

ImMODO INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

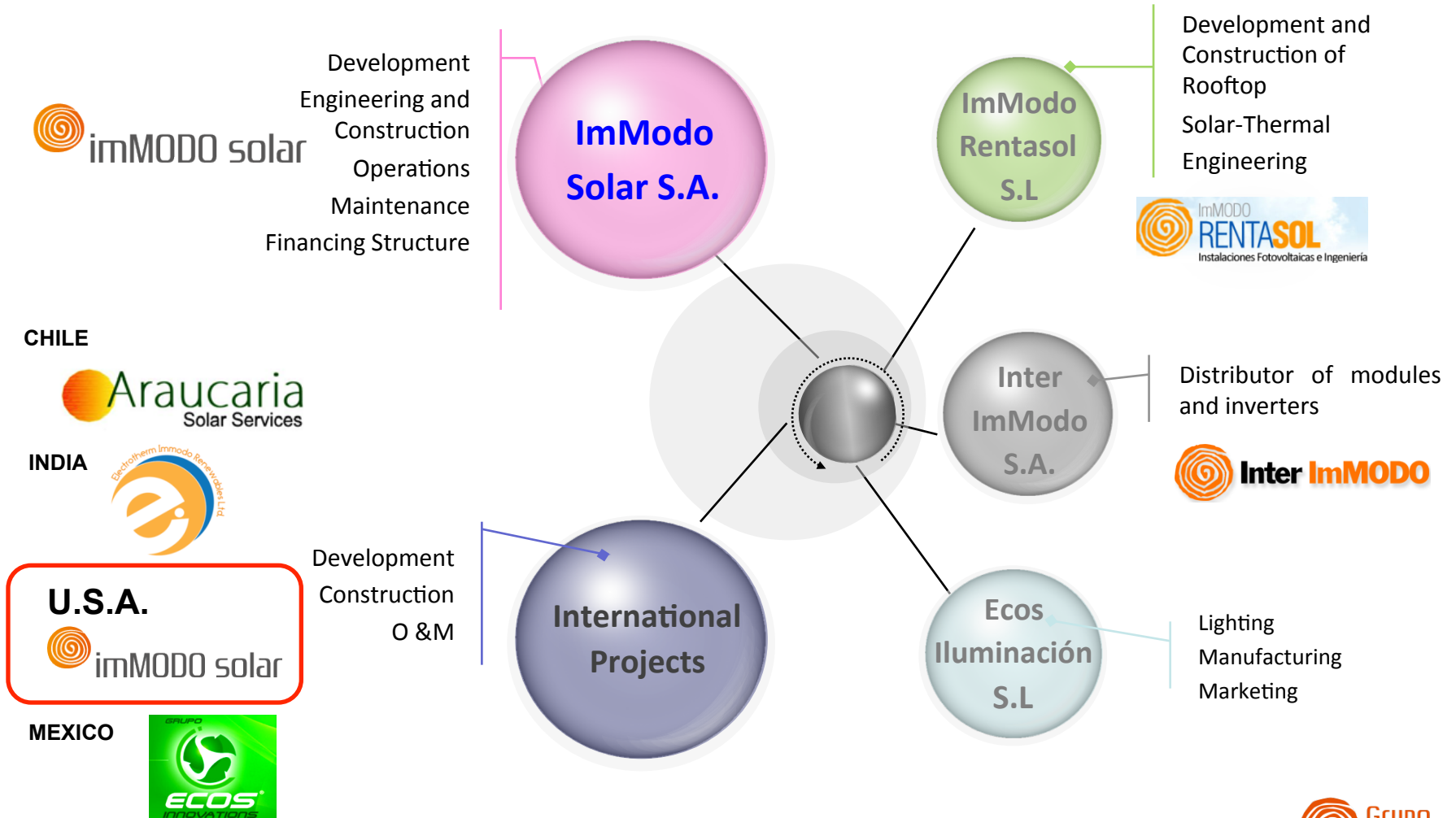
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ImMODO HAS AFFILIATE COMPANIES TO CARRY OUT ITS BUSINESS



