UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(X) QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarter period ended June 30, 2009

( ) TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT

For the transition period from to

Commission File number 333-153381

CETRONE ENERGY COMPANY

(Exact name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

Nevada	26-1972677
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)

11010 East Boundary Road, Elk, Washington 99009
(Address of principal executive offices)

509.714.5236
(Issuer's telephone number)

N/A
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes [X] No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a small reporting company. See definition of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer" and "small reporting company" Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated [ ] Accelerated filer [ ]

Non-accelerated filer [ ]
(Do not check if a small reporting company) Small reporting company [X]

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act) Yes [X] No [ ]

APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PROCEDING FIVE YEARS

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Section 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 after the distribution of securities subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court. Yes □ No □

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date: August 10, 2009: 2,228,025 common shares with a par value of $0.001 per share.

INDEX

PART 1 – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying balance sheets of Cetrone Energy Company (a development stage company) at June 30, 2009 (with comparative figures as at December 31, 2008) and the statement of operations for the three months ended June 30, 2009 and June 2008 and for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and June 30, 2008 and for the period from January 28, 2008 (date of incorporation) to June 30, 2009, shareholders' equity at June 30, 2009 and the statement of cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and June 30, 2008 and for the period from January 28, 2008 (date of incorporation) to June 30, 2009 have been prepared by the Company's management in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In the opinion of management, all adjustments considered necessary for a fair presentation of the results of operations and financial position have been included and all such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature.

Operating results for the quarter ended June 30, 2009 are not necessarily indicative of the results that can be expected for the year ending December 31, 2009.

CETRONE ENERGY COMPANY
(A Development Stage Company)
BALANCE SHEET

	June 30 2009 (unaudited)	December 31 2008
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	$ 401	$ 3,296
Total Current Assets	401	3,296
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 401	$ 3,296
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	$ 8,450	$ 2,975
Note payable - related party	100	100
Total Current Liabilities	8,550	3,075
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES	-	-
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Common stock, $0.001 par value; 50,000,000 shares authorized, 2,228,025 shares issued and outstanding respectively	2,228	2,228
Additional paid-in capital	4,014	4,014
Accumulated deficit	(14,391)	(6,021)
Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)	(8,149)	221
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)	$ 401	$ 3,296
		-

CETRONE ENERGY COMPANY
(A Development Stage Company)
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Three Months Ended June 30 2009 (unaudited)	Three Months Ended June 30 2008 (unaudited)	Six Months Ended June 30 2009 (unaudited)	Six Months Ended June 30 2008 (unaudited)	Period from January 28,2008 (Inception) to June 30 2009
REVENUES	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Consulting	1,524	-	1,524	2,000	3,524
Professional fees	700	-	5,125	-	8,275
General and administrative expenses	1,636	525	1,721	525	2,592
Total operating expenses	3,860	525	8,370	2,525	14,391
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	(3,860)	(525)	(8,370)	(2,525)	(14,391)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)					
Other income	-	-	-	-	-
Interest income	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)	-		-		-
LOSS BEFORE TAXES	(3,860)	(525)	(8,370)	(2,525)	(14,391)
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	-		-		
NET LOSS	$ (3,860)	$ (525)	$ (8,370)	$ (2,525)	$ (14,391)
NET LOSS PER COMMON SHARE, BASIC AND DILUTED	$ (0)	$ (0)	$ (0)	$ (0)	$
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING, BASIC AND DILUTED	2,228,025	2,228,025	2,228,025	2,228,025	

CETRONE ENERGY COMPANY
(A Development Stage Company)
STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)

		Common Stock		Additional Paid-in	Accumulated	Total Stockholders' Equity
		Shares	Amount	Capital	Deficit	(Deficit)
Common stock issued for cash						
at $0.001 per share	5/12/2008	2,000,000	$ 2,000	$	$	$ 2,000
						-
Common Stock for services						-
at $0.01 per share	3/7/2008	200,000	200	1,800		2,000
						-
Common stock issued for cash						-
at $0.08 per share	12/26/2008	28,025	28	2,214		2,242
						-
Net loss for period ended						-
December31, 2008				-	(6,021)	(6,021)
Balance, December 31, 2008		2,228,025	$ 2,228	$ 4,014	$ (6,021)	$ 221
Net loss for period ended						-
June 30, 2009 (unaudited)				-	(8,370)	(8,370)
Balance, June 30, 2009 (unaudited)		2,228,025	$ 2,228	$ 4,014	$ (14,391)	$ (8,149)

