



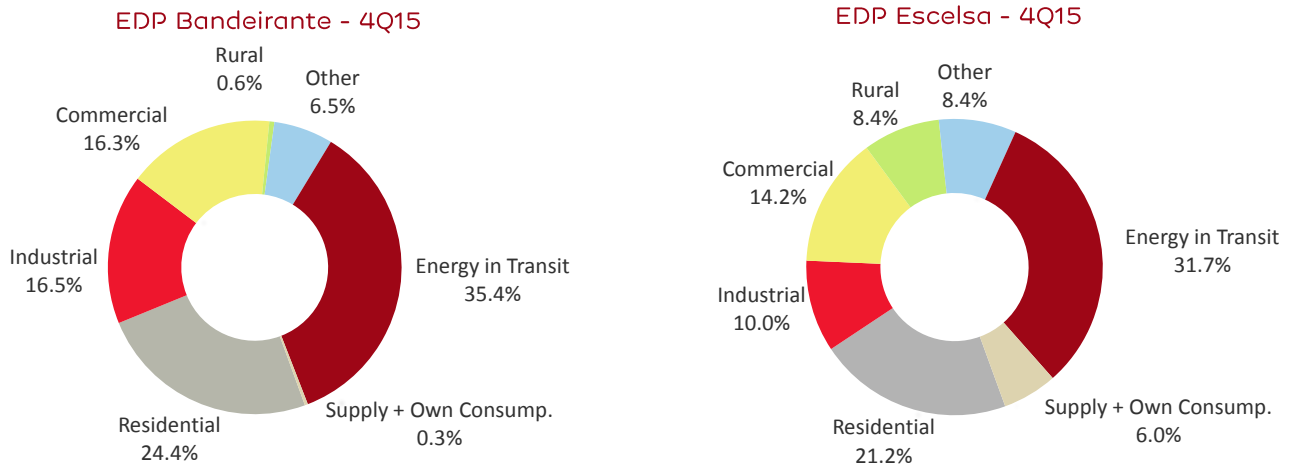
São Paulo, January 21, 2016 – EDP Energias do Brasil S.A. (BM&FBOVESPA: ENBR3) releases the electricity market data related to its business unities and controlled companies in the fourth quarter of 2015 and year to date.

