

ENERGY CO OF MINAS GERAIS

Form 6-K

May 21, 2013

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FORM 6-K

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-16 OR 15d-16 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the month of May 2013

Commission File Number 1-15224

Energy Company of Minas Gerais

(Translation of Registrant's Name Into English)

Avenida Barbacena, 1200

30190-131 Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F.

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Form 20-F Form 40-F

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1):

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7):

Indicate by check mark whether by furnishing the information contained in this Form, the registrant is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

If Yes is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with Rule 12g3-2(b): N/A

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Item	Description of Item
<u>1.</u>	<u>CEMIG s 2012 Results</u>
<u>2.</u>	<u>Notice to Stockholders: Dividends, Capital Increase and Stock Dividend, dated April 30, 2013</u>
<u>3.</u>	<u>Market Announcement dated April 30, 2013: Filing of the Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012 with the United States Securities and Exchange</u>
<u>4.</u>	<u>Minutes of the Annual General Meeting and Extraordinary General Meeting of Stockholders held concurrently on April 30, 2013</u>
<u>5.</u>	<u>Summary of Decisions of the 566th Meeting of the Board of Directors held on May 9, 2013</u>
<u>6.</u>	<u>Earnings Release of First Quarter 2013</u>
<u>7.</u>	<u>Summary of Decisions of the 567th Meeting of the Board of Directors held on May 16, 2013</u>
<u>8.</u>	<u>Market Announcement: Presentation of First Quarter 2013 Results</u>

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

COMPANHIA ENERGÉTICA DE MINAS
GERAIS CEMIG

By: /s/ Luiz Fernando Rolla
Name: Luiz Fernando Rolla
Title: Chief Officer for Finance and Investor
Relations

Date: May 21, 2013

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1. CEMIG's 2012 Results

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REPORT OF MANAGEMENT FOR 2012

Dear Stockholders,

Companhia Energética de Minas Gerais **Cemig** (Cemig or the Company) submits for your consideration the Report of Management, the Financial Statements, and the Opinions of the Audit Board and its external auditors on the business year ended December 31, 2012.

MESSAGE FROM MANAGEMENT

This has been a year of great changes, complexity and challenges.

Once again, we would like to express our confidence in the Executive Board's ability to deliver on the commitments which it has made to the shareholders of the company to generate value and growth.

This year, we received clear evidence of the correctness of our decisions, which were reflected not only in the results for the financial year but also in various statements by shareholders and investors when we raised funds, with their full support, and in statements at events in which we took part.

We are confident that our strategic vision of how we should manage the various projects which we are pursuing, based on the principles of sustainability and social responsibility, will deliver an adequate and attractive return on investment to our shareholders.

Our strategy of seeking operational efficiency and the discipline of investing in assets which add value has certainly made a significant contribution to growth, by virtue of the expansion of the various companies in the share capital and management of which we hold significant stakes.

Through its subsidiaries and associated companies, Cemig currently serves over 11 million consumers, with a focus on improving the quality of the services which it provides, having invested R\$ 2.5 billion in the distribution sector alone, representing one of the largest investments in distribution in Brazil – a clear demonstration of its commitment to the community in which it operates.

The number of consumers that Cemig has recently connected to electricity supply for the first time – over 200,000 – has exceeded expectations; and the quality of service we provide has once again been recognized in a survey carried out by the regulator, Aneel (*Agência Nacional de Energia Elétrica*), which placed Cemig D among the best companies with over 400,000 consumers in Brazil's Southeast region.

Our net profit for 2012 of R\$ 4.3 billion, or R\$ 5.37 per share, is significant on account of its size, translating into a price-earnings ratio of 4x. The 2012 net profit is nearly 80% higher than our net profit for 2011.

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The greatest impact came from the advance settlement of the agreement for the assignment of credits from the Earnings Compensation (CRC) Account. Our majority shareholder, the State Government of Minas Gerais, decided to make early payment for this agreement, generating a financial gain of more than R\$ 2 billion.

The offer of shares in Taesa was a highlight of the year. It received enormous response from investors, generating a significant gain for Taesa that was reflected positively in our results, with a gain of R\$ 259 million for Cemig GT. This successful offer, executed under market conditions considered to be unfavorable, was a clear demonstration of investor confidence in our strategies. Taesa has become Cemig's preferred vehicle for investment in electricity transmission.

Once again, the Brazilian capital markets demonstrated their capacity to provide significant volumes of funding for our activities, amounting to over R\$ 7 billion raised by the various companies of the Cemig Group.

Another important development in the year was the Brazilian government's issuance, on September 11, 2012, of Provisional Measure 579, dealing with renewal of those concessions which had expiry dates, under existing contracts, in the years 2015 through 2017.

The federal government proposed bringing forward the expiry of these concessions to January 2013, and imposed a timetable for decisions on adhesion to this proposal, expiring on December 4, 2012. Most of the companies involved regarded the deadline as very short. The new legislation also altered the nature of the regime of concession agreements: under the new system concession holders acquired the condition of providers of maintenance and operating services, in contrast to the current agreements, which, in addition to those services, include the sale of the products of the assets. By way of compensation, the federal government would reimburse concession holders whose assets had not yet been depreciated, at replacement value. The objective of the proposal was to transfer the products of the assets to the operators of distribution concessions at operating and maintenance cost, aiming to achieve a significant reduction in the final tariff to consumers, with the additional benefit of controlling inflation.

Convinced of the benefits to its consumers, Cemig decided to accept the new concession agreements for public electricity transmission and distribution service, believing that by so doing, it would also protect the interests of its shareholders. The reimbursement for the residual value of the transmission assets, despite the fact that not all of the criteria for its calculation had been defined, reached a minimum level that we considered fair for the investments already made.

In relation to generation assets, on the other hand, we took the view that for those concessions that are subject to a second renewal, the proposal for providing services of operating and maintenance did not offer the minimum conditions for the providing a quality service, corresponding to the responsibility of providing it. For the

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concessions that are still yet subject to a first renewal, we understand that our agreement guarantees a renewal for an additional twenty years, and hence, on the basis of the benefit provided to shareholders and customers, we should not adhere to the new proposals.

Thus, for the former group of generating plants, we decided not to accept the proposals; and for the latter, we decided to proceed in accordance with the terms of the contract, requesting renewal in accordance with the expiry dates of each one. We expect that our rights will be respected and that we will be able to continue to provide a quality service to our customers.

We are facing challenges over the next year, but are confident that our strategic vision will lead to the most beneficial actions for our shareholders and customers.

We would like to thank our employees for their strong support for our initiatives to improve operations and introduce new technologies. Our staff is among the most active in the electricity sector and is responsible for the excellent reputation which we enjoy for efficiency and technical skill.

We would re-emphasize that we have only succeeded in achieving these results because of the support of all of our shareholders, and in particular our majority shareholder, represented by the Governor Antonio Anastasia of Minas Gerais State, whom we would like to thank for his unquestioning confidence, demonstrated throughout the year.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE COMPANY

Cemig is a company with mixed public- and private-sector ownership, controlled by the government of the Brazilian state of Minas Gerais. Its shares are traded on the exchanges of São Paulo, New York and Madrid (Latibex). Its market valuation at the end of 2012 was approximately R\$ 19 billion.

Cemig's shares have been in the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index for 13 years. In 2012 it was the only company in the sector in Latin America chosen for the *DJSI World*, reflecting its sustainable management practices, and it continues to be the only company in the electricity sector in Latin America that has been a part of this select group of companies since the DJSI was created in 1999.

In January 2013, Cemig was elected the world's 43rd most sustainable company, in the ninth *Annual Global 100* ranking, published by the Canadian magazine *Corporate Knights*. In the utilities sector—electricity, gas and water services—Cemig was considered to be the world's **fourth most sustainable company**.

The Cemig Group comprises 116 companies, and 16 consortia. It is controlled by a holding company, with assets and businesses in 23 of Brazil's states, the Brazilian federal district, and Chile. Cemig also operates in data transmission, through **Cemig Telecom**, and in the provision of

energy solutions, through **Efficientia**.

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Our mission, vision, and values

Cemig's Mission:

To operate in the energy sector with
profitability, quality and social responsibility.

Cemig's Vision:

To consolidate Cemig's position, over the course of this decade, as
the largest group in the Brazilian electricity sector by market value,
with a presence in the natural gas market, and as a global leader in sustainability,
admired by its clients and recognized for its solidity and performance .

Cemig's Values:

Integrity, ethics, wealth, social responsibility,
enthusiasm for the work, and entrepreneurial spirit .

Geographical coverage

As the map below shows, Cemig operates in many regions of Brazil, with activity most highly concentrated in the country's Southeast. It also shows Cemig's first operation outside Brazil: the *Charrúa Nueva Temuco* transmission line, in Chile, which began to operate in 2010.

Cemig: Brazil's largest integrated electricity company

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The CEMIG brand

In 2011, the valuation attributed to the Cemig brand increased by 9.6%. The increase was in particular due to the company's improved financial performance.

Cemig's Brand and Image Committee

The results of surveys assessing the company's brand and reputation underline the need, perceived in previous surveys, for Cemig to continue working on essential questions related to these two aspects.

Cemig has a Brand and Reputation Committee, which analyses actions to be put in place for improvement of the company's performance in relation to these intangible assets. Among the products created by the committee in 2012 is the *Cemig Brand and Reputation Platform*, a system aiming to ensure a coherent and consistent positioning whenever the company presents itself to its internal or external publics. The underlying document of the *Cemig Brand and Reputation Platform* is a strategic benchmark for the whole of Cemig.

Another document created by the committee gives the Cemig Group's guidelines for management of the brand, image and reputation. It highlights the risks and opportunities, the committee's recommendations, and the issues relating to the Company's points of contact with its publics. The objective is that internal initiatives should work in favor of aligning the various companies in the Group, helping to strengthen its brand and reputation, optimize a positive view of the company by the public, and ensure a strong degree of public confidence in the Company at moments of crisis – these factors form the basis for the recommended suggestions.

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OUR BUSINESSES

Profit generated by the activity in 2012

R\$ million

The financial revenue and profit resulting from the early settlement of the CRC contract is recognized in the *Others* component. For further information see note 12 to the consolidated financial statements.

Hydroelectric generation

Through its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled subsidiaries, Cemig has 70 plants in operation: 63 hydroelectric plants, 3 thermal generation plants and 4 wind farms. With their aggregate installed capacity of 7,032 MW, this group of plants makes Cemig Brazil's third largest electricity generation group.

Plant	Generating capacity (MW)	Actual output (MW)
São Simão	1,710	1,281
Emborcação	1,192	497
Nova Ponte	510	276
Jaguara	424	336
Miranda	408	202
Três Marias	396	239

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Volta Grande	380	229
Irapé	360	206
Aimorés	330	172
Others	752	482
Generation by Light	282	210
Wind power	104	42
Thermal plants	184	123
Total	7,032	4,295

In line with Cemig's growth strategy, its total installed generation capacity has grown constantly over the last five years.

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The company has generation projects in progress, among which we highlight:

Plant	Installed capacity (MW)	Cemig stake, %	Full operational start date
Santo Antônio	3,150	10.0%	2016
Belo Monte	11,233	7.28%	2018

Wind generation

Cemig was a pioneer in Brazilian wind power: its first wind plant, the *Morro do Camelinho* plant, was connected to the national grid in 1992. Brazil has theoretical total wind power generation potential of 143.5 GW. This is more than the country's current total installed generation capacity, of 107 GW.

In 2011 Cemig became a member of the stockholding group controlling **Renova Energia**, through its interest in **Light**. Renova is the owner of the largest wind power complex in Latin America, located in the central region of the state of Bahia.

In 2012 Renova received a strategic stockholder into its stockholding base, BNDESPar – the investment arm of the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES) – which invested R\$ 260.7 million, and now holds 12.1% of the share capital. With the entry of BNDES as a stockholder, Renova has even further strengthened its position in the renewable electricity generation sector, with alliance to one of Brazil's principal financial institutions, and the benefit of all that institution's expertise in infrastructure projects and its dedication to the development of renewable energy sources.

Cemig also has a 49% interest in three major wind farms that are already in operation, with total generation capacity of approximately 100 MW.

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Transmission

Through its subsidiary and affiliate companies operating in electricity transmission, Cemig operates a transmission network which had a total length of 9,413km in 2012 (8,794km in 2011). It is Brazil's third largest transmission group, present in 13 states of Brazil, and in Chile.

The chart below shows the growth of Cemig's transmission lines over the past five years.

Distribution

Cemig is Brazil's largest electricity distribution group, with leading positions in the States of Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro through **Cemig D** (Cemig Distribuição) and **Light**, serving more than 10 million consumers.

Cemig D

Cemig Distribuição (Cemig D) is the largest distribution company in Latin America, with 510,744km of distribution networks (108,400km in urban areas and 384,750km of rural networks), and also 17,594km of high- and medium-voltage sub-transmission lines. It serves 7.5 million consumers.

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Cemig D has one of the highest indices of service to consumers benefited by the Brazilian Social Tariff. Of the total of residential consumers invoiced in 2012, 12.0% were classified as low-income, a total of approximately 898,000 consumers.

The chart below shows the growth of Cemig D's sub-transmission and distribution lines over the past five years.

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Light

The corporate objects of the jointly-controlled subsidiary **Light** are: directly or indirectly, to operate electricity services, including generation, transmission, trading or distribution, and other related services; and to hold direct or indirect interests in other companies. Light serves more than 4 million consumers in 31 municipalities of the State of Rio de Janeiro.

Electricity sales and trading

The companies of the Cemig Group are the leaders in serving Brazil's electricity Free Market. It has expanded its area of operation to other states of Brazil, and is consolidating its position with the addition of new clients in the states in which it already operates, led by Minas Gerais, São Paulo and Bahia.

In serving large free clients as final consumers, Cemig has a leadership position arising from a volume of sales equivalent to twice the volume sold by its closest competitor.

In service to special clients, Cemig's position has expanded each year, with major growth over the period from 2008 to 2012.

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**The special client sector in Brazil's electricity trading chamber (CCCE)
and in Cemig (average MW)**

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF OUR BUSINESSES

Performance in 2012

Cemig reports an increase in profit, led by growth in revenue.

Net profit, R\$ billion

Revenue, R\$ billion

Net profit

Cemig reported net profit of R\$ 4.272 billion in 2012, 76.89% more than its 2011 net profit of R\$ 2.415 billion.

Operational revenue

This is the breakdown of operational revenues:

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R\$ mn	2012	2011	Change, %
Revenue from supply of electricity	18,614	16,568	12.35
Revenue from use of the electricity distribution systems (TUSD)	2,215	1,978	11.98
Transmission revenue			
Transmission concession revenue	1,675	1,407	19.05
Transmission construction revenue	160	120	33.33
Transmission indemnity revenue	192		
Distribution construction revenue	1,446	1,413	2.34
Gas construction revenue	25	7	257.14
Transactions in electricity on the CCEE	427	269	58.74
Other operational revenues	1,324	984	34.55
Sector / regulatory charges: deducted from operational revenue	(7,618)	(6,997)	8.88
Net operational revenue	18,460	15,749	17.21

Revenue from supply of electricity

Revenue from total supply of electricity in 2012 was R\$ 18.614 billion, compared to R\$ 16.568 billion in 2011 an increase of 12.35%.

Final consumers

Revenue from sales of electricity to final consumers (excluding Cemig's own consumption) was R\$ 16.671 billion in 2012, 11.47% more than in 2011 (R\$ 14.955 billion). The main factors in this result are:

- Volume of energy invoiced to final consumers (excluding Cemig's own consumption) 4.49% higher.
- Increase in consumer tariffs for Cemig D, with average impact for captive consumers of 7.24%, from April 8, 2011 (full effect in 2012).
- Tariff increase for Light, with average effect on consumer tariffs of 7.8%, from November 7, 2011 (full effect in 2012).
- Tariff increase for Cemig D with average effect on consumer tariffs of 3.85%, effective April 8, 2012.
- Price adjustments in contracts for sale of electricity to free consumers, most of which are indexed to the IGP-M inflation index.

Evolution of the market

- The figures for Cemig's market can be summarized as:
- Sales of electricity to both captive and free consumers,
- in the concession area of Minas Gerais, and outside that state;
- sales of electricity to other agents of the sector in the Free and Regulated Markets;
- sales under the Proinfa Program to Encourage Alternative Electricity Sources; and
- sales on the CCEE (the wholesale market);
- with elimination of transactions between companies of the Cemig group.

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The table below shows Cemig's market in detail, comparing the transactions in 2012 with those of 2011.

	MWh (*)	
	2012	2011
Residential	11,518,441	10,742,297
Industrial	25,969,189	26,028,775
Commercial, Services and Others	7,949,909	6,984,941
Rural	2,874,259	2,646,475
Public authorities	1,343,999	1,191,280
Public illumination	1,463,813	1,371,091
Public service	1,549,311	1,439,200
Subtotal	52,668,921	50,404,059
Own consumption	62,133	57,098
	52,731,054	50,461,157
Wholesale supply to other concession holders (**)	13,867,837	14,457,890
Sales under the Proinfa program	126,900	120,827
Total	66,725,791	65,039,874

(*) The MWh column includes a percentage of the total electricity sold by Light equivalent to Cemig's stockholding. (Data not reviewed by external auditors.)

(**) Includes Contracts for Sale of Electricity in the Regulated Market (CCEARs), and bilateral contracts with other agents.

The total of electricity sold by Cemig in 2012 was 2.59% greater than in 2011.

The volume of electricity sold to final consumers was 4.49% higher, due to the expansion of the internal and external market, in spite of the relative slowdown in growth of Brazilian economic activity in 2012.

The following are descriptions of the performance of the main electricity consumer categories:

Residential: Residential consumption was 7.23% higher than in 2011. The growth in consumption by this consumer group mainly reflects connection of new consumers, and increased private consumption of goods and services.

Industrial: Consumption by captive and free clients was 0.23% lower in 2012, basically reflecting reduction in the level of economic activity in the year, the sectors most affected being steel, chemicals and ferro-alloys.

Commercial: Electricity transacted with captive and free clients in the concession area in Minas Gerais and outside the state was 13.81% higher, associated with the strong level of domestic demand, with high growth in retailing, communications services and food.

Rural: Rural consumption grew by 8.61%. This is related to first-time connection of rural properties, and the increase in demand for electricity for irrigation, related to the atypical climatic conditions in 2012.

Other user categories: The total of consumption by the other consumption categories – public authorities, public illumination, public services, and Cemig’s own consumption – was 8.87% higher in 2012.

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Revenue from wholesale electricity sales

The volume of electricity sold to other agents of the electricity sector was 4.08% lower in 2012. The reduction in sales to other agents arises from the Company's commercial strategy, which gave priority to serving final users (Free Consumers and consumers of incentive-bearing electricity supply) and participation in the wholesale markets subject to the existence of the group's own available energy, addition of value and minimization of risks.

Although the volume of electricity sold to other concession holders was 4.08% lower, revenue from these sales was 20.67% higher, at R\$ 1.903 billion in 2012 (vs. R\$ 1.577 billion in 2011) due to the average sale price being 25.80% higher at R\$ 137.23/MWh in 2012, compared to R\$ 109.08/MWh in 2011.

Revenue from use of the electricity distribution systems (TUSD)

The revenue of Cemig D and Light from the Tariff for Use of the Distribution Systems (TUSD) was 11.98% higher, at R\$ 2.215 billion, in 2012, than in 2011 (R\$ 1.978 billion). This revenue comes from charges made to Free Consumers on energy sold by other agents of the electricity sector, and its increase arises from a higher volume of transport of energy for free consumers, a consequence of the recovery of industrial activity and of migration of captive clients to the free market.

