MW waste heat recovery steam turbine, and associated auxiliary equipment. This contract is valued at approximately $55 million. The total project cost is estimated at $85 million to complete. In the Fourth Quarter 2014, the Company made the first payment towards the construction of the new power plant. The Company will make additional payments towards the construction of the new power plant during 2015. In this regard, in March 2015, the Company announced the commencement of a Rights Offering (the "Offering"). The Offering was successfully completed on May 4, 2015. Under the Offering and related stand-by agreement, the Company raised gross proceeds of $31,563,639 through the issue of 2,930,700 Class A Ordinary Shares at a price of $10.77 per Class A Ordinary Share. The Company intends to use the proceeds of the Offering (after payment of the expenses of the Offering) to finance a portion of the new power plant and other on-going capital expenditures.

The generating units will be housed in a new purpose built power house at the Company's North Sound Road Power Plant and it is expected that these will be commissioned in June 2016.

CUC has also secured the supply of 8.25 MW of temporary mobile generation following the retirement of 17.5 MW of generation in early 2014. This retirement relates to Units 14 and 16 which exhausted their useful lives in accordance with the Company's Generation Licence. This temporary generation will complement existing generation and help to ensure continuity of supply until the installation of the firm capacity. CUC understands that reliability of service is critical to Grand Cayman's continued growth and development. The Company continues to focus on maintaining and improving the level of service we offer to our customers.

A licence fee of 1%, payable to the Government, is charged on gross revenues, then prorated and applied only to customer billings with consumption over 1,000 kWh per month as a pass-through charge. In addition to the licence fee, a regulatory fee of ½ of 1% is charged on gross revenues, then prorated and applied only to customer billings with consumption over 1,000 kWh per month.

In the event of a natural disaster as defined in the T&D Licence, the actual increase in base rates will be capped for the year at 60% of the change in the Price Level Index and the difference between the calculated rate increase and the actual increase expressed as a percentage, shall be carried over and applied in addition to the normal RCAM adjustment in either of the two following years if the Company's RORB is below the target range. In the event of a disaster the Company would also write-off destroyed assets over the remaining life of the asset that existed at time of destruction. Z Factor rate changes will be required for insurance deductibles and other

extraordinary expenses. The Z Factor is the amount, expressed in cents per kWh, approved by the ERA to recover the costs of items deemed to be outside of the constraints of the RCAM.

CUC's wholly owned subsidiary, DataLink, Ltd. ("DataLink"), was granted a licence in 2012 from the Information and Communications Technology Authority ("ICTA") permitting DataLink to provide fibre optic infrastructure and other information and communication technology ("ICT") services to the ICT industry. The term of the licence is 15 years and expires on March 27, 2027. CUC and DataLink have entered into three agreements:

1. The Management and Maintenance agreement;
2. The Pole Attachment agreement; and
3. The Fibre Optic agreement

All three agreements have been approved by the ERA.

Consolidation Accounting Policy

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary DataLink. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation.

Earnings

Net earnings for the three months ended March 31, 2015 ("First Quarter 2015") totalled $3.3 million, a decrease of $0.1 million when compared to net earnings of $3.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 ("First Quarter 2014"). This decrease was due mainly to higher depreciation and transmission and distribution costs. These items were partially offset by lower consumer service costs and higher other income.

After the adjustment for dividends on the preference shares of the Company, earnings on Class A Ordinary Shares for the First Quarter 2015 were $3.2 million, or $0.11 per Class A Ordinary Share, compared to earnings on Class A Ordinary Shares of $3.3 million or $0.11 per Class A Ordinary Share for the First Quarter 2014.

Sales

Sales for the First Quarter 2015 totalled 129.0 million kWh, a decrease of 1.7 million kWh in comparison to 130.7 million kWh for the First Quarter 2014. The average monthly temperature for the First Quarter 2015 was 79.5 degrees Fahrenheit as compared to an average monthly temperature of 80.0 degrees for First Quarter 2014. Cooler temperatures reduce air conditioning load which can negatively impact the Company's sales.

Total customers as at March 31, 2015 were 27,873, an increase of 435 customers, or 2%, compared to 27,438 customers as at March 31, 2014.

The following tables present customer and sales highlights:

Customers (#)	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014	Change %
Residential	**23,757**	23,454	1%
Commercial	**4,116**	3,984	3%
Total Customers	**27,873**	27,438	2%

Sales (thousands kWh)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2015	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014	Change	% Change
Residential	**58,193**	59,992	-1,799	-3%
Commercial	**69,147**	68,994	153	0%
Other (street lighting, etc.)	**1,681**	1,687	-6	0%
Total Sales	**129,021**	130,673	-1,652	-1%

Average Monthly Consumption per Customer	Three Months Ended March 31, 2015	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014	Change	% Change
Residential	**819**	855	-36	-4%
Commercial	**54,437**	53,898	539	1%

Operating Revenues

Total operating revenues were as follows:

Revenues ($ thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2015	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014	Change	% Change
Residential	**7,580**	8,045	**(465)**	-6%
Commercial	**9,272**	8,729	**543**	6%
Other (street lighting, etc.)	**192**	131	**61**	47%
Electricity Sales Revenues	**17,044**	16,905	**139**	1%
Fuel Factor Revenues	**31,665**	36,600	**(4,935)**	-13%
Total Operating Revenues	**48,709**	53,505	**(4,796)**	-9%

Operating revenues for the First Quarter 2015 were $48.7 million, a decrease of $4.8 million from $53.5 million for the First Quarter 2014. The decrease in operating revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2015 was due primarily to lower fuel factor revenues.

Other (street lighting, etc.) revenue for the First Quarter 2015 totalled $0.2 million, an increase of $0.1 million from $0.1 million for the First Quarter 2014. This increase is due to an increase in the street lighting rates as approved by the ERA with an effective date of January 1, 2015. Lighting rates are not subject to the RCAM, but the Company can apply to the ERA for adjustment to the lighting rates on an as-needed basis by submitting appropriate cost justifications. Lighting rates were last adjusted in June 2009.

Electricity sales revenues were $17.0 million for the First Quarter 2015, an increase of $0.1 million from $16.9 million for the First Quarter 2014. Electricity sales revenues for the First

Quarter 2015 increased when compared to electricity sales revenue for the First Quarter 2014 due to a 1.5% base rate increase effective June 1, 2014, partially offset by a 1% reduction in kWh sales in the First Quarter 2015 when compared to the First Quarter 2014.

Fuel factor revenues for the First Quarter 2015 totalled $31.7 million, compared to fuel factor revenues of $36.6 million for the First Quarter 2014. Fuel factor revenues for the First Quarter 2015 decreased due to a lower average fuel cost charge per kWh when compared to the First Quarter 2014. The average Fuel Cost Charge rate billed to consumers for the First Quarter 2015 was $0.23 per kWh, compared to the average Fuel Cost Charge rate of $0.26 per kWh for the First Quarter 2014. CUC passes through all fuel costs to consumers on a two-month lag basis with no mark-up.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were as follows:

Operating Expenses ($ thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2015	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014	Change	% Change
Power Generation Expenses	**32,594**	37,339	**(4,745)**	-13%
General and Administration	**2,442**	2,266	**176**	8%
Consumer Service	**641**	974	**(333)**	-34%
Transmission and Distribution	**726**	497	**229**	46%
Depreciation	**6,309**	6,113	**196**	3%
Maintenance	**1,376**	1,293	**83**	6%
Amortization of Intangible Assets	**123**	85	**38**	45%
Total Operating Expenses	**44,211**	48,567	**(4,356)**	-9%

Operating expenses for the First Quarter 2015 totalled $44.2 million, a $4.4 million decrease from $48.6 million for the First Quarter 2014. This decrease was due primarily to lower power generation and consumer services, partially offset by higher depreciation and transmission and distribution expenses for the First Quarter 2015 when compared to the First Quarter 2014.

Power Generation

Power generation costs for the First Quarter 2015 decreased $4.7 million to $32.6 million when compared to $37.3 million for the First Quarter 2014. This decrease is as a result of lower fuel costs and lower net generation.

Power generation expenses were as follows:

Power Generation ($ thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2015	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014	Change	% Change
Fuel costs (net of deferred fuel charges)	**31,045**	36,015	**(4,970)**	-14%
Lubricating Oil costs (net of deferred lubricating oil charges)	**620**	585	**35**	6%
Temporary generation costs	**113**	-	**113**	
Other generation expenses	**816**	739	**77**	10%
Total power generation expenses	**32,594**	37,339	**(4,745)**	-13%

The Company's average price per Imperial Gallon ("IG") of fuel for the First Quarter 2015 decreased 32% to $3.24, compared to $4.75 for the First Quarter 2014.

Net generation was 138.2 million kWh for the First Quarter 2015, a 1% decrease when compared to 140.1 million kWh for the First Quarter 2014. Net fuel efficiency for the First Quarter 2015 of 18.35 kWh per IG decreased when compared to net fuel efficiency for the First Quarter 2014 of 18.44 kWh per IG. This decrease in net fuel efficiency is due primarily to the use of temporary mobile generation.

The Company's average price per IG of lubricating oil for the First Quarter 2015 increased to $12.88 when compared to $12.30 for the First Quarter 2014.

The Fuel Tracker Account (see Note 5 of the Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements) is comprised of total diesel fuel and lubricating oil costs to be recovered from consumers.

In March 2011, the ERA approved the Fuel Price Volatility Management Programme. The objective of the programme is to reduce the impact of volatility in the Fuel Cost Charge paid by the Company's customers for the fuel that the Company must purchase in order to provide electric service. Contracts initiated in 2015 utilize call options and call spreads to promote transparency in pricing. The monthly hedging costs and returns are also included within the Fuel Tracker Account.

CUC has secured the supply of 8.25 MW of temporary mobile generation following the retirement of 17.5 MW of generation in early 2014 in accordance with the Generation Licence. Temporary generation expenses for the First Quarter 2015 totalled $0.1 million. There were no temporary generation expenses for the First Quarter 2014.

Other generation expenses for the First Quarter 2015 totalled $0.8 million, a $0.1 million increase when compared to other generation expenses of $0.7 million for the First Quarter 2014.

General and Administration ("G&A")

G&A expenses for the First Quarter 2015 totalled $2.4 million, a $0.1 million increase compared to $2.3 million for the First Quarter 2014. This increase is due mainly to the purchase of additional safety equipment for employees. The Company's Health and Safety standards require employees to wear suitable clothing and footwear that provides adequate protection from any exposure to accidental or unavoidable hazards.

