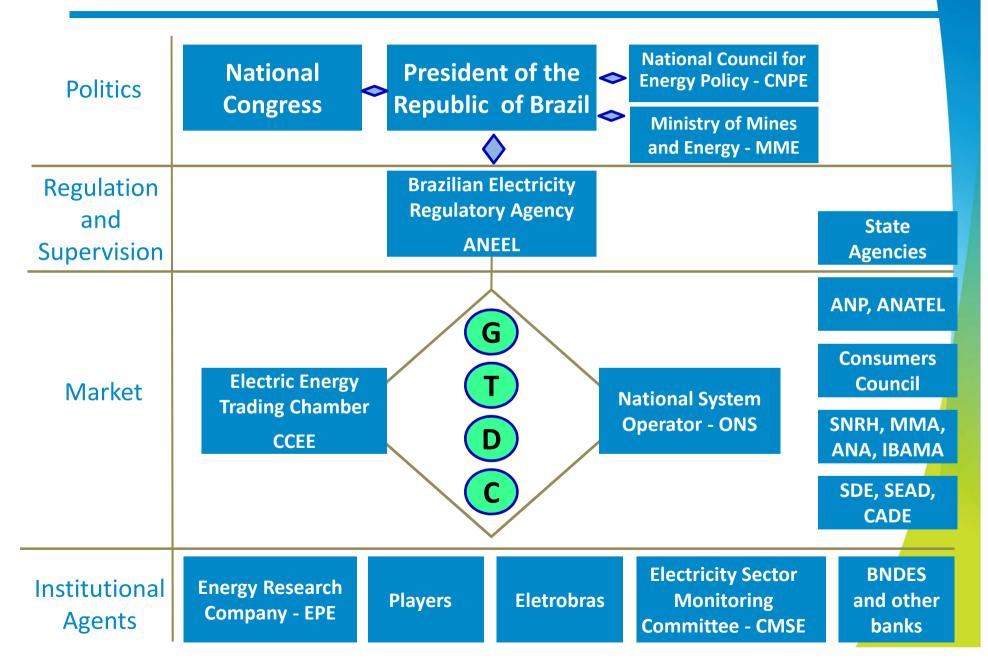




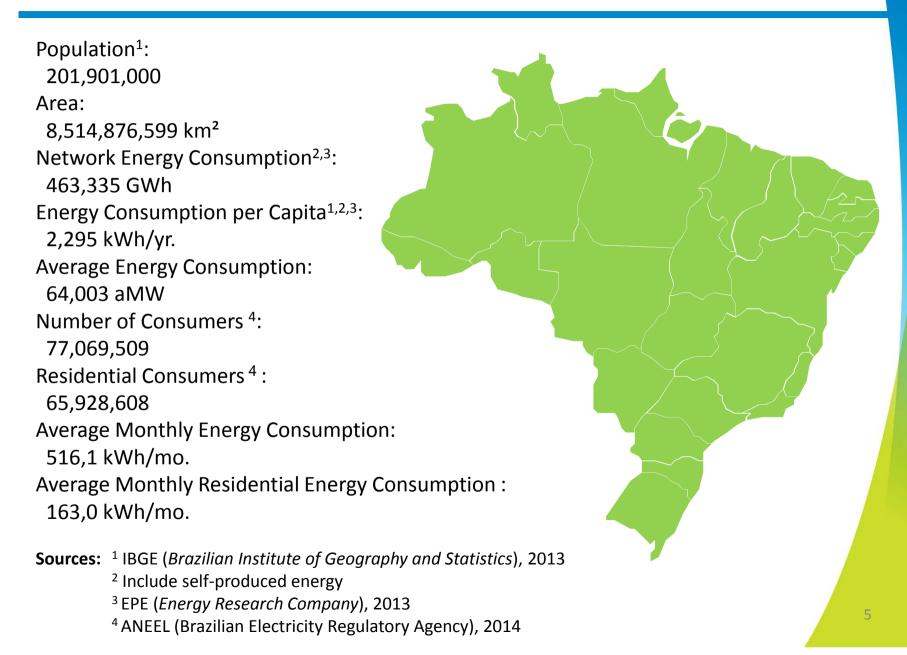


Regulatory Framework in Brazil

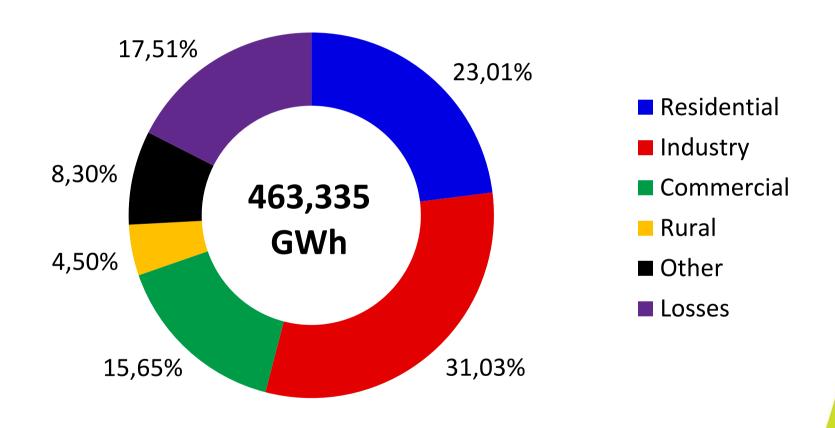




Electric Energy Consumption Statistics in Brazil

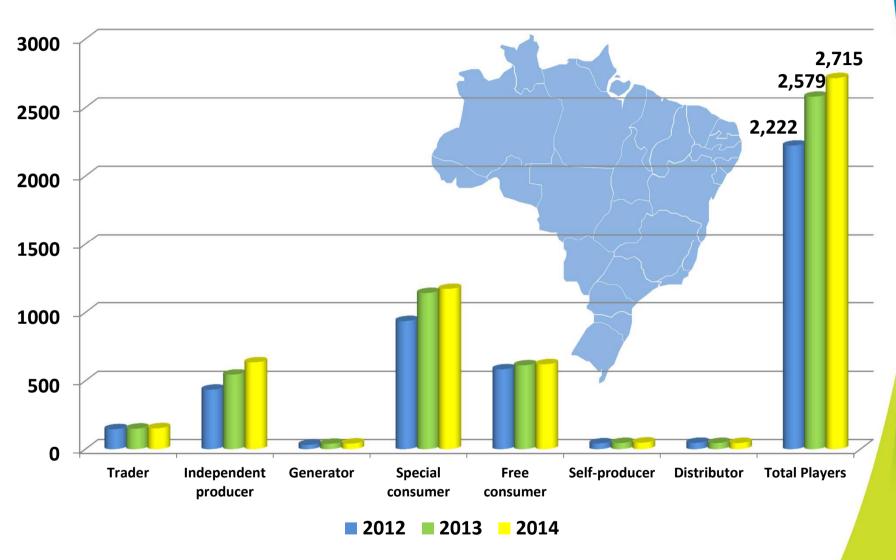


Electric Energy Consumption by Sector



Source: EPE (Energy Research Company), 2013

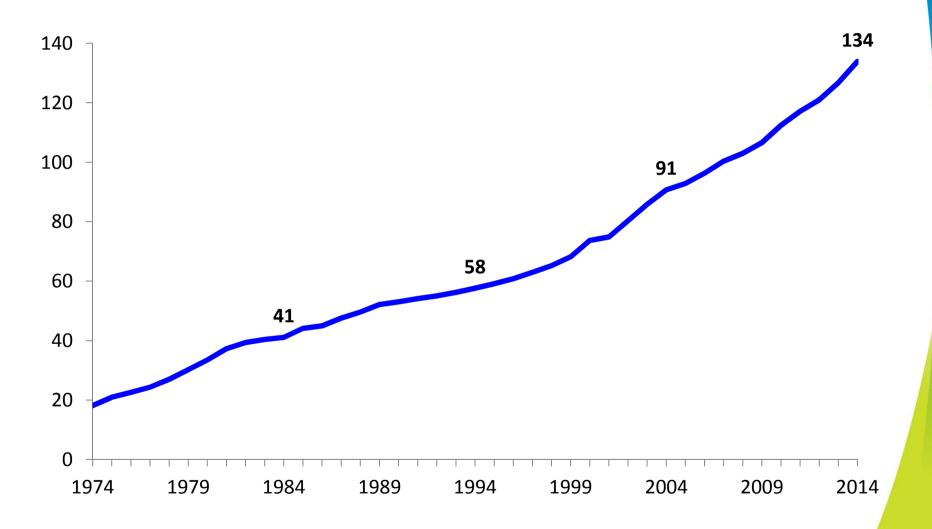
Brazilian Electric Energy Market Players



Source: CCEE (*Electric Energy Trading Chamber*), 2015