Distribuição

Market Evolution

	Volume (MWh)		Chg. 4Q15/ 4Q14	Volume (MWh)		Chg. 2015/ 2014	Customers (unit)		Chg. 2015/ 2014
	4Q15	4Q14		2015	2014		2015	2014	
EDP BANDEIRANTE									
Residential	902,489	911,418	-1.0%	3,548,841	3,632,814	-2.3%	1,625,456	1,573,472	3.3%
Industrial	611,590	716,621	-14.7%	2,367,321	2,618,229	-9.6%	12,300	12,468	-1.3%
Commercial	602,820	617,430	-2.4%	2,286,662	2,283,583	0.1%	120,558	117,712	2.4%
Rural	20,562	22,832	-9.9%	82,571	88,487	-6.7%	8,002	8,014	-0.1%
Other	241,871	251,107	-3.7%	923,013	962,798	-4.1%	13,574	13,349	1.7%
Energy Supplied to Final Customers	2,379,332	2,519,407	-5.6%	9,208,408	9,585,911	-3.9%	1,779,890	1,725,015	3.2%
Supply	10,894	11,473	-5.0%	44,622	46,917	-4.9%	2	2	0.0%
Energy in transit (UDS)	1,312,124	1,424,613	-7.9%	5,363,111	5,812,185	-7.7%	174	173	0.6%
Free customers	1,253,657	1,364,078	-8.1%	5,131,310	5,569,328	-7.9%	172	171	0.6%
Concessionaries	58,467	60,535	-3.4%	231,802	242,857	-4.6%	2	2	0.0%
Own consumption	1,614	1,585	1.9%	6,417	6,578	-2.5%	162	172	-5.8%
Total Energy Distributed	3,703,964	3,957,078	-6.4%	14,622,558	15,451,592	-5.4%	1,780,228	1,725,362	3.2%
EDP ESCELSA									
Residential	568,679	560,361	1.5%	2,261,076	2,236,140	1.1%	1,152,580	1,111,855	3.7%
Industrial	268,763	305,763	-12.1%	1,102,846	1,210,714	-8.9%	11,856	11,973	-1.0%
Commercial	380,507	378,530	0.5%	1,484,811	1,449,467	2.4%	121,013	119,726	1.1%
Rural	225,370	192,758	16.9%	839,270	724,432	15.9%	177,539	170,738	4.0%
Other	226,415	180,317	25.6%	784,533	695,622	12.8%	13,162	11,571	13.7%
Energy Supplied to Final Customers	1,669,734	1,617,729	3.2%	6,472,537	6,316,375	2.5%	1,476,150	1,425,863	3.5%
Supply	157,908	146,587	7.7%	619,087	575,660	7.5%	1	1	0.0%
Energy in transit (UDS)	850,078	1,043,012	-18.5%	3,991,018	4,091,236	-2.4%	81	75	8.0%
Free customers	845,803	1,038,982	-18.6%	3,976,163	4,076,572	-2.5%	61	55	10.9%
Concessionaries	4,275	4,030	6.1%	14,855	14,664	1.3%	1	1	0.0%
Own consumption	2,098	2,009	4.4%	8,137	8,259	-1.5%	209	202	3.5%
Total Energy Distributed	2,679,818	2,809,336	-4.6%	11,090,779	10,991,530	0.9%	1,476,441	1,426,141	3.5%
DISTRIBUTION									
Residential	1,471,168	1,471,779	0.0%	5,809,917	5,868,954	-1.0%	2,778,036	2,685,327	3.5%
Industrial	880,354	1,022,384	-13.9%	3,470,167	3,828,942	-9.4%	24,156	24,441	-1.2%
Commercial	983,327	995,960	-1.3%	3,771,473	3,733,049	1.0%	241,571	237,438	1.7%
Rural	245,932	215,590	14.1%	921,841	812,920	13.4%	185,541	178,752	3.8%
Other	468,286	431,424	8.5%	1,707,546	1,658,420	3.0%	26,736	24,920	7.3%
Energy Supplied to Final Customers	4,049,066	4,137,136	-2.1%	15,680,945	15,902,285	-1.4%	3,256,040	3,150,878	3.3%
Supply	168,803	158,060	6.8%	663,710	622,577	6.6%	3	3	0.0%
Energy in transit (UDS)	2,162,202	2,467,625	-12.4%	9,354,130	9,903,421	-5.5%	255	248	2.8%
Free customers	2,099,460	2,403,060	-12.6%	9,107,473	9,645,900	-5.6%	233	226	3.1%
Concessionaries	62,742	64,565	-2.8%	246,657	257,521	-4.2%	3	3	0.0%
Own consumption	3,712	3,593	3.3%	14,554	14,838	-1.9%	371	374	-0.8%
Total Energy Distributed	6,383,783	6,766,414	-5.7%	25,713,338	26,443,121	-2.8%	3,256,669	3,151,503	3.3%
Note:									
Other = Public entities + Public lighting + Public services									
UDS: Usage of the Distribution System									

Consumption per Segment (MWh)



Captive Market | 4Q15 vs. 4Q14

- Energy supplied to final customers:** the reduction of 2.1% reflects the decrease of consumption on the residential and industrial segments, which were influenced by the economy slowdown and the increase around 50% in electricity tariffs (considering the extraordinary tariff review, the tariff flags that were being applied since March 2015 and the annual tariff adjustments of EDP Escelsa, in August, and EDP Bandeirante, which coincided with the periodic tariff review in October). In 2015, consumption decreased by 1.4% when compared to 2014, also reflecting the economy and tariff issues, which were minimized by the climatic conditions in the state of Espírito Santo.
- Residential and Commercial:** the consumption on the residential segment remained stable, while the commercial segment decreased 1.3%. Despite the positive effect of climatic conditions in the state of Espírito Santo, the reduction is due to a negative impact of increase on unemployment¹ (9.0%) and increase of inflation (IPCA 10.7%²), that reduced the consumer's purchasing power. In 2015, the residential segment decreased by 1.0%, while the commercial segment presented an increase of 1.0%, as explained below.

