São Paulo, October 16th, 2017 – EDP Energias do Brasil S.A. ("EDP Brasil" or "Company") (BM&FBOVESPA: "ENBR3") releases the electricity market data related to its business unities and controlled companies for the third quarter of 2017 ("3Q17") and year to date ("9M17").

Distribution | 3Q17 vs. 3Q16

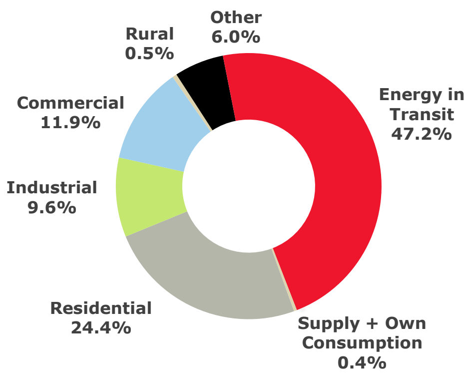
Market Evolution

EDP São Paulo	Volume (MWh)			Volume (MWh)			Consumers (unit)		
	3Q17	3Q16	Var	9M17	9M16	Var	2017	2016	Var
Residential	903,662	876,704	3.1%	2,744,540	2,683,866	2.3%	1,668,007	1,639,558	1.7%
Industrial	357,576	450,100	-20.6%	1,033,685	1,447,226	-28.6%	12,660	12,418	1.9%
Commercial	439,293	492,754	-10.8%	1,399,924	1,641,355	-14.7%	126,883	122,770	3.4%
Rural	20,002	18,881	5.9%	61,171	60,226	1.6%	7,905	7,985	-1.0%
Others	223,959	227,173	-1.4%	670,146	690,371	-2.9%	13,656	13,602	0.4%
Energy Supplied to Final Consumers	**1,944,491**	**2,065,613**	**-5.9%**	**5,909,467**	**6,523,044**	**-9.4%**	**1,829,111**	**1,796,333**	**1.8%**
Supply	11,626	10,977	5.9%	34,503	32,804	5.2%	2	2	0.0%
Energy in transit (USD)	1,750,127	1,473,507	18.8%	5,073,334	4,240,656	19.6%	435	284	53.2%
Free consumers	1,678,983	1,414,989	18.7%	4,877,657	4,066,531	19.9%	433	282	53.5%
Concessionaries	71,145	58,518	21.6%	195,677	174,125	12.4%	2	2	0.0%
Own consumption	1,495	1,513	-1.2%	4,631	4,691	-1.3%	164	170	-3.5%
Total Energy Distributed	**3,707,739**	**3,551,610**	**4.4%**	**11,021,935**	**10,801,195**	**2.0%**	**1,829,712**	**1,796,789**	**1.8%**
EDP Espírito Santo									
Residential	479,897	489,452	-2.0%	1,676,709	1,721,446	-2.6%	1,195,945	1,174,409	1.8%
Industrial	159,201	211,684	-24.8%	490,945	711,986	-31.0%	11,236	11,524	-2.5%
Commercial	263,380	301,310	-12.6%	937,967	1,062,933	-11.8%	123,146	122,011	0.9%
Rural	176,141	200,577	-12.2%	589,704	629,313	-6.3%	185,481	180,469	2.8%
Others	170,684	179,911	-5.1%	589,522	586,540	0.5%	13,329	13,469	-1.0%
Energy Supplied to Final Consumers	**1,249,303**	**1,382,933**	**-9.7%**	**4,284,848**	**4,712,218**	**-9.1%**	**1,529,137**	**1,501,882**	**1.8%**
Supply	114,124	140,970	-19.0%	347,454	430,166	-19.2%	1	1	0.0%
Energy in transit (USD)	940,624	800,612	17.5%	2,745,130	2,357,203	16.5%	270	172	57.0%
Free consumers	925,211	795,236	16.3%	2,672,728	2,321,823	15.1%	250	152	64.5%
Concessionaries	15,404	5,376	186.5%	72,402	35,381	104.6%	1	1	0.0%
Generation usage	0	0	-	0	0	-	19	19	0.0%
Own consumption	1,588	1,577	0.7%	5,588	5,889	-5.1%	213	209	1.9%
Total Energy Distributed	**2,305,639**	**2,326,093**	**-0.9%**	**7,383,020**	**7,505,477**	**-1.6%**	**1,529,621**	**1,502,264**	**1.8%**
Distribution									
Residential	1,383,559	1,366,156	1.3%	4,421,249	4,405,312	0.4%	2,863,952	2,813,967	1.8%
Industrial	516,777	661,784	-21.9%	1,524,630	2,159,212	-29.4%	23,896	23,942	-0.2%
Commercial	702,673	794,064	-11.5%	2,337,892	2,704,289	-13.5%	250,029	244,781	2.1%
Rural	196,143	219,458	-10.6%	650,875	689,539	-5.6%	193,386	188,454	2.6%
Others	394,642	407,084	-3.1%	1,259,669	1,276,911	-1.4%	26,985	27,071	-0.3%
Energy Supplied to Final Consumers	**3,193,794**	**3,448,546**	**-7.4%**	**10,194,315**	**11,235,263**	**-9.3%**	**3,358,248**	**3,298,215**	**1.8%**
Supply	125,750	151,947	-17.2%	381,957	462,971	-17.5%	3	3	0.0%
Energy in transit (USD)	2,690,751	2,274,120	18.3%	7,818,464	6,597,859	18.5%	705	456	54.6%
Free consumers	2,604,194	2,210,225	17.8%	7,550,385	6,388,354	18.2%	683	434	57.4%
Concessionaries	86,548	63,895	35.5%	268,079	209,505	28.0%	3	3	0.0%
Generation usage	0	0	-	0	0	-	19	19	0.0%
Own consumption	3,083	3,090	-0.2%	10,219	10,579	-3.4%	377	379	-0.5%
Total Energy Distributed	**6,013,378**	**5,877,703**	**2.3%**	**18,404,955**	**18,306,672**	**0.5%**	**3,359,333**	**3,299,053**	**1.8%**