Transmission Concession Revenue and Indemnity Revenue

Revenue from the Transmission Concession in 2012 was R\$ 1.675 billion, vs. R\$ 1.407 billion in 2011, an increase of 19.05%. This variation mainly reflects the increase in the Company's transmission assets arising from the new acquisitions made in the second half of 2011 principally of Abengoa, acquired through Cemig's jointly-controlled subsidiary Taesa. The transmission revenue added by Taesa, in proportion to Cemig's stake, was R\$ 696 million in 2012, compared to R\$ 564 million in 2011.

In 2012 the Company posted an estimated gain reflecting the indemnification of the transmission assets which were included in the criteria of Provisional Measure 579, in the amount of R\$ 192 million. For more details, please see Explanatory Note 4.

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Other operational revenues

The Company's other operational revenues are:

	2012	Consolidated	2011
	R\$ million		R\$ million
Supply of gas	755		579
Charged service	18		14
Telecoms service	162		158
Services rendered	117		98
Subsidies (*)	176		56
Rental and leasing	86		77
Others	10		2
	1,324		984

Sector / regulatory charges: deducted from operational revenue

The sector charges that result in deductions from operational revenue in 2012 totaled R\$ 7.618 billion, compared to R\$ 6.997 billion in 2011, an increase of 8.88%. The main variations in these deductions from revenue between the two years are as follows:

The Fuel Consumption Account - CCC

Expenses on the CCC in 2012 were R\$ 565 million, 21.31% less than their total of R\$ 718 million in 2011. This charge is for the costs of operation of the thermal plants in the national grid and in the isolated systems. It is prorated between electricity concession holders, on a basis set by a Resolution issued by the regulator, Aneel.

This is a non-controllable cost: in the distribution activity, the difference between the amounts used as a reference for calculation of tariffs and the cost actually incurred is compensated for in the next tariff adjustment. For the portion relating to transmission services, the Company charges the CCC amount to Free Consumers on their invoices and passes it on to Eletrobrás. The variation in this cost is primarily due to reduction in the unit cost of the CCC, which is defined by an Aneel Resolution.

CDE - Energy Development Account

Expenses on the CDE in 2012 were R\$ 616 million, 19.38% more than their total of R\$ 516 million in 2011. These payments are specified by a Resolution issued by the regulator, Aneel.

This is a non-controllable cost: in the distribution activity, the difference between the amounts used as a reference for calculation of tariffs and the cost actually incurred is compensated for in the next tariff adjustment. For the portion relating to transmission services the Company merely charges the CDE amount to Free Consumers on their invoices for use of the grid, and passes it on to Eletrobrás.

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The other deductions from revenue are taxes, calculated as a percentage of amounts invoiced. Hence their variations are substantially proportional to the changes in revenue.

For a breakdown of the taxes applicable to revenues, please see Explanatory Note 24 to the consolidated financial statements.

Operational costs and expenses (excluding Financial revenue/expenses)

Operational costs and expenses (excluding Financial revenue (expenses)) totaled R\$ 14.639 billion in 2012, 27.91% more than in 2011 (R\$ 11.445 billion). See the principal expenses and costs in Explanatory Note 25 to the consolidated financial statements.

The following paragraphs outline the main variations in expenses:

Electricity bought for resale

The expense on electricity bought for resale in 2012 was R\$ 5.951 billion, 39.11% higher than the figure of R\$ 4.278 billion for 2011. This primarily reflects:

- Financial exposure to the spot market 164.09% higher in 2012, at R\$ 890million, than in 2011 (R\$ 337million), due to the increase in the average spot price (PLD) between the two periods, in the principal exposure sub-markets, the Southeast and Center-West: this average price was R\$ 29.42/MWh in 2011 while for 2012 it had increased to R\$ 166.69/MWh.
- Purchases of electricity in the Regulated Market 42.80% higher, at R\$ 2.806billion in 2012, compared to R\$ 1.965billion in 2011. This increase substantially arises from connection of thermal plants in 2012, with a higher cost, and the transfer of this increase in cost to the distributors.
- Cemig D's expense on electricity from Itaipu was 16.29% higher. This supply is indexed to the dollar, and totaled R\$ 885 million in 2012, compared to R\$ 761 million in 2011 mainly reflecting depreciation of the Real against the dollar in 2012, whereas in 2011 the Real appreciated against the dollar. The average value of the dollar applied to invoices in 2012 was R\$ 1.974, 17.78% higher than the value of R\$ 1.676 applied in 2011.

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This is a non-controllable cost: in the distribution activity, the difference between the amounts used as a reference for calculation of tariffs and the cost actually incurred is compensated for in the next tariff adjustment.

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Charges for the use of the Transmission Grid

The expense on charges for use of the transmission network in 2012 was R\$ 1.011 million, vs. R\$ 830 million in 2011, an increase of 21.81%. This expense refers to the charges, set by an Aneel Resolution, payable by electricity distribution and generation agents for use of the facilities that are components of the national grid.

This is a non-controllable cost: the difference between the amounts used as a reference for calculation of tariffs and the cost actually incurred is compensated for in the next tariff adjustment.

Depreciation and amortization

The expense on depreciation and amortization was 1.83% higher in 2012, at R\$ 1.001 billion, than in 2011 (R\$ 983 million). This basically reflects increase in the assets of the concession due to the program of investments, mainly in distribution, offsetting the effect of the reduction in the rate of depreciation and amortization applied as from 2012 due to the revision of the figures for useful life.

Employee post-retirement liabilities

The expense on post-employment obligations in 2012 was R\$ 134 million, compared to R\$ 124 million in 2011, an increase of 8.06%. This expense represents the updating of the obligation, calculated in accordance with an actuarial opinion prepared by external consultants.

Personnel

Total personnel expenses in 2012 were R\$ 1.361 billion, 8.97% more than in 2011 (R\$ 1.249 billion). This principally reflects the salary increases in November 2011 and 2012, averaging 8.20% and 4.5% respectively, partly offset by the reduction of 3.84% in the number of employees.

Operational provisions

Operational provisions in 2012 totaled R\$ 782 million, 203.10% more than in 2011 (R\$ 258 million). This mainly reflects the following:

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- A provision for doubtful receivables of R\$ 159 million by Cemig D in 2012, reflecting non-expectation of receipt of the ICMS tax on Charges for Use of the Distribution System (TUSD).

- A provision of R\$ 403 million for the Settlement Agreement between Cemig and the federal government in relation to the now-extinct CRC Account – this settlement was an operational condition for the early settlement of the CRC Contract by the government of Minas Gerais State.

For more information please see Explanatory Note 25 to the consolidated financial statements.

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Gas bought for resale

Expenses on gas bought for resale in 2012 were R\$ 495 million, 50.46% more than their total of R\$ 329 million in 2011. This primarily reflects the increase in the volume purchased, to supply the higher volume of gas sold by Gasmig in 2012, due to increased industrial activity of clients in the Steel Valley (*Vale do Aço*) and the South of Minas (*Sul de Minas*) regions as Gasmig has expanded supply to that region.

Outsourced services

The expense on outsourced services in 2012 was R\$ 1.127 billion, compared to R\$ 1.031 billion in 2011, an increase of 9.31%. The main variations arise from higher volume of services for communications, maintenance, and conservation and cleaning.

A detailed breakdown of outsourced services is given in Explanatory Note 25 to the consolidated financial statements.

Net financial revenue (expenses)

The company had net financial *revenue* of R\$ 1.252 billion in 2012, compared to net financial *expenses* of R\$ 970 million in 2011. The main factors in this result are:

- Revenue from cash investments 27.80% lower, due to a lower volume of cash invested in 2012.
- Revenue from monetary updating on the CRC Contract of R\$ 2.383 billion, arising from its early settlement, as per fuller details given in Explanatory Note 12.
- Revenue from late payment charges on electricity bills 18.54% higher, at R\$ 179 million in 2012, compared to R\$ 151 million in 2011, resulting from improvement of the process of collection and negotiation of these debits.
- Increase in revenue arising from foreign exchange variations: R\$ 44 million in 2012 compared to R\$ 20 million in 2011, due mainly to the results of cash investments in foreign currency by Taesa.

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- Increase in foreign exchange variation expense: This expense totaled R\$ 82 million in 2012, compared to R\$ 40 million in 2011, mainly due to FX variations on loan contracts expressed in US dollars assumed by Taesa as a result of the acquisition of Abengoa.

For a breakdown of financial revenues and expenses, please see Explanatory Note 26 to the consolidated financial statements.

Income tax and Social Contribution tax

In 2012, Cemig's expenses on income tax and the Social Contribution tax totaled R\$ 1,063 million, on pre-tax profit of R\$ 5,335 million, a percentage of 19.93%. In 2011,

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Cemig's expense on income tax and the Social Contribution totaled R\$ 918 million, on profit of R\$ 3,333 million before tax, a percentage of 27.54%. These effective rates are reconciled with the nominal rates in Explanatory Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements for 2011.

Ebitda

Ebitda R\$ million	2012	2011	Change, %
Net profit for the year	4,272	2,415	76,89
+ Provision for income tax and Social Contribution tax	1,063	918	15,80
+ Financial revenue (expenses)	(1,252)	970	
+ Amortization and depreciation	1,001	983	1,83
= Ebitda	5,084	5,286	(3,82)

Ebitda is a non-accounting measurement prepared by the Company, derived from its financial statements and obeying CVM Circular Letter SNC/SEP No. 01/2007 and CVM Instruction 527 of October 4, 2012. It consists of: net profit, adjusted for the effects of net financial revenue, depreciation and amortization, and income tax and the Social Contribution tax. Ebitda is not a measure recognized under Brazilian GAAP, nor by IFRS. It does not have a standard meaning; and it may be non-comparable to measurements with similar titles provided by other companies. The Company publishes Ebitda because it uses it to measure its own performance. Ebitda should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for net profit or operational profit, nor as an indicator of operational performance or cash flow, or to measure liquidity or the capacity to pay debt.

The lower Ebitda in 2012 than 2011 mainly reflects increased costs of electricity bought by the distribution subsidiaries; this increased expenditure, however, will be received in the next tariff increases of these companies.

Liquidity and capital resources

Our business is capital-intensive. Historically, we have a need for capital to finance the construction of new generation facilities, and expansion and modernization of the existing generation, transmission and distribution facilities.

Our demands for liquidity are also related to our dividend policy. We finance our liquidity and capital needs principally with cash generated by operations and, on a lesser scale, with funds from financing. We believe that our present cash reserves, generated by operations and expected funds from financings, will be sufficient to meet our liquidity needs over the next 12 months.

Cash and cash equivalents

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Cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2012 totaled R\$ 2.486 billion, compared to R\$ 2.862 billion on December 31, 2011. On December 31, 2012 neither our cash position nor our cash equivalents were maintained in any other currencies than the Real. Below we summarize the main factors in this reduction.

Cash flow from operational activities

Cemig's totals of Net cash generated by operational activities in 2012 and 2011 were, respectively, R\$ 3.114 billion and R\$ 3.898 billion. The lower total of cash generated by operations in 2012 than 2011 mainly reflects higher outflow of cash in payment of bought electricity.

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Cash flows in investment activities

Net cash used in investment activities in 2012 and 2011 was, respectively, R\$ 2.100 billion and R\$ 4.017 billion. The lower amount consumed in investment activities in 2012 than 2011 is mainly due to the net cash received from the early settlement of the CRC account, of R\$ 1.901 billion, and the dilution of a jointly-controlled subsidiary, in the amount of R\$ 645 million.

Cash flows in financing activities

Cash flow consumed by financing activities in 2012 totaled R\$ 1.391 billion, comprising amortization of financings totaling R\$ 6.838 billion, payments of R\$ 1.748 billion in dividends and Interest on Equity, and R\$ 7.195 billion in financings received.

Cash flow consumed by financing activities in 2011 totaled R\$ 1 million, comprising amortizations of financings totaling R\$ 2.218 billion, payments of R\$ 2.036 billion in dividends and Interest on Equity, and R\$ 4.255 billion in financings received.

Funding and debt management

The Company maintains its commitment to ensure that its credit quality is preserved at satisfactory levels that denote investment grade, that is to say investment of low risk, to enable it to benefit from financial costs that are compatible with the profitability of the business, and to demonstrate that the process of expansion of Cemig's activities has taken place and will take place in the future in a sustainable manner.

At the end of the year, Cemig contracted a short term loan in the amount of R\$ 1.088 billion for redemption of its fourth issue of promissory notes.

In 2012, Cemig D (Cemig Distribution) raised R\$ 1.470 billion, as follows: R\$ 200 million through a Bank Credit Note with Banco do Brasil for refinancing of existing debt; R\$ 1.240 billion through two issues of commercial promissory notes to finance investments, pay debt and replenish working capital; and R\$ 34 million in financings from Eletrobras for the *Reluz*, *Cresce Minas* and *Luz para Todos* Programs. Also, the Company received R\$ 175 million from the CDE (Energy Development Fund) and from the State of Minas Gerais, on a sinking-fund basis, for the *Light for Everyone* Program; and the economic subsidy/support related to the tariff policy applicable to low-income consumers with the funds of Codemig for the Administrative Center.

Cemig GT extended the maturity of part of its debt through renewal of lending transactions with Banco do Brasil, as follows:

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i) transactions contracted in 2006 with final maturity after 2012: extension of the 2012 maturity portion to 2013, in the global amount of R\$ 300 million, the other maturities being unchanged, for financial cost of 104.1% of the CDI rate;

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ii) transactions with final maturity in 2012, in the total amount of R\$ 442 million, extending the maturity of the last installment by five years, with payments in 2015, 2016 and 2017: the cost of this debt is 108% of the CDI, from the date of signature of the amendments to the contracts. In both transactions Cemig, the holding company, remained as guarantor, and Cemig D and GT maintained the option to pre-pay the debt without additional cost.

In March 2012, Cemig GT (Generation and Transmission) completed its 3rd debenture issue a total of 1,350,000 non-convertible, unsecured debentures in 3 series, each with nominal unit value of R\$ 1,000.00 (one thousand Reais) on the issue date (February 15, 2012), for a total of R\$ 1.35 billion. Net proceeds from the issue were used for 100% redemption of the commercial Promissory Notes of the Company's fourth issue, placed on January 13, 2012, for their total nominal value of R\$ 1,000,000, plus remuneratory interest, and to strengthen the Company's working capital.

480,000 debentures were issued in the first series, 200,000 in the second series and 670,000 in the third series, with respective maturities of 5, 7 and 10 years from the issue date.

The debentures of the first series carry remuneratory interest at the rate of CDI + 0.90% p.a., and the debentures of the second and third series will have their nominal unit value adjusted by the IPCA index (published by the IBGE) plus remuneratory interest of 6.00% p.a. and 6.20% p.a., respectively. This third public issue of non-convertible debentures has the surety guarantee of the parent company, Cemig, and was the first debenture issue to be held in the ambit of the Fixed Income Novo Mercado, regulated by Anbima, the Brazilian Association of Financial and Capital Market Entities. This New Market (Novo Mercado) is the result of a joint effort, implemented by the CVM, the Central Bank, the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES), the finance ministry and by companies, to foster a more liquid trading environment in the secondary market, able to expand the base of investors (including foreign investors) and, more importantly, to achieve longer-term transactions linked to price indices, compatible with the investments in infrastructure that are necessary for the growth of the country, creating financing alternatives complementary to those of the BNDES.

Cemig: main indexors of debt on December 31, 2012

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The composition of Cemig's debt is a reflection of the sources of financing that are available to the Company (bank lending used for rollover of debt, and issuance of debentures and promissory notes, a significant proportion of them tied to local Brazilian interest rates), and also of its intention to avoid exposure to foreign currency (currently at 3%). The concentration (47%) of the debt in the CDI rate contributed, for a time, to reduction of the cost of debt, with the recent downward path of Brazilian interest rates. The average cost of Cemig's debt in real terms, in current currency, is 5.03% p.a.

Cemig manages its debt with focus on lengthening of maturities, limitation of indebtedness to the levels laid down in the by-laws, reduction of the cost of debt, and preservation of the company's payment capacity, without pressures on cash flow that could indicate a refinancing risk.

At December 31, 2012 the amortization timetable of the Company's debt was satisfactorily spread out over the years, with an average tenor of 3.9 years, although there is a concentration of debt maturing in 2013, as shown in the chart below, which has been partially refinanced in March 2013, through an issue of debentures by Cemig D (Cemig Distribuição).

This chart shows the debt amortization timetable:

Cemig: debt amortization timetable

at December 2012 (R\$ million)

The credit ratings of Cemig and its principal subsidiaries were not changed over 2012, even in the context of the Company's expansion through projects or acquisitions – reflecting, as the principal rating agencies state, a positive perception of healthy profitability and strong cash flow, assured by solid credit indicators and an appropriate liquidity profile.

New issue of shares by Taesa

In a public share offering on July 19, 2012 Taesa issued 24 million Units , at R\$ 65 per Unit. Each Unit in this transaction comprises one common share and two preferred shares, all nominal, of the book-entry type and without par value. On August 20, 2012, the supplementary lot of the public share offering, of three million Units, was

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exercised in its entirety, resulting in a total of 27 million Units under the public share offering.

The share capital of Taesa was increased, within the limit of its authorized capital, in the amount of R\$ 1.755 billion, by issuance of 81 million new shares: 27 million common and 54 million preferred. Following the capital increase, Taesa's share capital is R\$ 3,028,652,000 (R\$ 3,067,535,000 less the cost of the issue, R\$ 38,883,000).

This issue of shares reduced Cemig GT's percentage equity interest in the total capital of Taesa from 56.69% to 43.36%. To record this difference between book value and the issue value, Cemig GT reported a gain, of R\$ 259,325, in its profit and loss account.

THE REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

Renewal of concessions

One of Cemig's most valuable intangible assets is its portfolio of concessions for commercial operation in electricity generation, transmission and distribution. The periods of the concessions vary depending mainly on the date of the grant.

On September 11, 2012 the Brazilian federal government issued Provisional Measure 579 (PM 579), which makes provisions governing: electricity generation, transmission and distribution concessions; reduction of the sector charges; moderation of tariffs; and other matters.

With PM 579, the government aimed to close the debate on whether those electricity concessions that are referred to by Articles 17, §5, 19 and 22 of Law 9074, of July 7, 1995 and have expiry dates in 2015 or later could be extended, as per the conditions set out in that Law and in the respective Concession Contracts; or whether they would be put out to tender.

PM 579, when dealing with the extensions of concessions for electricity distribution, transmission and generation covered by the articles listed above, imposed new conditions on the concession holders for extension, allowing extension for a period of 30 years, provided that (i) the expiry dates of those concessions would be brought forward, and (ii) concession holders would sign Amendments to their Concession Contracts with the Concession-granting Power, establishing the new conditions.

On the question of renewal of the concessions in accordance with the terms of PM 579, the Company's Board of Directors made the following decisions:

Electricity distribution

Cemig applied for renewal of the distribution concession contracts of Cemig D. The expiry date of Cemig D's distribution concessions that will be the subject of extension for 30 years is in February 2016.

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Electricity transmission

Cemig applied for renewal of its concession contract. As principal effects of this renewal, the Company will earn an annual revenue for the operation and maintenance of the transmission lines of R\$ 148.5 million for 2013, which compares with the annual revenue of R\$ 485.2 million that would have been earned in 2013 under the previous concession contract, in which there was remuneration for the operation and maintenance, and remuneration for the investments of the company that have not yet been amortized. These amounts are net of tax.