General Expenses Capitalised ("GEC") totalled $1.1 million for the First Quarter 2015, an increase of $0.1 million when compared to $1.0 million for the First Quarter 2014.

Consumer Services ("CS")

CS expenses for the First Quarter 2015 totalled $0.6 million, a $0.4 million decrease compared to $1.0 million for the First Quarter 2014. This decrease is attributable to an adjustment to the Allowance for Doubtful Accounts ("AFDA") which resulted from a review of the Company's Accounts Receivable balances which commenced during the First Quarter 2014.

In accordance with its AFDA policy, the Company maintains an accumulated provision for uncollectible customer accounts receivable that is estimated based on known accounts, historical experience and other currently available information, including the economic environment. During 2014, the Company completed a full review of its outstanding Accounts Receivables balance and the reasonableness of its methodology of applying a flat percentage to total receivables in calculating AFDA. This review indicated an increase in days outstanding for receivable balances. Consequently, management determined the estimation process related to the AFDA would be refined to include a risk element for aging of accounts receivable.

Trade and other accounts receivable	As at March 31, 2015	As at December 31, 2014
Current	**7,412**	9,222
Past due 31-60 days	**688**	1,626
Past due 61-90 days	**720**	514
Past due over 90 days	**4,351**	4,391
Total Accounts Receivable	**13,171**	15,765
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	**(1,527)**	(1,481)
Less: Consumer Deposits	**(5,636)**	(5,364)
Net Exposure	**6,008**	8,908

Net Exposure as at March 31, 2015 totalled $6.0 million, a decrease of $2.9 million, or 33% when compared to the Net Exposure of $8.9 million as at December 31, 2014. This decrease was primarily related to a decrease in receivables in the current and 31-60 day categories. The current and 31-60 day category of receivables decreased by $1.8 million and $0.9 million respectively, or 20% and 58% respectively due to lower fuel factor billings and improved efficiencies in the disconnection process due to the newly installed Advanced Metering Infrastructure ("AMI") meters. At the end of 2014, 50% of the planned AMI installations were completed. Customers who have had the AMI meters installed are benefiting from the ability to monitor their consumption and manage their usage.

Transmission and Distribution ("T&D")

T&D expenses for the First Quarter 2015 totalled $0.7 million, an increase of $0.2 million compared to T&D expenses for the First Quarter 2014 of $0.5 million. T&D expenses for the First Quarter 2015 were impacted by an increase in street light maintenance and general tree trimming projects.

Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E)

Depreciation expenses for the First Quarter 2015 totalled $6.3 million, an increase of $0.2 million, from $6.1 million for the First Quarter 2014.

The increase in depreciation expenses is due to capital projects completed in prior periods.

Maintenance

Maintenance expenses for the First Quarter 2015 totalled $1.4 million, an increase of $0.1 million when compared to $1.3 million for the First Quarter 2014. This increase is due to higher maintenance costs associated with the generating units and information technology ("IT") systems. These IT systems have increased productivity and efficiencies throughout the organisation. Ongoing maintenance of the generating units is a necessary component of operations. Maintenance is conducted based on the service hours of the units and the original equipment manufacturer's standards.

Amortization

Amortization of intangible assets for the First Quarter 2015 totalled $0.1 million, a 45% increase when compared to $0.09 million for the First Quarter 2014. The increase in amortization is attributable to software purchases made in prior periods.

Amortization represents the monthly recognition of the expense associated with software purchases as well as other intangible assets such as the costs associated with the licence

negotiations. The negotiations for the Company's electricity licence concluded in 2008 and the costs associated with the negotiations are being amortized over 20 years on a straight-line basis.

The negotiations associated with DataLink's ICT licence ceased in 2012 and these costs are being amortized over 15 years on a straight-line basis.

Other Income and Expenses

Net Other Expenses for the First Quarter 2015 totalled $1.2 million, a decrease of $0.3 million from $1.5 million for the First Quarter 2014.

Other Income & Expenses ($ thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2015	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014	Change	% Change
Total interest costs	**(3,248)**	(3,030)	**(218)**	7%
AFUDC	**891**	543	**348**	64%
Total finance charges	**(2,357)**	(2,487)	**130**	-5%
Foreign exchange gain	**340**	491	**(151)**	-31%
Other income	**803**	506	**297**	59%
Total Net Other Expense	**(1,214)**	(1,490)	**276**	-19%

Finance charges for the First Quarter 2015 totalled $2.4 million, a $0.1 million decrease from $2.5 million for the First Quarter 2014. This decrease is as a result of higher AFUDC partially offset by higher interest costs in the First Quarter 2015.

Under the T&D Licence there is a provision for an Allowance for Funds Used During Construction ("AFUDC"). This capitalisation of the Financing Cost is calculated by multiplying the Company's Cost of Capital rate by the average work in progress for each month. The cost of capital rate for 2015 is 8.25% as agreed with the ERA, in accordance with the T&D Licence, and will be reviewed annually. The cost of capital rate for 2014 was 8.0%.

The AFUDC amount for the First Quarter 2015 totalled $0.9 million, an increase of $0.4 million from $0.5 million for the First Quarter 2014. This increase is due mainly to an increased work in progress value for First Quarter 2015 when compared to First Quarter 2014. Work in progress balances will vary depending upon the nature and longevity of projects.

Foreign exchange gains for the First Quarter 2015 totalled $0.3 million, a $0.2 million decrease when compared to $0.5 million in the First Quarter 2014.

Foreign exchange gains and losses are the result of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are translated into US dollars at the exchange rate prevailing on the Balance Sheet date. Revenue and expense items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into US dollars at the exchange rate prevailing on the transaction date.

Other income is comprised of income from the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary DataLink, income from pipeline operations, sale of meter sockets, sale of recyclable materials and other miscellaneous income.

Other income totalled $0.8 million for the First Quarter 2015, a $0.3 million increase when compared to other income of $0.5 million for the First Quarter 2014. This increase is due to an increase in customer service fees. The Company's new Customer Service Code ("CSC") became effective on January 1, 2015. The CSC sets out the terms and conditions of the supply of electricity to the Company's customers, as well as the standards for the level of service which CUC is required to provide to its customers. The new CSC also provides for an increase in various customer service fees such as reconnection fees and the introduction of late fees on outstanding customer receivables.

Revenues from DataLink for the First Quarter 2015 are recorded in Other Income in the amount of $0.2 million comparable to the First Quarter 2014.

The Economy

In March 2015, the Government released the 2014 Consumer Price Index ("CPI") Report. The average CPI for 2014 increased 1.3% from the average CPI in 2013. This increase was the result of increasing inflation in all quarters of 2014, the highest being seen in the first quarter at 2.3%. Of the 12 divisions monitored in the CPI calculation, all divisions saw an increase for 2014 with the exception of three: Housing and Utilities, Health, and clothing and footwear. The divisions with the largest increases were Household equipment, Restaurants and Hotels and Education.

According to the 2014 Third Quarter Economic Report from the Cayman Islands Economics and Statistics office ("ESO") that was released in March 2015, overall economic activity in the Cayman Islands grew by an estimated 2.3% in the first nine months of 2014 compared to 2013. According to the report, hotels and restaurants led the growth, and growth rates were indicated for a number of other sectors including wholesale and retail trade, transport storage and communication, real estate, renting and business activities, electricity and water supply and agriculture and fishing. GDP growth for 2014 is forecasted at 2.1%. The ESO is forecasting Annual GDP growth of 2.0% for 2015. The Company's annual sales growth and resource requirements, including number of employees, have historically been heavily influenced by changes in the level of economic activity in the country as illustrated by the GDP.
The table below itemises trends in some of the key financial areas:

	As at March 31, 2015	As at December 2014	As at December 2013	As at December 2012	As at December 2011
Bank Licences	195	198	213	222	234
Mutual Funds *	10,755	11,010	11,379	10,841	9,258
Mutual Fund Administrators	112	115	121	124	129
Registered Companies	96,554	99,459	95,530	93,612	92,964
Captive insurance companies	788	793	788	768	739

- *The Cayman Islands Mutual Funds (Amendment) Law, 2011, dated December 22, 2011, amended the Mutual Funds Law (2009 Revision) to require all Master Funds, as defined therein, to become registered by the Cayman Islands Monetary Authority ("CIMA"). Registration for these funds was required for the first time in 2012, previously registration of any such funds was voluntary in nature. As at December 31, 2013 there were 2,635 registered Master Mutual Funds (2012:1,891) and nil as at December 31, 2011 and prior periods.*

The other major industry in the Cayman Islands is tourism. The tourist demographic is largely comprised of visitors from the US. For the First Quarter 2015, 80% of air arrivals to the country were US citizens. As such the US economy largely impacts that of the Cayman Islands. First Quarter 2015 air arrivals were up 5.7% when compared to 2014 and cruise arrivals saw a marginal increase of 0.2% when compared to 2014. According to the Department of Tourism, March 2015 saw the highest number of tourists arriving by air in a single month. Air arrivals have a direct impact on the Company's sales growth as these visitors are stay-over visitors who occupy local accommodation services. Cruise arrivals have an indirect impact as they affect the opening hours of the establishments operating for that market.

The following table presents statistics for tourist arrivals in the Cayman Islands for the three months ending March 31:

Arrivals	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
By Air	115,640	109,406	104,029	96,187	93,822
By Sea	544,073	543,017	532,263	553,347	510,648
Total	659,713	652,423	636,292	649,534	604,470

All data is sourced from the Cayman Islands Government, Cayman Islands Economics & Statistics Office, Cayman Islands Monetary Authority, Cayman Financial Review, Cayman Islands Department of Tourism and Health City websites; www.gov.ky, www.ESO.ky, www.cimoney.com.ky, www.caymanfinancialreview.com, www.caymanislands.ky and www.healthcitycaymanislands.com.

Liquidity

The following table outlines the summary of the Company's cash flows:

Cash Flows ($ thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2015	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014	Change	% Change
Beginning cash	**21,815**	1,215	**20,600**	1695%
Cash provided by/(used in):				
Operating activities	**15,400**	13,688	**1,712**	13%
Investing activities	**(7,221)**	(6,555)	**(666)**	10%
Financing activities	**(4,833)**	(6,153)	**1,320**	-21%
Ending cash	**25,161**	2,195	**22,966**	1046%

Operating Activities:

Cash flow provided by operations, after working capital adjustments, for the First Quarter 2015, was $15.4 million, a $1.7 million increase when compared to $13.7 million for the First Quarter 2014. This increase is attributable to the movement in regulatory deferrals in the First Quarter 2015 when compared to the First Quarter 2014. Regulatory deferrals are comprised of Current Regulatory Assets and Current Regulatory Liabilities.