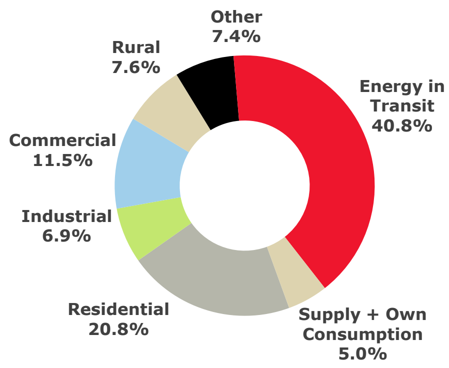
Notes:
Others = Public entities + Public lighting + Public services
USD = Usage of the Distribution System

Consumption per Segment (MWh)

EDP São Paulo – 3Q17



EDP Espírito Santo – 3Q17



Captive Market

Energy supplied to final consumers: the total amount of energy supplied to final consumers decreased 7.4% and 9.3% in 3Q17 and 9M17 respectively, mainly as a result of the large number of consumers' migrations from the captive market to the free market, motivated by attractive prices of the Free Contract Framework (ACL), observed throughout 2016 and beginning of 2017. During the last 12 months, the total amount of migrations was 250 consumers (151[1] in EDP São Paulo and 99[2] in EDP Espírito Santo). Nevertheless, the migration of consumers has shown reduction over the quarters of 2017, due to the significant increase in the Spot Price value when compared to the same period of 2016[3]. The captive market result remains affected by the slower pace of the country's economic activity, as detailed below:

- **Residential and Commercial:** residential consumption increased 1.3% and 0.4% in 3Q17 and 9M17 respectively, due to the increase in EDP São Paulo's consumption, as detailed below. In the commercial segment, reductions were of 11.5% and 13.5% in 3Q17 and 9M17 respectively, reflecting the consumer's migration from the captive market to the free market in both concession areas and the continuity of the retail[4] activity decline (-0.9% in 9M17 when compared to the same period of 2016). The results of both segments remain affected by higher levels of unemployment[5] in Brazil of 12.6%, and even higher rates in the States of São Paulo and Espírito Santo, 14.2% and 14.4% respectively.