As a consequence of the renewal of the concessions, the Company recorded a gain of R\$ 192 million in 2012, for the difference between the book value of the assets to be indemnified and the amount expected to be received from the federal government.

For more information please see Explanatory Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements.

Electricity generation

The company opted not to renew the 18 electricity generation concessions that had already been renewed once by the concession-granting power, and as a result it will continue to earn revenues from these assets under the terms of the concession contracts.

For the concessions of the *Jaguara*, *São Simão* and *Miranda* hydroelectric plants, which have expiry dates in August 2013, January 2015 and December 2016, respectively, the Company believes that it has the right to extension of these concessions under the conditions prior to PM 579, under clauses established in the concession contracts and in Article 19 of Law 9074/1995.

The above decisions taken by Cemig in relation to the Provisional Measure reflect the Company's commitment to the stockholders, employees and other stakeholders to maintain the sustainability and growth of the company.

Reduction of sector charges

Articles 21 and 24 of the Provisional Measure removed:

(a) the electricity distribution concession holders obligation to pay the contribution to the Global Reversion Reserve (RGR) account, and also

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(b) the CCC fuel consumption charge (which prorates the costs of fuel consumption for electricity generation in the Isolated Systems the systems in remote areas not connected to the national grid).

The CDE the Energy Development Account will be reduced by 75%.

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The provisions of PM 579 reduce the costs of transmission and generation of electricity in the Brazilian national grid.

Tariff Review and Tariff Adjustment

Extraordinary Tariff Review

The new tariffs, including the effect of the Extraordinary Tariff Review, were homologated, taking effect on January 24, 2013, for all of Brazil's distribution concessions. In the case of Cemig D, tariffs were *reduced* by 18.14%, and will be applied up to April 7, 2013, when the Ordinary Tariff Review process, scheduled to take place every five years, will begin.

Ordinary (Periodic) Tariff Review - Cemig D (Distribution)

The Third Tariff Review Cycle of Cemig D was scheduled to take place on April 8, 2013. The tariff reviews carried out by Aneel are preceded by public hearings, in which the public, agents of the sector, and the other parties interested in the process make their contributions. On March 1, 2013 Aneel held the public hearing to debate the proposal for a preliminary increase of 9.06% for the residential consumer and an average reduction of 2.51% for high voltage consumers such as industrial companies. It was not possible to foresee what final adjustment will be applied to electricity invoices as from April 8, 2013.

Annual tariff adjustment

Cemig D

In April 2012, a tariff adjustment was authorized for Cemig D of 3.88% for residential consumers, and an average of 3.79% for other consumers using medium and high voltage. The overall average impact for all the consumer categories was 3.85%. The main factors with a positive effect in this adjustment were the IGP-M inflation index, of 3.23%, transmission expenses 11.7% higher, and the expense on bought energy 8.3% higher. Factors influencing the adjustment downward included the sector charges, which were 14.3% lower, the most important being a reduction of around 50% in the Fuel Combustion Account (CCC), which is a subsidy for thermal generation in the isolated systems (not linked to the national grid) in the Northern region of the country.

ICMS, a tax levied by individual states, is charged directly on the consumer invoice, and passed on in its entirety to the state government. In the case of Minas Gerais, residential clients with consumption lower than 90 kWh/month – about 2.8 million people – are exempt from the tax.

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Light

Aneel, in a public meeting of its Council on November 6, 2012, approved an average upward adjustment of the tariffs of Light SESA by 10.77% for the period of 12 months from November 7, 2012.

This adjustment comprises two components:

- the Structural component, permanently integrated into the tariff, of 7.17%; and
- the Financial component, applied exclusively to the next 12 months, of 3.60%.

No effects arising from PM 579 are included in this annual tariff adjustment of Light, because the planned tariff reduction was applied as from February 5, 2013, when Aneel began the Extraordinary Tariff Review.

Management of power losses

The Overall Loss Index of Cemig D (Distribution) was 11.11% in December 2012. Of this total percentage, 9.03% represented technical losses and 2.08% non-technical losses. This index is lower than the quality index required by the regulator in the last Tariff Review.

The investments made in strengthening the electricity system at high, medium and low voltage have helped in the control of technical losses (which are inherent in the process of transport and transformation of electricity). Specific actions for mitigation of technical losses were put in place in 2012, such as the installation of capacitors on the medium-voltage network, and replacement of conventional transformers, which were old and overburdened, by new, amorphous-core transformers which have 75% less technical losses; in addition automatic capacitors will be installed on the medium-voltage networks in 2013.

In the management of non-technical losses, regularization of 42,000 consumers has provided a recovery of energy totaling 159 GWh, and an increase of 113 GWh. These amounts correspond to aggregate revenues of R\$ 58.8 million and R\$ 42.1 million, respectively. The additional revenue arising from charging of the administrative costs of irregularities, and for damage caused to measuring equipment, totaled R\$ 1.5 million. Thus, the process of regularization gave rise to total additional revenue of R\$ 102.4 million.

Further to this: improvements were made to the tool for selection of inspection targets (SGC/SAP): productivity was increased in the process of charging for irregular consumption; revenue from medium- and large-scale consumers was bulletproofed ; approximately 217,000 obsolete meters were replaced; 16,000 public illumination lamps left on during the day were regularized reducing losses by 5 GWh or more than R\$ 1.7 million; and 7,400 clandestine connections were removed reducing losses by 17,6 GWh or R\$ 1.85 million.

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The Company has assets and liabilities for regulatory purposes, which are not recorded in its Consolidated Financial statements, as follows:

	2012	2011	01/01/2011
Assets			
Prepaid expenses CVA (1)	884,209	332,829	327,379
Review of the Tariff for Use of the Distribution Network (TUSD)(2)	3,089	3,089	3,089
Low-income subsidy	335	591	24,120
TUSD discounts for incentive bearing sources	59,627	26,620	58,748
TUSD discounts self producers and independente producers	7,597	29,137	11,797
Discounts for irrigation operators	8,338	20,321	12,952
Other regulatory assets	17,735	31,198	83,706
	980,930	443,785	521,791
Deferred Income tax and social contribuition	(257,580)	129,290	10,542
	723,350	573,075	532,333
Liabilities			
Portion A		(9,646)	(35,799)
Regulatory liabilities CVA (1)	(294,474)	(559,253)	(416,762)
Low-income subsidy	(1,493)	(147,695)	
Other regulatory liabilities	(4,487)	(35,855)	(88,088)
Effect on Net profit of increase of holding in jointly-controlled subsidiary	5,248	5,248	
	(295,206)	(747,201)	(540,649)
	428,144	(174,126)	(8,316)

(1) The Portion A Costs Variation Compensation Account (Conta de Compensação de Variação de Custos da Parcela A, or CVA).

(2) Tariff for Use of the Distribution Systems (Tarifa de Uso dos Sistemas de Distribuição, or TUSD).

The main features of the regulatory assets and liabilities are described below:

Portion A Costs Variation Compensation Account (CVA), and Neutrality of Sector Charges

The balance on the Account to Compensate for Variation of Portion A items (the CVA), and Neutrality of Sector Charges, refers to the positive and negative differences between the estimate of the Company s non-manageable costs and the payments actually made. The variations found are the subject of monetary updating based on the Selic Rate and compensated in the subsequent tariff adjustments.

Portion A

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The items of Portion A are defined as being the sum of the differences, positive or negative, in the period January 1 to October 25, 2001, between the amounts of the non-manageable costs presented in the basis of the calculation for determination of the last annual tariff adjustment and the disbursements which actually took place in the period.

The amounts posted by the Company are for reimbursement, to consumers, of the amounts invoiced in excess.

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TUSD and Irrigation Discounts

This refers to the loss of revenue by concession holder as a result of granting of: (a) discounts to free consumers that use electricity from incentive-bearing sources; self-producers; and independent power producers; and (b) the special discounts on the supply tariff for activities of irrigation and fish farming.

Low-income subsidy

Subsidies granted to consumers that have the right to the Social Electricity Tariff (*Tarifa Social de Energia Elétrica*, or TSEE), to be reimbursed, to the Company, by the other consumers.

Other financial components

This refers to the other positive or negative differences between the estimate of non-manageable costs, not defined as CVA, and the payments actually made, compensated in the subsequent tariff adjustments.

The net effects of the regulatory assets and liabilities in the Company's consolidated results, if they were recognized, would be as follows:

	2012	2011
Net profit for the year	4,271,685	2,415,450
Prepaid expenses and Regulatory liabilities - CVA (1)	764,333	(138,315)
Other Regulatory Components (2)	224,808	(143,538)
Tax effects on regulatory assets and liabilities	(386,871)	116,045
Regulatory profit (loss for the year)	4,873,955	2,249,642

(1) Portion A Costs Variation Compensation Account (CVA).

(2) This refers principally to the Low Income Subsidy, and sundry discounts granted.

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RELATIONSHIP WITH OUR CLIENTS

Retail supply quality

Cemig is continuously taking action to improve its operational management, the logistical organization of services to attend to emergencies, and at all times inspecting and carrying out preventive maintenance of substations, lines and distribution networks. It also invests in training and skill acquisition for its staff, and in state-of-the-art technologies and standardization of its work processes.

The charts below show the changes in the continuity indicators SAIDI (System Average Interruption Duration Indicator) and SAIFI (System Average Interruption Frequency Indicator) of Cemig in the last three years. We highlight the reduction in the component of SAIDI due to accidents in 2012, and the difference between SAIDI for (a) outages caused by accidents and (b) programmed outages, related to new investments for which it is occasionally necessary to interrupt the supply of electricity.

Service policy

To provide service of good quality to its clients, and also to facilitate consumers' access to the Company, Cemig makes available a mix of service channels involving various means of communication, both in person and at a distance.

The *Talk to Cemig* channel is a means for the Company and its clients and consumers to be in contact, via the telephone number 116 and/or by the Internet. In 2012 this channel carried out approximately 15 million interactions by telephone, 140,000 via chat and 120,000 via email.

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Attendance to the client in person takes place through the *Cemig Fácil* service network, which has 157 *Cemig Fácil* service posts in towns with more than 10,000 consumer units, and in 620 *Cemig Fácil* posts in towns with less than 10,000 consumer units. The service is present in all the 774 municipalities of Cemig's concession area. The number of individual interactions with clients in the *Cemig Fácil* network in 2012 was approximately 7 million.

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Another important channel today is the *Cemig Torpedo* (*Torpedo* being a once-brand name, now in the language, for a short text message), which enables the consumer to contact Cemig via mobile phone SMS messages. In 2012 the number of messages received was approximately 175,000.

The Company also seeks to offer a better service to and interaction with its consumer publics with specific needs, through appropriate facilities in the Service Branches complying with the accessibility rules (Brazilian Standard NBR 9050), chat via the *Virtual Branch*, Cemig Torpedos, and electricity bills in Braille. A feature of Cemig's environmental stations is their trekking paths with instructions in Braille, aiming to enable the visually challenged to have a more complete visiting experience.

This chart indicates the Company's client service channels, and the proportional use of each as a percentage of the total number of client interactions.

NEW INVESTMENTS

Additional acquisition of equity interest in Gasmig

In 2012 Cemig acquired an additional holding of 4.38% of the total capital of Gasmig, from the government of the State of Minas Gerais, for R\$ 65 million.

The Transmission Assets Investment Contract

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On May 17, 2012, Cemig, Cemig GT and Taesa signed a Private Contract for Investment in Transmission Assets, agreeing the transfer to Taesa of the minority equity interests held by Cemig and Cemig GT in the share capital of the following holders of public electricity service concessions:

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| (i) Empresa Catarinense de Transmissão de Energia S.A. | ECTE, |
| (ii) Empresa Regional de Transmissão de Energia S.A. | ERTE, |
| (iii) Empresa Norte de Transmissão de Energia S.A. | ENTE, |
| (iv) Empresa Paraense de Transmissão de Energia S.A. | ETEP, |
| (v) Empresa Amazonense de Transmissão de Energia S.A. | EATE, and |
| (vi) Empresa Brasileira de Transmissão de Energia S.A. | EBTE. |

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In this stockholding restructuring, Taesa will disburse R\$ 1.732 billion: R\$ 1.668 billion to Cemig and R\$ 64 million to Cemig GT, adjusted by the CDI rate from December 31, 2011, less any dividends and/or Interest on Equity declared, paid or unpaid. The amount involved was agreed by the companies based on technical evaluations contracted from independent external valuers.

With the implementation of the restructuring, Taesa will have an interest in 9,378km of transmission lines, resulting in an addition of 3,127km, strengthening its capacity for generation of cash and profits for stockholders.

The restructuring is planned to be concluded in 2013, after approval by the Brazilian anti-trust bodies, including the monopolies authority, CADE (*Conselho Administrativo de Defesa Econômica*, or Economic Defense Administrative Council), subject to obtaining of the relevant prior approvals, which include the consent of Aneel and of the financing banks, in particular the BNDES (Brazilian Development Bank).

Acquisition by Taesa of the remaining 50% of Unisa

On July 3, 2012 **Taesa** concluded the acquisition of the remaining 50% of the shares held in **Unisa** by **Abengoa** Concessões Brasil Holding S.A. Unisa had been jointly-controlled by Taesa and Abengoa, and on July 3, 2012 it became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Taesa. The total value of the acquisition was R\$ 904 million. More details on assets acquired and liabilities recognized are in Explanatory Note 14 to the financial statements.

Other investments

Generation

Investments of approximately R\$ 162 million were made in expansion, overhauls and improvements to Cemig GT's generating assets in 2012. The following are highlights:

- *SPE Amazônia Energia Participações S.A. (Belo Monte)* R\$ 97 million: Cemig owns 74.5% of Amazônia Energia, which in turn owns 9.77% of the Belo Monte hydroelectric plant. This project is 24.93% completed and the main machine room is scheduled to start operation in March 2016.
- *SPE Guanhães (the Minas PCH Program)* R\$19 million. Construction began in September 2012 on four PCHs in the East of Minas Gerais, with total installed capacity of 44 MW: *Senhora do Porto*, *Dores de Guanhães* and *Jacaré*, in the municipality of Dores de Guanhães; and *Fortuna II*, in the municipalities of Guanhães and Virgíópolis. The planned total investment in this project is R\$ 321 million, and Cemig has a 49% interest. Works are scheduled to be completed in two years, with the first unit starting commercial operation in May 2014.

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Improvements in transmission infrastructure

Investments of R\$ 85 million were made in expansion, overhaul and improvements of Cemig GT's transmission system in 2012.

Distribution

The Distribution Development Plan (PDD)

Over the five years 2008 - 2012, Cemig D has invested approximately R\$ 3.6 billion in the Distribution Development Plan, which has the following components: Expansion and strengthening of the distribution system; Renewal of existing assets; Quality improvement; Maintenance; and Service to current and new clients. Of this total, R\$ 1.2 billion was invested in 2012.

It is important to point out that over these five years (2008 - 2012), more than one million new electricity consumer clients were linked to the electricity system for the first time, in urban and rural areas.

Natural gas

Gasmig has now sold 1.3 billion cubic meters of natural gas.

It has invested R\$ 42.7 million in the natural gas distribution networks of Minas Gerais State, building 28.5km of pipeline network in the Metropolitan Region of Belo Horizonte, the South of Minas (*Sul de Minas*), the Steel Valley (*Vale do Aço*) and the Mantiqueira region (Juiz de Fora).

Highlights in 2012 are: the works on the South Ring (*Anel Sul*) project to serve residential and commercial clients in the district of Santo Agostinho, in Belo Horizonte; construction of the Metropolitan Ring, and refurbishment of North Branch II (*Tronco Norte II*), which will enable increase of service capacity by 1 million m³/day; and the start of studies for natural gas distribution in the cities of Governador Valadares and Pouso Alegre implementing the Company's plan for expanding gas service into the interior of the State.

Another important project is recuperation of the Vehicle Natural Gas market. The Company has acted widely over the whole production and consumption chain of this market segment, through: actions to strengthen it with final users, emphasizing the advantages of the product; closer relationships with retail outlets; establishment of partnerships with conversion companies, assemblers and inspection bodies; and working agreements with public bodies and teaching institutions, etc., within the I'm Going Gas (*Vou no Gás*) Project.

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THE CAPITAL MARKET AND DIVIDENDS

Cemig's shares were first listed on the Minas Gerais stock exchange on October 14, 1960. They were then listed on the São Paulo Stock Exchange (Bovespa) in 1972, under the tickers CMIG3, for the ON (common) shares, and CMIG4, for the PN (preferred) shares. Since October 2001, Cemig has been part of the Level 1 Corporate Governance listing of the Bovespa. Cemig's shares have also been traded, as ADRs, on the New York Stock Exchange (CIG and CIG/C) since 1993, and as Level 2 ADRs since 2001. Since 2002 they have been trading on the Madrid Stock Exchange (as XCMIG).

Stockholding structure

On December 31, 2012 the Company's registered share capital was R\$ 4.265 billion, as shown in the following chart:

Share prices

Below are the closing prices for 2012 and 2011 of Cemig shares and ADRs in São Paulo (Bovespa), New York (NYSE) and Madrid (Latibex).

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Security	Ticker	Currency	Close of 2011	Close of 2012
Cemig PN	CMIG4	R\$	21.93	22.60
Cemig ON	CMIG3	R\$	17.73	21.90
ADR PN	CIG	US\$	11.60	10.86
ADR ON	CIG.C	US\$	9.10	11.18
Cemig PN (Latibex)	XCMIG	Euro	9.91	8.31

Source: Economática. Prices adjusted for proceeds, including dividends.

In 2012, total trading in Cemig's preferred shares, CMIG4, on the São Paulo Stock Exchange was R\$ 19.6 billion, with a daily average of just under R\$ 80 million. This places the stock among the most traded on the Bovespa, providing investors with security and liquidity.

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The daily volume traded in ADRs for the preferred shares on the New York Stock Exchange is similar to the trading volume in the Brazilian market further indicating the strength of Cemig as a global investment option.

In 2012 the price of Cemig's preferred shares (CMIG4) rose by 3.06%, and the common shares (CMIG3) rose by 23.53%. The two shares respectively provided total return to the stockholder of 5% (CMIG4) and 25% (CMIG3), in 2012.

	CMIG4	CMIG3	CIG	CIG.C	IBOV	DJIA	IEE
2012	3.06%	23.53%	-6.41%	22.83%	7.40%	7.26%	-11.72%

The market valuation is calculated as the total of the Company's shares, at the price of the preferred shares on the last trading day of each year. The Company's market value diminished from December 31, 2011 to December 31, 2012, mainly reflecting the new regulatory conditions for the generation and transmission sectors laid down by Provisional Measure 579. Over the last five years, the Company's market value has grown by just under 21%:

Market valuation

R\$ billion

These charts compare Cemig's share prices over recent years with other indicators.

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Source: Economática.

Source: Economática.

DIVIDEND POLICY

Cemig, through its bylaws, assumes the undertaking to distribute a minimum dividend of 50% of the net profit for each year. Additionally, extraordinary dividends can be distributed each two years, or more frequently, if cash availability permits.

Dividends are paid in two equal installments: by June 30 and by December 30 of the year subsequent to the business year to which they refer.

In 2011 and 2012 the Company also declared extraordinary dividends, in the amounts of R\$ 850 million (R\$ 1.25 per share), and R\$ 1.600 billion (R\$ 1.88 per share), respectively.