CETRONE ENERGY COMPANY
(A Development Stage Company)
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2009 (unaudited)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2008 (unaudited)	Period from January 28, 2008 Through June 30, 2009 (unaudited)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net gain (loss)	$ (8,370)	$ (2,525)	$ (14,391)
Common stock issued for services	-	2,000	2,000
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash			-
provided (used) by operating activities:			-
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	5,475	525	8,450
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	(2,895)	-	(3,941)
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Net cash used by investing activities	-	-	-
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from sale of common stock	-	2,000	4,242
Proceeds from note payable - related party	-	100	100
Net cash provided by financing activities	-	2,100	4,342
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(2,895)	2,100	401
Cash at beginning of period	3,296	-	-
Cash at end of period	$ 401	$ 2,100	$ 401
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW DISCLOSURES:			
Income taxes paid	$ -	$ -	$ -
Interest paid	-	-	-
NON-CASH FINANCING AND INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			

CETRONE ENERGY COMPANY
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2009

NOTE 1 – DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Cetrone Energy Company was incorporated on January 28, 2008 in the State of Nevada.

The principal business of the Company is to develop “green” renewable fuel source for agricultural operations, specifically biodiesel. The Company’s year-end is December 31.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

This summary of significant accounting policies of Cetrone Energy Company is presented to assist in understanding the Company’s financial statements. The financial statements and notes are representations of the Company’s management, which is responsible for their integrity and objectivity. These accounting policies conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and have been consistently applied in the preparation of the financial statements.

Accounting Method
The Company’s financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Accounting Pronouncements
In June, 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No 168, “The *FASB Accounting Standards Codification*™ and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles—a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162”. The *FASB Accounting Standards Codification* ™ (Codification) will become the source of authoritative U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities. Rules and interpretive releases of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. On the effective date of this Statement, the Codification will supersede all then-existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards. All other nongrandfathered non-SEC accounting literature not included in the Codification will become nonauthoritative. This Statement is effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009.

Following this Statement, the Board will not issue new standards in the form of Statements, FASB Staff Positions, or Emerging Issues Task Force Abstracts. Instead, it will issue Accounting Standards Updates. The Board will not consider Accounting Standards Updates as authoritative in their own right. Accounting Standards Updates will serve only to update the Codification, provide background information about the guidance, and provide the bases for conclusions on the change(s) in the Codification.

FASB Statement No. 162, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*, which became effective on November 13, 2008, identified the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting the principles used in preparing the financial statements of nongovernmental entities that are presented in conformity with GAAP. Statement 162 arranged these sources of GAAP in a hierarchy for users to apply accordingly. Once the Codification is in effect, all of its content will carry the same level of authority, effectively superseding Statement 162. In other words, the GAAP hierarchy will be modified to include only two levels of GAAP: authoritative and nonauthoritative. As a result, this Statement replaces Statement 162 to indicate this change to the GAAP hierarchy. This Statement shall be effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. The adoption of this statement will have no material effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.
In June, 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No 167, "Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)". This Statement amends Interpretation 46(R) to require an enterprise to perform an analysis to determine whether the enterprise's variable interest or interests give it a controlling financial interest in a variable interest entity. This analysis identifies the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity as the enterprise that has both of the following characteristics:

a. The power to direct the activities of a variable interest entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance

b. The obligation to absorb losses of the entity that could potentially be significant to the variable interest entity or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the variable interest entity.

Additionally, an enterprise is required to assess whether it has an implicit financial responsibility to ensure that a variable interest entity operates as designed when determining whether it has the power to direct the activities of the variable interest entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance. This Statement amends Interpretation 46(R) to require ongoing reassessments of whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity. This Statement amends Interpretation 46(R) to eliminate the quantitative approach previously required for determining the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity. This Statement amends certain guidance in Interpretation 46(R) for determining whether an entity is a variable interest entity. It is possible that application of this revised guidance will change an enterprise's assessment of which entities with which it is involved are variable interest entities.

This Statement amends Interpretation 46(R) to add an additional reconsideration event for determining whether an entity is a variable interest entity when any changes in facts and circumstances occur such that the holders of the equity investment at risk, as a group, lose the power from voting rights or similar rights of those investments to direct the activities of the entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance. Under Interpretation 46(R), a troubled debt restructuring as defined in paragraph 2 of FASB Statement No. 15, *Accounting by Debtors and Creditors for Troubled Debt Restructurings,* was not an event that required reconsideration of whether an entity is a variable interest entity and whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity. This Statement eliminates that exception. This Statement amends Interpretation 46(R) to require enhanced disclosures that will provide users of financial statements with more transparent information about an enterprise's involvement in a variable interest entity. The enhanced disclosures are required for any enterprise that holds a variable interest in a variable interest entity. This Statement nullifies FASB Staff Position FAS 140-4 and FIN 46(R)-8, *Disclosures by Public Entities (Enterprises) about Transfers of Financial Assets and Interests in Variable Interest Entities.* However, the content of the enhanced disclosures required by this Statement is generally consistent with that previously required by the FSP.