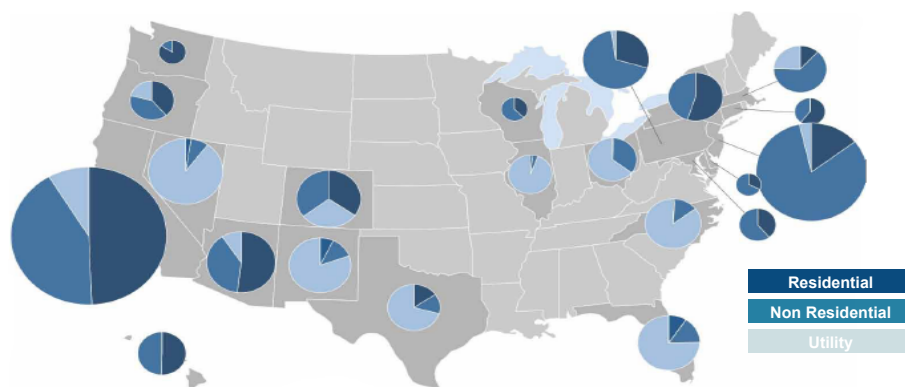
PHOTOVOLTAIC ENERGY SECTOR

Photovoltaic energy sector in the US: Current situation

Strong growth in the photovoltaic market in the US in 2010; 67% in terms of value and 102% in terms of installed power capacity

- 2010 was an exceptional year for the photovoltaic market in the U.S. – it came 5th globally, behind Germany, Italy, Spain and Japan in terms of total installed power capacity (2.5GW), which is 6% of global accumulated capacity (Germany 43%, Italy 11%, Spain 10%, Japan 9%).
- Annual installed capacity grew by 102% from 435MW in 2009 to 878MW in 2010 (16 states installed over 10MW), with California being the most advanced state. 65% of installed power capacity comes from 5 states.
- The sectors of the photovoltaic market are very diverse; residential, non-residential and utilities sector have grown considerably.
- This marked level of growth and diversity has put the American market into the spotlight of the global industry for the first time in several years.
- Since 2009, just like in other countries such as Germany, the trend has moved towards building large solar parks.

Facilities per state and market sector



Facilities 2010: Top 10 states

State	MW	Solar energy concentration
California	258.9	-
New Jersey	137.1	-
Nevada	61.4	-
Arizona	54	1.5
Colorado	53.6	1
Pennsylvania	46.8	-
New Mexico	42.8	-
Florida	35.2	75
North Carolina	30.7	-
Texas	22.6	-
Rest of USA	135.2	-
Total	878.3	77.5

Despite the high level of growth in 2010, the American market has a stable legal framework due to the different regulations in different states, their incentives and different financing structures.

Source: Solar Energy Industries Association (SEIA),/European Photovoltaic Industry Association (EPIA)

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HIGHLY DIVERSIFIED MARKET SEGMENTATION

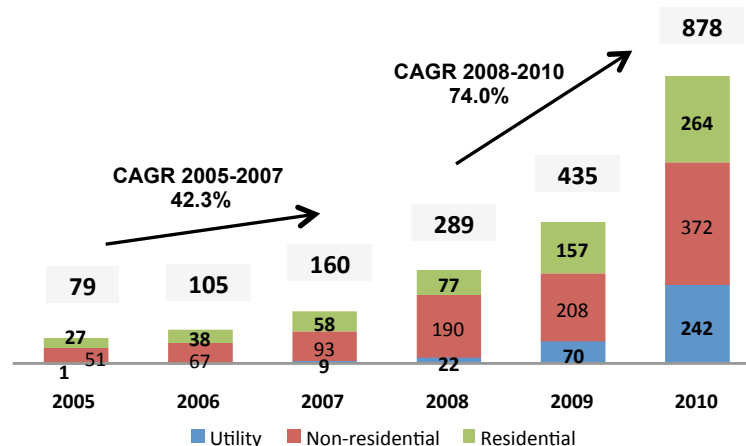
Key growth factors

- State financial incentives for solar power industry (New Jersey, Florida, Arizona, Massachusetts, Texas).
- Increasing specific objectives per state in terms of the percentage of energy production from utilities which are generated by renewable energies (RPS - Renewable Portfolio Standard).
- Renewal and expansion of federal tax incentives in October 2008.
- Increase in profitability given the reduction in the cost of photovoltaic modules since 2009.