Investing Activities:

Cash used in investing activities for the First Quarter 2015 totalled $7.2 million, an increase of $0.6 million from $6.6 million for the First Quarter 2014. This increase is attributable to higher expenditures related to property, plant and equipment for the First Quarter 2015 when compared to the First Quarter 2014.

Financing Activities:

Cash used in financing activities for the First Quarter 2015 totalled $4.8 million, a decrease of $1.4 million compared to cash used in financing activities of $6.2 million for the First Quarter 2014. This decrease in cash used in financing activities is attributable to lower bank overdraft repayments in the First Quarter 2015.

Cash Flow Requirements:

The Company expects that operating expenses and interest costs will generally be paid from the Company's operating cash flows, with residual cash flows available for capital expenditures and dividend payments. Borrowings under credit facilities may be required from time to time to support seasonal working capital requirements. Cash flows required to complete planned capital expenditures are expected to be financed from a combination of proceeds from operating cash, debt and equity transactions. The Company expects to be able to source the cash required to

fund its 2015 capital expenditure programme (see the *"Business Risks"* section of this MD&A for Liquidity Risk details).

Transactions with Related Parties

Miscellaneous receivables from Newfoundland Power, a subsidiary of Fortis Inc., totalling $300 were outstanding at March 31, 2015 ($300 as at December 31, 2014). Miscellaneous receivables from Fortis Turks & Caicos, a subsidiary of Fortis Inc., totalling $17,500 at March 31, 2015 ($12,171 as at December 31, 2014) for reimbursable insurance expenses are included within Related Party Receivables on the Balance Sheet. Miscellaneous payables to Fortis Inc., the Company's majority shareholder, totalling $20,900 were outstanding at March 31, 2015 ($16,100 as at December 31, 2014) for membership fees, hurricane preparedness and travel expenses and are included within the Related Party Payables on the Balance Sheet. The Company rents office facilities from a related party on a five-year lease agreement ending June 30, 2019. Rent Expense for the First Quarter 2015 was $22,390 and is included within Consumer Services on the Statement of Earnings.

Contractual Obligations

The contractual obligations of the Company over the next five years and periods thereafter, as at March 31, 2015, are outlined in the following table:

($ millions)	Total	< 1 year	1 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	> 5 years
Total debt	252.0	14.0	25.0	29.4	183.6
Long-term debt interest	112.4	10.5	18.7	15.5	67.7
MAN/BWSC Generation Expansion Contract	44.3	33.2	11.1		
Defined benefit pension	0.3	0.3	-	-	-
Total	**409.0**	**58.0**	**54.8**	**44.9**	**251.3**

1. Relates to principal payments on long-term debt only.
2. In December 2014, the Company entered into design-build contracts with BWSC and MAN. The contract is valued at approximately $55 million. A down payment of $11.1 million was made in 2014.
3. The defined benefit pension funding contribution is based on an estimate provided under the latest completed actuarial valuation.

The Company executed an 18-month primary fuel supply contract with Rubis Cayman Islands Limited ("Rubis") in September 2014 upon the expiration of its previous fuel supply contract with Rubis. Under the agreement the Company is committed to purchase approximately 60% of its diesel fuel requirements for its generating plant from Rubis. The approximate quantities under the contract on an annual basis are, by fiscal year in millions of IGs: 2015 – 19.9, 2016 – 10.1. The Company also has an 18-month secondary fuel supply contract with Sol Petroleum Cayman Limited ("Sol") (previously Esso Cayman Limited) executed in September 2014, and is committed to purchase approximately 40% of the Company's fuel requirements for its generating plant from Sol. The approximate quantities per the fuel contract on an annual basis are, by fiscal year in millions of IGs: 2015 – 13.3, 2016 – 6.7. Each contract has the option to renew for an additional 18 month term. Renewal cannot occur more than six months in advance of the current contract expiry date. Both contracts qualify for the Normal Purchase Normal Sale exemption under ASC 815 and do not qualify as derivatives.

Financial Position

The following table is a summary of significant changes to the Company's balance sheet from December 31, 2014 to March 31, 2015:

Significant changes in Balance Sheets between December 31, 2014 and March 31, 2015 *($ millions)*	Increase/ (Decrease)	Explanation
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3.3	Increase due to cash provided by operating activities of $15.4 million, partially offset by cash used in financing activities of $4.8 million and cash used in investing activities of $7.3 million.
Accounts Receivable	(2.6)	Lower fuel billings in the First Quarter 2015.
Regulatory Assets	(4.8)	Lower fuel costs in the First Quarter 2015.
Prepayments	(1.0)	Decrease due to recognition of the expense associated with the Company's property and machinery breakdown insurance policy.
Property, Plant and Equipment	6.6	Net increase is comprised of capital expenditures of (1) $7.1 million (2) depreciation expense of $6.3 million (3) $5.8 million in accrued capital expenditure.
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	2.5	Change mainly attributable to Generation Expansion progress invoice, partially offset by decreased payable related to lower fuel costs
Share Premium	0.6	The Company issued 46,888 shares through its share purchase plans.

Capital Resources

The Company's principal activity of generation, transmission and distribution of electricity in Grand Cayman, requires CUC to have ongoing access to capital to build and maintain the electrical system for the community it serves. To help ensure access to capital, the Company targets a long-term capital structure of approximately 45% equity, including preference shares, and 55% debt.

The Company's objective is to maintain investment-grade credit ratings. The Company sets the amount of capital in proportion to risk. The debt to equity ratio is managed through various methods such as the recent rights offering and the Company's Share Purchase Plans.

In March 2015, the Company announced the commencement of a rights offering. The Offering was successfully completed on May 4, 2015. Under the Offering and related stand-by agreement, CUC raised gross proceeds of $31,563,639 through the issue of 2,930,700 Class A Ordinary Shares at a price of $10.77 per Class A Ordinary Share. After giving effect to the Offering, CUC has an aggregate of 32,237,709 Class A Ordinary Shares outstanding. Fortis Energy (Bermuda) Ltd. ("FEBL"), an existing shareholder of CUC, purchased an aggregate of 2,169,682 Class A Ordinary Shares under the Offering and a stand-by agreement with the Company. FEBL now holds 19,460,326 Class A Ordinary Shares, representing approximately 60.4% of the outstanding Class A Ordinary Shares of CUC, which percentage holding increased approximately 1.5% as a result of the Offering. FEBL is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Fortis Inc. of St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada.

In November 2014, CUC closed on a $50 million private debt placement to provide initial funding for the Generation Expansion Project. The Company intends to use the proceeds of the Offering

(after payment of the expenses of the Offering) to finance the remaining portion of the development of its new 39.7 MW diesel power plant and other on-going capital expenditures.

Certain of the Company's long-term debt obligations have covenants restricting the issuance of additional debt such that consolidated debt cannot exceed 60% of the Company's consolidated capital structure, as defined by short-term and long-term debt agreements. As at March 31, 2015, the Company was in compliance with all debt covenants.

The Company's capital structure is presented in the following table:

Capital Structure	March 31, 2015	%	December 31, 2014	%
Total debt	252.0	58	252.0	58
Shareholder's equity	178.8	42	179.8	42
Total	**430.8**	**100**	**431.8**	**100**

The change in the Company's capital structure between December 31, 2014 and March 31, 2015 was driven by a decrease in equity resulting from dividends on Class A Ordinary Shares partially offset by net earnings for the period.

The Company's credit ratings under Standard & Poors ("S&P") and the Dominion Bond Rating System ("DBRS") are as follows:

S&P A-/Stable
DBRS A (low)

The S&P rating is in relation to long-term corporate credit and unsecured debt while the DBRS rating relates to senior unsecured debt.

The A- rating reflects S&P's positive view of the Company's current position as the sole provider of generation services, and the Company's licenced position as the sole provider of T&D services. The rating also reflects S&P's positive view of regulatory support and stable cash flows offset by the economic uncertainty and the limited history of the regulator. In October 2014, S&P revised its outlook on Fortis Inc. and its subsidiaries, including CUC to stable from negative. The outlook revision follows Fortis' announcement of the receipt of the final instalment of the convertible debentures that it used to finance the UNS Energy Corporation acquisition. The outlook revision on the subsidiaries reflects the application of the S&P's group rating methodology.

In March 2015, DBRS affirmed the Company's "A" credit rating while maintaining the categorisation of low with a Stable trend. Considerations for the rating were a supportive regulatory regime, solid credit metrics and a stable island economy and the demand for electricity. Impacting the rating were such factors as hurricane event risk and the small size of the Company's customer base.

Credit Facilities

The Company currently has $47.0 million of unsecured credit financing facilities with the Royal Bank of Canada ("RBC"). The financing facilities are comprised of:

Credit Facilities	($ millions)
Corporate Credit Card Line	$0.5
Letters of Credit	$0.5
Operating, Revolving Line of Credit	$7.5
Catastrophe Standby Loan	$7.5
Demand Loan Facility- Interim Funding of Capital Expenditures	$31.0
Total	**$47.0**

Of the total above, $46.0 million was available at March 31, 2015.

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures for the First Quarter 2015 were $7.1 million, a $0.6 million, or 9% increase from $6.5 million in capital expenditures for the First Quarter 2014.

The capital expenditures for the three months ended March 31, 2015 primarily relate to:

- Distribution system extension and upgrades - $2.0 million
- Generation Replacement Cost - $2.6 million
- Generation Expansion Costs - $0.9 million
- Facility Asset Replacement and Upgrades Structural and Mechanical - $0.4 million
- AFUDC of $0.9 million was capitalized in the three months ended March 31, 2015

Capital expenditures *($ Millions)*	Three months ended March 31, 2015	Three months Ended March 31, 2014
Transmission	0.1	0.0
Distribution	2.6	3.1
Generation	3.9	3.2
Other	0.5	0.2
Total	**7.1**	**6.5**

Off Balance-Sheet Arrangements

Disclosure is required of all off-balance sheet arrangements such as transactions, agreements or contractual arrangements with unconsolidated entities, structured finance entities, special purpose entities or variable interest entities that are reasonably likely to materially affect liquidity of or the availability of, or requirements for, capital resources. The Company has no such off-balance sheet arrangements as at March 31, 2015.