This Statement shall be effective as of the beginning of each reporting entity's first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009, for interim periods within that first annual reporting period, and for interim and annual reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is prohibited.

In June, 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No 166, "Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets—an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140" ("SFAS 166"). This Statement removes the concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity from Statement 140 and removes the exception from applying FASB Interpretation No. 46 (revised December 2003), *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities,* to qualifying special-purpose entities. It also clarifies that the objective of paragraph 9 of Statement 140 is to determine whether a transferor and all of the entities included in the transferor's financial statements being presented have surrendered control over transferred financial assets. This Statement modifies the financial-components approach used in Statement 140 and limits the circumstances in which a financial asset, or portion of a financial asset, should be derecognized when the transferor has not transferred the entire original financial asset to an entity that is not consolidated with the transferor in the financial statements being presented and/or when the transferor has continuing involvement with the transferred financial asset. Additionally, it defines the term *participating interest* to establish specific conditions for reporting a transfer of a portion of a financial asset as a sale.

The special provisions in Statement 140 and FASB Statement No. 65, *Accounting for Certain Mortgage Banking Activities,* for guaranteed mortgage securitizations are removed to require those securitizations to be treated the same as any other transfer of financial assets within the scope of Statement 140, as amended by this Statement. Also, this Statement requires that a transferor recognize and initially measure at fair value all assets obtained (including a transferor's beneficial interest) and liabilities incurred as a result of a transfer of financial assets accounted for as a sale. This Statement must be applied as of the beginning of each reporting entity's first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009, for interim periods within that first annual reporting period and for interim and annual reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is prohibited. This Statement must be applied to transfers occurring on or after the effective date. The adoption of this statement will have no material effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

In May, 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No 165, "Subsequent Events" (SFAS 165). 1. The objective of this Statement is to establish principles and requirements for subsequent events. In particular, this Statement sets forth:

a. The period after the balance sheet date during which management of a reporting
entity shall evaluate events or transactions that may occur for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements.

b. The circumstances under which an entity shall recognize events or transactions
occurring after the balance sheet date in its financial statements.

c. The disclosures that an entity shall make about events or transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date.

In accordance with this Statement, an entity should apply the requirements to interim or annual financial periods ending after June 15, 2009. The adoption of this statement will have no material effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

In May, 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 163, "Accounting for Financial Guarantee Insurance Contracts—an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 60" (SFAS 163). This Statement requires that an insurance enterprise recognize a claim liability prior to an event of default (insured event) when there is evidence that credit deterioration has occurred in an insured financial obligation.

This Statement also clarifies how Statement 60 applies to financial guarantee insurance contracts, including the recognition and measurement to be used to account for premium revenue and claim liabilities. Those clarifications will increase comparability in financial reporting of financial guarantee insurance contracts by insurance enterprises. This Statement requires expanded disclosures about financial guarantee insurance contracts.

The accounting and disclosure requirements of the Statement will improve the quality of information provided to users of financial statements. This Statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and all interim periods within those fiscal years, except for some disclosures about the insurance enterprise's risk-management activities. This Statement requires that disclosures about the risk-management activities of the insurance enterprise be effective for the first period (including interim periods) beginning after issuance of this Statement. Except for those disclosures, earlier application is not permitted. The adoption of this statement will have no material effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

In May, 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 162, "The Heirarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" (SFAS No. 162). This Statement identifies the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting the principles to be used in the preparation of financial statements of nongovernmental entities that are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States (the GAAP hierarchy). The sources of accounting principles1 that are generally accepted are categorized in descending order of authority as follows:

a. FASB Statements of Financial Accounting Standards and Interpretations, FASB Statement 133 Implementation Issues, FASB Staff Positions, and American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) Accounting Research Bulletins and Accounting Principles Board Opinions that are not superseded by actions of the FASB

b. FASB Technical Bulletins and, if cleared by the FASB, AICPA Industry Audit and Accounting Guides and Statements of Position

c. AICPA Accounting Standards Executive Committee Practice Bulletins that have been cleared by the FASB, consensus positions of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF), and the Topics discussed in Appendix D of *EITF Abstracts* (EITF D-Topics)

d. Implementation guides (Q&As) published by the FASB staff, AICPA Accounting Interpretations, AICPA Industry Audit and Accounting Guides and Statements of Position not cleared by the FASB, and practices that are widely recognized and prevalent either generally or in the industry.

The adoption of this statement will have no material effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

In March 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 161, "Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities—an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133" (SFAS No. 161).