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PROPOSAL FOR ALLOCATION OF NET PROFIT

The Board of Directors will propose to the Annual General Meeting to be held in April 2013 that the profit for 2012 and the balance of retained earnings arising from the realization of the Revaluation Adjustments Reserve, in the amounts of R\$ 4.272 billion and R\$ 121 million, respectively, should be allocated as follows:

- R\$ 1.700 million to payment of Interest on Equity.
- R\$ 590 million for ordinary dividends.
- R\$ 628 million for additional dividends.
- R\$ 171 million to the Legal Reserve.
- R\$ 1.304 billion to be held in Stockholders' equity to ensure amortization of loans and financings and also for the capital expenditure investments planned for 2013, as per the Company's capital budget.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Our Board of Directors has 14 members, and an equal number of substitute members, appointed by the stockholders. The by-laws specify a unified term of office for all the Board members, of two years, and that a member may be reelected at the end of the period of office.

In 2012, 29 Board meetings were held to decide on a wide range of matters, from strategic planning to investment projects.

The Board of Directors also has six Committees of Support to the Board of Directors. Their purpose is to ensure objectivity, consistency and quality in the decision process, providing an in-depth analysis of the matters within their specialization and issuing suggestions for decisions or actions, and opinions, to the Board.

The Audit Board is installed permanently, and has five members. In its current form, it meets the requirements for exemption from constitution of an audit committee under the Securities Act and the Sarbanes-Oxley Law. In 2012 the Audit Board held 10 meetings.

Table of Contents**Relationship with external auditors**

We adopt a system of five-year rotation for our external independent auditors. Complying with CVM (Securities Commission) Instruction 308/99, we changed our auditors in 2012. In the 2011 business year our auditors were KPMG Auditores Independentes, who continued until the end of the audit of the interim financial statements at March 31, 2012, which were filed with the CVM on May 14, 2012. Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Auditores Independentes took over responsibility for our auditing as from the interim financial statements at June 2012, and they are responsible for the auditing of our financial statements at December 31, 2012. The services provided by independent auditors to Cemig and the majority of its subsidiaries were as follows:

Services	2012 R\$ 000	% relative to audit work	2011 R\$ 000	% relative to audit work
Auditing services				
Audit of financial statements	810	79.18%	624	51.74%
Evaluation of internal controls SOX	206	20.14%	255	21.14%
Audit of regulatory assets and liabilities	7	0.68%	302	25.04%
Auditing of R&D Projects			25	2.07%
	1,023	100.00%	1,206	100.00%
Additional services:				
Review of tax returns and of the quarterly provisions for income tax and Social Contribution tax	28	2.74%	121	10.03%
Translation of reports	2	0.20%	9	0.75%
Training in Corporate Tax Returns and changes in legislation			6	0.50%
Technical Financial Report for the State and World Bank - Pronoroeste Project			16	1.33%
	30	2.93%	152	12.60%
Overall total	1,053	102.93%	1,358	112.60%

In Management's opinion, the additional services shown do not result in loss of independence by the external Auditors and are not included in the items prevented by the Sarbanes-Oxley Law or Article 23 of CVM Instruction 308 of May 14, 1999.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Cemig received unqualified Certification of its internal controls for the consolidated financial statements, for the business year 2011, as stated in the Opinion of KPMG Auditores Independentes dated April 26, 2012, contained in the Annual Report filed on Form 20-F with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on April 27, 2011. This same result has been achieved since 2006.

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Every year, based on an analysis and review of the mapping of risks in the processes, the Company's management documents and tests the effectiveness of the controls, at the business process level and the entity level, including the controls supported by information technology, in accordance with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and based on the criteria of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB), the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and the Control Objectives for Information and Related Technology (Cobit).

TECHNOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT AND INNOVATION

Historically, constant investment in innovation, technology and efficiency, and the Company's pioneering vocation, have been determining factors in Cemig achieving its present positioning in the market.

As a tool for achieving its mission, Cemig employs strategic management of technology, with two main components: its Research and Development program; and investment in technological development, including successful partnerships.

In 2012 Cemig spent approximately R\$ 90 million on Research and Development, and Energy Efficiency.

The following research studies and projects were highlights in 2012:

The Mineirão Solar Project: This is a plan to build a giant photovoltaic solar generation plant on the roof of the Mineirão – the affectionate name given by the people of Minas Gerais to their massive football stadium in Belo Horizonte. The plant, with capacity to generate 1.2 MW, is scheduled to start operating in June 2013, supplying energy to the Stadium and to the market.

Photovoltaic solar energy research project in Sete Lagoas: A working agreement has been signed to build a generating facility based on this technology, with an experimental 3.3 MW solar platform, in a partnership between Cemig, the Spanish company Solaria Energia y Medio Ambiente, the Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG) and the Minas Gerais Research Support Foundation (FAPEMIG).

Project to Revitalize and Repower Transformers, and Develop Vegetable Oil Transformers: In partnership with ABB, Cemig has begun a new stage of the project, with vegetable oil being used in the place of mineral oil. The main advantage of vegetable oil is that it dissolves faster, significantly reducing risks of environmental damage in the event of a leak, as well as multiplying the useful life of a standard transformer by a factor of five.

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Latin America Smart Grid Architecture Research and Development Project the Cities of the Future project: This project, under a partnership between Cemig, the Telecoms Development Research Center Foundation (CPqD) and the Technological Innovations Foundation (FITec), will support analysis of feasibility of application over the whole of the Company's concession area. The city of Sete Lagoas has been chosen for the pilot project. Evaluations will provide input for development of smart grid models to support strategic decisions for implementation on a large scale in coming years.

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Cemig's social responsibility strategy is to grow while involving all the publics to which it relates. Cemig is currently present in more than 774 cities and 22 states of Brazil, delivering energy, with quality, to millions of Brazilians.

In all its interactions Cemig is careful to respect and listen to those who are affected by any activity or have direct contact with Cemig. In our projects or in those that we administer, the contact with communities takes place throughout the year, through projects providing education, incentives for artisanal and other local activities, rain warnings, periodic visits, training, all with the purpose of providing assistance and accompanying local development.

The following are some of the highlight projects in 2012:

Social tariff

Approximately 760,000 families have so far fulfilled registration to obtain this benefit on their bills from Cemig D, and the Company estimates that approximately 1.3 million residences may be involved. To receive the discount the client's household must have per average capita income of up to half the minimum wage, be inscribed in the Federal Government's Single Register for Social Programs, and have a Social Identification Number (NIS) or Continued Social Assistance Benefit (BPC).

AI6% Program

This project has been organized for the last 10 years by the Cemig Inter-management Association (AIC) and the Integrated Social Actions (ASIN) Project. It encourages employees and retirees of Cemig to redirect 6% of their income tax payable to the Infancy and Adolescents (FIA) Funds.

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The funds have been paid to various projects that work with actions to protect and defend the rights of children and young people in a situation of risk or social vulnerability. These are initiatives for causes such as: redeeming values and activities of culture; projects linked to sport; protection against violence; elimination of child labor; professional training for adolescents; family orientation and support; and social-educational measures.

The 2012-2013 campaign of the Program had the participation of 2,460 employees of Cemig, who allocated funds totaling R\$ 1.55 million, to be distributed between 197 social institutions registered in 104 cities and towns.

The *Energia Inteligente* Program

This program expresses Cemig's concern to serve clients with quality, and to orient them as to the correct and rational use of electricity.

The Rural *Conviver* Project

This project won the International Chico Mendes Social-Environmental Award, for its work on energy efficiency with small farmers in the north of Minas, in the municipality of Jaíba.

The *Versol* Project

This initiative teaches people to sail, and was of fundamental influence in achieving recognition of the reservoir of the Três Marias plant as a place for sports and competitions. The project began in 2010, and is a partnership between the Company, the City Hall of Três Marias and the Rumo Náutico Institute, directed by the Graef brothers. The project offers 150 places per half-year, for children and adolescents, of both sexes, from age 9 to 24, that are pupils in the public school network. Participants receive lessons in sailing, canoeing, rowing, swimming, volleyball and other sports and practice activities of play, enjoyment and entertainment. They also learn about nautical mechanics, notions of climate, ecotourism and biology.

The *Proximity* Program

This program was created in 2012, and aims to disseminate information while creating partnerships and helping social development: Its focus is on developing a culture on the subject of floods – their origins, the actions and behavior that exacerbate them, actions that reduce their effects, and how the reservoirs work to minimize them. Cemig GT holds meetings over the whole year in difficult locations, giving lectures about weather forecasting, the Company's activity in control of floods, the procedures that ensure the physical safety of dams and barriers, environmental actions, and other subjects that are important for the local population. The programming also includes a guided tour of a plant in the region, for people to get to know its structure and how it works.

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Value added

The Value Added Statement (*Demonstração do Valor Adicionado*, or DVA) is an indicator of the Company's importance for society in general, and its generation of wealth: the added value created in 2012 was measured as R\$ 16.689 billion, compared to R\$ 14.062 billion in 2011.

People

Cemig believes that its human capital is a fundamental element for fulfillment of its commitment to economic, social and environmental sustainability. With this focus, it adopts best practices in the labor market in its management of people.

Work safety, health and well-being

In the last 10 years, Cemig's frequency of accidents with time off work (*Taxa de Frequência de Acidentes com Afastamento*, or TFA) has reflected the positive results of the preventive action by the Workplace Health, Safety and Well-being Unit (SSO&BE). The indicator is showing a continual downward trend, indicating support for approaching the Zero Accident target set by senior management.

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Attraction of talents

Through its Annual Curriculum Interns Program, Cemig provided practical application of theory to 371 interns, contributing to technical improvement of Cemig's processes and providing complementary knowledge experience for these students. The interns made use of 97% of the 379 vacancies offered in 2012.

The Cemig-Cesam Apprenticeship Program provided 255 adolescents in situations of need with the opportunity to achieve professional apprenticeship and development of new competencies, and experience the Company's working environment, under the supervision of employees of the Company as tutors.

As a result of personnel planning studies, aiming to maintain alignment of its personnel policy with corporate strategy, public Competition Tenders were published to fill 800 technical-administrative-operational and university-level positions, with a view to replenishing the staff of the wholly-owned subsidiaries Cemig D and Cemig GT.

UniverCemig

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Cemig's corporate university (UniverCemig) was created in December 2008, to provide educational development throughout the Company's value chain.

As well as technological innovation, UniverCemig maintained its strong activity in the qualification of its own and contracted employees. Major corporate programs were applied during the course of the year. On the basis of the technique of Instructional Design, successful partnerships and dissemination of the culture of safety, UniverCemig is now preparing itself for a new challenge: To establish, in 2013, a culture of self-development of the employees, through the medium of technology.

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Number of employees

Cultural and sporting initiatives

In 2012 Cemig's sponsorships were once again guided by its Sponsorship Policy, acting in synergy with current public policies for improvement of the State's cultural scenario. The Company's two programs *Cemig Cultural* and *Film it in Minas* supported 162 projects in 24 municipalities, achieving the State Culture's Department's aim of regionalizing production. The total invested in Culture including both sponsorships encouraged by federal laws and the Company's own direct donations, was R\$ 19.63 million. The *Film it in Minas* Program for 2011-2012 supported 32 projects with investment of R\$ 4.5 million.

In Sport, continuation of the sponsorships for the projects of the three previous years resulted in national prizes and once again the *Sport-Friendly Company* Award from the Sport Ministry. Projects were sponsored in sub-20 football, rugby, Olympic swimming, volleyball, Taekwondo, Paralympics gymnastics and water sports, and in continuation of the *Versol* Project at Três Marias. A total of R\$ 4.5 million was passed through under the Sport Law; the projects were selected jointly with the Sport Department of Minas Gerais State.

The partnership with the Voluntary Social Assistance Services (*Serviço Voluntário de Assistência Social* - Servas) was maintained, sponsoring the *Vita Vida* and *Valores de Minas* projects. The first combats hunger, providing balanced meals to 3,200 children per month. The latter provides support to strengthen self-esteem and personal growth for thousands of students in the state school network, through culture-related activities.

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Environment

In 2012, Cemig invested at total of R\$ 151.9 million in environment-related activity; R\$ 91 million in actions to put new projects in place, and R\$ 60.9 million in environmental management. R\$ 6.63 million of the total was applied in environment-related research projects. R\$ 11.225 million was invested in consortia in which Cemig participates. New projects receiving funds include the *Paracambi* and *Guanhães* small hydro plants, and, reflecting Cemig's participation in them, the *Santo Antônio* and *Belo Monte* hydroelectric plants.

The environmental dimension

The quality of the water in Cemig reservoirs is monitored regularly, in a network that includes the main river basins of Minas Gerais (Rivers: Grande, Paranaíba, Pardo, São Francisco, Doce, Paranaíba do Sul, Itabapoana and Jequitinhonha), with a total of 43 reservoirs and more than 250 stations for collection of physical, chemical and biological data.

After a reassessment of the monitoring network, new stations were included, to collect more information to support the management of water quality of the reservoirs and meet the requirements of state and federal conditions and resolutions.

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Management of waste

In 2012 Cemig dealt with 26,800 tons of waste: 26,300 tons were sold or recycled, 459 tons were co-processed or incinerated; and six tons were disposed of in industrial landfill.

Among these amounts: 115 tons of insulating mineral oil not appropriate for use were sold, and 364 tons of oil-impregnated waste and 17 tons of IPE were co-processed. The total also breaks down into 1,200 tons of hazardous wastes, and 25,600 tons of non-hazardous wastes.

Fish preservation programs

The *Peixe Vivo* (*Fish Alive*) Program is an example of integration between environmental conservation and social benefits. It was created five years ago, to achieve effective measures for conservation of fish populations and also favor neighbor communities that use water resources as a factor in development.

The Program aims to expand fish replacement activities, research and preventive actions to make electricity generation have the smallest impact possible on fish populations. A total of 800,000 young fish were released in 2012, with a total of 17 tons of fish in 142 fish release actions.

Flora and Fauna

Cemig manages two forest nurseries, at the *Itutinga* and *Volta Grande* Environmental Stations, and a seed laboratory. The saplings produced are of native species, produced for planting in cities and towns, and represent one of Cemig's environmental programs in partnership with and for the

benefit of society. Cemig has produced 386,391 saplings, and 1,049kg of seeds of tree species.

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Environmental education

Since 2001 Cemig and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, in partnership with the Biodiversitas Foundation, have provided the Cemig Program of Environmental Education in Schools (*Terra da Gente – Our Land*). At the end of 2012, the program had enrolled 174 new schools as partners, with 51,827 new pupils involved and more than 3,000 teachers trained with the material made available. In the last 10 years the program has made teaching material available to approximately 18,796 educators, and involved more than 301,920 pupils in their final years of basic education.

Other practices with a focus on social and environmental education are propagated at the Company's Environmental Stations, and in specialized centers located in its projects. In 2012 alone, more than 7,700 people were involved in these activities, which include technical visits, participation in lectures, courses and games activities, and participation in environmental events organized by the Company such as releases of fish, or release into the wild of animals that had been restored to health in the environmental stations.

Climate change

98% of the electricity produced by Cemig comes from renewable sources: hydroelectric power, in small and large hydroelectric stations; wind power; and solar power. Cemig invests strongly in Research and Development, for innovation and alternative energy sources, programs for efficiency and conservation of energy, and development of CDL – Clean Development Mechanism – projects as specified in the Kyoto Protocol. In 2012 Cemig published its first Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions, verified by an independent authority.

Since 2007, Cemig has responded to the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), thus being part of the global databank on corporate climate impact, representing 535 global investors with more than US\$ 64 trillion in assets under management.

In 2012 Renova Energia S.A., in which Cemig has an indirect stockholding, opened Latin America's largest wind farm, the *Alto Sertão I* Complex. The project is cited internationally as a success due to the execution model used in implementation of the 14 wind farms that make up the Complex. The Company is now building the *Alto Sertão II* Complex. Jointly the two projects will generate more than 700MW of electricity enough to supply more than six million people. Renova has disbursed more than R\$ 9 million in licensing and environmental programs.

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Environmental licensing

In 2012 Cemig's corporate licensing department began the processes for corrective licenses of its projects that have been in operation since before February 1986. At the end of the year the corrective operational license was obtained for the *Emborcação* Plant, Cemig's second largest. The license for the *São Simão* Plant, Cemig's largest, has been renewed. All the seven networks representing Cemig's distribution lines and electricity substations have completed the corrective licensing process.

Cemig D has 48 facilities (substations) which have Grant Certificates issued by the Minas Gerais Waterways Management Institute (IGAM).

Cemig GT has 210 grant certificates registered (capture of surface water, artesian wells, hydroelectric generation and other grants), of which seven were issued by the competent authority in 2012.

RECOGNITION AWARDS

Cemig's efforts in 2012 led to recognition and awards reflecting the excellence of its activities by various sectors of society, among which we highlight the following:

The Dow Jones Sustainability Index

Cemig has once again been selected for inclusion in the *Dow Jones Sustainability World Index* (the *DJSI World*), for 2012-2013. This brings the number of years that Cemig has been in this index to 13, and it continues to be the only company in the Latin American electricity sector that has been in the *DJSI World Index* since the creation of the index, in 1999.

The new composition of the *DJSI World* has 340 companies, from 30 countries. The selection process considered 2,500 companies in 58 industrial sectors.

Being part of the Dow Jones Sustainability Index for these 13 years reaffirms Cemig's commitment to sustainable growth, directed toward creation of value for stockholders and the wellbeing of society.

The Bovespa ISE Corporate Sustainability Index

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Cemig was selected, for the eighth year running, for the São Paulo stock exchange's ISE Corporate Sustainability Index. It has been selected for the ISE since this index was created in 2005. The ISE reflects the return on a portfolio of shares listed on the BM&FBovespa that are recognized as committed to corporate sustainability, that is to say, they generate value for the stockholder in the long term, and are better prepared to maximize corporate opportunities, minimizing the risks associated with their activities.

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The Brazilian accounting profession's Transparency Trophy

Once again the accounting community gave recognition to the quality and clarity of Cemig's financial statements. 2012 was the ninth year running in which Cemig has won the Transparency Trophy (*Troféu Transparência*), awarded by Anefac, Fipecafi, Serasa and Experian. The Company received its prize in the category of Listed companies billing over R\$ 8 billion, as one of the 10 listed companies in Brazil with the best financial statements.

The Abap Sustainability Award

Cemig once again stood out in the Sustainability Award given by Abap, the Brazilian Advertising Agencies Association (*Associação Brasileira de Agências de Publicidade*, Minas Gerais chapter (Abap-MG)) with its recognition as the *Best Advertiser*, in the fourth annual award of these prizes. Cemig was considered to be the company or organization that made the greatest effort to publicize and promote values, policies, practices and actions focused on sustainability in the State of Minas Gerais.

The Hugo Werneck Award for Sustainability and Love of Nature

Cemig's CEO, Djalma Bastos de Moraes, received the *Best Entrepreneur* trophy in the Hugo Werneck Awards for Sustainability and Love of Nature. This prize, created in 2010, is an important benchmark in Minas Gerais. The main categories for evaluation by the adjudication committee, in a very wide range of categories, are the knowledge of and care for nature shown by personalities and companies of the State.

Apimec Award

Cemig's Chief Officer for Finance and Investor Relations, Luiz Fernando Rolla, was elected the Best Investor Relations Professional of 2011 in the 2012 Apimec Awards. These awards, now in their 39th year, are given by the Brazilian Association of Capital Markets Investment Analysts and Professionals (*Associação dos Analistas e Profissionais de Investimento do Mercado de Capitais*, or Apimec). They recognize institutions and professionals that have contributed, during the year, to the development and improvement of the financial and capital markets and of investment professionals.