Business Risks

The following is a summary of the Company's significant business risks:

Operational Risks

Operational risks are those risks normally inherent in the operation of generating, transmission and distribution facilities. The Company's facilities are subject to the risk of equipment failure due to deterioration of the asset from use or age, latent defects and design or operator error, among other things. These risks could lead to longer-than-forecast equipment downtimes for maintenance and repair, disruptions of power generation, customer service interruptions, and could result in injury to employees and the public. Accordingly, to ensure the continued performance of the physical assets, the Company determines expenditures that must be made to maintain and replace the assets.

The Company continually develops capital expenditure, safety management and risk controls programmes and assesses current and future operating and maintenance expenses that will be incurred in the ongoing operation of its systems. The Company also has an insurance programme that provides coverage for business interruption, liability and property damage, although the coverage offered by this programme is limited (see the *"Insurance"* section for discussion of insurance terms and coverage). In the event of a large uninsurable loss, the Company would apply to the ERA for recovery of these costs through higher rates. However, there is no

assurance that the ERA will approve any such application (see the *"Regulation"* section for discussion of regulatory risk).

Economic Conditions

The general economic condition of CUC's service area, Grand Cayman, influences electricity sales as with most utility companies. Changes in consumer income, employment and housing are all factors in the amount of sales generated. As the Company supplies electricity to all hotels and large properties, its sales are therefore partially based on tourism and related industry fluctuations.

Regulation

The Company operates within a regulated environment. As such, the operations of the Company are subject to the normal uncertainties faced by regulated companies. Such uncertainties include approval by the ERA of billing rates that allow a reasonable opportunity to recover on a timely basis the estimated costs of providing services, including a fair return on rate base assets. The Company's capital expenditure plan requires regulatory approval. There is no assurance that capital projects perceived as required by the management of the Company will be approved by the ERA.

Weather

CUC's facilities are subject to the effects of severe weather conditions principally during the hurricane season months of June through November. Despite preparations for disasters such as hurricanes, adverse conditions will always remain a risk. In order to mitigate some of this risk, the Company maintains insurance coverage which Management believes is appropriate and consistent with insurance policies obtained by similar companies.

Environmental Matters

CUC's operations are subject to local environmental protection laws concerning emissions to the air, discharges to surface and subsurface waters, noise, land use activities, and the handling, storage, processing, use, and disposal of materials and waste products.

CUC's Environmental Management System ("EMS") is registered to the ISO 14001 Environmental Standard. The Company was initially registered in 2004, pursuant to an audit by a third party of the Company's EMS to ensure that the Company was meeting requirements put in place by the Government as well as self-imposed requirements. Under the ISO 14001 standard companies are required to establish, document, implement, maintain and continually improve their environmental performance with an aim of prevention of pollution. In order to maintain the Company's registration to this standard an external surveillance audit is conducted annually, and an external audit is conducted every three years for re-certification. Internal audits of the system must also be conducted on an annual basis. CUC has most recently conducted, and passed its re-certification audit in June 2013.

In May 2002, the United Kingdom ("UK") ratified the Kyoto Protocol, which sets targets and timetables for the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, which was later extended to the Cayman Islands in March 2007. Under the Kyoto Protocol, the UK is legally bound to reduce its GHG emissions, but Cayman has no emissions reduction target. As an overseas territory, the Cayman Islands are required to give available national statistics on an annual basis to the UK which will be added to its inventory and reported to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat. Under the Convention governments are obligated to gather and report information on GHG emissions through the preparation of a national greenhouse gas inventory. The inventory primarily requires the Cayman Islands to quantify as best as possible the country's fuel consumption across a variety of sectors, production processes

and distribution means. CUC continues to supply the Department of Environment with data for Cayman's GHG inventory.

Through the EMS, CUC has determined that its exposure to environmental risks is not significant and does not have an impact on CUC's financial reporting including the recording of any Asset Retirement Obligations ("ARO's").

Insurance - Terms and Coverage

The Company renewed its insurance policy as at July 1, 2014 for one year under similar terms and coverage as in prior years. Insurance terms and coverage include $100.0 million in property and machinery breakdown insurance and business interruption insurance per annum with a 24-month indemnity period and a waiting period on Non-Named Wind, Quake and Flood of 60-days. Any named Wind, Quake and Flood deductible has a 45-day waiting period. All T&D assets outside of 1,000 feet from the boundaries of the main power plant and substations are excluded, as the cost of such coverage is not considered economical. There is a single event cap of $100 million. Each "loss occurrence" is subject to a deductible of $1.0 million, except for windstorm (including hurricane) and earth movement for which the deductible is 2% of the value of each location that suffers loss, but subject to a minimum deductible of $1.0 million and maximum deductible of $4.0 million for all interests combined.

In accordance with the T&D Licence, when an asset is impaired or disposed of within its original estimated useful life, the cost of the asset is reduced and the net book value is charged to accumulated depreciation. This treatment is in accordance with rate regulated accounting and differs from the GAAP treatment of a loss being recognised on the statement of earnings. The amount charged to accumulated depreciation is net of any proceeds received in conjunction with the disposal of the asset. Insurance proceeds are included within the criteria.

In addition to the coverage discussed above, the Company has also purchased an excess layer of an additional $100.0 million limit on property and business interruption (excluding windstorm, earth movement and flood).

The Company's insurance policy includes business interruption which covers losses resulting from the necessary interruption of business caused by direct physical loss or damage to CUC's covered property and loss of revenues resulting from damage to customers' property.

Defined Benefit Pension Plan

The Company maintains a defined benefit pension plan, which provides a specified monthly benefit on retirement irrespective of individual investment returns. The assumed long-term rate of return on pension plan assets for the purposes of estimating pension expense for 2015 is 5%. This compares to assumed long-term rates of return of 5% used during 2014. There is no assurance that the pension plan assets will be able to earn the assumed rate of returns. The gain on pension plan assets during 2014 was 3% (2013: gain of 6%).

Market driven changes impacting the performance of the pension plan assets may result in material variations in actual return on pension plan assets from the assumed return on the assets causing material changes in consolidated pension expense and funding requirements. Net pension expense is impacted by, among other things, the amortization of experience and actuarial gains or losses and expected return on plan assets. Market driven changes impacting other pension assumptions, including the assumed discount rate, may also result in future consolidated contributions to pension plans that differ significantly from current estimates as well as causing material changes in consolidated pension expense. The discount rate assumed for 2015 is 4.0% compared to the discount rate assumed during 2014 of 4.9%.

There is also measurement uncertainty associated with pension expense, future funding requirements, the accrued benefit asset, accrued benefit liability and benefit obligation due to measurement uncertainty inherent in the actuarial valuation process.

A discussion of the critical accounting estimates associated with pensions is provided in the *"Critical Accounting Estimates"* section of this MD&A.

Financial Instruments

The Company is primarily exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk as a result of holding financial instruments in the normal course of business. Financial instruments of the Company consist mainly of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses, consumers' deposits and advances for construction and long-term debt.

Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk in the event of non-performance by counterparties to derivative financial instruments which include fuel option contracts. If a counterparty fails to perform on its contractual obligation to deliver payment when the market price of fuel is greater than the strike price, the Company may find it necessary to purchase diesel at the market price, which will be higher than the contract price. The Company manages this credit risk associated with counterparties by conducting business with high credit-quality institutions. The Company does not expect any counterparties to fail to meet their obligations.

There is risk that the Company may not be able to collect all of its accounts receivable and other assets. This does not represent a significant concentration of risk. The requirements for security deposits for certain customers, which are advance cash collections from customers to guarantee payment of electricity billings, reduces the exposure to credit risk. The Company manages credit risk primarily by executing its credit collection policy, including the requirement for security deposits, through the resources of its customer service department.

Liquidity Risk

The Company's financial position could be adversely affected if it failed to arrange sufficient and cost-effective financing to fund, among other things, capital expenditures and the repayment of maturing debt. The ability to arrange such financing is subject to numerous factors, including the results of operations and financial position of the Company, conditions in the capital and bank credit markets, ratings assigned by ratings agencies and general economic conditions. These factors are mitigated by the legal requirement under the Licences which requires rates be set to enable the Company to achieve and maintain a sound credit rating in the financial markets of the world. The Company has also secured committed credit facilities to support short-term financing of capital expenditures and seasonal working capital requirements. The cost of renewed and extended credit facilities could increase in the future; however, any increase in interest expense and fees is not expected to materially impact the Company's consolidated financial results in 2015.

Interest Rate Risk

Long-term debt is issued at fixed interest rates, thereby minimising cash flow and interest rate exposure. The Company is primarily exposed to risks associated with fluctuating interest rates on its short-term borrowings and other variable interest credit facilities. The current amount of short-term borrowings is nil.

FUTURE ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In May 2014, FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. The amendments in this update create ASC Topic 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, and supersede the revenue recognition requirements in ASC Topic 605, *Revenue Recognition*, including most industry specific revenue recognition guidance throughout the codification. This standard completes a joint effort by FASB and the International Accounting Standards Board to improve financial reporting by creating common revenue recognition guidance for US GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards that clarifies the principles for recognizing revenue and that can be applied consistently across various transactions, industries and capital markets. This standard is effective for annual and interim periods beginning on or after December 15, 2016 and is to be applied on a full retrospective or modified retrospective basis. In April 2015, FASB issued an Exposure Draft of a proposed ASU that would delay by one year the effective date of its new revenue recognition standard and allow early adoption as of the original effective date. The Company is assessing the impact that the adoption of this standard will have on its consolidated financial statements. The Company is in the process of identifying contracts with customers and performance obligations in the contracts.

Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs

In April 2015, FASB issued ASU No. 2015-03, *Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs*. The amendments in this update would require that debt issuance costs be presented on the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of long-term debt, consistent with debt discounts or premiums. This update is effective for annual and interim periods beginning on or after December 15, 2015 and should be applied on a retrospective basis. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of this update is expected to result in the reclassification of debt issuance costs from long-term other assets to long-term debt on the Company's consolidated balance sheet. As at March 31, 2015, debt issuance costs included in other assets were $1.5 million (December 31, 2014 - $1.6 million).

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in accordance with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Estimates are based on historical experience, current conditions and various other assumptions believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Due to changes in facts and circumstances and the inherent uncertainty involved in making estimates, actual results may differ significantly from the current estimates. Estimates are reviewed periodically and, as adjustments become necessary, are reported in earnings in the period in which they become known. The Company's critical accounting estimates relate to:

Revenue Recognition

Revenue derived from the sale of electricity is taken to income on a bills-rendered basis, adjusted for unbilled revenues. Customer bills are issued throughout the month based on meter readings that establish electricity consumption since the last meter reading. The unbilled revenue accrual for the period is based on estimated electricity sales to customers since the last meter reading. The estimation process for accrued unbilled electricity consumption will result in adjustments of electricity revenue in the periods they become known when actual results differ from the estimates. As at March 31, 2015, the amount of unbilled revenue recorded in Electricity Sales was $2.5 million (March 31, 2014: $3.5 million).