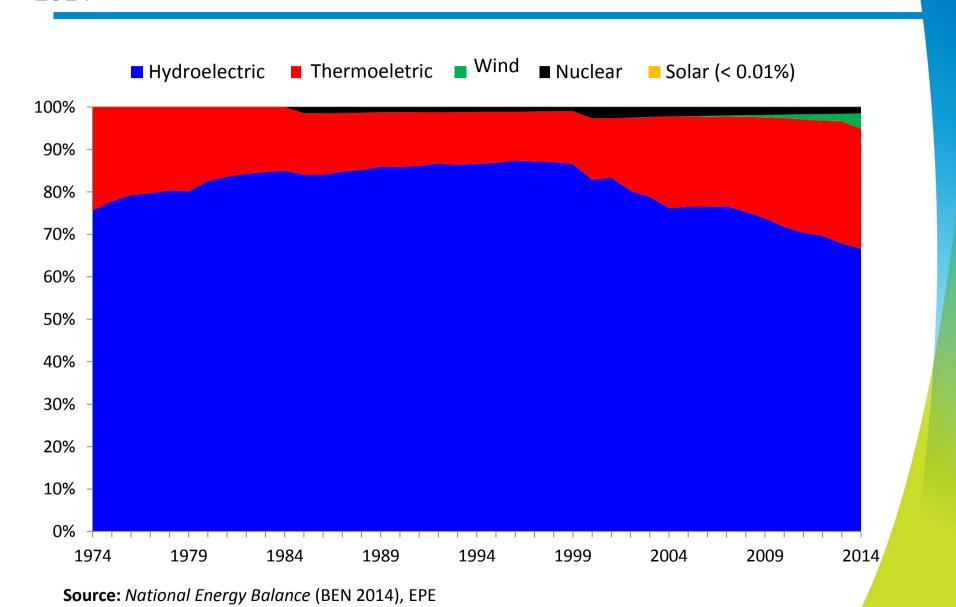


National Installed Capacity (GW), 1974-2014

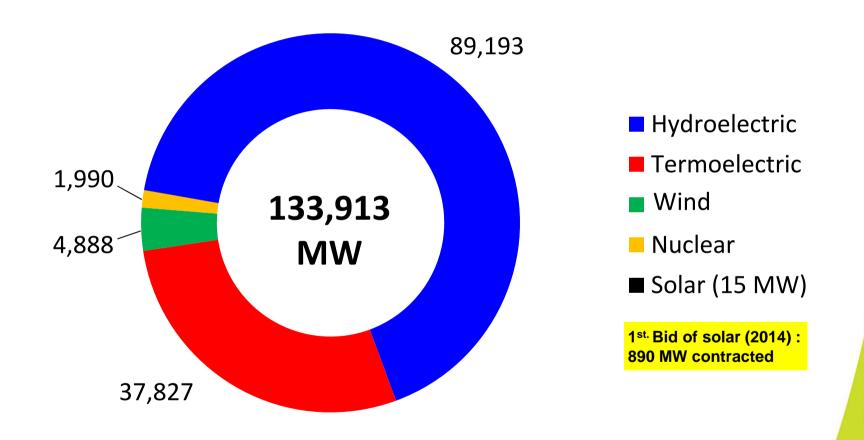


Source: *National Energy Balance* (BEN 2014), EPE

Energy Generation: How the installed capacity is shared by type source? 1974 2014

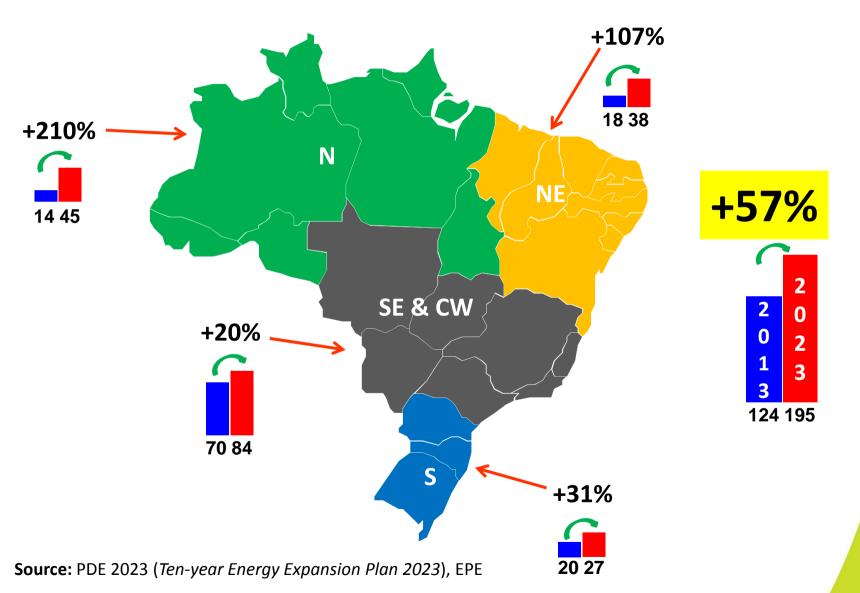


National Installed Capacity (MW)

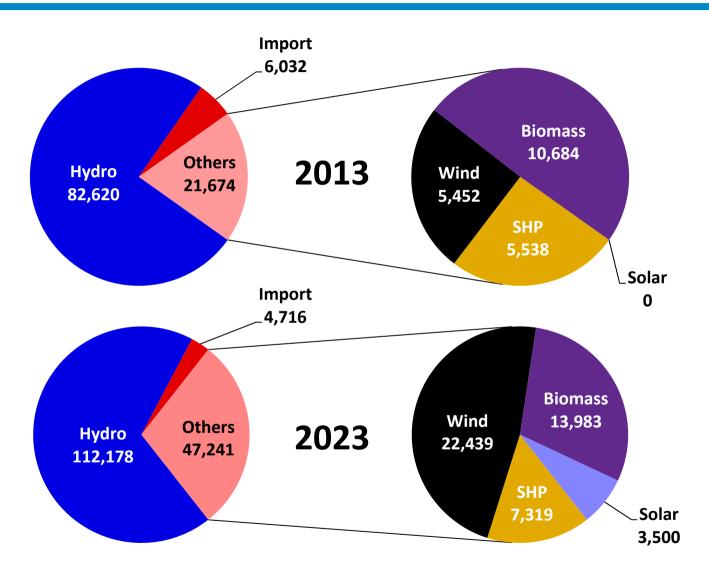


Source: National Energy Balance (BEN 2014), EPE

Evolution of Brazilian Installed Capacity by Geographic Region (GW)