Installed power capacity per sector

- Accumulated installed capacity grew by a record 53.2% from 1,650 MW in 2009 to 2,528MW in 2010.
- The market grew by an average of 69% for a decade, from 3.9MW of installed capacity in 2000 to 435MW in 2009.

Annual installed power capacity per market sector
2005-2010



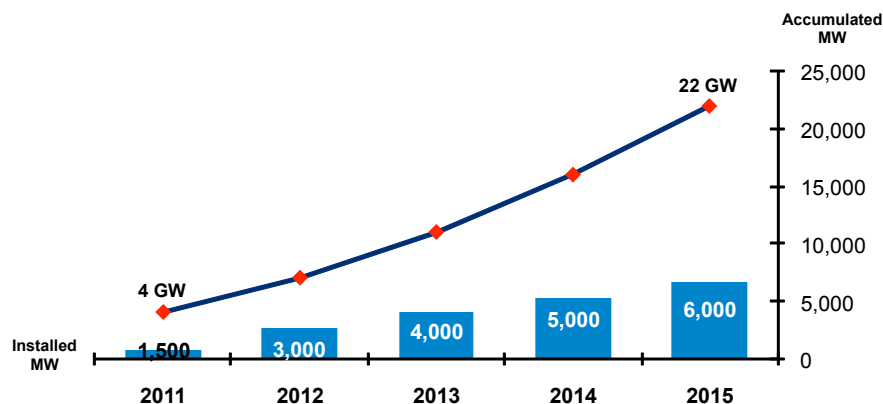
- Historically, non-residential facilities have dominated the market (45% of facilities).
- The residential and utilities market expanded quickly in 2010, with both amounting to over 25% of all facilities.
- This diversity in market sectors is one of the great values of the solar market in the U.S. It reduces the dependency of the market on individual sectors and business models.

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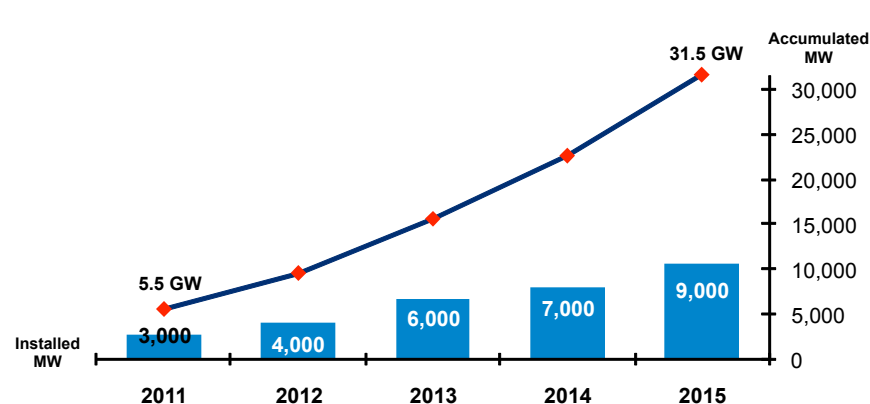
Photovoltaic energy in the U.S.: Forecasts

DYNAMIC MARKET WHICH WILL GIVE RISE TO MORE GROWTH IN THE NEXT FEW YEARS

Conservative forecasts according to EPIA



Optimistic forecasts according to EPIA



- Whilst Europe has dominated the global market for years and will probably continue to do so, countries like the U.S. clearly have more development potential.
- According to conservative forecasts, accumulated capacity is expected to be 22GW in 2015, which is a 947% increase compared to installed capacity in 2010 (2.1GW). If we take the optimistic forecasts into consideration, growth figures will be 1,400%, which would mean that installed capacity could reach 31.5GW.
- There is a renewed vitality in the PV market, which is going to give rise to more development in the next few years.
- Given the high level of solar radiation and high energy prices in California for example, PV will become more competitive relatively quickly.
- There is currently a project portfolio amounting to around 15GW, to be constructed in the next years.

Source: European Photovoltaic Industry Association (EPIA)