Kilowatt-Hour Sales

Kilowatt-hour sales throughout the month are based on meter readings that establish electricity consumption since the last meter reading. The kWh accrual for the period is based on estimated electricity sales to customers since the last meter reading. The estimation process for electricity consumption will result in adjustments of kWh sales statistics in the periods they become known when actual results differ from the estimates. As at March 31, 2015, the amount of estimated kWh sales was 20.2 million kWh (March 31, 2014: 24.8 million kWh).

Employee Future Benefits

The Company's defined benefit pension plan is subject to judgments utilised in the actuarial determination of the expense and related obligation. There are currently two participants in the Company's defined benefit pension plan. The main assumptions utilized by Management in determining pension expense and obligations were the discount rate for the accrued benefit obligation, pension commencement date, inflation and the expected rate of return on plan assets. As at March 31, 2015, the Company has a long term liability of $1.4 million (December 31, 2014: $1.4 million).

Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E) Depreciation

Depreciation is an estimate based primarily on the estimated useful life of the asset. Estimated useful lives are based on current facts and historical information and take into consideration the anticipated physical life of the assets. As at March 31, 2015, the net book value of the Company's PP&E was $401.2 million compared to $394.7 million as at December 31, 2014, increasing as a result of the Company's generation and T&D capital expenditures. Depreciation expense for the First Quarter 2015 was $6.3 million ($6.1 million for the First Quarter 2014). Due to the value of the Company's PP&E, changes in depreciation rates can have a significant impact on the Company's depreciation expense.

Quarterly Results

The table "Quarterly Results" summarises unaudited quarterly information for each of the eight quarters ended June 30, 2013 through March 31, 2015. This information has been obtained from CUC's unaudited interim Financial Statements which, in the opinion of Management, have been prepared in accordance with US GAAP. These operating results are not necessarily indicative of results for any future period and should not be relied upon to predict future performance.

Quarterly results *($ thousands, except basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share)*	Operating Revenue	Net earnings	Income applicable to ordinary shares	Earnings per ordinary share	Diluted earnings per ordinary share
March 31, 2015	48,709	3,284	3,171	0.11	0.11
December 31, 2014	58,192	5,397	4,806	0.16	0.16
September 30, 2014	63,437	6,221	6,108	0.21	0.21
June 30, 2014	56,571	5,749	5,636	0.20	0.20
March 31, 2014	53,505	3,448	3,335	0.11	0.11
December 31, 2013	58,801	5,760	5,169	0.18	0.18
September 30, 2013	59,547	6,048	5,935	0.21	0.21
June 30, 2013	55,346	5,716	5,603	0.19	0.19

March 2015/March 2014

Net earnings for the First Quarter 2015 totalled $3.3 million, a decrease of $0.1 million when compared to net earnings of $3.4 million for the First Quarter 2014. This decrease was due mainly to higher depreciation and transmission and distribution costs. These items were partially offset by lower consumer service costs and higher other income.

After the adjustment for dividends on the preference shares of the Company, earnings on Class A Ordinary Shares for the First Quarter 2015 were $3.2 million, or $0.11 per Class A Ordinary Share, compared to earnings on Class A Ordinary Shares of $3.3 million or $0.11 per Class A Ordinary Share for the First Quarter 2014.

December 2014/December 2013

Net earnings for the three months ended December 31, 2014 ("Fourth Quarter 2014") were $5.4 million, a $0.4 million decrease when compared to $5.8 million for the three months ended December 31, 2013 ("Fourth Quarter 2013"). This decrease is attributable to a 3% decrease in kWh sales, temporary generation costs and higher consumer services expenses. These items were partially offset by lower maintenance costs and higher other income for the Fourth Quarter 2014 when compared to the Fourth Quarter 2013.

After the adjustment for dividends on the Class B preference shares of the Company, earnings on Class A Ordinary Shares for the Fourth Quarter 2014 were $4.8 million, or $0.16 per Class A Ordinary Share, as compared to $5.2 million, or $0.18 per Class A Ordinary Share for the Fourth Quarter 2013.

September 2014/September 2013

Net earnings for the three months ended September 30, 2014 ("Third Quarter 2014") totalled $6.2 million, an increase of $0.2 million when compared to $6.0 million net earnings for the three months ended September 30, 2013 ("Third Quarter 2013"). Higher electricity sales revenues were offset primarily by higher consumer service and transmission and distribution costs, driven by Third Quarter 2014 adjustments to increase the Company's allowance for doubtful accounts and to dispose of certain obsolete inventory.

After the adjustment for dividends on the preference shares of the Company, earnings on Class A Ordinary Shares for the Third Quarter 2014 were $6.1 million, or $0.21 per Class A Ordinary Share, an increase of $0.2 million from $5.9 million, or $0.21 per Class A Ordinary Share for the Third Quarter 2013.

June 2014/June 2013

Net earnings for the three months ended June 30, 2014 ("Second Quarter 2014") totalled $5.7 million, comparable to net earnings for the three months ended June 30, 2013 ("Second Quarter 2013"). Higher electricity sales revenues were offset primarily by higher consumer service and maintenance costs.

After the adjustment for dividends on the preference shares of the Company, earnings on Class A Ordinary Shares for the Second Quarter 2014 were $5.6 million, or $0.20 per Class A Ordinary Share, compared to earnings on Class A Ordinary Shares of $5.6 million or $0.19 per Class A Ordinary Share for the Second Quarter 2013.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The President and Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), together with Management, have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (DC&P). Based on this evaluation, the CEO and CFO conclude that the DC&P of CUC is adequately designed and operating effectively as of March 31, 2015.

Internal Controls over Financial Reporting ("ICFR")

There has been no change in the Company's ICFR that occurred during the period beginning on January 1, 2015 and ended on March 31, 2015 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Outlook

On October 3, 2014, the ERA announced that CUC was the successful bidder for new generation capacity. CUC will develop and operate a new 39.7 MW diesel power plant including two 18.5 MW diesel generating units and a 2.7 MW waste heat recovery steam turbine. The project cost is estimated at $85 million and the plant will be commissioned no later than June 2016.

On October 15, 2014, CUC submitted its 2015-2019 Capital Investment Plan in the amount of $247 million for ERA approval. Generation expansion costs related to the recent bid award are included in the CIP in the amount of CUC's competitive bid.

Subsequent Events

To partially finance the generation expansion project, in March 2015 the Company announced the commencement of a Rights Offering and related stand-by agreement with FEBL, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Fortis Inc. of St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada. Under the rights offering, each shareholder received one right per Class A Ordinary Share held as at March 27, 2015; ten rights enabled shareholders to purchase one Class A Ordinary Share of the Company at a subscription price of $10.77 per share. The Offering was successfully completed on May 4, 2015. Under the Offering and related stand-by agreement, the Company raised gross proceeds of $31,563,639 through the issue of 2,930,700 Class A Ordinary Shares.

Outstanding Share Data

At May 4, 2015, the Company had issued and outstanding 32,237,709 Ordinary Shares and 250,000 9% cumulative Participating Class B Preference Shares.

Additional information, including CUC's Annual Information Form, is available on SEDAR at *www.sedar.com* and on the Company's website at *www.cuc-cayman.com*.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(expressed in thousands of United States Dollars)

Unaudited	Note	As at March 31, 2015	As at December 31, 2014
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents		25,161	21,815
Accounts Receivable	4	11,644	14,272
Related Party Receivables	21	18	12
Regulatory Assets	5	18,769	23,543
Inventories	6	3,741	3,517
Prepayments		1,769	2,793
		61,102	65,952
Property, Plant and Equipment	7	401,237	394,680
Other Assets	8	1,620	1,594
Intangible Assets	9	3,191	3,174
Total Assets		467,150	465,400
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	10	28,856	26,318
Related Party Payables	21	21	16
Regulatory Liabilities	5	120	145
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt		14,000	14,000
Consumers' Deposits and Advances for Construction		5,636	5,461
		48,633	45,940
Defined Benefit Pension Liability	17	1,412	1,415
Long-Term Debt	14	238,000	238,000
Other Long-term Liabilities	12	287	210
Total Liabilities		288,332	285,565
Shareholders' Equity			
Share Capital		1,994	1,992
Share Premium		83,631	83,044
Additional Paid in Capital	12	464	463
Retained Earnings		94,064	95,722
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss		(1,335)	(1,386)
Total Shareholders' Equity		178,818	179,835
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		467,150	465,400

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statements of Earnings

(expressed in thousands of United States Dollars, except basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share and the Weighted Average of Class A Ordinary Shares issued and fully paid)

Unaudited	Note	Three Months Ended March 31, 2015	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014
Operating Revenues			
Electricity Sales		17,044	16,905
Fuel Factor		31,665	36,600
Total Operating Revenues		**48,709**	**53,505**
Operating Expenses			
Power Generation		32,594	37,339
General and Administration		2,442	2,266
Consumer Services		641	974
Transmission and Distribution		726	497
Depreciation		6,309	6,113
Maintenance		1,376	1,293
Amortization of Intangible Assets		123	85
Total Operating Expenses		**44,211**	**48,567**
Operating Income		**4,498**	**4,938**
Other (Expenses)/Income:			
Finance Charges	16	(2,357)	(2,487)
Foreign Exchange Gain	18	340	491
Other Income		803	506
Total Net Other (Expenses)/Income		(1,214)	(1,490)
Earnings for the Period		**3,284**	**3,448**
Preference Dividends Paid- Class B		(113)	(113)
Earnings on Class A Ordinary Shares		**3,171**	**3,335**
Weighted-Average Number of Class A Ordinary Shares Issued and Fully Paid (in thousands)	13	29,260	29,062
Earnings per Class A Ordinary Share	13	0.11	0.11
Diluted Earnings per Class A Ordinary Share	13	0.11	0.11
Dividends Declared per Class A Ordinary Share		0.165	0.165

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(expressed in thousands of United States Dollars)

Unaudited	Three Months Ended March 31, 2015	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014
Earnings for the Period	**3,284**	**3,448**
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss):		
Amounts arising during the period		
Defined Benefit Pension plans:		
Net actuarial (loss)/gain	-	-
Reclassification to net income		
Defined Benefit Pension plans:		
Amortization of prior service costs	-	20
Amortization of net actuarial loss	51	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income	51	20
Comprehensive Income	**3,335**	**3,468**

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity

(expressed in thousands of United States Dollars except Common Shares)