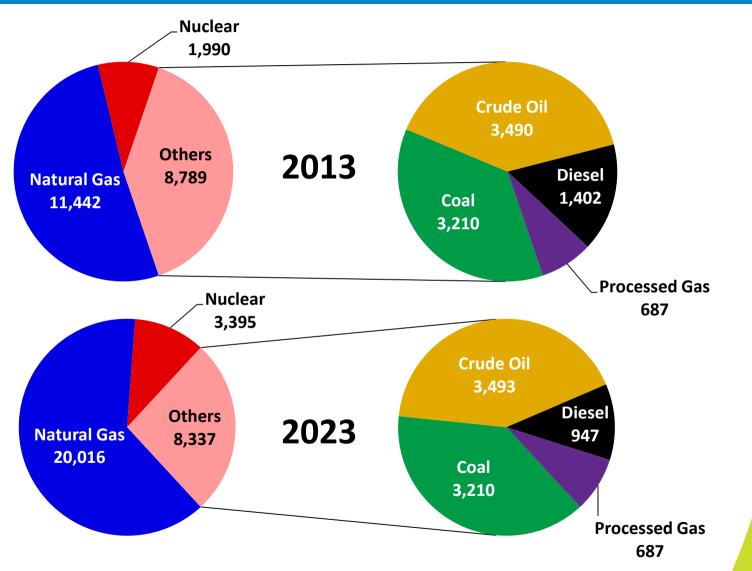


Evolution of Renewable Energy Generation (MW)



Source: PDE 2023 (*Ten-year Energy Expansion Plan 2023*), EPE

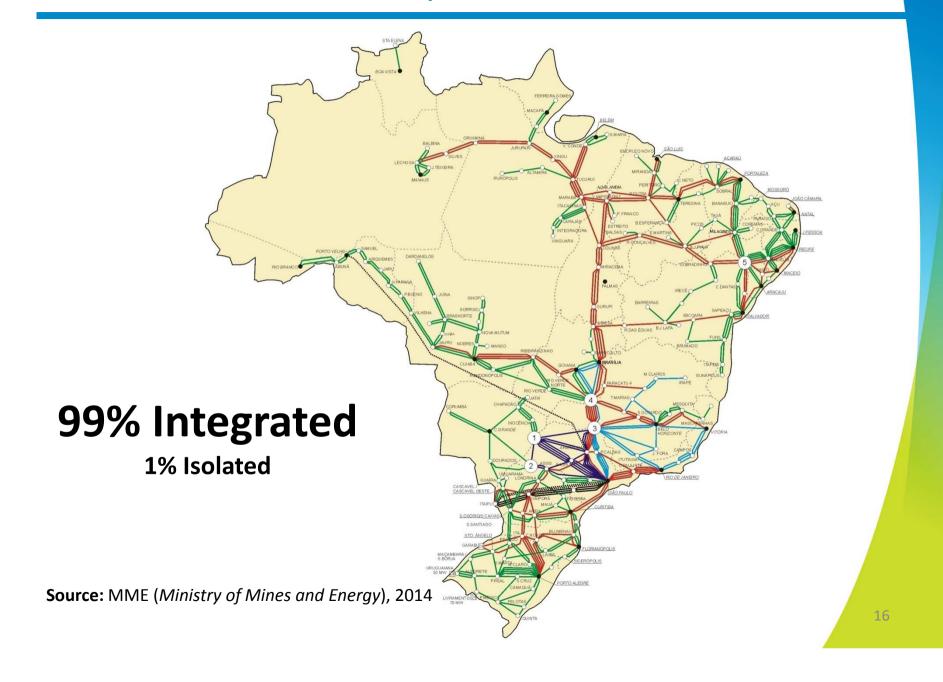
Evolution of Non-renewable Energy Generation (MW)



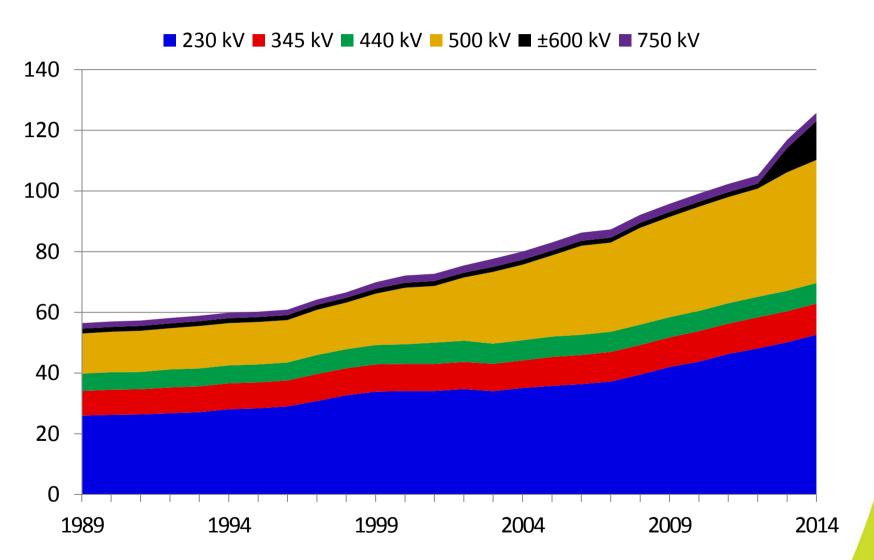
Source: PDE 2023 (*Ten-year Energy Expansion Plan 2023*), EPE



Interconnected National System - SIN

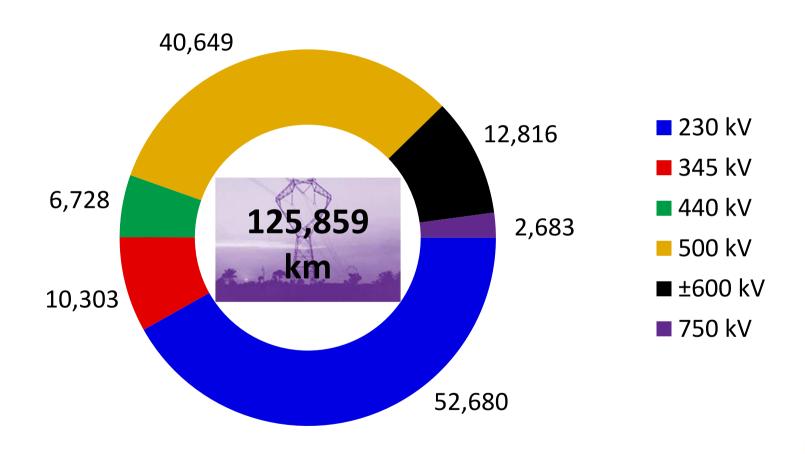


Transmission Lines (Thousand km), 1989-2014



Source: National Energy Balance (BEN 2014), EPE

Transmission Lines (km)



Source: *Electrical System Monitoring Bulletin*, CMSE, 2014

Madeira HVDC Link (Bipole 1)