  EDP São Paulo: residential consumption increased 3.1% and 2.3% in 3Q17 and 9M17 respectively, due to: (i) the increase of 1.7% in number of consumers; (ii) higher temperatures recorded in the concession area (+1.1 °C versus 3Q16); and (iii) billing recovery actions, through actions to decrease irregular consumption. The commercial segment decreased 10.8% and 14.7% in 3Q17 and 9M17 respectively, reflecting the migration of 67 consumers from the captive market to the free market (40 in 4Q16, 12 in 1Q17, 8 in 2Q17 and 7 in 3Q17), in addition to the maintenance of weak economic activity, mitigated by 3.4% increase in the number of consumers. Excluding the effect of the migrations, the commercial segment would have increased 3.6% this quarter and 1.5% in 9M17. The results of residential and commercial segments were negatively impacted by the smaller number of average billing days (-1.5 days for consumers of low voltage and –1.1 days for consumers of medium and high voltage).

  EDP Espírito Santo: consumption of the residential segment declined 2.0% and 2.6% in 3Q17 and 9M17 respectively, due to: (i) lower temperatures recorded in the state (-1.7 °C versus 3Q16); and (ii) weak economic activity. The consumption in the commercial segment decreased 12.6% and 11.8% in 3Q17 and 9M17 respectively, due to the effects mentioned above, combined with the migration of 49 consumers to the free market (26 in 4Q16, 9 in 1Q17, 9 in 2Q17 and 5 in 3Q17). Excluding the effect of the migrations, the commercial segment would have decreased 6.8% this quarter

[1] In EDP São Paulo, the total amount of migrations from the captive market to the free market was 151, of which: (i) 67 migrations in the commercial segment; (ii) 81 in industrial segment; (iii) 3 refering to Public Service; (iv) 1 disconnection; and (v) 1 new connection.
[2] In EDP Espírito Santo, the total amount of migrations from the captive market to the free market was 99, of which: (i) 49 migrations in the commercial segment; (ii) 50 in industrial segment; and (iii) 1 disconnection.
[3] 3Q17 Spot Price (SE/Central-Western submarket) was R$ 436.20 versus R$ 115.35 in 3Q16.
[4] Source: Serasa Experian. Serasa Experian Trade Activity Index - August/17.
[5] Source: IBGE. National Continuous Household Sample Survey (Pnad) - August/17.

and 4.7% in 9M17. The results for both segments were negatively impacted by the smaller number of average billing days (-2.8 days for consumers of low voltage and – 3.0 days for consumers of medium and high voltage).

- Consumption per consumer

Residential Segment	Consumption per Consumer (kWh)			Consumption per Consumer (kWh)		
	3Q17	3Q16	Var	9M17	9M16	Var
EDP São Paulo	180.8	178.5	1.3%	184.0	183.3	0.4%
EDP Espírito Santo	133.8	139.1	-3.8%	156.4	164.1	-4.7%

- **Industrial:** the consumption of the industrial segment reduced 21.9% and 29.4% in 3Q17 and 9M17 respectively, due to consumers' migration from the captive market to the free market.

  EDP São Paulo: the retraction of 20.6% and 28.6% in 3Q17 and 9M17 respectively reflect the migration of 81 consumers to the free market (50 in 4Q16, 14 in 1Q17, 6 in 2Q17 and 11 in 3Q17). Excluding the effect of the migrations, the industrial segment would have increased 7.4% and 3.8% in 3Q17 and 9M17 respectively, due to the rise of 1.5% in the industrial production in the State of São Paulo[6], driven by the extractive industry segment (6.6%) and vehicles, trailers and truck bodies segment (13.9%). The industrial production recovery in the State already reflects in the Brazilian unemployment level reduction, of 0.7p.p., when compared to the previous quarter (13.3%). Among the factors that contributed to the increase in vehicle production, it is important to highlight: (i) the significant increase in exports, especially to Argentina; (ii) licensing boosted by car rental companies and (iii) release of the amounts retained in the *Guarantee Fund for Length of Service* (Fundo de Garantia por Tempo de Serviço – FGTS). Furthermore, the automotive sector, which still shows high levels of inventories, has recovered its production consuming part of the high idle capacity. The result of the industrial segment consumption in 9M17 was negatively affected by the smaller number of average billing days, as previously mentioned in the residential and commercial segments, mitigated by the increase of 1.9% in number of consumers.