This statement changes the disclosure requirements for derivative instruments and hedging activities. Entities are required to provide enhanced disclosures about (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under Statement 133 and its related interpretations, and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. This Statement is intended to enhance the current disclosure framework in Statement 133. The Statement requires that objectives for using derivative instruments be disclosed in terms of underlying risk and accounting designation. This disclosure better conveys the purpose of derivative use in terms of the risks that the entity is intending to manage. Disclosing the fair values of derivative instruments and their gains and losses in a tabular format should provide a more complete picture of the location in an entity's financial statements of both the derivative positions existing at period end and the effect of using derivatives during the reporting period. Disclosing information about credit-risk-related contingent features should provide information on the potential effect on an entity's liquidity from using derivatives. Finally, this Statement requires cross-referencing within the footnotes, which should help users of financial statements locate important information about derivative instruments.

Cash and Cash Equivalents
For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid investments and short-term debt instruments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Derivative Instruments
The Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" (hereinafter "SFAS No. 133"), as amended by SFAS No. 137, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities – Deferral of the Effective Date of FASB No. 133",

and SFAS No. 138, "Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities", and SFAS No. 149, "Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities". These statements establish accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts, and for hedging activities. They require that an entity recognize all derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the balance sheet and measure those instruments at fair value.

If certain conditions are met, a derivative may be specifically designated as a hedge, the objective of which is to match the timing of gain or loss recognition on the hedging derivative with the recognition of (i) the changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk or (ii) the earnings effect of the hedged forecasted transaction. For a derivative not designated as a hedging instrument, the gain or loss is recognized in income in the period of change.

At June 30, 2009 and June 30, 2008, the Company has not engaged in any transactions that would be considered derivative instruments or hedging activities.

Earnings Per Share
The Company has adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 128, which provides for calculation of "basic" and "diluted" earnings per share. Basic earnings per share includes no dilution and is computed by dividing net income (loss) available to common shareholders by the weighted average common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share reflect the potential dilution of securities that could share in the earnings of an entity similar to fully diluted earnings per share. Basic and diluted loss per share were the same, at the reporting dates, as there were no common stock equivalents outstanding.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments
The Company's financial instruments as defined by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 107, "Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments," include cash, trade accounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued expenses. All instruments are accounted for on a historical cost basis, which, due to the short maturity of these financial instruments, approximates fair value at June 30, 2009.

SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements("SFAS 157), define fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements.

SFAS 157 establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows:
Level 1. Observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets;
Level 2. Inputs, other than the quoted prices in active markets, that are observable either directly or indirectly; and
Level 3. Unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data, which requires the reporting entity to develop its own assumptions.

The Company does not have any assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at June 30, 2009. The Company did not have any fair value adjustments for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis during the period ended June 30, 2009.

Provision for Taxes

Income taxes are provided based upon the liability method of accounting pursuant to Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109 "Accounting for Income Taxes." Under this approach, deferred income taxes are recorded to reflect the tax consequences in future years of differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their financial reporting amounts at each year-end. A valuation allowance is recorded against deferred tax assets if management does not believe the Company has met the "more likely than not" standard imposed by SFAS No. 109 to allow recognition of such an asset.

At June 30, 2009, the Company had net deferred tax assets calculated at an expected rate of 34% of approximately $4,900 principally arising from net operating loss carryforwards for income tax purposes. As management of the Company cannot determine that it is more likely than not that the Company will realize the benefit of the net deferred tax asset, a valuation allowance equal to the net deferred tax asset has been established at June 30, 2009. The significant components of the deferred tax asset at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 were as follows:

	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Net operating loss carryforward	$ 14,391	$ 6,021
Deferred tax asset	4,893	2,047
Deferred tax asset valuation allowance	$ (4,893)	$ (2,047)
Net deferred tax asset	-	-

At June 30, 2009, the Company has net operating loss carryforwards of approximately $14,400 which expire in the year 2028. The above estimates are based upon management's decisions concerning certain elections which could change the relationship between net income and taxable income. Management decisions are made annually and could significantly vary from the estimates.

Use of Estimates
The process of preparing financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires the use of estimates and assumptions regarding certain types of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses. Such estimates primarily relate to unsettled transactions and events as of the date of the financial statements. Accordingly, upon settlement, actual results may differ from estimated amounts.

Going Concern
As shown in the accompanying financial statements, the Company had negative working capital and an accumulated deficit incurred through June 30, 2009. The Company is currently putting technology in place which will, if successful, mitigate these factors which raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets, or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary in the event the Company cannot continue in existence.