EDP Bandeirante: the consumption of residential and commercial segments decreased by 1.0% and 2.4%, respectively, influenced by the combined effect of the economic slowdown and the tariff increase, as mentioned above. In 2015, the residential segment decreased by 2.3%, influenced by the factors already mentioned above, while the commercial segment was stable, reflecting the positive impact of Guarulhos International Airport's expansion, that occurred in 1H15.

EDP Escelsa: consumption of residential and commercial segments increased 1.5% and 0.5%, respectively. Despite the economic slowdown, the tariff increases and lower average number of billing days (-2.5 days in 4Q15, and -1.7 days in 2015) that impacted negatively the consumption, higher temperatures in the state of Espírito Santo (+ 1.9°C in 4Q15 and + 1.3°C in 2015 in the city of Vitória) explain the increase of consumption in the 4Q15 and in the year. In 2015, the residential and commercial segments increased by 1.1% and 2.4%, respectively. In 2015, the consumption of the commercial segment was also positively impacted by the entry of two new clients (malls). Excluding the effect of these two new entrants, the increase would be 1.4%.

¹ Source: IBGE. National Household Sample Survey (Pnad)– quarter ended in October 2015;

² Fonte: IBGE. National Index of Price for Consumers - IPCA - 2015;

Consumption per Customer

Consumption per residential customer presented a decrease of 3.9% and 2.2% at EDP Bandeirante and EDP Escelsa, respectively, reflecting the economic effects and consumer reaction to the effects of tariff increases. In 2015, consumption per residential customer decreased by 5.4% and 2.6% at EDP Bandeirante and EDP Escelsa, respectively, influenced by the factors mentioned above, and also by the effect of climatic conditions in 1Q15 at EDP Bandeirante (mild temperatures) when compared with the 1Q14.

Residential Segment	Consumption per Customer (KWh)		Var. 4Q15/ 4Q14	Consumption per Customer (MWh)		Var. 2015/ 2014
	4Q15	4Q14		2015	2014	
EDP Bandeirante	186.1	193.7	-3.9%	185.1	195.6	-5.4%
EDP Escelsa	165.0	168.7	-2.2%	166.1	170.6	-2.6%

- **Industrial:** decrease of 13.9% in 4Q15 and 9.4% in 2015, influenced by the contraction of industrial production (-8.1%³).

EDP Bandeirante: the reduction of 14.7% of consumption in the industrial segment is due to the contraction of industrial production in the state of São Paulo, which reached 10,9%⁴, highlighting the decrease of 22,8% in the automotive vehicles sector. The automotive industry (vehicles, rubber, minerals and non-metallic) represent 30% of captive market consumption. In 2015, the decrease was 9.6%.

EDP Escelsa: the decrease of 12.1% in the consumption in 4Q15 is due to: (i) decrease of 14.8% in non-metallic minerals segment consumption, which has been impacted, mainly, through the raise of self-production by a significant customer and the migration of a significant consumer to the free Market and, (iii) the reduction of 15.2% in chemistry segment consumption, due to the contraction of a significant customer production. These two sectors represent 48% of industrial consumption. Additionally, during the quarter, should be highlighted, the migration of three clients (of non-metallic mineral industries, food/beverage and metallurgy) from the Regulated Contracting Environment ("ACR") to the Free Market ("ACL"). Excluding the effect of these three clients, the reduction of the class would be 9.0%. In 2015, the decrease was 8.9% when compared to the previous year, due to the worsening of the economic scenario throughout the year, predominantly in the 2H15.