Sport-Friendly Entrepreneur Award

The Sport-Friendly Entrepreneur award (*Prêmio Empresário Amigo do Esporte*) recognizes supporters of sports and para-sports projects that have contributed, through the Sport Incentive Law, to the development and strengthening of Brazilian sport in its various forms. Cemig won first place for Minas Gerais State, in the *Best Friend of Sport in the States* category.

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Companies that Communicate Best with Journalists

For the second year running, Brazilian journalists chose Cemig as the *Company that Best Communicates with Journalists*, in the electricity sector. The award is promoted by the magazine *Negócios da Comunicação (Communications Business)*, and given in the presence of the chosen companies in 31 economic segments evaluated. The award aims to recognize the quality of companies' relationship with journalists, and to highlight the level of treatment that they give to media professionals in terms of access, availability, and ease of discovering corporate, sector and general information.

14th Abrasca Best Annual Report survey - Honorable Mention

Cemig's Annual Report published in 2012 was highlighted under the *Strategy* criterion of the 14th annual *Abrasca Awards*, given by the Brazilian Listed Companies Association (*Associação Brasileira das Companhias Abertas - Abrasca*). The award was created to encourage companies to optimize the quality of information presented to the market, and thus to continuously improve corporate governance mechanisms. In a points system, Cemig received 94.33 out of a maximum of 100, and had the highest mark in four categories, one of which, for example, was Social and Environmental Aspects.

The National Quality Prize (PNQ)

Cemig GT, Cemig's wholly-owned subsidiary, won first place in Brazil's 2012 National Quality Prize (PNQ). The PNQ is Brazil's most important award recognizing management quality: it encourages improvement in quality of management and increase of competitiveness among Brazilian organizations.

IR Magazine Brazil Awards

IR Magazine Brazil elected Cemig the company with the best investor relations in the energy and basic services category; and also the best conference call, and the best meeting with the investment analysts' community.

The awards given at the event, coordinated by IR Magazine (*Revista RI*) and the Brazilian Investor Relations Institute (*Instituto Brasileiro de Relações com Investidores - IBRI*) represent recognition of the commitment of Cemig's management to its stockholders, and the efficient and competent work of the whole of the Company's Investor Relations team.

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ICO2 – The Carbon Efficient Index

Cemig was selected for the third time running for inclusion in Brazil's Carbon Efficient Index (the *Índice Carbono Eficiente*, or ICO2).

Developed by the BM&FBovespa and the BNDES, the ICO2 is an indicator based on portfolio of the IBrX 501 index, which weighs participating stocks by the relationship between companies' gross revenue and greenhouse gas emissions, that is to say it their efficiency in carbon emissions.

Cemig's significant position in this index reflects its commitment to actions related to climate change which are expressed in its public commitment document 10 Initiatives for the Climate (*10 Iniciativas para o Clima*).

Cemig was also recognized by the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), a non-governmental organization that holds the world's largest corporate databank on climate change, as one of the 10 Brazilian companies with the best performance in taking effective action to mitigate the causes of climate change.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Management of Cemig is grateful to the Government of Minas Gerais State, the Company's majority stockholder, for the confidence and support it has shown in 2012. We also extend our thanks to the other federal, state and municipal authorities, the communities served by the Company, its stockholders and other investors and, especially, the dedication of its skilled and able body of employees.

Table of Contents**SOCIAL STATEMENT (CEMIG CONSOLIDATED)**

1 - Basis of calculations	2012	2011
	Amount (R\$ 000)	Amount (R\$ 000)
Net sales revenue (NR)	18,460,375	15,748,716
Operational profit (OP)	4,082,602	4,303,312
Gross payroll (GP)	1,218,975	1,131,846

2 - Internal social indicators	Amount			Amount		
	R\$ 000	% of GP	% of NR	R\$ 000	% of GP	% of NR
Food	73,217	6.01	0.4	70,032	6.19	0.44
Mandatory charges and payments based on payroll	276,948	22.72	1.5	278,467	24.6	1.77
Private pension plan	71,554	5.87	0.39	67,393	5.95	0.43
Health	43,185	3.54	0.23	43,849	3.87	0.28
Safety and medicine in the workplace	10,831	0.89	0.06	10,786	0.95	0.07
Education	1,691	0.14	0.01	2,182	0.19	0.01
Culture	76	0.01		88	0.01	
Training and professional development	26,501	2.17	0.14	26,200	2.31	0.17
Provision of or assistance for day-care centers	2,036	0.17	0.01	1,854	0.16	0.01
Profit sharing	243,655	19.99	1.32	218,156	19.27	1.39
Others	17,443	1.43	0.09	16,539	1.46	0.11
Internal social indicators Total	767,137	62.93	4.15	735,546	64.96	4.68

3 - External social indicators	Amount			Amount		
	R\$ 000	% of OP	% of NR	R\$ 000	% of OP	% of NR
Education	1,200	0.03	0.01	1,024	0.02	0.01
Culture	20,275	0.53	0.11	15,273	0.35	0.10
Other donations/subsidies / ASIN project / Sport	57,730	1.51	0.31	84,600	1.97	0.54
Total contributions to society	79,205	2.07	0.43	100,897	2.34	0.65
Taxes (excluding obligatory payroll-related amounts)	8,681,608	227.19	47.03	8,058,517	187.23	51.17
External social indicators Total	8,760,813	229.26	47.46	8,159,414	189.57	51.82

4 - Environmental indicators	Amount			Amount		
	R\$ 000	% of OP	% of NR	R\$ 000	% of OP	% of NR
Capital expenditure related to company operations	163,177	4.27	0.88	116,532	2.71	0.74
In relation to setting of annual targets to minimize toxic waste and consumption during operations, and increase the efficacy of use of natural resources, the company:			() meets 51 75%			() meets 51 75%
	(X) has no targets () meets 0 50% of targets		of targets () meets 76 100% of targets	(X) has no targets () meets 0 50% of targets		() meets 51 75% of targets () meets 76 100% of targets

5 - Workforce indicators	2012	2011
Number of employees at end of period	8,368	8,706
Number of hirings during period	4	7
Number of outsourced employees	NA	NA
Number of interns	505	344
Number of employees over 45 years old	3,928	3,887
Number of women employed	1,089	1,131

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% of supervisory positions held by women	12.2	12.6
Number of African-Brazilian employees	2,628	2,752
% of supervisory positions held by African-Brazilians	13.64	13.77
Number of employees with disabilities	41	47

6 - Corporate citizenship	2012				2013 targets	
Ratio of highest to lowest compensation	21.05				NA	
Total number of work accidents	63 Own employees				NA	
Who selects the social and environmental projects developed by the company?	<input type="checkbox"/> senior management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> senior management and line managers	<input type="checkbox"/> all the employees	<input type="checkbox"/> senior management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> senior management and line managers	<input type="checkbox"/> all the employees
Who decides the company's work environment health and safety standards?	<input type="checkbox"/> senior management and line managers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> all the employees	<input type="checkbox"/> All teams + CIP A*	<input type="checkbox"/> senior management and line managers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> all the employees	<input type="checkbox"/> All teams + CIP A*
In relation to labor union freedom, the right to collective bargaining and/or internal employee representation, the company:	<input type="checkbox"/> doesn't get involved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> follows ILO rules	<input type="checkbox"/> encourages and follows ILO	<input type="checkbox"/> will not get involved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> will follow ILO rules	<input type="checkbox"/> will encourage and follow ILO
The company pension plan covers:	<input type="checkbox"/> senior management	<input type="checkbox"/> senior management and line managers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> all the employees	<input type="checkbox"/> senior management	<input type="checkbox"/> senior management and line managers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> all the employees
The profit-sharing program covers:	<input type="checkbox"/> senior management	<input type="checkbox"/> senior management and line managers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> all the employees	<input type="checkbox"/> senior management	<input type="checkbox"/> senior management and line managers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> all the employees
In selection of suppliers, the standards of ethics and social and environmental responsibility adopted by the company:	<input type="checkbox"/> are not considered	<input type="checkbox"/> are suggested	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> are required	<input type="checkbox"/> will not be considered	<input type="checkbox"/> will be suggested	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> will be required
In relation to employee participation in volunteer work programs, the company:	<input type="checkbox"/> doesn't get involved	<input type="checkbox"/> supports	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> organizes and encourages	<input type="checkbox"/> will not get involved	<input type="checkbox"/> will support	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> will organize and encourage
Total number of consumer complaints and criticisms:	In the company NA	At Procon NA	In Court NA	In the company NA	At Procon NA	In Court NA
% of complaints and criticisms met or solved:	In the company NA	At Procon NA	In Court NA	In the company NA	At Procon NA	In Court NA
Total added value distributable (R\$ 000) In 2012:				In 2011:	14,383,065	
Distribution of added value (DVA)	51.93% government 24.31% stockholders 9.92% employees 12.56% others 1.28% retained			56.72% government 16.32% stockholders 10.95% employees 15.15% others 0.86% retained		
Other information:	(*) CIPA = Internal Accident Prevention Committee.					

I In 2012, Cemig invested a total of R\$ 151.9 million in the environment: R\$ 91 million in putting new projects in place; and R\$ 60.9 million in environmental management including R\$ 6.63 million in environment-related research projects. A total of R\$ 11.225 million was invested in Consortia in which Cemig participates. New projects in which environmental investment was made include the Paracambi and Guanhães Small Hydro Plants, and the Santo Antônio and Belo Monte hydroelectric complexes.

II The quality of water of Cemig's principal reservoirs is monitored regularly, in a network covering eight river basins of Minas Gerais (the Grande, Paranaíba, Pardo, São Francisco, Doce, Paranaíba do Sul, Itabapoana and Jequitinhonha rivers), comprising a total of 43 reservoirs and 250 stations collecting physical, chemical and biological data.

III In 2012 Cemig dealt with 26,800 tons of waste: 26,300 tons were sold or recycled, 459 tons were co-processed or incinerated and six tons were disposed of in industrial landfill. Among these amounts: 115 tons of insulating mineral oil not appropriate for use were sold, and 364 tons

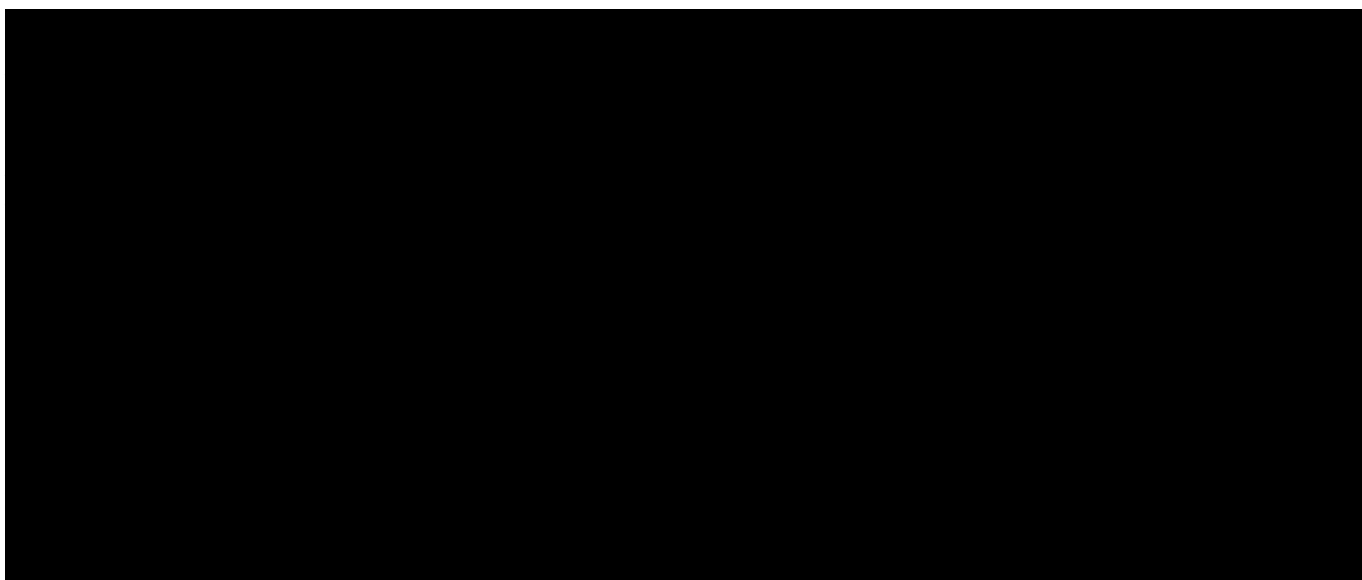
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of oil-impregnated waste and 17 tons of IPE were co-processed. The total also breaks down into 1,200 tons of hazardous wastes, and 25,600 tons of non-hazardous wastes.

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MEMBERS OF BOARDS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



EXECUTIVE BOARD

NAME	POSITION
Djalma Bastos de Moraes	CEO
Arlindo Porto Neto	Deputy CEO
Fernando Henrique Schüffner Neto	Chief Business Development Officer
Frederico Pacheco de Medeiros	Chief Corporate Management Officer
José Carlos de Mattos	Chief Officer for the Gas Division
Ricardo José Charbel	Chief Distribution and Sales Officer
José Raimundo Dias Fonseca	Chief Trading Officer
Luiz Fernando Rolla	Chief Finance and Investor Relations Officer
Luiz Henrique de Castro Carvalho	Chief Generation and Transmission Officer
Luiz Henrique Michalick	Chief Institutional Relations and Communication Officer
Maria Celeste Moraes Guimarães	Chief Counsel

INVESTOR RELATIONS

Investor Relations Office:

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Fax: (31) 3506-5025 3506-5026

Web: www.cemig.com.br

E-Mail: ri@cemig.com.br

Table of Contents**STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AT DECEMBER 31, 2012 AND 2011, AND JANUARY 1, 2011****ASSETS****R\$ 000**

	Note	2012	Consolidated 2011 (Reclassified)	Jan. 1, 2011 (Reclassified)	2012	Holding company 2011 (Reclassified)	Jan. 1, 2011 (Reclassified)
CURRENT							
Cash and cash equivalents	6	2,485,810	2,862,490	2,979,693	1,057,122	226,695	302,741
Securities Cash investments	7	1,557,804	358,987	321,858	27,363	180,000	55
Consumers and traders	8	2,346,520	2,549,546	2,262,585			
Concession holders Transport of electricity		505,456	427,060	400,556			
Financial assets of the concession	13	1,040,720	1,120,035	625,332			
Recoverable taxes	9	360,064	354,126	374,430	62,100	72,570	5,233
Income tax and Social Contribution tax recoverable	10 a	263,392	220,760	489,813			
Traders Transactions in Free Energy		20,755	22,080	29,959			
Dividends receivable					511,043	195,196	230,405
Linked funds		132,495	3,386	14,241	233	99	190
Inventories		68,092	54,430	41,080	12	15	16
Provision for gains on financial instruments	28	31,734					
Accounts receivable from Minas Gerais state government	12	2,422,099			2,422,099		
Other credits		755,138	558,749	546,029	12,522	8,702	13,699
TOTAL, CURRENT		11,990,079	8,531,649	8,085,576	4,092,494	683,277	552,339
NON-CURRENT							
Securities Cash investments	7	161,750			7,627		
Accounts receivable from Minas Gerais state government	12		1,830,075	1,837,088			
Receivables Investment Fund	12					1,010,079	946,571
Deferred income tax and Social Contribution tax	10 b	1,451,794	1,235,869	1,218,126	357,354	424,449	345,472
Recoverable taxes	9	445,293	327,949	139,883	4,757	4,334	426
Income tax and Social Contribution tax recoverable	10 a	34,348	23,605	83,438	27,911	19,548	80,117
Escrow deposits in litigation	11	1,420,275	1,387,711	1,027,206	270,702	275,720	195,517
Consumers and traders	8	315,288	158,770	95,707			
Concession holders Transport of electricity		10,440	11,931				
Other credits		267,590	172,436	138,413	39,788	50,695	31,737
Financial assets of the concession	13	11,166,495	9,086,251	7,671,836			
Investments	14	225,599	176,740		12,253,148	11,994,523	11,313,969
Property, plant and equipment	15	8,810,529	8,661,791	8,228,513	1,584	1,723	2,066

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Intangible assets	16	4,473,481	5,404,106	4,948,177	981	657	838
TOTAL, NON-CURRENT		28,782,882	28,477,234	25,388,387	12,963,852	13,781,728	12,916,713
TOTAL ASSETS		40,772,961	37,008,883	33,473,963	17,056,346	14,465,005	13,469,052

The Explanatory Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AT DECEMBER 31, 2012 AND 2011, AND JANUARY 1, 2011****LIABILITIES****R\$ 000**

	Note	2012	Consolidated 2011 (Reclassified)	Jan 1, 2011 (Reclassified)	2012	Holding company 2011 (Reclassified)	Jan 1, 2011 (Reclassified)
Suppliers	17	1,735,462	1,189,848	1,121,009	12,338	12,059	1,687
Regulatory charges	20	412,840	368,229	384,415			
Profit shares		86,256	89,512	116,183	7,776	9,357	5,129
Taxes	18a	569,008	516,553	403,533	60,119	35,740	32,836
Income tax and Social Contribution tax	18b	127,187	129,384	137,035			
Interest on Equity, and dividends, payable		3,478,810	1,243,086	1,153,895	3,478,810	1,243,086	1,153,895
Loans and financings	19	5,158,989	4,354,518	1,546,228	1,102,721	1,011,830	373,599
Debentures	19	1,947,317	3,466,542	656,338			
Payroll and related charges		260,047	271,891	243,258	11,169	12,987	12,478
Post-retirement liabilities	21	88,932	100,591	99,220	2,520	3,706	3,703
Provision for losses on financial instruments	28		23,501	69,271			
Debt to related parties					11,132	8,646	6,687
Concessions payable		18,002	7,990				
Other obligations		424,522	407,701	472,973	15,147	15,137	14,655
TOTAL, CURRENT		14,307,372	12,169,346	6,403,358	4,701,732	2,352,548	1,604,669
NON-CURRENT							
Regulatory charges	20	169,632	262,202	142,481			
Loans and financings	19	4,125,587	5,254,776	6,113,759		18,397	36,794
Debentures	19	4,938,417	2,703,233	4,910,165			
Taxes	18a	1,003,301	897,087	692,803			
Income tax and Social Contribution tax	10b	947,870	885,160	983,528			
Provisions	22	468,186	549,439	370,907	146,089	185,952	187,553
Concessions payable		191,815	129,696	117,802			
Post-retirement liabilities	21	2,229,081	2,186,568	2,061,608	101,965	96,245	92,349
Provision for losses on financial instruments	28	1,319					
Other obligations		346,319	226,428	201,419	62,498	66,915	71,554
TOTAL, NON-CURRENT		14,421,527	13,094,589	15,594,472	310,552	367,509	388,250
TOTAL LIABILITIES		28,728,899	25,263,935	21,997,830	5,012,284	2,720,057	1,992,919
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY							
Share capital	23	4,265,091	3,412,073	3,412,073	4,265,091	3,412,073	3,412,073
Capital reserves		3,953,850	3,953,850	3,953,850	3,953,850	3,953,850	3,953,850
Profit reserves		2,856,176	3,292,871	2,873,253	2,856,176	3,292,871	2,873,253
		968,945	1,086,154	1,209,833	968,945	1,086,154	1,209,833