  EDP Espírito Santo: the retraction of 24.8% and 31.0% in 3Q17 and 9M17 respectively reflect the migration of 50 consumers to the free market (32 in 4Q16, 9 in 1Q17, 5 in 2Q17 and 4 in 3Q17). Excluding the effect of the migrations, the industrial segment would have decreased 7.0% and 6.0% in 3Q17 and 9M17 respectively, due to the downturn of the economy. It is worth highlighting that the performance of the non-metallic minerals sector, which accounts for about 46% of the captive market, and whose main niches are cement, marble and granite production, has been impacted by the downturn in Brazilian construction and by the drop of ornamental rocks exports. This quarter, the consumption of 22 out of 23 observed sectors have dropped when compared to the same period of 2016. Additionally, the result of 9M17 was also affected by smaller number of average billing days, as previously mentioned in the residential and commercial segments.

- **Rural:** the total consumption of the rural segment decreased 10.6% in 3Q17 and 5.6% in 9M17.

  EDP São Paulo: the increase of 5.9% and 1.6% in 3Q17 and 9M17 respectively reflects the effects of the higher temperatures registered in the State, mitigated by the reduction in number of average billing days, as previously mentioned in residential and commercial segments.

  EDP Espírito Santo: retraction of 12.2% and 6.3% in 3Q17 and 9M17 respectively, reflects the mild temperatures in the period and the increase in precipitation volume registered in the State, resulting in lower use of the irrigation systems.

Free Market

The consolidated energy in transit in the distribution system, aimed to the free consumers' consumption, increased 18.3% and 18.5% in 3Q17 and 9M17 respectively, reflecting the above-mentioned migrations.

EDP São Paulo: increase of 18.8% and 19.6% in 3Q17 and 9M17 respectively. Excluding the effects of the migrations, the increase would have been 9.2% this quarter and 10.7% in 9M17, resulting from the consumption's growth from two consumers in the oil and metallurgical sectors. The increase in industrial production contributed positively to the consumption of free consumers increase.

[6] Source: IBGE. Monthly Survey of Regional Industry – August/17.

EDP Espírito Santo: increase of 17.5% and 16.5% in 3Q17 and 9M17 respectively. Excluding the effects of the migrations, the increase would have been 11.0% this quarter and 10.5% in 9M17, reflecting the increase in the consumption of a consumer in the metallurgy sector (with self-production) and the demand resumption of a major client in the mineral extractivism sector, after two years of reduction of its consumption. In the "Concessionaires" line, the increase of 186.5% occurred due to the partial consumption of Santa Maria, which exceeded the sale contract agreement with EDP Espírito Santo after its declassification to the "Supplies" category by ANEEL from 2016, surpassing 500 GWh. As established by ANEEL, this reclassification began in 2016, with 20% of the volume being reclassified each year, during a 5-year period.

Generation | 3Q17 vs. 3Q16

The volume of energy sold by the Group[7] reached 3,505 GWh, reduction of 2.9% when compared to the 3,608 GWh sold in the related period. Year to date, the volume reached 10,325 GWh, decrease of 2.7%.

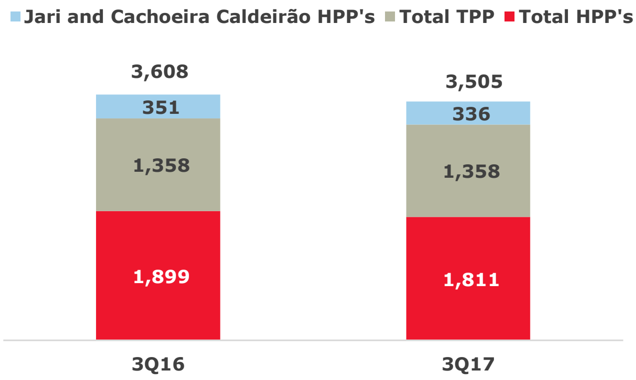
- Hydroelectric Generation

The volume of energy sold by the hydro power plants, per consolidation criteria, reached 1,811 GWh in the quarter, decrease of 4.7% in comparison to the same period of 2016, reflecting a lower volume of contracted energy from Enerpeixe and Energest. Year to date, the volume reduced 8.2%, reaching 5,221 GWh.