Voltage level: ±600 kV

Operation start-up: Sept., 2013

Capacity: 3,150 MW

Extension: 2,384 km

Towers: approx. 4,300

Total investment: US\$ 1.0 billion

Construction duration: 38 months

States crossed by the line: Rondônia

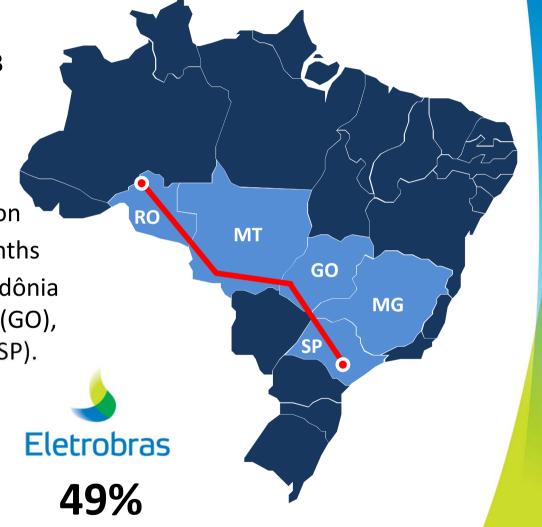
(RO), Mato Grosso (MT), Goiás (GO),

Minas Gerais (MG), São Paulo (SP).

Line owners:

Partner

51%



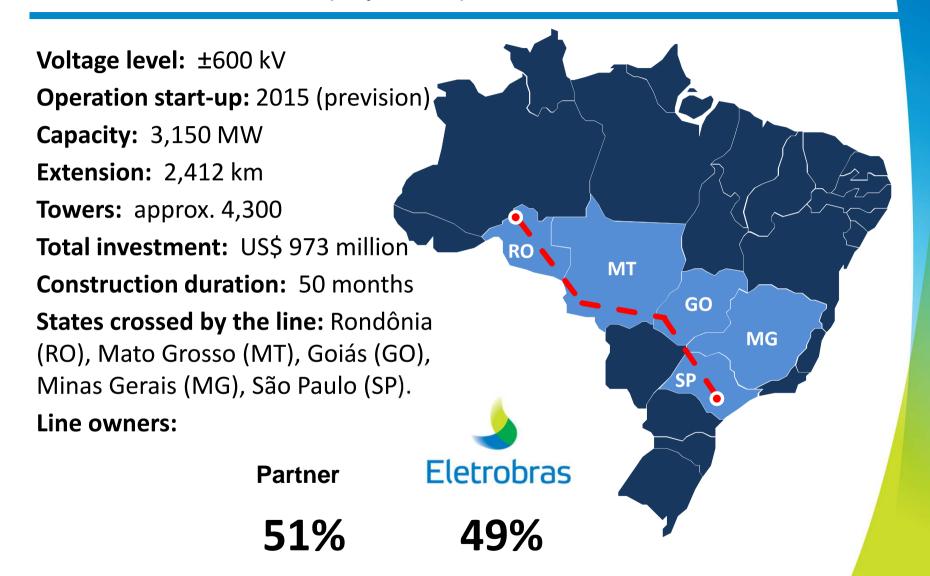
Source: ONS (National Electric System Operator)/ANEEL (Brazilian Electricity Regulatory Agency), 2014

Madeira HVDC Link (Bipole 1)



Source: Internet

Madeira HVDC Link (Bipole 2)



Source: ONS (National Electric System Operator)/ANEEL (Brazilian Electricity Regulatory Agency), 2014

Belo Monte UHVDC Link (Bipole 1)

Voltage level: ±800 kV

Under construction

Capacity: 4,000 MW

Extension: 2,096 km

Towers: approx. 4,500

Total investment: US\$ 1.67 billion

Construction duration: 46 months

States crossed by the line: Pará (PA),

Tocantis (TO), Goiás (GO), Minas

Gerais (MG).

Line owners:

Partner

51%

Source: ANEEL (Brazilian Electricity Regulatory Agency), 2014

Belo Monte UHVDC Link (Bipole 2)

Voltage level: ±800 kV

Capacity: 3,850 MW

Extension: 2,518 km

Total investment: US\$ 2.58

billion

Prevision for commercial

operation: September, 2020.

States crossed by the line: Pará

(PA), Tocantis (TO), Goiás (GO),

Minas Gerais (MG), Rio de

Janeiro (RJ).

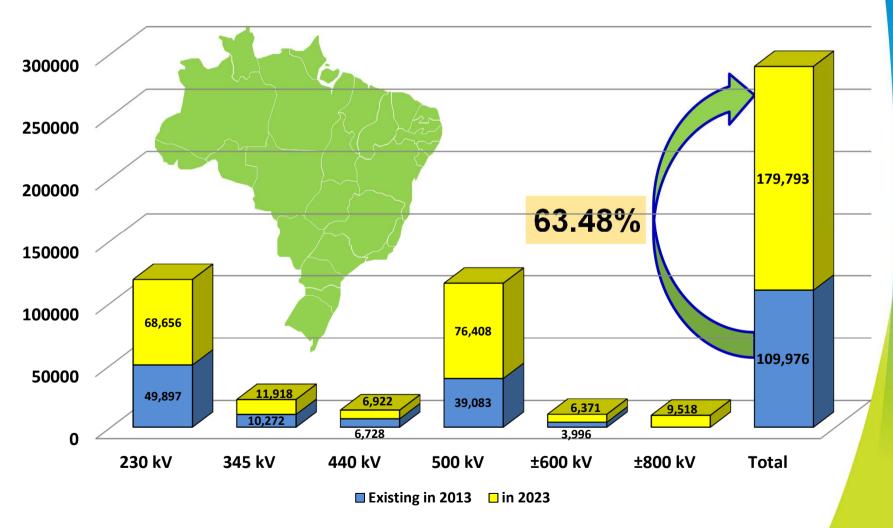
Line owners:

TO BE AUCTIONED

PA TO GO MG

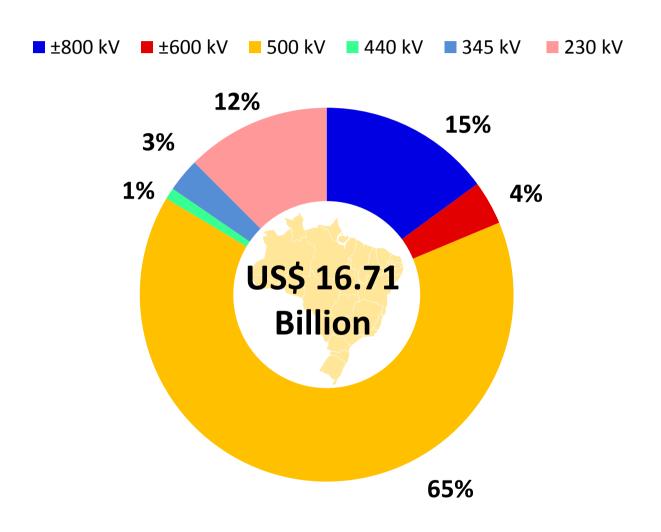
Source: ANEEL (Brazilian Electricity Regulatory Agency), 2014

Evolution of Transmission Lines (km)