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Adjustments to Stockholders equity						
Funds allocated to increase of capital			27,124			27,124
TOTAL OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY	12,044,062	11,744,948	11,476,133	12,044,062	11,744,948	11,476,133
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY	40,772,961	37,008,883	33,473,963	17,056,346	14,465,005	13,469,052

The Explanatory Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS****FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012 AND 2011**

R\$ 000 (except Net profit per share)

		Consolidated		Holding company	
		2012	2011	2012	2011
	Note		Reclassified		Reclassified
REVENUE	24	18,460,375	15,748,716	334	347
OPERATIONAL COSTS					
COST OF ELECTRICITY AND GAS	25				
Electricity bought for resale		(5,951,272)	(4,277,980)		
Charges for the use of the national grid		(1,010,596)	(830,024)		
Gas purchased for resale		(495,114)	(329,105)		
		(7,456,982)	(5,437,109)		
COST	25				
Personnel and managers		(1,025,703)	(933,954)		
Materials		(67,522)	(72,801)		
Outsourced services		(831,760)	(739,674)		
Depreciation and amortization		(948,546)	(910,319)		
Operational provisions		(36,064)	(70,598)		
Royalties for use of water resources		(186,384)	(153,979)		
Infrastructure construction cost		(1,630,194)	(1,529,269)		
Other		(200,378)	(152,463)		
		(4,926,551)	(4,563,057)		
TOTAL COST		(12,383,533)	(10,000,166)		
GROSS PROFIT		6,076,842	5,748,550	334	347
OPERATIONAL EXPENSES					
OPERATIONAL EXPENSES	25				
Selling expenses		(348,071)	(189,820)		
General and administrative (expenses) / reversals		(1,280,470)	(840,961)	(496,475)	(68,915)
Other operational expenses		(626,920)	(413,713)	(22,771)	(23,423)
		(2,255,461)	(1,444,494)	(519,246)	(92,338)
Equity gain (loss) in subsidiaries		(3,272)	(744)	2,638,623	2,466,638
Gain on dilution of interest in jointly-controlled subsidiaries		264,493			
Profit before Financial revenue (expenses) and taxes		4,082,602	4,303,312	2,119,711	2,374,647
Financial revenues	26	3,210,239	994,995	2,476,610	173,469
Financial expenses	26	(1,957,915)	(1,965,266)	(137,282)	(113,891)
Profit before taxes		5,334,926	3,333,041	4,459,039	2,434,225

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Income tax and Social Contribution tax	10c	(1,504,093)	(1,111,451)	(119,019)	(143,287)
Deferred income tax and Social Contribution tax	10c	440,852	193,860	(68,335)	124,512
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		4,271,685	2,415,450	4,271,685	2,415,450
Basic and diluted profit per preferred share	23	5.01	2.83	5.01	2.83
Basic and diluted profit per common share	23	5.01	2.83	5.01	2.83

The Explanatory Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012 AND 2011****R\$ 000**

	Consolidated		Holding company	
	2012	2011	2012	2011 Reclassified
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	4,271,685	2,415,450	4,271,685	2,415,450
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Foreign exchange conversion differences on transactions outside Brazil	4,671	6,126		
Equity gain on Other comprehensive income in Subsidiary and Jointly-controlled subsidiary			3,721	5,300
Cash flow hedge instruments	(1,439)	(1,252)		
Deferred income tax and Social Contribution tax	489	426		
	(950)	(826)		
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	4,275,406	2,420,750	4,275,406	2,420,750

The Explanatory Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

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STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY CONSOLIDATED

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012 AND 2011

R\$ 000

	Share capital	Capital reserves	Profit reserves	Valuation adjustment to Stockholders equity	Retained earnings (loss)	Funds allocated to increase of capital	Total of Stockholders equity
BALANCE ON JANUARY 1, 2011	3,412,073	3,953,850	2,873,253	1,209,833		27,124	11,476,133
Net profit for the year					2,415,450		2,415,450
Other comprehensive income:							
Foreign exchange conversion differences on transactions outside Brazil				6,126			6,126
Cash flow hedge instruments				(826)			(826)
Total comprehensive income for the year				5,300			5,300
Transactions with stockholders recorded directly in Stockholders equity							
Ordinary Dividends (R\$ 1.77 per share)					(1,207,725)		(1,207,725)
Extraordinary Dividends (R\$ 1.25 per share)			(850,000)				(850,000)
Proposed additional dividend for 2010 paid in 2011 (R\$ 0.10 per share)			(67,086)				(67,086)
Proposed additional dividend for 2011 (R\$ 0.13 per share)			86,316		(86,316)		
Other changes in Stockholders equity							
Return of funds received for capital increase						(27,124)	(27,124)
Constitution of Reserves							
Legal reserve			109,210		(109,210)		
Profits reserve			1,141,178		(1,141,178)		

Realization of reserves

Adjustments to Stockholders' equity cost attributed to PP&E			(128,979)	128,979	
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BALANCES ON DECEMBER 31, 2011

	3,412,073	3,953,850	3,292,871	1,086,154	11,744,948
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Net profit for the year				4,271,685	4,271,685
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Other**comprehensive income:**

Foreign exchange conversion differences on transactions outside Brazil			4,671		4,671
--	--	--	-------	--	-------

Cash flow hedge instruments			(950)		(950)
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Total comprehensive income for the year			3,721	4,271,685	4,275,406
--	--	--	--------------	------------------	------------------

Increase in registered capital	853,018		(853,018)		
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Transactions with stockholders recorded directly in Stockholders' equity**Ordinary dividends**

Ordinary dividends (R\$ 0.62 per share)				(589,976)	(589,976)
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Interest on Equity (R\$ 1.99 per share)				(1,700,000)	(1,700,000)
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Extraordinary dividends (R\$ 1.88 per share)			(1,600,000)		(1,600,000)
--	--	--	-------------	--	-------------

Proposed additional dividend for 2011 (R\$ 0.11 per share)			(86,316)		(86,316)
--	--	--	----------	--	----------

Proposed additional dividend for 2012 (R\$ 0.74 per share)			628,131	(628,131)	
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Other changes in Stockholders' equity**Constitution of Reserves**

Legal reserve			170,603	(170,603)	
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Retention of profits			1,303,905	(1,303,905)	
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Realization of reserves

Adjustments to Stockholders' equity cost attributed to PP&E			(120,930)	120,930	
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BALANCES ON DECEMBER 31, 2012

	4,265,091	3,953,850	2,856,176	968,945	12,044,062
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The Consolidated statements of changes in stockholders' equity substantially reflect the changes in stockholders' equity of the Holding company.

The Explanatory Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

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STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012 AND 2011

R\$ 000

	Consolidated		Holding company	
	2012	2011 Reclassified	2012	2011 Reclassified
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATIONS				
Net profit for the year	4,271,685	2,415,450	4,271,685	2,415,450
Expenses (revenues) not affecting cash and cash equivalents				
Income tax and Social Contribution tax	1,063,241	917,591	187,354	18,775
Depreciation and amortization	1,000,556	982,669	330	370
Net write-offs of PP&E and intangible assets	128,084	21,434		183
Equity gain (loss) in subsidiaries	3,272	744	(2,638,623)	(2,466,638)
Interest and monetary updating	(2,074,790)	545,600	(2,364,983)	(99,876)
Gain on dilution of interest in jointly-controlled subsidiaries	(264,493)			
Monetary updating of the FIDC				(63,508)
Provisions for operational losses	638,840	342,161	363,299	(1,892)
Post-retirement liabilities	264,031	286,578	14,710	13,671
Others		85,520		(29)
	5,030,426	5,597,747	(166,228)	(183,494)
(Increase) / decrease in assets				
Consumers and traders	(354,457)	(540,157)		
Recoverable taxes	(131,639)	(167,761)	10,047	34,859
Income tax and Social Contribution tax recoverable	133,929	101,276	45,588	(196,865)
Escrow deposits in legal actions	(34,265)	(225,658)	5,018	54,643
Dividends received from subsidiaries			2,133,748	2,285,883
Financial assets	812,046	659,702		
Other	(446,238)	119,943	13,972	(35,692)
	(20,624)	(52,655)	2,208,373	2,142,828
Increase (reduction) in liabilities				
Suppliers	548,622	68,839	279	10,372
Taxes	195,987	402,459	(94,640)	44,508
Payroll and related charges	(13,359)	28,633	(3,399)	509
Regulatory charges	(41,511)	103,535		
Post-retirement liabilities	(233,177)	(160,247)	(10,176)	(9,772)
Others	224,812	(122,296)	(1,921)	2,321
	681,374	320,923	(109,857)	47,938
Cash from operational activities	5,691,176	5,866,015	1,932,288	2,007,272
Interest on loans and financings	(1,208,844)	(1,082,453)	(100,800)	(32,665)
Income tax and Social Contribution tax paid	(1,367,874)	(885,373)		(41,604)
NET CASH FROM OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES	3,114,458	3,898,189	1,831,488	1,933,003

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	Consolidated		Holding company	
	2012	2011 Reclassified	2012	2011 Reclassified
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES				
In short-term investments	(1,360,567)	(37,129)	145,010	(179,945)
In financial assets	(160,256)	(1,025,894)		
Redemption of the CRC Account	1,497,570		1,355,715	
Injection of cash into FIDC Fund			(750,519)	
Net cash received on dilution in jointly-controlled subsidiary	667,891			
Acquisition of jointly-controlled subsidiary, net of cash acquired	(361,147)			
Investments	(115,633)	(177,484)	(65,876)	(411,012)
In PP&E	(598,123)	(924,223)	(31)	
In intangible assets	(1,670,219)	(1,851,993)	(484)	
NET CASH USED IN (FROM) INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES	(2,100,484)	(4,016,723)	683,815	(590,957)
CASH FLOW IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Loans, financings and debentures	7,195,242	4,255,451	1,081,105	1,000,000
Payment of loans, financings and debentures	(6,838,312)	(2,218,500)	(1,018,397)	(368,397)
Injection of cash into FIDC Fund				(14,075)
Interest on Equity, and dividends	(1,747,584)	(2,035,620)	(1,747,584)	(2,035,620)
NET CASH USED IN (FROM) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(1,390,654)	1,331	(1,684,876)	(1,418,092)
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(376,680)	(117,203)	830,427	(76,046)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS				
Beginning of the year	2,862,490	2,979,693	226,695	302,741
End of the year	2,485,810	2,862,490	1,057,122	226,695
	(376,680)	(117,203)	830,427	(76,046)

The Explanatory Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

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STATEMENTS OF ADDED VALUE

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012 AND 2011

R\$ 000

	Consolidated		Holding company	
	2012	2011 Reclassified	2012	2011 Reclassified
REVENUE				
Sales of electricity, gas and services	24,447,369	21,227,039	334	347
Distribution construction revenue	1,445,840	1,412,407		
Generation construction revenue	160,257	120,170		
Gas construction revenue	24,856	6,550		
Investments in property, plant and equipment	431,379	538,873		
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(315,201)	(163,629)		
	26,194,500	23,141,410	334	347
INPUTS ACQUIRED FROM THIRD PARTIES				
Electricity bought for resale	(6,359,153)	(4,600,354)		
Charges for use of the national grid	(1,117,627)	(923,484)		
Outsourced services	(2,020,030)	(2,039,157)	(22,451)	(12,962)
Gas purchased for resale	(495,114)	(329,105)		
Materials	(969,401)	(853,809)	(182)	(222)
Operational provisions	(466,605)	(93,982)	(400,613)	1,892
Other operational costs	(589,149)	(302,406)	(37,931)	(19,153)
	(12,017,079)	(9,142,297)	(461,177)	(30,445)
GROSS VALUE ADDED	14,177,421	13,999,113	(460,843)	(30,098)
RETENTIONS				
Depreciation and amortization	(1,000,556)	(973,732)	(330)	(370)
NET ADDED VALUE PRODUCED BY THE COMPANY	13,176,865	13,025,381	(461,173)	(30,468)
ADDED VALUE RECEIVED BY TRANSFER				
	264,493			

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Gain on dilution of interest
in jointly-controlled
subsidiaries

Equity gain (loss) in subsidiaries	(3,272)	(744)	2,638,623	2,466,638
Financial revenues	3,251,864	1,037,343	2,518,276	215,425
	3,513,085	1,036,599	5,156,899	2,682,063

ADDED VALUE TO BE DISTRIBUTED	16,689,950	14,061,980	4,695,726	2,651,595
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DISTRIBUTION OF ADDED VALUE	%	%	%	%
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Employees	1,656,256	9.92	1,540,085	10.95	45,110	0.97	51,274	1.93
Direct remuneration	1,206,615	7.23	1,109,400	7.89	21,855	0.47	26,173	0.99
Benefits	352,280	2.11	349,791	2.49	19,067	0.41	18,069	0.68
FGTS Fund	64,197	0.38	60,620	0.43	3,318	0.07	3,251	0.12
Other	33,164	0.20	20,274	0.14	870	0.02	3,781	0.14

Taxes	8,666,467	51.93	7,976,286	56.72	240,668	5.12	70,005	2.64
Federal	4,699,287	28.16	4,358,802	31.00	240,459	5.12	69,892	2.64
State	3,956,598	23.71	3,609,622	25.67	174		58	
Municipal	10,582	0.06	7,862	0.05	35		55	

Remuneration of external capital	2,095,542	12.56	2,130,160	15.15	138,263	2.94	114,867	4.34
Interest	1,983,939	11.89	2,035,702	14.48	137,281	2.92	113,891	4.30
Rentals	111,603	0.67	94,458	0.67	982	0.02	976	0.04

Remuneration of own capital	4,271,685	25.59	2,415,449	17.18	4,271,685	90.97	2,415,449	91.09
Interest on Equity, and dividends	2,918,107	17.48	2,294,677	16.32	2,289,976	48.77	2,294,677	86.54
Retained earnings	1,353,578	8.11	120,772	0.86	1,981,709	42.20	120,772	4.55
	16,689,950	100.00	14,061,980	100.00	4,695,726	100.00	2,651,595	100.00

The Explanatory Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ON DECEMBER 31, 2012, DECEMBER 31, 2011 AND JANUARY 1, 2011

(Figures in R\$ 000, except where otherwise indicated)

1. OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

a) The Company

Companhia Energética de Minas Gerais (Cemig or the Company) is a listed corporation registered in the Brazilian Registry of Corporate Taxpayers (CNPJ) under number 17.155.730/0001-64, with shares traded at Corporate Governance Level 1 on the BM&F Bovespa (Bovespa), through ADRs on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), and on the stock exchange of Madrid (Latibex). It is domiciled in Brazil, with head office at Avenida Barbacena 1200, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais. It operates exclusively as a holding company, with stockholdings in companies controlled individually or jointly, the principal objectives of which are the construction and operation of systems for generation, transformation, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity, and also activities in the various fields of energy, for the purpose of commercial operation.

On December 31, 2012, Cemig's consolidated current liabilities exceeded its consolidated current assets by R\$ 2,317,293. This excess was primarily due to the transfers to consolidated Current liabilities of loans and financings, due to non-compliance with restrictive covenants in the contracts of Cemig D (Distribution) and as a result of the flow of payments on the existing contracts, added to the funding raised due to the increase in the average price of electricity brought for resale caused by the higher dispatching of thermal plants. In relation to the restrictive covenants it should be pointed out that the Company is in the process of obtaining the waivers from the creditors so that immediate or early payment is not demanded of the amounts payable at December 31, 2012, and has the expectation of obtaining these consents in 2013, at which moment the subsidiary will reclassify those balances to Non-current liabilities.

Management monitors the Company's cash flow, and is assessing measures to adjust its present situation to the levels considered appropriate to meet its needs, including renegotiations of financings or new transactions to raise funds in the market. As an example, we draw attention to the Third Issue of Non-convertible debentures by Cemig D, on February 15, 2013, in the amount of R\$ 2,160 million, which funds were allocated to redemption in full of the commercial promissory notes of Cemig D's fifth and sixth issues.

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Cemig has stockholdings in the following companies that were operational on December 31, 2012:

- Cemig Geração e Transmissão S.A. (**Cemig GT** or Cemig Generation and Transmission) (Subsidiary) registered with the CVM (Brazilian Securities Commission): Generation and transmission of electricity, through 53 power plants 47 hydroelectric plants, 4 wind power plants and 2 thermal plants; and transmission lines, most of which are part of the Brazilian national generation and transmission grid system. Cemig GT has stockholdings in the following subsidiaries that are at development phase:
 - Hidrelétrica Cachoeirão S.A. (Cachoeirão) (jointly controlled): Production and sale of electricity as an independent power producer, through the *Cachoeirão* hydroelectric power plant located at Pocrane, in the State of Minas Gerais. The plant began operating in 2009.
 - Baguari Energia S.A. (Baguari Energia) (jointly controlled): Construction, operation, maintenance and commercial operation of the *Baguari* Hydroelectric Plant, through participation in the UHE Baguari Consortium (Baguari Energia 49.00%, Neoenergia 51.00%), located on the Doce River in Governador Valadares, Minas Gerais State. The plant began operation of its units from September 2009 to May 2010.
 - Transmissora Aliança de Energia Elétrica S.A. (**Taesá**) (jointly controlled): Construction, operation and maintenance of electricity transmission facilities in 11 states of Brazil. Taesa has the following subsidiaries: ETAU Empresa de Transmissão do Alto Uruguai S.A. (ETAU); Brasnorte Transmissora de Energia S.A. (Brasnorte); Abengoa Participações S.A.; União de Transmissoras de Energia Elétrica (Unisa); Nordeste Transmissora de Energia S.A (NTE);and Abengoa Participações Holding S.A. (Abengoa).
 - Central Eólica Praias de Parajuru S.A. (Parajuru) (jointly controlled): Production and sale of electricity from the *Praias de Parajuru* wind farm at Beberibe, in the State of Ceará, Northern Brazil. The plant began operating in August 2009.
 - Central Eólica Praias do Morgado S.A. (Morgado) (jointly controlled): Production and sale of electricity from the *Praias do Morgado* wind farm in the county of Acaraú in Ceará State. The plant began operating in May 2010.
 - Central Eólica Volta do Rio S.A. (Volta do Rio) (jointly controlled): Production and sale of electricity from the *Volta do Rio* wind farm in the County of Acaraú in Ceará. The plant began operating in September 2010.

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- Hidrelétrica Pipoca S.A. (Pipoca) (jointly controlled): Independent production of electricity, through construction and commercial operation of the *Pipoca* PCH (Small Hydro Plant), located on the Manhuaçu River, in the Municipalities of Caratinga and Ipanema, in the State of Minas Gerais. This hydroelectric plant began operating in October 2010.

- Empresa Brasileira de Transmissão de Energia S.A. (EBTE) (jointly controlled): Holder of a public service electricity transmission concession for transmission lines in the state of Mato Grosso. Began operating in June 2011.

- Madeira Energia S.A. (Madeira) (jointly controlled): Construction and commercial operation of the *Santo Antônio* hydroelectric generation plant, through its subsidiary Santo Antônio Energia S.A. This plant is in the basin of the Madeira River, in the State of Rondônia, and began commercial operation in March 2012. For more details see Explanatory Note 14.

The jointly-controlled subsidiary Madeira Energia S.A. and its subsidiary are incurring establishment costs in the construction of the *Santo Antônio* Hydroelectric Plant. On December 31, 2012 the value of the fixed asset built with this expenditure totaled R\$ 14,527,352. According to the financial forecasts prepared by its management, this will be fully offset by future revenues generated when the unit starts operating.