- **Rural:** the increase of 14.1% in 4Q15 and 13.4% in 2015, when compared to the prior periods, is due to the increase of consumption at EDP Escelsa (+ 16.9% in the 4Q15 and + 15.9 % in 2015), reflecting the drought that hit the state of the Espírito Santo throughout 2015 increasing the energy consumption for irrigation.

Free Market

The consolidated energy in transit in the distribution system (USD), destined to free customers consumption, decreased 12.4% due to the contraction of industrial production in the state of São Paulo and Espírito Santo. In 2015, the decrease was 5.5% compared to 2014, lower than 4Q15, since the impact of the accident in the city of Mariana took place from November 2015.

EDP Bandeirante: the reduction of 7.9% in 4Q15 reflects the contraction of industrial production in the state of São Paulo and the shutdown of two customers (2Q15), one of the metallurgy segment and the other in the textile segment. In 2015, the decrease in the segment consumption was 7.7%.

EDP Escelsa: the reduction of 18.5% in 4Q15 reflects the decrease in the consumption of mineral extraction industry (-29.3%), that represent 60% of consumption in this segment and was impacted by the shutdown of production of a major customer, influenced by the accident in the city of Mariana. The impact of this shutdown client will still not impact the revenue of this

³ Source: IBGE. Monthly Research of Industry – November/15;

⁴ Source: IBGE. Monthly Research of Industry by Region –November/15;

quarter, because as Resolution 414, the client is complying with the obligation of its contracted demand. Excluding this effect, the decrease would have been 2.8%. In 2015, the reduction was 2.4% when compared to 2014, in line with the reduction of 2.8% in 4Q15, when excluding the effect of Mariana’s accident. The migration of five clients from the ACR to the ACL (two in 1Q15, one in 2Q15 and two in 4Q15) and the entry of a new industrial transportation customer (3Q15) contributed positively to the result. Disregarding migration and the new customer input, the reduction would be 19.4% in 4Q15 and 3.0% in 2015.

Additionally, the increase of tariffs in the regulated market during 2015 and the reduction of the ACL estimated prices caused an increase on customers’ migration from the ACR to the ACL. However, as regulatory requirements, the deadline for the contract’s termination is six months from the customer’s request and, thus the effects of migration will only be felt during 2016.

Generation

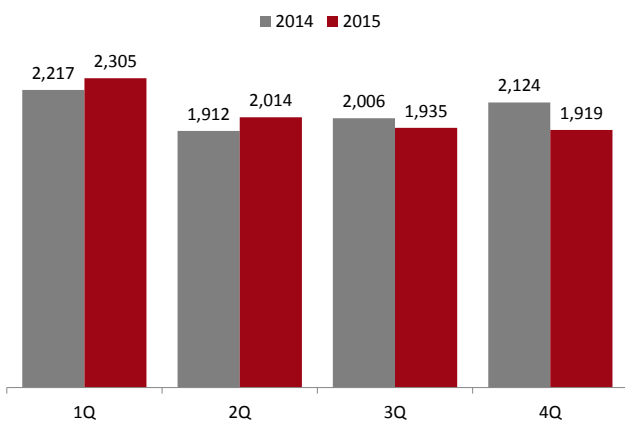
The volume of energy sold in 4Q15 reached 3,277 GWh, an increase of 54.2% when compared to 2,124 GWh in 4Q14. This increase is due to the accounting of Pecém I TPP’s volume that is been considered since May 2015, date that occurred the acquisition’s conclusion of the remaining 50% belonging to Eneva. In 2015, the volume reached 11,581 GWh, 40.2% higher than the 8,260 GWh of 2014, reflecting the same reasons mentioned above.