Management has established plans designed to increase the sales of the Company's products, and decrease debt. The Company plans to source raw materials needed for remanufacture domestically, then produce the needed biofuel in small batches tailored to the needs of customer demand until such time as larger quantities can be produced. Profit margins will presumably increase as batch size and storage limits can be increased.

However, currently the Company is dependent upon raising proceeds from the sale of its common stock or through debt financing in order to continue the development of its proposed business. Management intends to seek additional capital from new equity securities offerings that will provide funds needed to increase liquidity, fund internal growth and fully implement its business plan.

An estimated $120,000 is believed necessary to continue operations and increase development through the next fiscal year. The timing and amount of capital requirements will depend on a number of factors, including demand for products and services and the availability of opportunities for expansion through affiliations and other business relationships. Management intends to seek new capital from new equity securities issuances to provide funds needed to increase liquidity, fund internal growth, and fully implement its business plan.

NOTE 3– CAPITAL STOCK

Common Stock
The Company is authorized to issue 50,000,000 shares of common stock. All shares have equal voting rights, are non-assessable and have one vote per share. Voting rights are not cumulative and, therefore, the holders of more than 50% of the common stock could, if they choose to do so, elect all of the directors of the Company.

In its initial capitalization, the Company issued 2,200,000 shares of common stock for a total of $2,000 cash, and $2,000 in services.

During the year ended Decmber 31, 2008 the Company sold 28,025 shares of common stock pursuant to a registered offering at $0.08 per share for total cash of $2,242.

During the period ended June 30, 2009 the Company did not issue any stock.

NOTE 4 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

On May 16, 2008, an officer and director of the Company used $100 to open up a bank account on behalf of the Company. As of June 30, 2009, the Company has not yet reimbursed the officer for this cash advance. The funds advanced are unsecured, non-interest bearing, and due on demand.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the information contained in the financial statements of Cetrone Energy Company ("CEC") and the notes which form an integral part of the financial statements which are attached hereto.

The financial statements mentioned above have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and are stated in United States dollars.

CEC is a start-up, development stage company, incorporated in the State of Nevada on January 28, 2008 and with a fiscal year end of December 31. We have no subsidiaries, affiliated companies or joint venture partners.

We have not conducted any revenue generating operations since our inception. Our objective is to enter into the re-manufactured bio-fuels industry. We anticipate that this industry will become more and more completive over the course of the next twelve months. Competitors within this market segment will more than likely have superior financing and be better positioned than CEC.

CEC plans to source raw materials needed for the remanufacture of bio-fuel domestically; and then if and when, revenues allow we plan to produce our own bio-fuel in small batches customized to meet the needs of specific clientele. If and when we can establish clientele and subsequently increase revenue we plan to produce larger quantities of bio-fuel as demand dictates within our market segment. In order to begin generating bio-fuel CEC will be required to source out raw materials including vegetable oil and petroleum distillates. We currently have no contracts or agreements in place with any supplier of the required raw materials and there can be no guarantee or assurance that we will be capable of securing any such contract at favorable terms in the future.

We anticipate that profit margins will increase as batch size and storage limits can be increased. We cannot guarantee however, that demand for our product will ever increase. The vast majority of all agricultural enterprises use distillate fuel oil in their operations. We believe our intended product(s) could represent a cost effective environmental friendly alternative to diesel fuel not only agricultural applications but also across multiple market segments that rely on diesel fuel for their energy needs.

We anticipate that our largest target market will be agribusinesses. In order to reach and grow within our market segment it is critical we establish our bio-fuel products as reliable and available to potential customers. This will require us to coordinate closely with third-party providers such as tanker truck delivery services and potentially conversion services needed in order for engines and machinery to effectively utilize our bio-fuel. It should be noted that agribusiness is seasonally driven, as such during off seasons our anticipated business would likely suffer and we cannot provide any assurance to investors that we will be able to endure during these downtimes.

Principal Office

Michael Cetrone, officer and director, makes available his home office located at 11010 E. Boundary Road, Elk, WA 99009- telephone (509) 714-5236 to the Company free of charge. There are no arrangements by and between Mr. Cetrone and the Company for use of the office space. The Company does not have exclusive use of this office space; Mr. Cetrone also utilizes this space for purposes other than those of the Company.

Cetrone's management does not currently have policies regarding the acquisition or sale of real estate assets primarily for possible capital gain or primarily for income. Cetrone does not presently hold any investments or interests in real estate, investments in real estate mortgages or securities of or interests in persons primarily engaged in real estate activities.

Other information

As of June 30, 2009 CEC had 2,228,025 shares outstanding.

CEC is responsible for filing various forms with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") such as Form 10K and Form 10Qs. The shareholders may read and copy any material filed by CEC with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, DC, 20549. The shareholders may obtain information on the operations of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information which CEC has filed electronically with the SEC by assessing the website using the following address: http://www.sec.gov. CEC has no website at this time.