On December 31, 2012, the amount of the fixed asset proportion to the Company's interest in this indirectly held subsidiary was R\$ 1,452,735. During this phase of development of the project, the jointly-held subsidiary Madeira Energia S.A. has reported successive losses in its operations, and on December 31, 2012 its current liabilities exceeded its current assets by R\$ 1,166,329. The proportional effect in the Company is R\$ 116,633. The Management of Madeira Energia S.A. has plans to resolve the situation of negative net working capital. As of this writing, Mesa depends on the financial support of its stockholders and/or on obtaining loans from third parties to continue operating.

- LightGer S.A. (LightGer) (jointly controlled): Independent power production through building and commercial operation of the hydroelectric potential referred to as the *Paracambi* Small Hydro Plant on the Ribeirão das Lages river in the county of Paracambi, in the State of Rio de Janeiro. The plant began operating in May 2012.

Subsidiaries and jointly-controlled subsidiaries of Cemig GT at development stage:

- Guanhães Energia S.A. (Guanhães Energia) (jointly controlled): Production and sale of electricity through construction and commercial operation of the following Small Hydro Plants in Minas Gerais state: *Dores de Guanhães*, *Senhora do Porto* and *Jacaré*, in the municipality of Dorés de Guanhães; and *Fortuna II*, in the municipality of Virgíópolis. First generation is scheduled for October 2013.

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- Cemig Baguari Energia S.A. (Cemig Baguari) (subsidiary) Production and sale of electricity as an independent power producer, in future projects.
- Amazônia Energia Participações S.A. (Amazônia) (jointly-controlled): This is a special-purpose company created by Cemig GT and Light, for acquisition of an interest of 9.77% in Norte Energia S.A., the company holding the concession for the *Belo Monte* Hydroelectric Plant (UHE Belo Monte). Cemig GT owns 74.5% of Amazônia Energia, and Light owns 25.5%. The first rotor of *Belo Monte* is expected to begin operating in February 2015.
- Cemig Distribuição S.A. (Cemig D or Cemig Distribution) (100%-held subsidiary) registered with the CVM (Securities Commission): Distribution of electricity through distribution networks and lines in almost the whole of Minas Gerais State.
- Light S.A. (Light) (jointly controlled): Corporate objects are to hold direct or indirect interests in other companies and, directly or indirectly, to operate electricity services, including generation, transmission, trading or distribution, and other related services. Light has the following subsidiaries and jointly-controlled subsidiaries:
 - Light Serviços de Eletricidade S.A. (Light Sesa) (Subsidiary): A listed company operating primarily in electricity distribution, in various municipalities of Rio de Janeiro State.
 - Light Energia S.A. (Light Energia) (subsidiary): Listed company with the following principal objects: To study, plan, build, and commercially operate electricity generation, transmission and selling systems and related services. Owns equity interests in Central Eólica São Judas Tadeu Ltda., Central Eólica Fontainha Ltda., Guanhões Energia S.A. and Renova Energia S.A...
 - Light Esco Prestação de Serviços Ltda. (Light Esco) (subsidiary): As well as its registered objects of purchase, sale, importation and exportation of electricity, Light Esco provides consultancy services in the electricity sector. Light Esco has a stockholding in EBL Companhia de Eficiência Energética S.A.
 - Itaocara Energia Ltda. (Itaocara Energia) (Subsidiary): This company, whose principal objects are planning, construction, installation, and commercial operation of electricity generation plants, is still at development stage. It is a member of the Itaocara Hydro Plant Consortium for commercial operation of the *Itaocara* Hydroelectric Plant (51%). Cemig GT owns 49%.
 - Lighter S.A. (LightGer): Company at development stage, formed to participate in auctions of concessions, authorizations and permissions in new plants. On December 24, 2008 LightGer obtained the installation license authorizing the start of works on the Paracambi Small Hydro Plant. It is jointly

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controlled by Light (51%) and Cemig GT (49%). The first generating unit is planned to start operating early in 2012.

- Light Soluções em Eletricidade Ltda. (Light Soluções): The name of this company was changed from Lighthidro under the bylaws dated January 27, 2011. Its main objects are provision of service to low-voltage clients including assembly, overhaul and maintenance of installations in general.
- Instituto Light para o Desenvolvimento Urbano e Social (the Light Institute) (subsidiary): Participation in social and cultural projects, and interest in economic and social development of cities.
- Lightcom Comercializadora de Energia S.A. (Lightcom) (subsidiary): Purchase, sale, importation and exportation of electricity and general consultancy in the free and regulated electricity markets.
- Axxiom Soluções Tecnológicas S.A. (Axxiom) (jointly-controlled): Unlisted company, providing technology and systems solutions for operational management of public service concession holders, including companies in electricity, gas, water, sewerage and other utilities. Jointly owned by Light (51%) and Cemig (49%).
- CR Zongshen E-Power Fabricadora de Veículos S.A. (E-Power): (jointly-controlled): An unlisted corporation, at pre-operational stage, with the principal object of manufacturing two-wheeled electric vehicles under the *Kasinski* brand name. Light S.A. and CR Zongshen Fabricadora de Veículos S.A., under the name *Kasinski* , are the Company's sole stockholders, respectively owning 20% and 80% of E-Power's nominal common shares.
- Amazônia Energia Participações S.A. (Amazônia Energia) (jointly-controlled): An unlisted corporation whose objects are to be a stockholder in Norte Energia S.A. (NESA), which holds the concession to operate the *Belo Monte* Hydroelectric Plant, on the Xingu River, in the State of Pará and to manage this interest. It is jointly-controlled by Light S.A. (with 25.5%) and Cemig GT (74.5%) Amazônia Energia holds 9.8% of the share capital of NESA, having significant influence in management, but without joint control.
- Sá Carvalho S.A. (Sá Carvalho) (subsidiary): Production and sale of electricity, as a public electricity service concession holder, through the *Sá Carvalho* hydroelectric power plant.
- Usina Térmica Ipatinga S.A. (Ipatinga) (subsidiary): Production and sale, as an independent power producer, of thermally generated electricity, through the Ipatinga thermal plant, located on the premises of Usiminas (Usinas Siderúrgicas de Minas Gerais S.A.).

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- Companhia de Gás de Minas Gerais (Gasmig) (Jointly controlled): Acquisition, transport and distribution of combustible gas or sub-products and derivatives, through concession for distribution of gas in the State of Minas Gerais.
- Cemig Telecomunicações S.A. Cemig Telecom (CemigTelecom) (previously named Infovias S.A.) (subsidiary): Provision and commercial operation of a specialized service in the area of telecommunications: an integrated multi-service network of fiber optic cables, coaxial cables, and electronic and associated equipment. CemigTelecom owns 49% of Ativas Data Center (Ativas) (a jointly-controlled subsidiary), which operates primarily in supply of IT and communications infrastructure services, including physical hosting and services for medium-sized and large corporations.
- Efficientia S.A. (Efficientia) (subsidiary): Provides electricity efficiency and optimization services and energy solutions through studies and execution of projects, as well as providing services of operation and maintenance in energy supply facilities.
- Horizontes Energia S.A. (Horizontes) (subsidiary) Production and sale of electricity, as an independent power producer, through the hydroelectric power plants Machado Mineiro and Salto do Paraopeba in the State of Minas Gerais, and Salto do Voltão e Salto do Passo Velho in the State of Santa Catarina.
- Central Termelétrica de Cogeração S.A. (Cogeração) (subsidiary): Production and sale of electricity as an independent power producer, in future projects.
- Rosal Energia S.A. (Rosal) (subsidiary): Production and sale of electricity, as a public electricity service concession holder, through the Rosal hydroelectric power plant located on the border between the States of Rio de Janeiro and Espírito Santo, Brazil.
- Empresa de Serviços e Comercialização de Energia Elétrica S.A. (ESCE) (previously named Central Hidrelétrica Pai Joaquim S.A.) (subsidiary) - Production and sale of electricity, as an independent power producer, in future projects.
- Cemig PCH S.A. (Cemig PCH) (subsidiary) - Production and sale of electricity as an independent power producer, through the Pai Joaquim hydroelectric power plant.
- Cemig Capim Branco Energia S.A. (Capim Branco) (subsidiary) - Production and sale of electricity as an independent producer, through the Amador Aguiar I and Amador Aguiar II hydroelectric power plants, built through a consortium with private-sector partners.

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- UTE Barreiro S.A. (Barreiro) (subsidiary): Production and sale of thermally generated electricity, as an independent producer, through the construction and operation of the UTE Barreiro thermal generation plant, located on the premises of Vallourec & Mannesmann Tubes, in the State of Minas Gerais;
- Cemig Trading S.A. (Cemig Trading) (subsidiary): Sale and intermediation of business transactions related to energy.
- Companhia Transleste de Transmissão (Transleste) (jointly controlled): Operation of the transmission line connecting the substation located in Montes Claros to the substation of the *Irapé* hydroelectric power plant.
- Companhia Transudeste de Transmissão (Transudeste) (jointly controlled): Construction, operation and maintenance of national grid transmission lines and facilities of the *Itutinga Juiz de Fora* transmission line.
- Companhia Transirapé de Transmissão (Transirapé) (jointly controlled): Construction, operation and maintenance of the *Irapé Araçuaí* transmission line.
- Empresa Paraense de Transmissão de Energia S.A. (ETEP) (jointly controlled): Holder of the electricity transmission concession for a transmission line in the State of Pará. ETEP constituted the subsidiary Empresa Santos Dumont de Energia S.A. (ESDE), in which it holds 100%.
- Empresa Norte de Transmissão de Energia S.A. (ENTE) (jointly controlled): Holder of the public electricity transmission service concession for two transmission lines in the States of Pará and Maranhão.
- Empresa Regional de Transmissão de Energia S.A. (ERTE) (jointly controlled): Holder of the public electricity transmission service concession for a transmission line in the State of Pará.
- Empresa Amazonense de Transmissão de Energia S.A. (EATE) (Jointly controlled): Holder of the public service electricity transmission concession, for the transmission lines between the sectionalizing substations of *Tucuruí, Marabá, Imperatriz, Presidente Dutra* and *Açailândia*. EATE has holdings in the following transmission companies: Empresa Brasileira de Transmissão de Energia S.A. (EBTE) (jointly-controlled); Sistema de Transmissão Catarinense S.A. (STC) (subsidiary) and Lumitrans Companhia Transmissora de Energia Elétrica S.A. (Lumitrans) (subsidiary);

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- Empresa Catarinense de Transmissão de Energia S.A. (ECTE) (jointly controlled): Holder of a public electricity transmission service concession for transmission lines in the State of Santa Catarina;

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- Axxiom Soluções Tecnológicas S.A. (Axxiom) (jointly controlled): Unlisted company, providing technology and systems solutions for operational management of public service concession holders, including companies in electricity, gas, water, sewerage and other utilities. Jointly owned by Light (51%) and Cemig (49%);
- Transchile Charrúa Transmisión S.A. (Transchile) (jointly controlled): Construction, operation and maintenance of the *Charrúa-Nueva Temuco* transmission line, and two sections of transmission line at the *Charrúa* and *Nueva Temuco* substations, in the central region of Chile. The head office of Transchile is in Santiago, Chile. The transmission line started operating in January 2010.
- Companhia de Transmissão Centroeste de Minas (Centroeste) (jointly controlled): Construction, operation and maintenance of the *Furnas-Pimenta* transmission line part of the national grid. The transmission line started operating in April 2010.
- Parati S.A. Participações em Ativos de Energia Elétrica (Parati) (jointly-controlled subsidiary): Holding company owning interests in other companies, Brazilian or foreign, through shares or share units, in any business activity. Parati holds an equity interest of 6.42% in Light.
- Cemig Serviços S.A. (Cemig Serviços) (subsidiary): Provision of services related to planning, construction, operation and maintenance of electricity generation, transmission and distribution systems, and provision of administrative, commercial and engineering services in the various fields of energy, from any source

Where Cemig exercises joint control it does so through stockholders agreements with the other stockholders of the investee company.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

The Financial Statements of the holding company have been prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil (BRGAAP), which comprise: the Corporate Law, which incorporates the provisions of Laws 11638/07 and 11941/09; the Pronouncements, Orientations and Interpretations issued by the Brazilian Accounting Pronouncements Committee (CPC); and the rules of the Brazilian Securities Commission (CVM). These practices differ from the IFRS applicable to the separate Financial Statements in the matter of valuation of the investments in subsidiaries and jointly-controlled subsidiaries by the equity method, under BRGAAP, but at cost or fair value under IFRS.

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The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and also in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil.

However, there is no difference in the totals for Stockholders' equity and Net profit between the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements. Thus, the consolidated financial statements of the Company and the individual financial statements of the holding company are presented here side-by-side in a single group of financial statements.

On April 16, 2013, the Company's Executive Board authorized conclusion of the Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2012.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The individual and consolidated financial statements have been prepared based on historic cost, with the exception of the following material items recorded in the Statement of financial position (balance sheet):

- Financial instruments and derivative financial instruments measured at fair value.
- Non-derivative financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.
- Financial assets held for trading measured at fair value.
- Financial assets of the Concession measured by the New Replacement Value (VNR), equivalent to fair value.

2.3 Functional currency and currency of presentation

These individual and consolidated financial statements are presented in Reais, which is the Company's functional currency. All the financial information is presented in thousands of Reais, except where otherwise indicated.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the individual and consolidated financial statements, under IFRS and the rules of the CPC, requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the amounts reported in assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Future reported results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and assumptions are revised continually, using as a reference both historic experience and also any significant changes of scenario that could affect the equity situation of the company or its results in the applicable items. Revisions in relation to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are reviewed, and in any future periods affected.

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The principal estimates related to the financial statements refer to recording of effects arising from:

- Allowance for doubtful accounts see Note 8;
- Deferred income tax and Social Contribution tax see Note 10;
- Financial assets of the Concession see Note 13;
- Intangible assets see Note 16;
- Depreciation see Note 15;
- Amortization see Note 16;
- Employee post-retirement benefits see Note 21;
- Provisions see Note 22 ;
- Unbilled electricity supplied see Note 24; and
- Measurement of Fair Value and Derivative Financial Instruments see Note 29.

2.5 Reclassification of accounting balances of Jan. 1, 2011 and Dec. 31, 2011

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Certain balances in the financial statements for the business year ended December 31, 2011, originally issued on March 26, 2012, although not material in scale, are being reclassified for the purposes of comparison with the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012. In this case the Company made an error that was not material and was not intentional. Although the adjustments are not material in scale, individually or jointly, the Company decided to adjust the comparative balances of 2011 for the presentation of the financial statements for 2012, with the objective of maintaining the optimum comparison of the balances.

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Below is a summary of the financial statements which had non-material reclassifications, to provide optimum comprehension of the effects:

Statement of financial position	Jan 1, 2011 Note	Published	Consolidated Reclassifications	Reclassified	Published	Holding company Reclassifications	Reclassified
Assets							
Current							
Linked funds	h		14,241	14,241		190	190
Other credits	h	560,270	(14,241)	546,029	13,889	(190)	13,699
Total, current assets		8,085,576		8,085,576	552,339		552,339
Assets							
Non-current							
Deferred income tax and Social Contribution tax	a; b	1,800,567	(582,441)	1,218,126			
Financial assets of the concession	b	7,315,756	356,080	7,671,836			
Intangible assets	b	4,803,687	144,490	4,948,177			
Total, non-current assets		25,470,258	(81,871)	25,388,387	12,916,713		12,916,713
Total assets		33,555,834	(81,871)	33,473,963	13,469,052		13,469,052
Liabilities							
Current							
Loans and financings	h	1,573,885	(27,657)	1,546,228			
Debentures	h	628,681	27,657	656,338			
Total, current liabilities		6,403,358		6,403,358	1,604,669		1,604,669
Liabilities							
Non-current							
Loans and financings	h	6,244,475	(130,716)	6,113,759			
Debentures	h	4,779,449	130,716	4,910,165			
Income tax and Social Contribution tax	a	1,065,399	(81,871)	983,528			
Total, non-current liabilities		15,676,343	(81,871)	15,594,472	11,476,133		11,476,133
Total liabilities		22,079,701	(81,871)	21,997,830	2,720,057		2,720,057
Total liabilities and stockholders equity		33,555,834	(81,871)	33,473,963	13,469,052		13,469,052

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2011			Consolidated			Holding company	
Statement of financial position	Note	Published	Reclassifications	Reclassified	Published	Reclassifications	Reclassified
Assets							
Current							
Linked funds	h		3,386	3,386		99	99
Other credits	h	562,135	(3,386)	558,749	8,801	(99)	8,702
Total, current assets		8,531,649		8,531,649	683,277		683,277
Assets							
Non-current							
Deferred income tax and Social Contribution tax	a; b	2,036,086	(800,217)	1,235,869			
Financial assets of the concession	b	8,777,822	308,429	9,086,251			
Intangible assets	b	5,261,181	142,925	5,404,106			
Concession holders Transport of electricity	h		11,931	11,931			
Other credits	h	184,367	(11,931)	172,436			
Total, non-current assets		28,826,097	(348,863)	28,477,234	13,781,728		13,781,728
Total assets		37,357,746	(348,863)	37,008,883	14,465,005		14,465,005
Liabilities							
Current							
Loans and financings	h	4,382,069	(27,551)	4,354,518			
Debentures	h	3,438,991	27,551	3,466,542			
Provision for losses on financial instruments	h	25,143	(1,642)	23,501			
Concessions payable	h		7,990	7,990			
Other obligations	h	414,049	(6,348)	407,701			
Total, current liabilities		12,169,346		12,169,346	2,352,548		2,352,548
Liabilities							
Non-current							
Loans and financings	h	5,358,450	(103,674)	5,254,776			
Debentures	h	2,599,559	103,674	2,703,233			
Income tax and Social Contribution tax	a	1,234,023	(348,863)	885,160			
Total, non-current liabilities		13,443,452	(348,863)	13,094,589	367,509		367,509
Total liabilities		25,612,798	(348,863)	25,263,935	2,720,057		2,720,057
Total liabilities and stockholders equity		37,357,746	(348,863)	37,008,883	14,465,005		14,465,005
Profit and loss account							
Revenue	b; c	15,814,227	(65,511)	15,748,716	347		347
Depreciation and amortization	b; c	(866,977)	(43,342)	(910,319)			
Total cost		(9,956,824)	(43,342)	(10,000,166)			
Gross profit		5,857,403	(108,853)	5,748,550	347		347
Equity gain (loss) in subsidiaries	c				2,520,216	(53,578)	2,466,638
Financial expenses	c	(2,050,786)	85,520	(1,965,266)	(167,469)	53,578	(113,891)
Pretax profit		3,356,374	(23,333)	3,333,041	2,434,225		2,434,225
Deferred income tax and Social Contribution tax	b	170,527	23,333	193,860			
Net profit for the year		2,415,450		2,415,450	2,415,450		2,415,450
Statement of comprehensive income							
Net profit for the year	h				2,415,450		2,415,450
Other comprehensive income							
Foreign exchange conversion differences on transactions outside Brazil	h				6,126	(6,126)	

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Equity gain on Other comprehensive income in Subsidiary and Jointly-controlled subsidiary	h		5,300	5,300
Cash flow hedge instruments	h	(1,252)	1,252	
Deferred income tax and Social Contribution tax	h	426	(426)	
Net comprehensive income	h	2,420,750		2,420,750