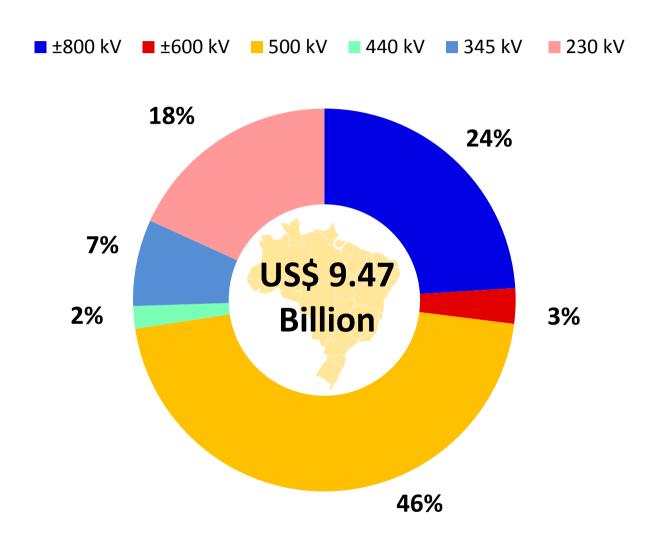
Source: PDE 2023 (*Ten-year Energy Expansion Plan 2023*), EPE

Transmission Line Investments from 2013-2023



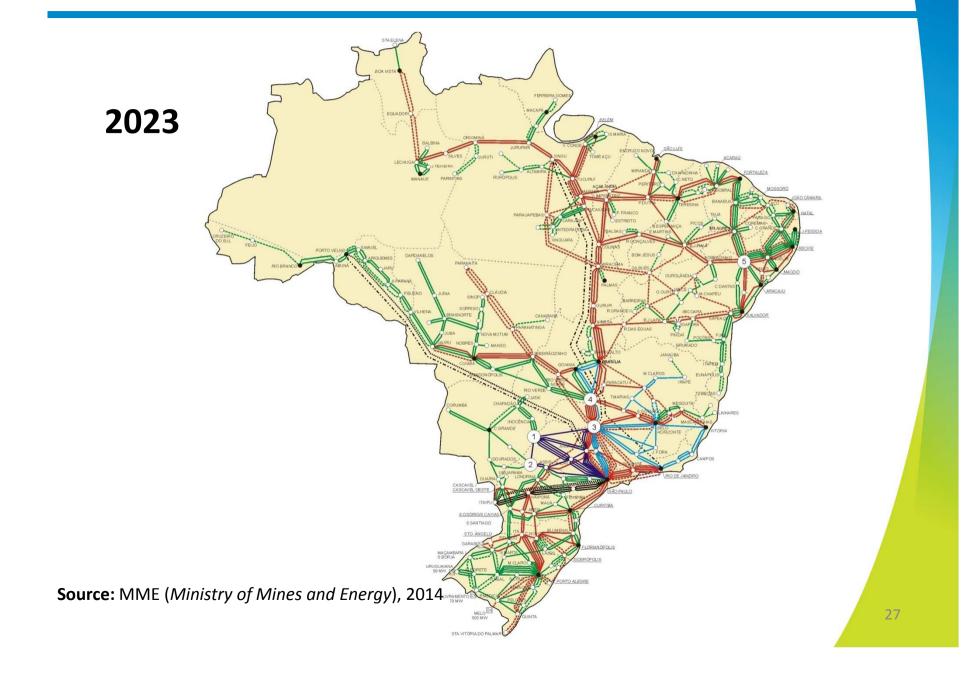
Source: PDE 2023 (Ten-year Energy Expansion Plan 2023), EPE.

Substations Investments from 2013-2023



Source: PDE 2023 (Ten-year Energy Expansion Plan 2023), EPE.

Evolution of the Interconnected National System – SIN, 2013-2023





Distribution Utilities in Brazil



Source: ABRADEE, 2014

Distribution Utilities in Brazil

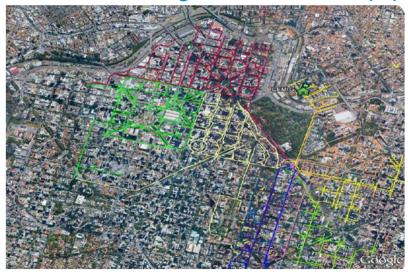
Total Consumers	77.1 Million	
Residential Consumers	65.9 Million	
Nº of new consumers/Year	2.9 Million	
Distribution lines (km)	More than 3.1 Million	
Undergrounded transmission lines (km)	Almost 13,000	
Gross Revenues	US\$ 56.7 Billion	
Annual investments	US\$ 3.85 Billion	
Market (free + captive)	432 mil GWh (343 captive)	

Source: ABRADEE, ANEEL and companies sites, 2014

Underground Distribution Systems Installed in Brazil



Porto Maravilha Region – Rio de Janeiro (RJ)



Downtown Zone – Belo Horizonte (MG)

Source: ANEEL, 2014



Jardim dos Namorados System – Salvador (BA)