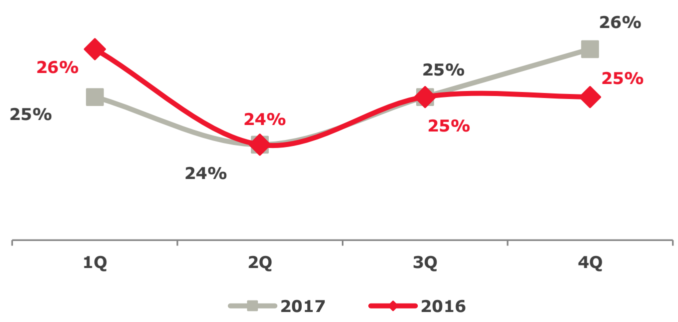
It is worth mentioning that in 2017 the percentage of non-contracted energy ("natural hedge") is 11% (114 average MW). Additionally, a purchase of 70 average MW was made to complement the Company's hedge, totaling 184 average MW (18% of Physical Guarantee), considering participation in the projects (Jari and Cachoeira Caldeirão HPP's).

The non-consolidated Assets[8] had a volume of energy sold of 336 GWh (209 GWh in Jari HPP and 127 GWh in Cachoeira Caldeirão HPP), reduction of 4.4% due to the lower volume of contracted energy in Jari HPP this quarter, when compared to the same period last year. Year to date, the volume of energy sold was 1,074 GWh, increase of 21.5% when compared to 3Q16, due to the beginning of Cachoeira Caldeirão HPP's operation.

Consolidated Generation Sales (GWh)



Seasonality of the Consolidated Sale Contracts of Hydroelectric Generation (%)*



*Estimated values for 4Q17

The quarter's average GSF was 62.2%, representing an exposure of 766 GWh[9] to the average spot price of R$ 436.20/MWh (SE/Central-Western submarket). Year to date, the average GSF was 85.6%, an exposure of 900 GWh[10] to the average spot price of R$ 298.04/MWh (SE/Central-Western submarket). It is worth mentioning that in 1Q17 there was secondary energy in the system, positively contributing to the accumulated exposure of GSF in the semester.

[7] Energy sold includes 50% participation of the Company in Jari and Cachoeira Caldeirão HPP's.
[8] According to 50% participation of the Company in Jari and Cachoeira Caldeirão HPP's.
[9] Excluding the impact of Jari and Cachoeira Caldeirão HPP's.
[10] Excluding the impact of Jari and Cachoeira Caldeirão HPP's.

It is important to note that the effects of the GSF on 3Q17 results will be mitigated, since the Company adhered to the GSF renegotiation, occurred in the end of 2015 and beginning of 2016. The Company renegotiated 35% of its Physical Guarantee through the SP92 product, on an average. Considering the non-consolidated assets[11], 46% of the Physical Guarantee was renegotiated. In addition, the impact of the GSF will also be mitigated by the seasonal nature of the Physical Guarantee, as detailed in the chart above.

- Thermal Generation

The volume of energy sold by Pecém I TPP of 1,358 GWh remained stable when compared to 3Q16. Year to date, the volume reached 4,030 GWh, decrease of 0.4% when compared to 9M16 due to the higher number of hours in 2016 (leap year).

Commercialization | 3Q17 vs. 3Q16

The volume of traded energy reached 5,093 GWh, an increase of 53.7%, due to: (i) higher volatility of prices observed this quarter, which ranged between R$ 135/MWh and R$ 465/MWh (market prices where there is a discount regarding spot prices), associated with higher market liquidity benefiting long and short trades; (ii) higher energy allocation by the agents for the second half of 2017, resulting in an increase in short-term liquidity; (iii) higher volume of energy available in the market, resulting from Disco's uncontracted energy through the Mechanisms of Compensation of Surplus and Deficits - MCSD or bilateral agreements; and (iv) the increase in the volume of energy sold to new free consumers.

Year to date, the total amount of energy traded reached 12,042 GWh, 34.3% superior to 9M16.

[11] According to 50% participation of the Company in Jari and Cachoeira Caldeirão HPP's.