Excluding the volume of Pecém I TPP, and considering only the energy sold by hydro’s of the group by the consolidation method, the volume of energy decreased 9.6% in 4Q15 (1,919 GWh) when compared to 4Q14 (2,124 GWh), and 0.8% in 2015 (8,195 GWh) when compared to 2014 (8,260 GWh) due to the difference of seasonality between periods and short-term transactions in 2014, which did not occur in 2015.

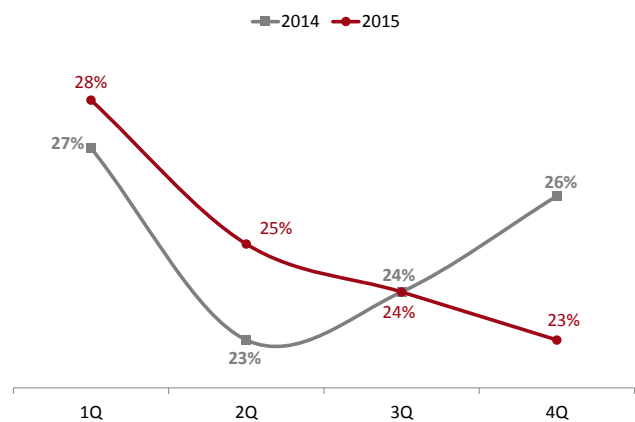
Considering the availability of Pecém I TPP, in both periods, and 50% of the Jari HPP (237 GWh), the group volume reached 3,513 GWh in 4Q15, increase of 17.1% when compared to 3,002 GWh in 4Q14. In the accumulated result, the volume of energy sold by the group reached 13,503 GWh, 20.7% higher than 2014.

Bellow we present the graphs with seasonality strategy of energy sold by hydro power plants, following the criteria for consolidation for 2015.

Consolidated Generation Sales (GWh)



Generation Seasonality (%)



On May 2015, ANEEL started the Public Hearing 032/2015, resulting in Normative Resolution 684/2015, issued based on Law 13.2013/2015 result of the conversion of Provisional Measure No. 688/2015, published in August 2015, establishing the conditions for



renegotiation of the hydrological risk by hydroelectric generators that make up the Energy Reallocation Mechanism (“MRE”) , upon payment of a risk premium, with retroactive effect from January 2015.

EDP Energias do Brasil decided to join the renegotiation proposal of the hydrological risk, in the ACR, and decided to decline the renegotiation proposal of the hydrological risk, in the ACL. With the acceptance and in accordance with the new rules of renegotiation, the companies that have opted to adhere must submit a formal waive of the corresponding legal action enter through APINE (Brazilian Association of Independent Producers of Electric Power), which protect them since May 2015 against the effects of GSF. Therefore, the Company will account the positive effects of negotiation for companies that adhere in December 2015 in 2015 results. For companies that joined in early 2016, the effect on result will occur only in 1Q16.

The average GSF presented in 4Q15 was 94.3%, representing an exposure of 104 GWh, excluding the impact of Jari HPP, the average spot prices of R\$ 177/MWh (SE/Central-Western submarket) and R\$ 214/MWh (North Submarket). To Jari HPP, the average GSF represented an average exposure of 27 GWh.

The average GSF presented in 2015 was 85.1%, representing an exposure of 1,186 GWh, excluding the impact of Jari HPP, the average spot prices of R\$ 288/MWh (SE/Central-Western submarket) and R\$ 251/MWh (North Submarket). To Jari HPP, in 2015, the average GSF represented an average exposure of 273 GWh.

Commercialization

The volume of energy traded in 4Q15 reached 2,606 GWh, reduction of 22.5% when compared to 3,363 GWh traded in 4Q14. In the year, the volume of energy traded was 10,600 GWh, reduction of 18.8% when compared to 13,502 GWh traded in 2014. The reduction is due to the higher volume of contracts traded in 2014, added to the lower volatility and, consequently, less liquidity during the period.