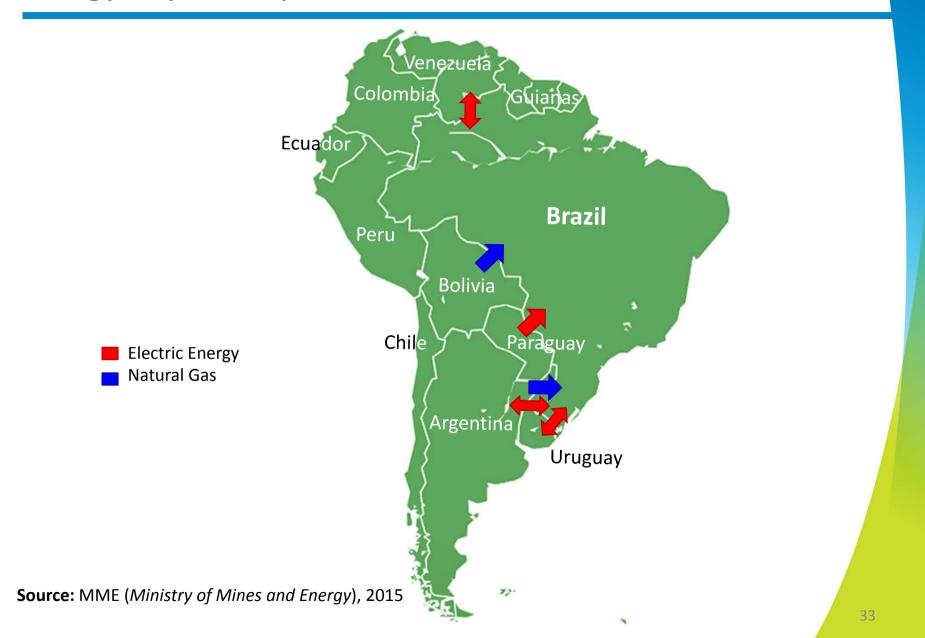
After

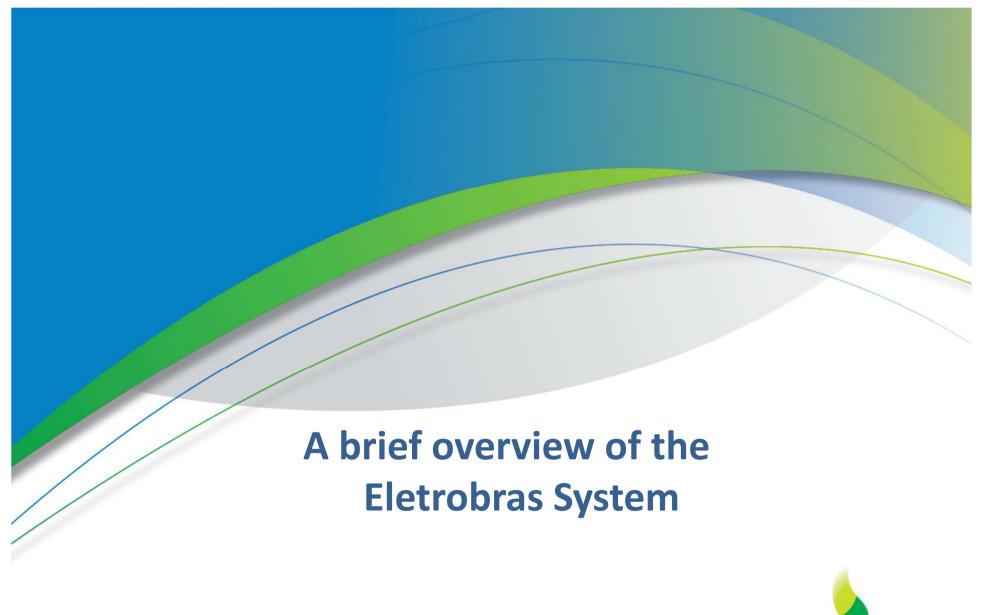


Ibirapuera Park – São Paulo (SP)