Unaudited	Class A Ordinary Shares (in thousands)	Class A Ordinary Shares Value ($)	Preference Shares ($)	Share Premium ($)	Additional Paid-in Capital ($)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss ($)	Retained Earnings ($)	Total Equity ($)
As at January 1, 2015	**29,260**	**1,742**	**250**	**83,044**	**463**	**(1,386)**	**95,722**	**179,835**
Net earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,284	3,284
Common share issuance and stock options plans	47	2	-	587	1	-	-	590
Defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	51
Dividends on common shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,829)	(4,829)
Dividends on preference shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	(113)	(113)
As at March 31, 2015	**29,307**	**1,744**	**250**	**83,631**	**464**	**(1,335)**	**94,064**	**178,818**
As at January 1, 2014	**29,060**	**1,730**	**250**	**81,023**	**479**	**(254)**	**95,064**	**178,292**
Net earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,448	3,448
Common share issuance and stock options plans	46	2	-	489	7	-	-	498
Defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	20
Dividends on common shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,795)	(4,795)
Dividends on preference shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	(113)	(113)
As at March 31, 2014	**29,106**	**1,732**	**250**	**81,512**	**486**	**(234)**	**93,604**	**177,350**

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(expressed in thousands of United States Dollars)

Unaudited	Three Months Ended March 31, 2015	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014
Operating Activities		
Earnings for the period	3,284	3,448
Items not affecting cash:		
Depreciation	6,309	6,113
Amortization of Intangible Assets	123	85
Non-cash Pension Expenses	48	22
Amortization of Deferred Financing Costs	40	44
Stock-based compensation	1	7
	9,805	**9,719**
Net change in non-cash working capital balances related to operations	846	6,263
Net Change in Regulatory Deferrals	4,749	(2,294)
Cash flow related to operating activities	**15,400**	**13,688**
Investing Activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(7,107)	(6,511)
Costs related to intangible assets	(114)	(53)
Proceeds on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	9
Cash flow related to investing activities	**(7,221)**	**(6,555)**
Financing Activities		
Decrease in bank overdraft	-	(1,258)
Dividends paid	(5,423)	(5,387)
Net proceeds from share issues	590	492
Cash flow related to financing activities	**(4,833)**	**(6,153)**
Increase in net cash and cash equivalents	3,346	980
Cash and cash equivalents - Beginning of period	21,815	1,215
Cash and cash equivalents - End of period	**25,161**	**2,195**
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Interest paid during the period	5	14

See Accompanying Notes to Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Unaudited – March 31, 2015 (expressed in thousands of United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

1. Nature of Operations and Consolidated Financial Statement Presentation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("US GAAP") and reflect the decisions of the Electricity Regulatory Authority ("ERA"). These decisions affect the timing of the recognition of certain transactions resulting in the recognition of regulatory assets and liabilities, which Caribbean Utilities Company Ltd., ("CUC" or "the Company") considers it is probable to recover or settle subsequently through the rate-setting process. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary DataLink, Ltd. ("DataLink").

The principal activity of the Company is to generate and distribute electricity in its licence area of Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands, pursuant to a 20-year exclusive Transmission & Distribution ("T&D") Licence and a 25-year non–exclusive Generation Licence (collectively the "Licences") with the Cayman Islands Government ("Government"), which expire in April 2028 and November 2039 respectively. These consolidated interim financial statements do not include all of the disclosures normally found in the Company's annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the MD&A and audited financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2014, with 2013 comparatives, prepared in accordance with US GAAP included in the Company's 2014 Annual Report.

In March 2012, CUC's wholly owned subsidiary, DataLink received its licence from the Information and Communications Technology Authority ("ICTA") which permits DataLink to provide fibre optic infrastructure and other information and communication technology ("ICT") services to the ICT industry.

The ICTA is an independent statutory Authority which was created by the enactment of the Information and Communications Technology Authority Law on May 17, 2002 and is responsible for the regulation and licencing of Telecommunications, Broadcasting, and all forms of radio. The ICTA sets the standards by which ICT networks must be developed and operated under.

All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation.

Rate Regulated Operations

CUC's base rates are designed to recover all non-fuel and non-regulatory costs and include per kilowatt-hour ("kWh") electricity charges and fixed facilities charges. Fuel cost charges and regulatory fees are billed as separate line items. Base rates are subject to an annual review and adjustment each June through the RCAM. In June 2014, following review and approval by the Electricity Regulatory Authority ("ERA"), the Company increased its base rates by 1.5%. This increase is a result of the 2013 RORB and the increase in the applicable United States ("US") and Cayman Islands consumer price indices, adjusted to exclude food and fuel, for calendar year 2013. All fuel and lubricating oil costs are passed through to customers without mark-up as a per kWh charge.

For regulatory purposes fixed assets comprise the completed Property, Plant and Equipment ("PP&E") and intangible assets acquired or constructed by the Company as reported in the Company's consolidated financial statements. The original book value of these fixed assets include an Allowance for Funds Used During Construction ("AFUDC") (Note 7) and an allowance for General Expenses Capitalised ("GEC") (Note 7). GEC is calculated as a percentage of up to 10% of Non-Fuel Operating Expenses, varying annually depending on the level of capital activity.

Seasonality

Interim results will fluctuate due to the seasonal nature of electricity consumption. In Grand Cayman, demand is highest in the summer months due to air-conditioning load. Consequently, interim results are not necessarily indicative of annual results.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The preparation of 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 revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

3. Future Accounting Policies

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In May 2014, FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. The amendments in this update create ASC Topic 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, and supersede the revenue recognition requirements in ASC Topic 605, *Revenue Recognition*, including most industry specific revenue recognition guidance throughout the codification. This standard completes a joint effort by FASB and the International Accounting Standards Board to improve financial reporting by creating common revenue recognition guidance for US GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards that clarifies the principles for recognizing revenue and that can be applied consistently across various transactions, industries and capital markets. This standard is effective for annual and interim periods beginning on or after December 15, 2016 and is to be applied on a full retrospective or modified retrospective basis. In April 2015, FASB issued an Exposure Draft of a proposed ASU that would delay by one year the effective date of its new revenue recognition standard and allow early adoption as of the original effective date. The Company is assessing the impact that the adoption of this standard will have on its consolidated financial statements. The Company is in the process of identifying contracts with customers and performance obligations in the contracts.

Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs

In April 2015, FASB issued ASU No. 2015-03, *Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs*. The amendments in this update would require that debt issuance costs be presented on the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of long-term debt, consistent with debt discounts or premiums. This update is effective for annual and interim periods beginning on or after December 15, 2015 and should be applied on a retrospective basis. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of this update is expected to result in the reclassification of debt issuance costs from long-term other assets to long-term debt on the Company's consolidated balance sheet. As at March 31, 2015, debt issuance costs included in other assets were $1.5 million (December 31, 2014 - $1.6 million).

4. Accounts Receivable

Accounts Receivable	As at March 31, 2015	As at December 31, 2014
Billings to consumers	9,505	12,132
Unbilled revenues	2,529	2,343
Other receivables	1,137	1,278
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,527)	(1,481)
Total accounts receivable	**11,644**	**14,272**

Unbilled Revenues

Revenue derived from the sale of electricity is taken to income on a bills-rendered basis, adjusted for unbilled revenues. Customer bills are issued throughout the month based on meter readings that establish electricity consumption since the last meter reading. The unbilled revenue accrual for the period is based on estimated electricity sales to customers since the last meter reading. The estimation process for accrued unbilled electricity consumption will result in adjustments of electricity revenue in the periods they become known when actual results differ from the estimates. Consumers are billed at the beginning of each month leading to the accrual of approximately three weeks of unbilled revenue.

Other receivables

Other receivables relate to amounts due outside of the normal course of operations. Items in other receivables include sale of inventory and machine break-down costs covered by warranties. Other receivables at March 31, 2015 also include billing adjustments for commercial customers.

5. Regulatory Assets and Liabilities

Asset/Liability	Description	As at March 31, 2015	As at December 31, 2014
Regulatory Assets	Fuel Tracker Account (a)	16,750	21,516
Regulatory Assets	Derivative contract (b)	215	247
Regulatory Assets	Miscellaneous Regulatory Assets (c)	293	299
Regulatory Assets	Government & Regulatory Tracker Account (d)	1,511	1,481
Total Regulatory Assets		**18,769**	**23,543**
Regulatory Liabilities	Miscellaneous Regulatory Liabilities (e)	(120)	(145)
Total Regulatory Liabilities		**(120)**	**(145)**

a) Fuel Tracker Account – The 2008 T&D Licence established a fuel tracker mechanism to ensure the Company and the consumers neither gain nor lose from the pass through of fuel costs. The purpose of the fuel tracker account is to accumulate actual fuel costs incurred less fuel factor revenues collected. This account represents deferred accumulated fuel costs to be recovered from or reimbursed to the consumers. The receivable or payable value represents a regulatory asset or liability. The net position of the fuel tracker accounts fluctuates monthly and is affected by fuel prices and electricity consumption.

b) Derivative contract - The Company's purpose of hedging is to reduce the impact of volatility in the Fuel Cost Charge paid by the Company's customers in the face of price volatility for the fuel that the Company must purchase in order to provide electric service. This account represents the fair value adjustments for the call options. The Company's current call option contracts will expire in March 2016.

c) Miscellaneous regulatory assets represent costs incurred by the Company, other than fuel and the specifically itemised licence and regulatory fees, to be recovered through the Company's base rates on terms as agreed with the ERA.

d) Government and Regulatory Tracker Account - A licence fee of 1% of gross revenues applies to customer billings for consumption over 1,000 kWh per month as a pass-through charge on a per kWh basis. Additionally, a regulatory fee of ½ of 1% is charged on gross revenues then prorated and applied only to customer billings with consumption

over 1,000 kWh per month. The government and regulatory tracker account is the actual fee incurred less the amount of funds received from consumers.

e) Miscellaneous regulatory liabilities represent costs owed by the Company, other than licence and regulatory fees, to be recovered through the Company's base rates on terms as agreed with the ERA.