Planned Business

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the information contained in the financial statements of CEC and the notes, which forms an integral part of the financial statements, which are attached hereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

We own no property.

Plan of Operation

We must raise cash to implement our business plan. We will require approximately $25,000 for the next twelve months in order to continue our proposed business. We have accounts payable of $8,550. We estimate that we will require $11,300 for reporting requirements (bookkeeping, accounting, and filing fees) this would leave the Company with $13,700 to expend towards the development of its proposed business.

Since incorporation, the Company has financed its operations through minimal initial capitalization and nominal business activity. As of June 30, 2009 we had $401 of cash on hand. We had total liabilities of $8,550 of which expenses were primarily related to costs associated with maintaining reporting company status with the Securities and Exchange Commission. On June 6, 2009 CEC filed a Post-Effective Amendment to the registration statement filed on Form S-1, extending the offering period of their registered offering by approximately one year. As of June 30, 2009 management is in the process of completing this filing and anticipates its completion by the end of August 2009.

To date, the Company has not implemented its fully planned principal operations or strategic business plan. Presently, CEC is attempting to secure sufficient monetary assets to increase operations. CEC cannot assure any investor that it will be able to enter into sufficient business operations adequate enough to insure continued operations.

The Company's ability to commence operations is entirely dependent upon the proceeds from their registered offering. If CEC does not raise at least the minimum offering amount, it will be unable to establish a base of operations, without which it will be unable to begin to generate any revenues in the future. If CEC does not produce sufficient cash flow to support its operations over the next 12 months, the Company will need to raise additional capital by issuing capital stock in exchange for cash in order to continue as a going concern. There are no formal or informal agreements to attain such financing. CEC cannot assure any investor that, if needed, sufficient financing can be obtained or, if obtained, that it will be on reasonable terms. Without realization of additional capital, it would be unlikely for operations to continue and any investment made by an investor would be lost in its entirety.

CEC management does not expect to incur research and development costs within the next twelve months.

CEC currently does not own any significant plant or equipment that it would seek to sell in the near future

The Company has not paid for expenses on behalf of any director. Additionally, CEC believes that this policy shall not materially change within the next twelve months.

Competitive Factors

Bio-fuels industry is fairly new and undeveloped at this time and it competes directly with the established infrastructure of the domestic oil and gas industry. As such, our competition represents a large, well developed, mature industry with well established distribution and delivery systems. Our direct competitors include companies like Exxon/Mobile, Chevron, British Petroleum and Texaco. We will essentially begin be providing a 'boutique' type fuel outlet providing more environmentally friendly fuel at a competitive cost. There can be no assurance that Cetrone Energy Company will ever be able to compete with any of the competitors described herein. In addition, there may be other competitors the company is unaware of at this time that would also impede or prevent the company's success. joys the advantage of only needing approximately 10% pure distillate to make its product. The rest comes from renewable vegetable sources like peanuts, corn, and soybeans. Biodiesel, specifically, does not require processing beyond the addition of conventional diesel to the vegetable oil for combustion in a current diesel engine. Presuming that we can obtain our raw production materials by leveraging contracts with suppliers locking in our prices, we will then be able to manufacture our product below market cost and profit from the sale. Additionally, we will be able to leverage the current 'green' initiatives being established to promote our product as more environmentally friendly than our conventional competition. We anticipate that we should be able to reduce our manufacturing requirements by focusing on agribusiness and existing diesel machinery. Automobiles and aircraft require a much higher octane fuel for hotter, more explosive combustion. At this point however, we cannot provide any assurance or guarantee that we will be successful and capitalize upon the believed competitive advantages described above.

Regulations

If and when we conduct operations we will be required to comply with all regulations, rules and directives of governmental authorities and agencies applicable to the manufacturing of alternative fuels, specifically bio-fuel in the United States. Moreover, if we ever enter into production, we may have expenses to comply with permit and regulatory environment laws both locally and federally.

Employees

CEC management does not anticipate the need to hire employees over the next twelve (12) months. Currently, the Company believes the services provided by its officer and director appears sufficient at this time. Our officer and director do not have an employment agreement with us. We presently do not have pension, health, annuity, insurance, profit sharing or similar benefit plans; however, we may adopt such plans in the future. There are presently no benefits available to any employee.

Investment Policies

CEC does not have an investment policy at this time. Any excess funds it has on hand will be deposited in interest bearing notes such as term deposits or short term money instruments. There are no restrictions on what the director is able to invest or additional funds held by CEC. Presently CEC does not have any excess funds to invest.