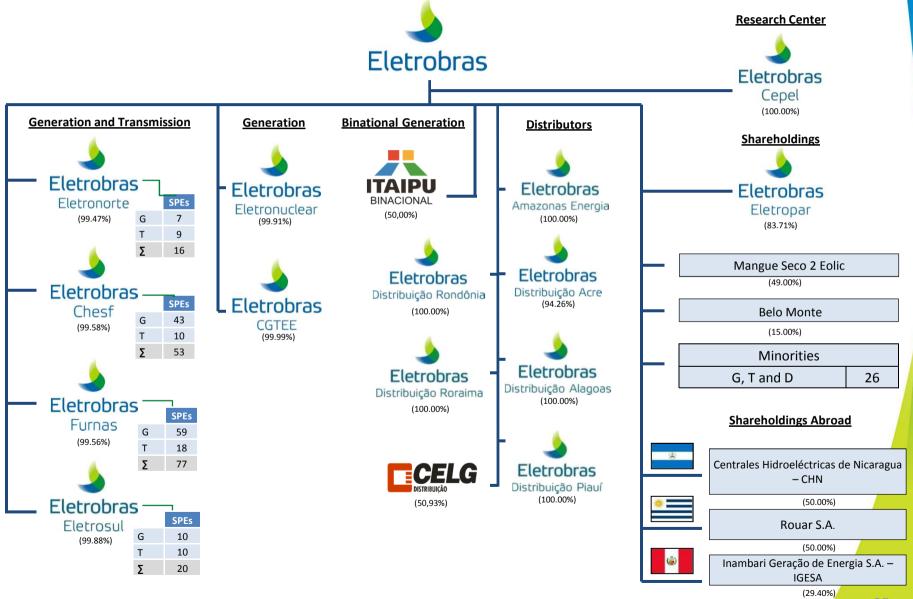
Energy import/export



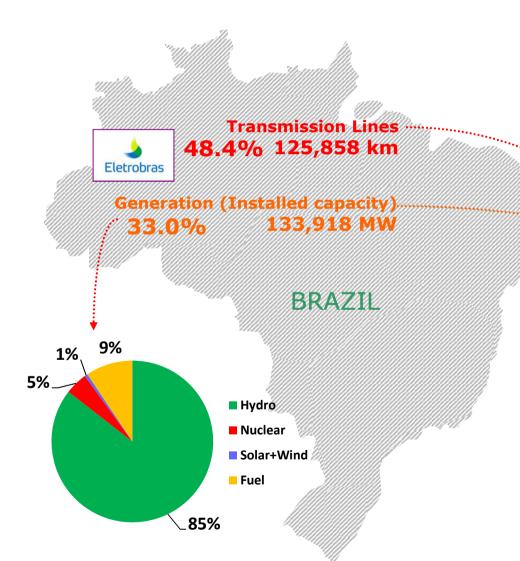




Eletrobras System



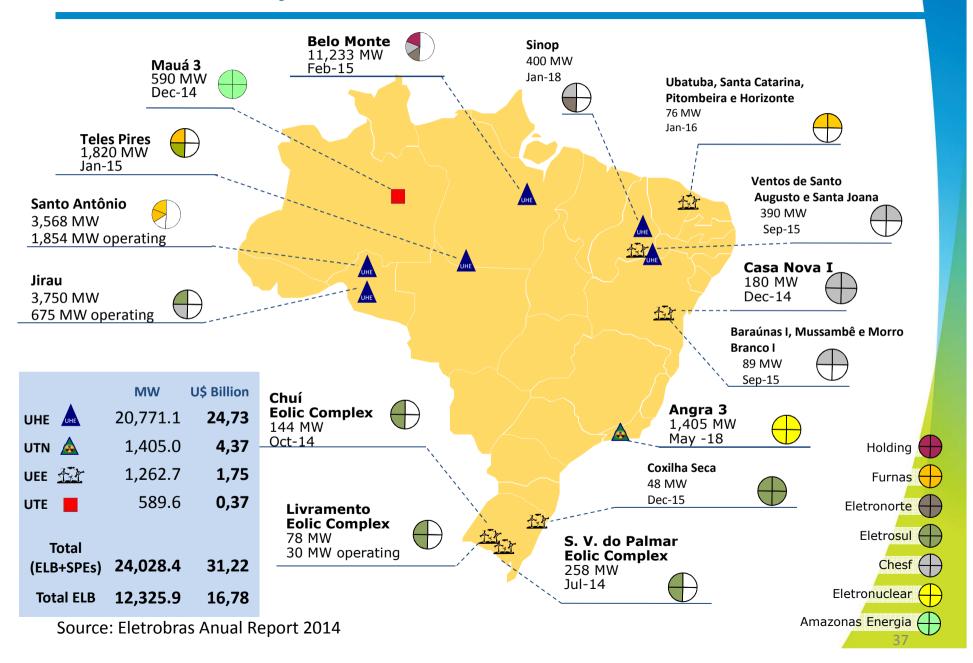
Eletrobras System



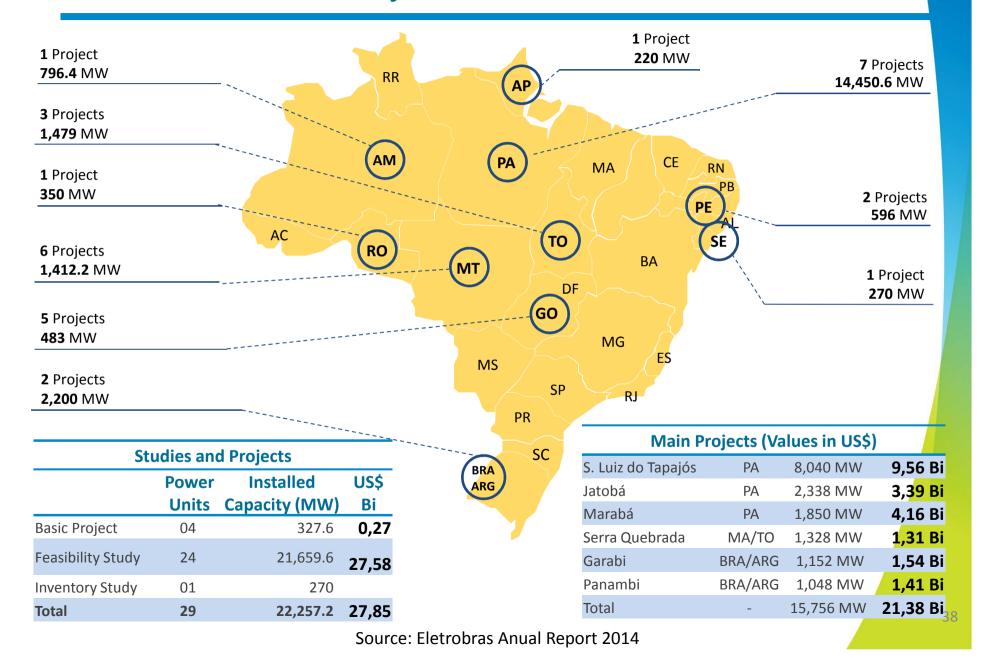
Eletrobras	Transmission	Generation
	lines (Total length	(Installed capacity
System	- km) (*)	- MW)
Furnas	19,907	8,829
Chesf	19,692	10,616
Eletronorte	10,703	9,476
Eletrosul	11,140	428
Itaipu	-	7,000
CGTEE	······ <u>-</u>	840
Eletronuclear		1,990
Eletrobras	- 1	13
Amazonas En.	701	2,083
CERON	-	3
Partnership	5,440	2,891
Total	67,582	(44,156)

^{*&}gt;=230 KV (including partnerships)

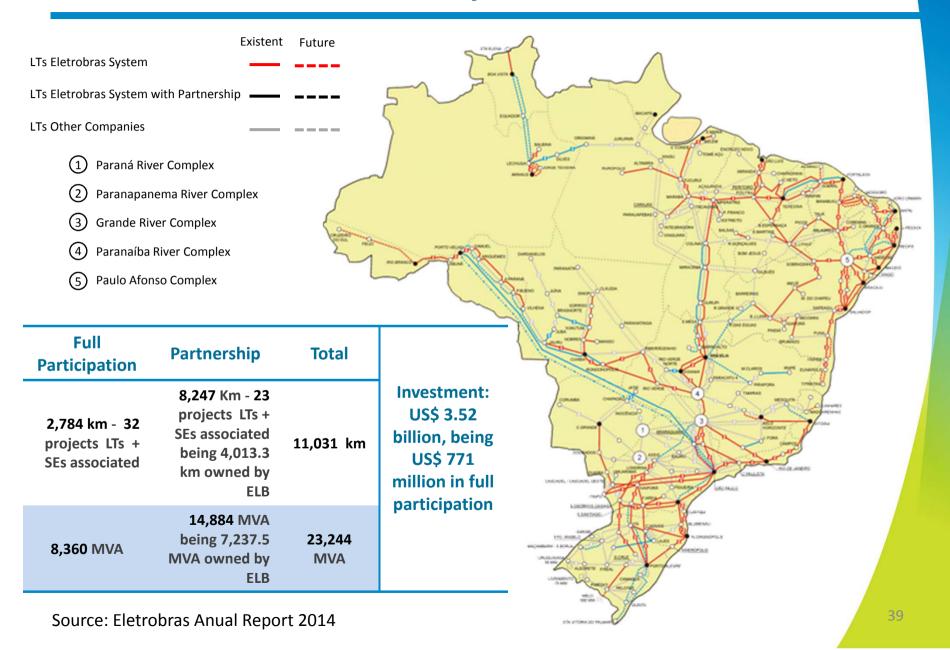
Generation Projects Under Construction in Dec-30, 2014



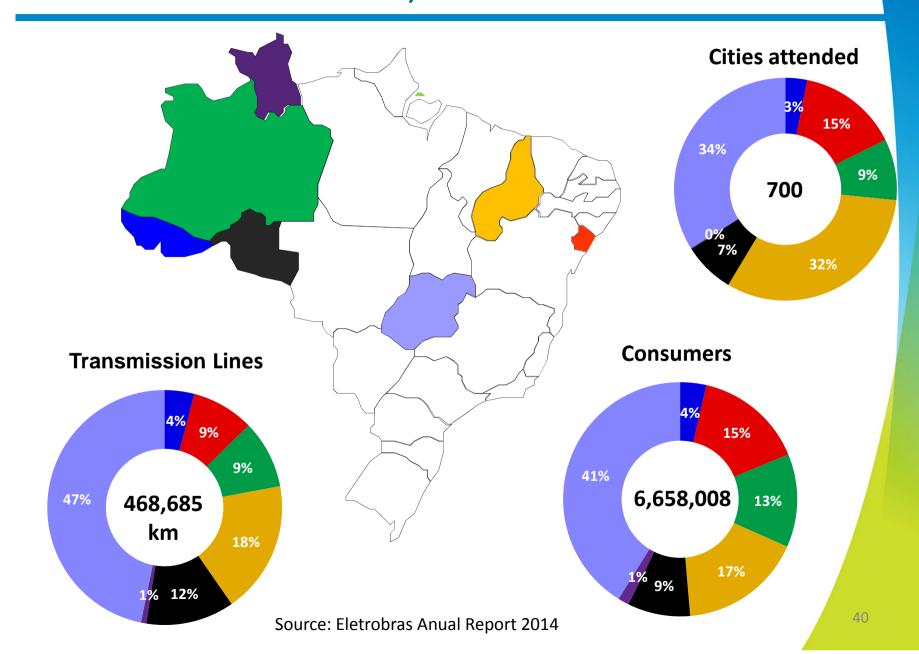
Basics Studies and Projects – Generation



Main Transmission Lines Projects under construction



Distribution – Eletrobras System







Light for All Program



The "Light for All" program was launched by the Federal Government in November 2003, and it has as its goal to end the electric exclusion in the country in the rural ambit.

16 million people attended

The Amazon Rainforest

The Amazon region has peculiarities that make it difficult to supply electricity to households in isolated regions.

Long stretches of forest, rivers, streams and lakes become obstacles to the construction of conventional air distribution network.

Eletrobras owns the local distribution company.

The chosen solution is the use of **underwater cables**.

Underwater cable from Manacapuru to St. Afonso Island



Underwater cable from Manacapuru to St. Afonso Island



Maués - Vera Cruz Island Crossing







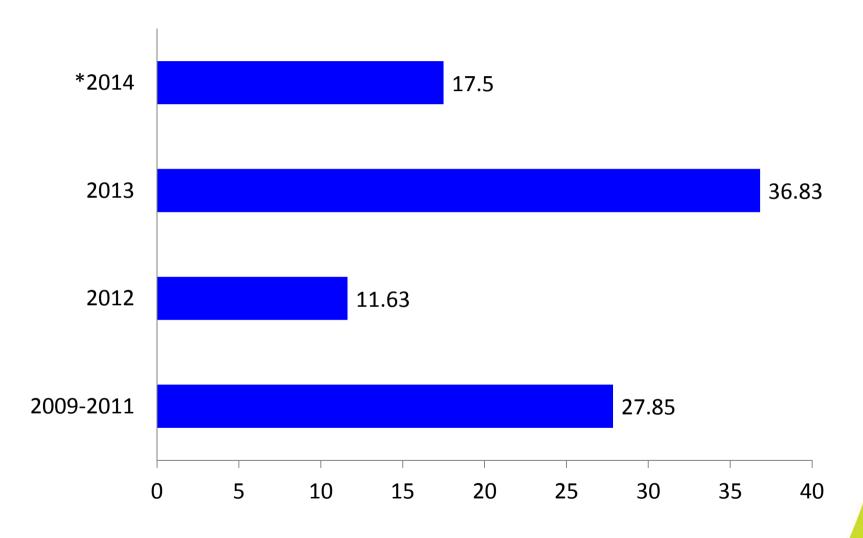


Maués - Vera Cruz Island Crossing



3,447.86 meters

Increase in underwater cable in the Amazon Region (km)



^{*} Estimated in 2013.