6. Inventories

The composition of inventories is shown in the table below:

Inventories	As at March 31, 2015	As at December 31, 2014
Fuel	2,922	2,616
Lubricating Oil	515	581
Line spares	79	75
DataLink, Ltd.	211	222
Other	14	23
Total	**3,741**	**3,517**

7. Property, Plant and Equipment ("PP&E")

Property, Plant and Equipment	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value March 31, 2015
Transmission & Distribution (T&D)	315,172	105,740	209,432
Generation	310,365	139,883	170,482
Other:			
Land	5,304	-	5,304
Buildings	19,945	10,699	9,246
Equipment, motor vehicles and computers	22,127	15,879	6,248
Total of T&D, Generation and Other	672,913	272,201	400,712
DataLink, Ltd.	525	-	525
Property, plant and equipment	**673,438**	**272,201**	**401,237**

Property, Plant and Equipment	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value December 31, 2014
Transmission & Distribution (T&D)	307,158	103,628	203,530
Generation	305,772	136,215	169,557
Other:			
Land	5,304	-	5,304
Buildings	19,945	10,577	9,368
Equipment, motor vehicles and computers	21,992	15,581	6,411
Total of T&D, Generation and Other	660,171	266,001	394,170
DataLink, Ltd.	510	-	510
Property, plant and equipment	**660,681**	**266,001**	**394,680**

Included in PP&E are a number of capital projects in progress with a total cost to date of $38.2 million (December 31, 2014: $28.4 million). These projects primarily relate to the 2016 generation expansion project and various improvements to the Distribution System. Included in the total cost is an amount of $0.5 million that relates to fibre optic assets for DataLink.

Also included in Generation and T&D is freehold land with a cost of $5.0 million (December 31, 2014: $5.0 million). In addition, line inventory with a cost of $4.0 million (December 31, 2014: $4.8 million) is included in T&D. Engine spares with a net book value of $13.9 million (December 31, 2014: $14.4 million) are included in Generation.

The capitalisation of AFUDC is calculated by multiplying the Company's Cost of Capital rate by the average work in progress for each month. The cost of capital rate for fiscal 2015 is 8.25% (2014: 8.0%) and will be adjusted annually. As a result, during the First Quarter 2015, the Company recognised $0.9 million in AFUDC (First Quarter 2014: $0.5 million).

GEC is calculated as a percentage of up to 10% of Non-Fuel Operating Expenses, varying annually depending on the level of capital activity. GEC totalled $1.1 million for the First Quarter 2015, an increase of $0.1 million when compared to $1.0 million for the First Quarter 2014.

In accordance with the Licences, when an asset is impaired or disposed of before the original estimated useful life, the cost of the asset is reduced and the net book value is charged to accumulated depreciation. This treatment is in accordance with the rate regulation standard under US GAAP and differs from non-regulatory treatment of a loss being recognized on the statement of earnings. The amount charged to accumulated depreciation is net of any proceeds received in conjunction with the disposal of the asset. This amount within accumulated depreciation is to be depreciated as per the remaining life of the asset based on the original life when the unit was initially placed into service.

8. Other Assets

Other Assets	As at March 31, 2015	As at December 31, 2014
Deferred debt issue costs	1,525	1,570
Rights Offering Costs	71	-
Miscellaneous other assets	24	24
Total	**1,620**	**1,594**

Deferred debt issue costs relate to transaction costs incurred in respect of financial liabilities. These costs are deferred on the balance sheet and are being amortized over the life of the related note using the effective-interest rate method.

The costs directly attributable to the 2015 Share Rights Offering (the "Offering") have been deferred within Other Assets. At the close of the offering, the costs will be charged to the Share Premium line item on the Balance Sheet against the gross proceeds of the Offering above par value of the issued shares.

9. Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets	Cost	Accumulated Amortisation	Net Book Value March 31, 2015
Deferred licence renewal costs	1,890	652	1,238
DataLink, Ltd. deferred licence renewal costs	200	41	159
Computer Software	5,756	4,163	1,593
Other Intangible Assets in progress	126	-	126
Trademark Costs	75	-	75
Total	**8,047**	**4,856**	**3,191**

Intangible Assets	Cost	Accumulated Amortisation	Net Book Value December 31, 2014
Deferred licence renewal costs	1,890	629	1,261
DataLink, Ltd. deferred licence renewal costs	200	37	163
Computer Software	5,615	4,067	1,548
Other Intangible Assets in progress	127	-	127
Trademark Costs	75	-	75
Total	**7,907**	**4,733**	**3,174**

Deferred licence renewal costs relate to negotiations with the Government for licences for the Company. Amortization of deferred licence renewal costs commenced upon conclusion of licence negotiations in April 2008 and extends over the life of the T&D Licence. Amortization of DataLink's deferred licence renewal costs commenced upon conclusion of licence negotiations in March 2012 and extends over the life of its ICTA licence.

10. Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

Accounts Payable	As at March 31, 2015	As at December 31, 2014
Fuel Cost Payable	15,006	20,526
Trade Accounts Payable & Accrued expenses	7,552	2,240
Accrued Interest	4,254	1,051
Dividends Payable	112	593
Other Accounts Payable	1,932	1,908
Total Accounts Payable	**28,856**	**26,318**

Included in Other Accounts Payable is an amount related to the fuel option contracts *(*see Note 14*)* of $0.2 million at March 31, 2015 ($0.2 million at December 31, 2014).

Included in Trade Accounts Payable & Accrued Expenses is an amount related to the 2016 generation expansion project of $5.5 million (nil at December 31, 2014).

11. Short-Term Financing

The Company has $47.0 million of unsecured credit financing facilities with the Royal Bank of Canada ("RBC"). The total available amount was $46.0 million at March 31, 2015 ($46.0 million at December 31, 2014).

	Total Credit Financing Facilities March 31, 2015	Total Utilised March 31, 2015	Total Available March 31, 2015
Corporate Credit Card Line*	500	500	-
Letter of Credit	500	500	-
Operating, Revolving Line of Credit	7,500	-	7,500
Catastrophe Standby Loan	7,500	-	7,500
Demand Loan Facility- Interim Funding of Capital Expenditures	31,000	-	31,000
Total	**47,000**	**1,000**	**46,000**

*. Included in Accounts payable and accrued expenses

A stand-by fee of 1/5 of 1% per annum in arrears is applied to the unused portion of the capital expenditure and catastrophe lines of the facility. A review fee of 1/8 of 1% of the total credit facilities is incurred annually in arrears.

12. Share Based Compensation Plans

Share Options:

The shareholders of the Company approved an Executive Stock Option Plan ("ESOP') on October 24, 1991, under which certain employees and officers may be granted options to purchase Class A Ordinary Shares of the Company.

The exercise price per share in respect of options is equal to the fair market value of the Class A Ordinary Shares on the date of grant. Each option is for a term not exceeding ten years, and will become exercisable on a cumulative basis at the end of each year following the date of grant. The maximum number of Class A Ordinary Shares under option shall be fixed and approved by the shareholders of the Company from time to time and is currently set at 1,220,100. Options are forfeited if they are not exercised prior to their respective expiry date or upon termination of employment prior to the completion of the vesting period.

Subject to certain amendments requiring shareholder approval, the Board of Directors may amend or discontinue the ESOP at any time without shareholder approval subject to TSX regulations, provided, however, that any amendment that may materially and adversely affect any option rights previously granted to a participant under the Option Plan must be consented to in writing by the Participant.

Share Options	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price per share	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value ($ millions))
Outstanding at beginning of period	308,470	10.58	-	-
Granted	-	-	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Forefeited/Cancelled	-	-	-	-
Expired	-	-	-	-
Outstanding, end of period	308,470	10.58	5.13	-
Vested, end of the period	262,970	10.74	4.79	-

Under the fair value method, the compensation expense was $0.01 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2015 (March 31, 2014: $0.01 million), resulting in a corresponding increase of Additional Paid in Capital.

Performance Share Unit ("PSU") Plan:

In September 2013, the Board of Directors approved a PSU plan under which officers and certain employees of the Company would receive PSUs. Each PSU represents a unit with an underlying value which is based on the value of one common share relative to the S&P/TSX Utilities Index.

In September 2013, 21,500 PSUs were granted, with additional grants occurring in March 2014 of 26,000 and March 2015 of 27,500. The vesting period of the grant is three years, at which time a cash payment may be made to plan participants after evaluation by the Board of Directors of the achievement of certain payment criteria.

PSU Compensation expense was $0.1 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2015 (March 31, 2014: $0.01 million), resulting in a corresponding increase to Other Long-Term Liabilities.

13. Earnings per Share

The Company calculates earnings per share on the weighted average number of Class A Ordinary Shares outstanding. The weighted average Class A Ordinary Shares outstanding were 29,260,121 and 29,061,629 for the three month periods ended March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014 respectively.

The weighted average of Class A Ordinary Shares used for determining diluted earnings were 29,276,154 and 29,070,883 for the three month periods ended March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014 respectively. Diluted earnings per Class A Ordinary Share was calculated using the treasury stock method.

As at March 31, 2015 the outstanding options are not materially dilutive as the market price of common shares is below or marginally higher than the exercise price.

	Earnings (in thousands)	Weighted average shares (in thousands)	Earnings per common shares March 31, 2015
Net earnings applicable to common shares	3,171		
Weighted Average share outstanding		29,260	
Basic Earnings Per Common Share			0.11
Effect of potential dilutive securities:			
Stock Options	-	16	-
Diluted Earnings per Common Share	3,171	29,276	0.11

	Earnings (in thousands)	Weighted average shares (in thousands)	Earnings per common shares March 31, 2014
Net earnings applicable to common shares	3,335		
Weighted Average share outstanding		29,062	
Basic Earnings Per Common Share			0.11
Effect of potential dilutive securities:			
Stock Options	-	9	-
Diluted Earnings per Common Share	3,335	29,071	0.11

14. Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price at which a market participant could sell an asset or transfer a liability to an unrelated party. A fair value measurement is required to reflect the assumptions that market

participants would use in pricing an asset or liability based on the best available information. These assumptions include the risks inherent in a particular valuation technique, such as a pricing model, and the risks inherent in the inputs to the model. A fair value hierarchy exists that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value. The Company is required to determine the fair value of all derivative instruments in accordance with the following hierarchy:

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined as follows:

Level 1: Fair value determined using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets.
Level 2: Fair value determined using pricing inputs that are observable.
Level 3: Fair value determined using unobservable inputs only when relevant observable inputs are not available.

The fair values of the Company's financial instruments, including derivatives, reflect a point-in-time estimate based on current and relevant market information about the instruments as at the balance sheet dates. The estimates cannot be determined with precision as they involve uncertainties and matters of judgment and, therefore, may not be relevant in predicting the Company's future earnings or cash flows.

The estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2015		As at December 31, 2014	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Long-term debt, including current portion	252,000	276,973	252,000	272,615
Fuel Option Contracts[1]	215	215	247	247

1 Carrying value of fuel option contracts included in Accounts Payable and Accrued expenses

The fair value of long-term debt is determined by discounting the future cash flows of each debt instrument at an estimated yield to maturity equivalent to benchmark government bonds or treasury bills, with similar terms to maturity, plus a market credit risk premium equal to that of issuers of similar credit quality. Since the Company does not intend to settle the long-term debt prior to maturity, the fair value estimate does not represent an actual liability and, therefore, does not include exchange or settlement costs.

The Company measures the fair value of commodity contracts on a daily basis using the closing values observed on commodities exchanges and in over-the-counter markets, or through the use of industry-standard valuation techniques, such as option modelling or discounted cash flow methods, incorporating observable valuation inputs. The resulting measurements are the best estimate of fair value as represented by the transfer of the asset or liability through an orderly transaction in the marketplace at the measurement date.

The fair value of the fuel option contract reflects only the value of the heating oil derivative and not the offsetting change in the value of the underlying future purchases of heating oil. The derivatives' fair value shown in the below table reflects the estimated amount the Company would pay to terminate the contract at the stated date. The fair value has been determined using published market prices for heating oil commodities. The Company's current option contracts will expire in March 2016.

The derivatives entered into by the Company relate to regulated operations and any resulting gains or losses and changes to fair value are recorded in the regulatory asset/regulatory liability accounts, subject to regulatory approval and passed through to customers in future rates.

The following table summarizes the fair value measurements of the Company's long term debt and fuel derivative contracts based on the three levels that distinguish the level of pricing observability utilized in measuring fair value.

Financial Liability	March 31, 2015 Total Fair Value	Level 1 - Quoted Prices in active markets for identical assets	Level 2 - Significant Other inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs
Long-term debt, including current portion	276,973	-	276,973	-
Fuel Option Contracts[1]	215	-	215	-

1 Carrying value of fuel option contracts included in Accounts Payable and Accrued expenses

15. Financial Risk Management

The Company is primarily exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk as a result of holding financial instruments in the normal course of business.

Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk in the event of non-performance by counterparties to derivative financial instruments which include fuel option contracts. If counterparty fails to perform on its contractual obligation to deliver payment when the market price of fuel is greater than the strike price, the Company may find it necessary to purchase diesel at the market price, which will be higher than the contract price. The Company manages this credit risk associated with counterparties by conducting business with high credit-quality institutions. The Company does not expect any counterparties to fail to meet their obligations.

There is risk that CUC may not be able to collect all of its accounts receivable and other assets. This does not represent a significant concentration of risk. The requirements for security deposits for certain customers, which are advance cash collections from customers to guarantee payment of electricity billings; reduces the exposure to credit risk. CUC manages credit risk primarily by executing its credit collection policy, including the requirement for security deposits, through the resources of its customer service department.

Liquidity Risk

The Company's financial position could be adversely affected if it failed to arrange sufficient and cost-effective financing to fund, among other things, capital expenditures and the repayment of maturing debt. The ability to arrange such financing is subject to numerous factors, including the results of operations and financial position of the Company, conditions in the capital and bank credit markets, ratings assigned by ratings agencies and general economic conditions. These factors are mitigated by the legal requirement per the Licences which requires rates be set to enable the Company to achieve and maintain a sound credit rating in the financial markets of the world.

($millions)	Total	2015	2016-2017	2018-2019	2020 Onward
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	28.9	28.9	-	-	-
Consumer's deposits and advances for construction	5.6	5.6	-	-	-
Letter of credit	0.5	0.5	-	-	-
Long-term debt	252.0	14.0	25.0	29.4	183.6
Long-term debt interest	112.4	10.5	18.7	15.5	67.7
Total	399.4	59.5	43.7	44.9	251.3

Interest Rate Risk

Long-term debt is issued at fixed interest rates, thereby minimising cash flow and interest rate exposure. The Company is primarily exposed to risks associated with fluctuating interest rates on its short-term borrowings and other variable interest credit facilities. The current amount of short-term borrowings is nil (nil: December 31, 2014).

16. Finance Charges

The composition of finance charges were as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2015	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014
Interest costs - long-term debt	3,204	3,016
Other interest costs	44	14
AFUDC *	(891)	(543)
Total	**2,357**	**2,487**

*Refer to PP&E with regards to AFUDC (Note 7) methodology.

17. Defined Benefit Pension Plan

The pension costs of the defined benefit plan are actuarially determined using the projected benefits method. Compensation expense of $0.05 million was recognised for the three months ended March 31, 2015 ($0.02 million: three months ended March 31, 2014).

The composition of the expense was as follows:

($ thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2015	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014
Interest cost	77	78
Expected return on plan assets	(80)	(75)
Amortization of past service costs	-	20
Amortization of actuarial losses	51	-
Total	**48**	**23**

This expense has been recorded in general and administrative expenses.

18. Foreign Exchange

The closing rate of exchange on March 31, 2015 as reported by the Bank of Canada for the conversion of US dollars into Canadian dollars was Cdn$1.2666 per US$1.00. The official exchange rate for the conversion of Cayman Islands dollars into US dollars as determined by the Cayman Islands Monetary Authority is fixed at CI$1.00 per US$1.20. Thus, the rate of exchange as of March 31, 2015 for conversion of Cayman Islands dollars into Canadian dollars was Cdn$1.5199 per CI$1.00 (December 31, 2014: Cdn$1.3921).

19. Taxation

Under current laws of the Cayman Islands, there are no income, estate, corporate, capital gains or other taxes payable by the Company.

The Company is levied custom duties of $0.89 per IG of diesel fuel it imports. In addition, the Company pays customs duties of 15% on all other imports.

20. Commitments

The Company executed an 18 month primary fuel supply contract with Rubis Cayman Islands Limited ("Rubis") in September 2014 upon the expiration of its previous fuel supply contracts. Under the agreement the Company is committed to purchase approximately 60% of its diesel fuel requirements for its generating plant from Rubis. The approximate quantities per the contract on an annual basis are, by fiscal year in millions of IGs: 2015 – 19.9, 2016 – 13.3.

The Company also has an 18 month secondary fuel supply contract with Sol Petroleum Cayman Limited ("Sol") (previously Esso Cayman Limited) executed in September 2014 and is committed to purchase approximately 40% of the Company's diesel fuel requirements for its generating plant from Sol. The approximate quantities per the contract on an annual basis are, by fiscal year in millions of IGs: 2015 – 10.1, 2016 – 6.7. Each contract has the option to renew for an additional 18-month term. Renewal cannot occur more than six months in advance of the current contract expiry date.

The point of delivery for fuel billing purposes remains at the Company's North Sound Plant compound. The Company is also responsible for the management of the fuel pipeline and ownership of bulk fuel inventory at the North Sound Plant.

As a result of the Company's bulk fuel inventory, the value of CUC's closing stock of fuel at March 31, 2015 was $2.9 million (December 31, 2014: $2.6 million). This amount includes all fuel held in CUC's bulk fuel storage tanks, service tanks and day tanks located at the North Sound Plant.

In December 2014, the Company entered into a design-build contract with the consortium of Burmeister & Wain Scandinavian Contractor A/S ("BWSC") of Denmark and MAN Diesel & Turbo SE ("MAN") of Germany. The agreement covers the purchase and turnkey installation of two 18.5 MW V48/60 medium-speed diesel generating units, one 2.7 MW steam turbine, and associated auxiliary equipment. This contract is valued at approximately $55 million; the total project cost is estimated at $85 million to complete. The generating units will be housed in a new purpose built power house at the Company's North Sound Road Power Plant and are expected to be commissioned in June 2016. A deposit of $11.1 million was made in 2014 to start construction on the diesel generating units and an additional $0.9 million was spent on the project during the First Quarter 2015.

21. Transactions with Related Parties

Miscellaneous receivables from Newfoundland Power, a subsidiary of Fortis Inc., totalling $300 were outstanding at March 31, 2015 ($300 as at December 31, 2014). Miscellaneous receivables from Fortis Turks & Caicos, a subsidiary of Fortis Inc., totalling $17,500 at March 31, 2015 ($12,171 as at December 31, 2014) for reimbursable insurance expenses are included within Related Party Receivables on the Balance Sheet.

Miscellaneous payables to Fortis Inc., the Company's majority shareholder, totalling $20,900 were outstanding at March 31, 2015 ($16,100 as at December 31, 2014) for membership fees, hurricane preparedness and travel expenses and are included within the Related Party Payables on the Balance Sheet. The Company rents office facilities from a related party on a five-year lease agreement ending June 30, 2019. Rent Expense for the First Quarter 2015 was $22,390 and is included within Consumer Services on the Statement of Earnings.

22. Subsequent Events

To partially finance the generation expansion project, in March 2015 the Company announced the commencement of a Rights Offering (the "Offering") and related stand-by agreement with Fortis Energy (Bermuda) Ltd. ("FEBL"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Fortis Inc. of St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada. Under the Offering, each shareholder received one right per Class A Ordinary Share held as at March 27, 2015; ten rights enabled shareholders to purchase one Class A Ordinary Share of the Company at a subscription price of $10.77 per share. The Offering was successfully completed on May 4, 2015. Under the Offering and related stand-by agreement, the Company raised gross proceeds of $31,563,639 through the issue of 2,930,700 Class A Ordinary Shares.

23. Comparative Figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with current year disclosure.

Shareholder Information

Shareholder Plans

CUC offers its Shareholders a Dividend Reinvestment Plan. Please contact one of CUC's Registrar and Transfer Agents or write to CUC's Assistant to the Company Secretary if you would like to receive information about the plan or obtain an enrolment form.

CUC also has a Customer Share Purchase Plan for customers resident in Grand Cayman. Please contact our Customer Services Department at (345) 949-5200 if you are interested in receiving details.

Shareholder Information

Duplicate Annual Reports

While every effort is made to avoid duplications, some shareholders may receive extra reports as a result of multiple share registrations. Shareholders wishing to consolidate these accounts should contact the Registrar and Transfer Agents.

Our Registrar and Transfer Agents are as follows:

CST Trust Company
P.O. Box 700, Station B
Montreal, QC
H3B 3K3
Canada
North America toll free: 1-800-387-0825
Direct: (416) 682-3860
Fax: 1-888-249-6189
E-mail: *inquiries@canstockta.com*

Caribbean Utilities Company, Ltd.
Company Secretary
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Tel: (345) 949-5200
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E-mail: *investor@cuc.ky*
Website: *www.cuc-cayman.com*

If you require further information or have any questions regarding CUC's Class A Ordinary Shares (listed in US funds on the Toronto Stock Exchange), please contact:

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