Since we have had very minimal business activity, it is the opinion of management that the most meaningful financial information relates primarily to current liquidity and solvency. As at June 30, 2009, we had $401 cash on hand and liabilities of $8550. The Company will require cash injections of approximately $25,000 to enable the Company to meet its anticipated expenses over the next twelve months. Unless we raise additional funds immediately, we will be faced with a working capital deficiency that may result in the failure of our business, resulting in a complete loss of any investment made into the Company. Our future financial success will be dependent on the success of obtaining capital.

Our financial statements contained herein have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that we will be able to realize our assets and discharge our obligations in the normal course of business. We incurred a net loss for the period from the inception of our business on January 28, 2008 to June 30, 2009 of $14,391. We did not earn any revenues during the aforementioned period.

Critical Accounting Policies. Our discussion and analysis of its financial condition and results of operations, including the discussion on liquidity and capital resources, are based upon our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, management re-evaluates its estimates and judgments. The going concern basis of presentation assumes we will continue in operation throughout the next fiscal year and into the foreseeable future and will be able to realize our assets and discharge our liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. Certain conditions, discussed below, currently exist which raise substantial doubt upon the validity of this assumption. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of the uncertainty.

Our intended business activities are dependent upon our ability to obtain third party financing in the form of debt and equity and ultimately to generate future profitable business activity. As of June 30, 2009, we have not generated revenues, and have experienced negative cash flow from minimal activities. We may look to secure additional funds through future debt or equity financings. Such financings may not be available or may not be available on CEC terms.

Trends. We are a development stage business and have not generated any revenue and have no prospects of generating any revenue in the foreseeable future. There can be no guarantee or assurance that management will be successful in developing the proposed business of the Company. Investors must be aware that failure to do so would result in a complete loss of any investment made into the Company

Limited Operating History; Need for Additional Capital. There is no historical financial information about us upon which to base an evaluation of our performance as a business. We are a development stage company and have not generated any revenues since our formation on January 28, 2008. We require immediate additional capital in order to continue as a going concern. If we are unable to secure approximately $25,000 of the course of the next twelve months our business will fail and any investment made into the Company would be lost in its entirety.

We cannot guarantee we will be successful in our business activities or in any activity that management directs the business. Our business is subject to risks inherent in the establishment of a new business enterprise, including limited capital resources, and possible cost overruns due to price and cost increases in services.

Results of Operations – Since inception to June 30, 2009.

For the six months ended June 30, 2009, we had a net loss of $8,370 compared to a net loss of $2,525 for the six months period ended June 30, 2008. The losses were a result of the Company having no revenues for either of the periods. The expenses for these periods were related to start-up costs and fees associated with maintaining reporting company status. The Company had an accumulated loss since inception of $14,391. We have not generated any revenue from operations since inception. Our accumulated loss from our date of inception represents various expenses incurred with organizing the company, undertaking audits, recognizing management fees and general office expenses.

Balance Sheet as at June 30, 2009. We had $401 of cash available as at June 30, 2009. Out total liabilities at June 30, 2009 were 8,550. Total shares issued outstanding, as at June 30, 2009, was 2,228,025.

DISCLOSURE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Form 10-Q contains statements that constitute forward-looking statements. The words “expect,” “estimate,” “anticipate,” “predict,” “believe,” and similar expressions and variations thereof are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements include statements regarding, among other things, (a) our estimates of raw material, (b) our projected sales and profitability, (c) our growth strategies, (d) anticipated trends in our industry, (e) our future financing plans, (f) our anticipated needs for working capital and (g) the benefits related to ownership of our common stock. This information may involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance, or achievements to be materially different from the future results, performance, or achievements expressed or implied by any forward-looking statements for the reasons, among others, described within the various sections of this Form 10-Q.

In light of these risks and uncertainties, there can be no assurance that the forward-looking statements contained in this Form 10-Q will in fact occur as projected. We undertake no obligation to release publicly any updated information about forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date of this Form 10-Q or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MAKET RISK

We believe that there have been no significant changes in our market risk exposures for the six months ended June 30, 2009.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Michael Cetrone, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as required by Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(b) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer/Chief Financial Officer concluded that these disclosure controls and procedures are not effective. See below within this section “CONCLUSION” for specifics of why the controls and procedures were determined to be ineffective.

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended June 30, 2009 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. See below within this section “CONCLUSION” for management’s plans relating to controls and procedures in the future.

CEO/CFO CERTIFICATIONS

Appearing immediately following the Signatures section of this Amended Quarterly Report there are two separate forms of "Certifications" of the CEO/CFO, Michael Cetrone. The second form of Certification is required in accord with Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the Section 302 Certification). This section of the Quarterly Report, which you are currently reading is the information concerning the Controls Evaluation referred to in the Section 302 Certifications and this information should be read in conjunction with the Section 302 Certifications for a more complete understanding of the topics presented.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND INTERNAL CONTROLS.