Light for All underwater cables statistics in the Amazon region(*)

4.53 km is the largest river crossing located at Andirá river.

31 cities crossed.

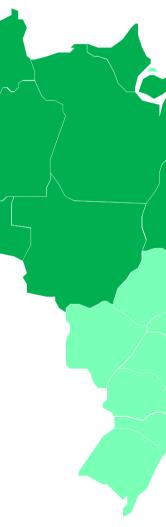
67 total crossings.

69 km of underwater cables.

10,300 households served.

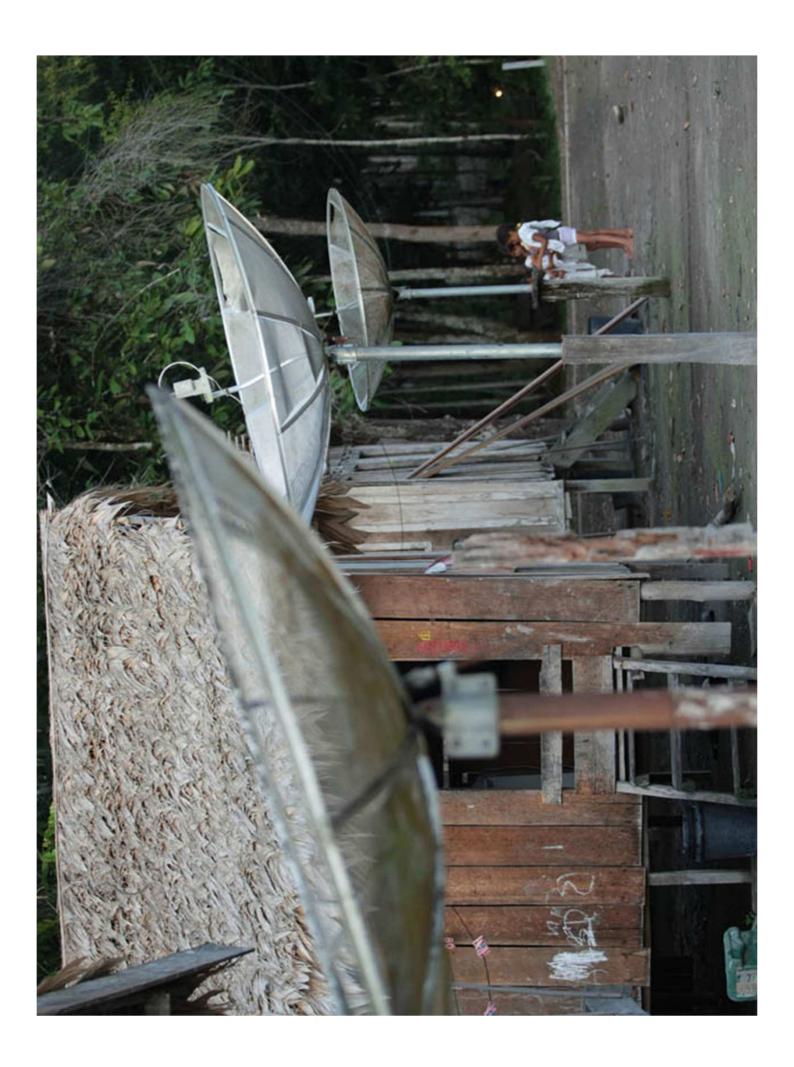
51,500 people served.

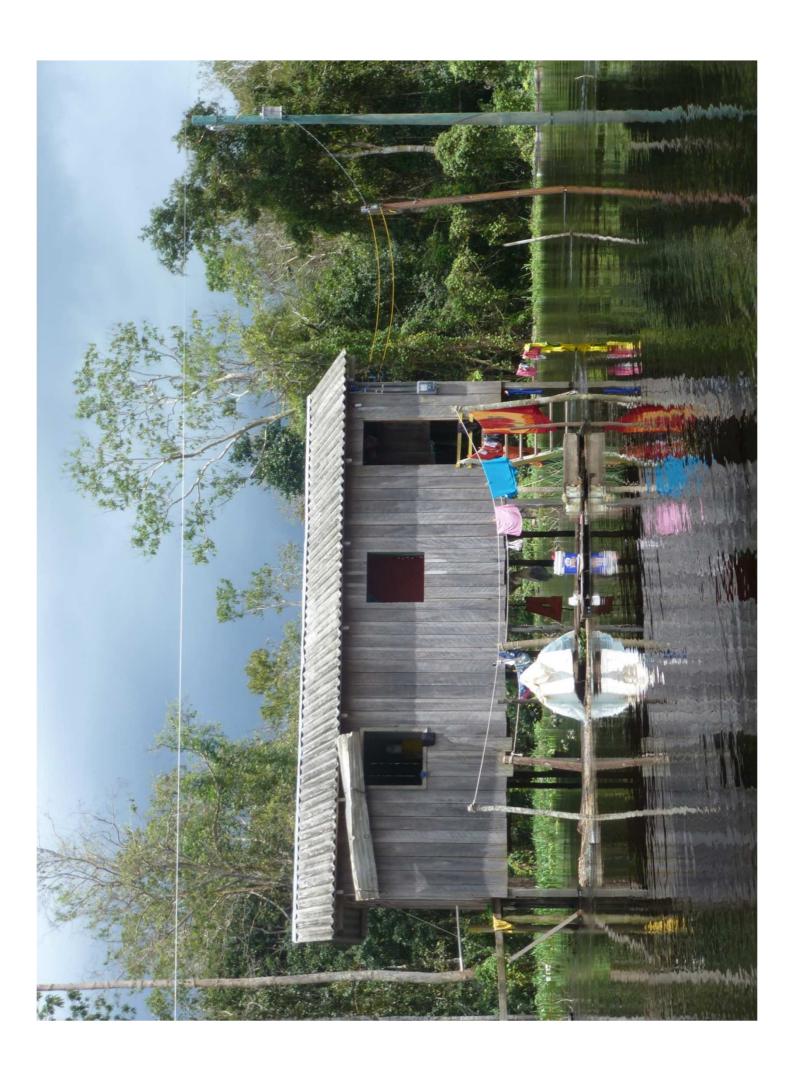
(*) Data between 2009-2013.

















Challenges

- Huge investments in electrical infrastructure expansion in Brazil;
- Great business opportunities for generation, transmission and distribution companies from now by 2023;
 - Almost 6,000 km new transmission lines every year;
 - Almost 5,000 MW new generation every year;
 - Almost 2.9 million new consumers every year.
- Increase use of underground cables in crowded cities;
- Integrate new small plants (distributed generation) in the existent networks;
- Improve smart grids actions in distribution network;
- Promote regional integration with Latin America countries;

Challenges

- Increasing and maintaining a clean generation matrix in Brazil
- Stimulate a consistent environmental protection in new power plants and transmission lines
- Work in towards a sustainable company
- Act to reduce emission level of tons of CO² every year