Disclosure Controls are procedures that are designed with the objective of ensuring that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act), such as this Quarterly Report, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) rules and forms. Disclosure Controls are also designed with the objective of ensuring that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including the CEO and CFO, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Internal Controls are procedures which are designed with the objective of providing reasonable assurance that (1) our transactions are properly authorized; (2) our assets are safeguarded against unauthorized or improper use; and (3) our transactions are properly recorded and reported, all to permit the preparation of our financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives.

LIMITATIONS ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CONTROLS.

The Company's management, including the CEO and CFO, does not expect that our Disclosure Controls or our Internal Controls will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the control.

The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions; over time, control may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

CONCLUSION

In accordance with SEC requirements, the CEO/CFO note that, as of the quarter ended June 30, 2009 covered by this report, there were material weaknesses in our Internal Controls.

• Policies and Procedures for the Financial Close and Reporting Process — Currently there are no policies or procedures that clearly define the roles in the financial close and reporting process. The various roles and responsibilities related to this process should be defined, documented, updated and communicated. Failure to have such policies and procedures in place amounts to a material weakness to the Company's internal controls over its financial reporting processes.

• Representative with Financial Expertise — For the period ending June 30, 2009, the Company did not have a representative with the requisite knowledge and expertise to review the financial statements and disclosures at a sufficient level to monitor the financial statements and disclosures of the Company. Failure to have a representative with such knowledge and expertise amounts to a material weakness to the Company's internal controls over its financial reporting processes.

• Adequacy of Accounting Systems at Meeting Company Needs — The accounting system in place at the time of the assessment lacks the ability to provide high quality financial statements from within the system, and there were no procedures in place or built into the system to ensure that all relevant information is secure, identified, captured, processed, and reported within the accounting system. Failure to have an adequate accounting system with procedures to ensure the information is secure and accurately recorded and reported amounts to a material weakness to the Company's internal controls over its financial reporting processes.

• Segregation of Duties — Management has identified a significant general lack of definition and segregation of duties throughout the financial reporting processes. Due to the pervasive nature of this issue, the lack of adequate definition and segregation of duties amounts to a material weakness to the Company's internal controls over its financial reporting processes.

• Lack of Audit Committee and Outside Directors in the Company's Board of Directors - We do not have a functioning audit committee or outside directors on our board of directors, resulting in ineffective oversight in the establishment and monitoring of required internal controls and procedures.

In light of the foregoing, once we have the adequate funds, management plans to develop the following additional procedures to help address these material weaknesses:

• Cetrone will create and refine a structure in which critical accounting policies and estimates are identified, and together with other complex areas, are subject to multiple reviews by accounting personnel. In addition, we plan to enhance and test our month-end and year-end financial close process. Additionally, our audit committee will increase its review of our disclosure controls and procedures. We also intend to develop and implement policies and procedures for the financial close and reporting process, such as identifying the roles, responsibilities, methodologies, and review/approval process. We believe these actions will remediate the material weaknesses by focusing additional attention and resources in our internal accounting functions. However, the material weaknesses will not be considered remediated until the applicable remedial controls operate for a sufficient period of time and management has concluded, through testing, that these controls are operating effectively.

PART 11 – OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

There are no legal proceedings to which CEC or is a party or is subject, nor to the best of management's knowledge are any material legal proceedings contemplated.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

There has been no change in our securities since the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

There have been no matters brought forth to the securities holders to vote upon during this quarter.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a) (3) **Exhibits**

The following exhibits are included as part of this report:

31.1	8650 SECTION 302 CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
32.1	CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350 AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

Reports on Form 8-K

None

SIGNATURES

In accordance with the requirements of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

CETRONE ENERGY COMPANY
(Registrant)

Date: August 10, 2009

/S/ MICHAEL CETRONE
Chief Executive Officer, President and Director Chief Financial Officer, Chief Accounting Officer, and Director

EX-31.1 CERTIFICATIONS OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Exhibit 31.1

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Michael Cetrone, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Cetrone Energy Company;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

August 10, 2009

/s/ Michael Cetrone

Michael Cetrone
Chief Executive Officer/Financial Officer

EX-32.1 CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Exhibit 32.1

CERTIFICATIONS PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002
(18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350)

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Cetrone Energy Company, a Nevada corporation (the "Company"), on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2009, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Report"), Michael Cetrone, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, does hereby certify, pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. § 1350), that to his knowledge:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

/s/ Michael Cetrone
Michael Cetrone
Chief Executive Officer and chief Financial Officer
August 10, 2009