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2011								
Cash flow statements	Note	Published	Consolidated Reclassifications	Reclassified	Published	Holding company Reclassifications	Reclassified	
Cash flow from operations								
Expenses (revenues) not affecting cash and cash equivalents								
Income tax and Social Contribution tax	f	(170,527)	1,088,118	917,591	(124,512)	143,287	18,775	
Depreciation and amortization	f	939,327	43,342	982,669				
Equity gain (loss) in subsidiaries	f				(2,520,216)	53,578	(2,466,638)	
Interest and monetary updating	f	(782,764)	1,328,364	545,600	(184,280)	84,404	(99,876)	
Monetary updating of the FIDC	f					(63,508)	(63,508)	
(Increase) / decrease in assets								
Income tax and Social Contribution tax recoverable	f	432,518	(331,242)	101,276		(196,865)	(196,865)	
Increase (reduction) in liabilities								
Taxes	f	317,304	85,155	402,459	2,904	41,604	44,508	
Loans, financings and debentures	f	245,911	(245,911)		(11,769)	11,769		
Cash from operational activities								
Interest on loans and financings	f		(1,082,453)	(1,082,453)		(32,665)	(32,665)	
Income tax and Social Contribution tax paid	f		(885,373)	(885,373)		(41,604)	(41,604)	
Net cash from operational activities		3,898,189		3,898,189	1,933,003		1,933,003	

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2011								
Added value statement	Nota	Published	Consolidated Reclassifications	Reclassified	Published	Holding company Reclassifications	Reclassified	
Revenues								
Sales of electricity, gas and services	d	22,810,729	(1,583,690)	21,227,039				
Distribution construction revenue	d		1,412,407	1,412,407				
Generation construction revenue	d		120,170	120,170				
Gas construction revenue	d		6,550	6,550				
Investments in property, plant and equipment	d		538,873	538,873				
Inputs acquired from third parties								
Electricity bought for resale		(4,277,980)	(322,374)	(4,600,354)				
Charges for use of the national grid	d;g	(830,024)	(93,460)	(923,484)				
Outsourced services	d;g	(1,030,827)	(1,008,330)	(2,039,157)				
Materials	d	(97,752)	(756,057)	(853,809)				
Construction cost	d	(1,529,269)	1,529,269					
Operational provisions	d;h		(93,982)	(93,982)		1,892	1,892	
Other operational costs	d;h	(266,349)	(36,057)	(302,406)	(17,261)	(1,892)	(19,153)	
Gross value added		14,285,794	(286,681)	13,999,113	(30,098)			(30,098)
Retentions								
Depreciation and amortization	d	(939,327)	(34,405)	(973,732)				
Net added value produced by the company	d	13,346,467	(321,086)	13,025,381	(30,468)			(30,468)
Added value received by transfer								
Equity gain (loss) in subsidiaries	d				2,520,216	(53,578)	2,466,638	
Added value to be distributed	d	14,383,066	(321,086)	14,061,980	2,705,173	(53,578)	2,651,595	
Distribution of added value								
Employees								
Direct remuneration	d	1,002,811	106,589	1,109,400				
Benefits	d	349,526	265	349,791				
FGTS FUND	d	60,414	206	60,620				
Taxes								
Federal	d;g	4,779,297	(420,495)	4,358,802	70,041	(149)	69,892	
State	d	3,609,457	165	3,609,622				
Municipal	d	7,701	161	7,862				
Remuneration of external capital								
Interest	d	2,050,786	(15,084)	2,035,702	167,469	(53,578)	113,891	
Rentals	d	87,351	7,107	94,458	827	149	976	
Remuneration of own capital								
Interest on Equity, and dividends	d	1,207,725	1,086,952	2,294,677	1,207,725	1,086,952	2,294,677	
Retained earnings	d	1,207,724	(1,086,952)	120,773	1,207,724	(1,086,952)	120,772	
Value distributed		14,383,065	(321,086)	14,061,979	2,705,173	(53,578)	2,651,595	

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The reclassifications above are presented to provide more material information in relation to the following items:

- a) Deferred income tax and Social Contribution tax: The deferred liability balances of income tax and Social Contribution tax were offset with the corresponding balances in assets, in each one of the entities that comprised the economic group.

- b) The Company reclassified deferred income tax liability relating to the difference between the book value and fair value found on the acquisitions after January 1, 2009, in the consolidated information, previously presented net within the assets acquired.

- c) Reclassification of the amortization of goodwill related to the assets of the concession, from financial expenses to the Equity gain (loss) in subsidiaries line in the Profit and loss account of the holding company.

- d) Reclassification of the amortization of added value of assets of the concession from Financial expenses to Depreciation and amortization of distribution and generation acquisitions and to the Transmission revenue line, for electricity transmission assets.

- e) Segregation of the Company's investments into fixed assets, intangible assets and financial assets of the concession according to the nature of expenditures in the added value statement.

- f) Allocation of Interest and monetary adjustment in the adjustments to net profit do not affect cash and cash equivalents, in the Cash flow Statement.

- g) Allocations of current income tax and Social Contribution tax in the adjustments to net profit do not affect cash and cash equivalents, in the Cash flow Statement.

- h) Electricity bought for resale, and Charges for use of national transmission grid: In 2011 these were presented net of the credits for the PIS, Pasep and Cofins taxes applying to acquisition and transport of inputs. They have been reclassified to Taxes - Federal;

- i) The other items were separated for the purpose of optimal presentation of their effects in the Interim financial statements.

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2.6 Principal accounting practices

The accounting policies described in detail below have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in these individual and consolidated financial statements.

The accounting policies referring to the Company's current operations, and consistently applied by the entities of the Group, are as follows:

a) Financial instruments

Non-derivative financial assets: The Company initially recognizes loans and receivables and deposits on the date that they are originated. All the other financial assets (including assets designated at fair value through Profit and loss) are recognized initially on the trade date, which is the date that the Company becomes one of the parties to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognizes a non-derivative financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as an individual asset or liability.

Financial assets or liabilities are offset, and the net amount presented in the balance sheet, when, and only when, the Company has the legal right to offset the amounts and has the intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The company has the following non-derivative financial assets: Cash and bank deposits, Cash equivalents, and Securities measured at fair value through profit or Loss; Credits from consumers, traders and electricity transport concession holders, Linked funds, and Deposits linked to legal actions recognized at their nominal realization values which are similar to fair values; and Financial assets of the concession covered by Provisional Measure 579 measured at the New Replacement Value (VNR), equivalent to fair value.

Non-derivative financial liabilities: The Company recognizes debt securities issued initially on the date on which they are originated. All the other financial assets (including assets designated at fair value through profit and loss) are recognized initially on the date of trading on which the Company becomes one of the parties to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are withdrawn, are cancelled or expire.

The Company has the following non-derivative financial liabilities: Loans, Financings, Debentures, Suppliers, and Other accounts payable. These liabilities are recognized initially at the fair value plus any attributable transaction costs. After the initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost using the Effective Rates method.

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Share capital: Common shares are classified as stockholders' equity. Preferred shares are classified as stockholders' equity if they are not redeemable, or are redeemable only at the Company's option. Owners of preferred shares do not have the right to vote but do have preference in liquidation. The rights to minimum dividends as established for the preferred shares are described in Explanatory Note 23 to the consolidated financial statements.

The minimum obligatory dividends as defined in the by-laws are recognized as a liability.

Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss: A financial asset is classified as a financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial assets are designated at fair value through profit or loss if the Company manages those investments and takes purchase and sale decisions based on their fair values in accordance with the Company's documented risk management and investment strategy. Transaction costs are recognized in the Profit and loss account as and when incurred. Financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes in the fair value of these assets are recognized in the Profit and loss account for the period. Securities were classified in this category.

Financial instruments available for sale: A financial instrument is classified as available for sale when the purpose for which it was acquired is not investment of funds to obtain short-term gains, and there is no intention of keeping the investments up to maturity or, further, when they do not fit in the other categories. As from December 31, 2012, assets in this category include the financial assets of the transmission and distribution concessions that were covered by Provisional Measure 579, subsequently approved by Congress, becoming Law 12783 of January 11, 2013. They are measured at the New Replacement Value (VNR), equivalent to fair value on the date of these financial statements. The Company recognizes a financial asset resulting from a concession contract when it has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from, or under the direction of, the concession-granting power for the services of construction or improvement provided.

Loans and financings: These are financial assets with fixed or calculable payments that are not quoted on an active market. These liabilities are recognized initially at the fair value plus any attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost by the effective interest method, less any loss by impairment.

Loans and receivables comprise Cash, Cash equivalents, Consumers and traders, Concession holders' transport of electricity, Accounts receivable from the Minas Gerais state government, Financial assets of the concession not covered by Provisional Measure 579 (converted into Law 12783), Deposits linked to court actions, and Traders' transactions in Free Energy.

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Cash and cash equivalents includes balances of cash, bank sight deposits and cash investments, with original maturity of three months or less from the date of contracting, which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Cash and cash equivalents are maintained for the purpose of meeting cash commitments in the short term and not for investment or other purposes.

The Company recognizes a financial asset resulting from a concession contract when it has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from, or under the direction of, the concession-granting power for the services and construction or improvement provided. Such financial assets are measured at fair value through the initial recognition. After the initial recognition, the financial assets are measured at amortized cost and classified as loans and receivables.

Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities: The jointly-controlled subsidiary Madeira maintains financial hedge derivative instruments to protect the cash flow and regulate the principal exposures to financial risks, and the subsidiary Cemig D (Distribution) maintains financial hedge derivative instruments to regulate its exposure to risks of variation in foreign currency. Derivatives are recognized initially at their fair value and the attributable transaction costs are recognized in the Profit and loss account when they are incurred. After the initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value and changes are accounted in the Profit and loss account, except in the circumstance described below for accounting of hedging operations.

The method of accounting gains and losses on derivatives is conditional upon possible classification of the derivative as a cash flow hedging instrument. The effective part of the variations in fair value of derivatives designated and qualified as cash flow *hedge* instruments is recognized in Other comprehensive income. The gain or loss related to the non-effective portion is immediately recognized in Financial revenue (expenses). The amounts accumulated in Stockholders' equity are realized in the Profit and loss account in the periods in which the item protected by hedging affects the result. For the derivatives that are not classified as cash flow hedges, the variations in fair value are recognized as gains or losses in Financial revenue (expenses).

Supporting its use of hedge accounting, Madeira has a policy classifying the applicable derivatives as cash flow hedges. Its management regards as highly effective those instruments that offset between 80% and 125% of the change in the price of the item for which the protection was contracted.

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b) Foreign currency and operations outside Brazil

Transactions in foreign currency are converted to the respective functional currency of the Company at the exchange rates of the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated and calculated in foreign currencies on the date of presentation are reconverted to the functional currency at the exchange rate found on that date. The exchange rate gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between the amortized cost of the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for interest and any payments made during the period, and the amortized cost in foreign currency at the exchange rate of the period of presentation. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are reconverted to the functional currency at the exchange rate on the date on which the fair value was calculated. The differences of foreign currencies resulting from the reversion are recognized in the Profit and loss account. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historic cost in foreign currency are converted at the exchange rate found on the date of the transaction.

The gains and losses arising from variations in foreign currencies relating to the jointly-controlled subsidiary Transchile are recognized directly in Stockholders' equity in the Accumulated conversion adjustment and recognized in the Profit and loss account when these investments are sold, partially or totally. The financial statements of the subsidiary outside Brazil are adjusted to Brazilian accounting practices and, subsequently, converted to the local functional currency at the exchange rate of the date of closing.

c) Consumers and traders; Concession holders; Transport of electricity; and Consumers and traders; Transactions in Free Energy

Accounts receivable from Consumers and traders, and from Concession holders for transport of electricity, are initially recorded at fair value, whether already invoiced or not, and, subsequently, measured by amortized cost. They include any direct taxes for which the company has the tax responsibility, less taxes withheld at source, which are considered to be tax credits.

The provision for doubtful receivables, for low and medium voltage consumers, is recorded based on estimates by Management, in an amount sufficient to cover probable losses. The principal criteria set by the company are:

- (i) For consumers with significant balances, the balance receivable is analyzed in the light of the history of the debt, negotiations in progress and real guarantees;
- (ii) For other consumers, the following are provisioned 100%: Debts from residential consumers more than 90 days past due; debts from commercial consumers more than 180 days past due; and debts more than 360 days past due from other consumers. These criteria are the same as those established by Aneel.

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For large consumers an individual analysis is made of the debtors and of the actions in progress for receipt of the credits.

d) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is based on the principle of average cost of acquisition and includes expenses incurred in the acquisition of inventories and other costs incurred in bringing them to their present locations and conditions. Materials in inventory are classified in Current assets, and are not depreciated or amortized; materials destined for works are classified in Property, plant and equipment or Intangible assets.

The net realizable value is the estimated sale price in the normal course of business, less the estimated costs of conclusion and expenses of sales.

e) Investments

In the individual Financial Statements of the holding company, the financial information of its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled subsidiaries is recognized by the equity method, initially at cost. The Company's investments include the goodwill premium identified on the acquisition, net of any accumulated losses by impairment.

f) Operational leasing

Payments made under operating lease contracts are recognized as expenses in the Profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the period of the leasing contract.

g) Assets linked to the concession

Distribution activity: The portion of the assets of the concession that will be fully amortized during the concession period is recorded as intangible assets and is amortized in full during the concession agreement period.

The amortization reflects the pattern of consumption of the rights acquired. It is calculated on the balance of the assets linked to the concession, by the straight-line method, based on the application of the rates set by Aneel for the electricity distribution activity.

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The Company measures the value of the assets which will not be fully amortized by the end of the concession agreement period and reports this amount as a financial asset because it is an unconditional right to receive cash or other financial asset directly from the grantor.

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New gas-related assets are recorded initially in Intangible assets, valued at acquisition costs, including capitalized borrowing costs. When the assets start operation they are split into financial assets and intangible assets, according to the criterion mentioned in the previous paragraphs: The portion of the assets that is recorded in financial assets is valued based on the new replacement cost, having as a reference the amounts homologated by Aneel for the Asset Base for Remuneration in the processes of tariff review.

When an asset is replaced, the net book value of the assets is written off as an expense to the Profit and loss account.

For the new transmission concessions, granted after the year 2000, the costs related to the construction of the infrastructure are recorded in the profit and loss account as and when they are calculated, and a Construction Revenue is recorded based on the stage of conclusion of the assets, including the taxes applicable to the revenue and any profit margin. Only the costs of the infrastructure that will be amortized during the concession are recorded in the Profit and loss account. The portion of the assets that will not be used during the concession is recorded as a financial asset, because there is an unconditional right to receive cash or other financial assets directly from the grantor at the end of the concession agreement period.

For newer transmission concessions, during the period of construction of the transmission lines, the transmission revenue to be received throughout the concession agreement period, adjusted at fair value, is recorded in Financial assets.

For older transmission concessions, granted before 2000, the Company has not adopted ICPC 01 (IFRIC 12) on a backdated basis due to the volume and age of the assets. Instead, the net book values of these assets were used and classified as financial assets for purposes of the first-time adoption of IFRS.

In these cases, the assets are allocated in full as a financial asset, since there is no demand risk in the transmission activity, and the revenue arises only from the availability of a network.

Of the invoiced amounts of Permitted Annual Revenue (RAP), the portion relating to the fair value of the operation and maintenance of the assets is recorded as revenue, and the portion relating to the construction revenue, originally recorded at the time of the formation of the assets, is used to recover the financial assets.

Additional expenditures incurred for purposes of capital expansion and improvements to the transmission assets are capitalized into the financial asset balance, as the Company is entitled to be reimbursed from the grantor for these costs incurred.

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In counterpart to acceptance of the terms of renewal of the old transmission concessions, as described in more detail in Explanatory Note 4, the greater part of the transmission assets of the old concessions will be the subject of indemnification by the Concession-granting Power, having already been written off on December 31, 2012, and an item in Accounts receivable having been posted corresponding to the estimated indemnification to be received.

Distribution activity: The portion of the assets of the concession that will be fully amortized during the concession period is recorded as intangible assets and is amortized in full during the concession agreement period.

The amortization for the gas-related assets is calculated on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of the gas-related assets, using the amortization rates based on the useful life estimates made by management.

The Company measures the value of the assets which will not be fully amortized by the end of the concession agreement period, and reports this amount as a financial asset because it is an unconditional right to receive cash or other financial asset directly from the grantor.

New gas-related assets are recorded initially in Intangible assets, valued at acquisition costs, including capitalized borrowing costs. When they come into operation they are segregated between Financial assets and Intangible assets, in accordance with the criterion given in the previous paragraphs.

When an asset is replaced, the net book value of the assets is written off as an expense to the Profit and loss account.

Wind power generation activity: The costs related to construction of the infrastructure are posted in the Profit and loss account when they take place, and a Construction revenue is recorded based on the stage of conclusion of the works carried out, including the taxes applicable to the revenue, and any profit margin.

The balance of the assets that will be fully amortized during the period of the authorization is recognized in Intangible Assets. These assets are amortized taking into account the pattern of consumption of the rights acquired in the period of construction, for a period not greater than the period of the respective authorizations.

h) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are assets relating to: service concession contracts, and software.

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The following criteria are applied to individual cases: (i) Intangible assets acquired from third parties are measured at the total cost of acquisition, less amortization expenses; and (ii) intangible assets generated internally are recognized as assets in the phase of development, provided that the technical feasibility of using them is demonstrated and that the future economic benefits are probable. They are measured at cost, net of accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

For intangible assets linked to the concession, the accounting practices described in the item Assets linked to the concession above are applied.

i) Property, plant and equipment

The goods in Property, plant and equipment are valued at the cost incurred on the date of their acquisition or formation, including deemed cost, and capitalized financial costs, less accumulated depreciation. The cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of an asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labor, and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use.

The subsequent costs are capitalized to the extent that it is probable that the Company will receive future benefits associated with those expenditures.

When an asset is replaced, the net book value of the asset, taking into account expenses on repairs and maintenance, is written off as an expense to the Profit and loss account.

Depreciation and amortization: These are calculated on the balance of property, plant and equipment in service and investments in consortia, on a straight-line basis, using the rates determined by Aneel for the assets related to electricity activities, which reflect the estimated useful life of the assets.

The principal depreciation rates applied to the Company's property, plant and equipment assets are shown in Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements.

Assets that will not be fully depreciated by the end of the concession will be reverted to the concession-granting power and this non-depreciated portion will be indemnified.

Interest and other financing charges incurred on financings linked to works in progress are appropriated to PP&E assets in progress, and Consortia, during the period of construction.

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For borrowings raised for the construction of a specific PP&E asset, the Company capitalizes all of the financial costs related to the borrowings directly to the respective assets being financed. For other borrowings raised that are not linked directly to a specific PP&E asset, a weighted average rate is established for the capitalization of the costs of those loans.

The residual value is the balance remaining of the asset at the end of the concession, thus, as established in a contract signed between the Company and the Nation, at the end of the concession the assets will be reverted to the Nation which, in turn, will indemnify the Company for those assets that have not yet been totally depreciated. In cases where there is no indemnity at the end of the concession, for thermal and wind generation, no residual value is recognized and the depreciation rates are adjusted so that all the assets are depreciated within the concession. In the case of the hydroelectric plants under the independent power producer regime, the Company believes that there is the right to indemnity of the residual amount of the linked and reversible assets, taking into account the facts and circumstances available at the moment. Any changes will be monitored and their impacts, if any, analyzed.

j) Impairment

Financial assets: A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit and loss is assessed at each presentation date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect that can be reliably estimated on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include default or delinquency by a debtor, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy, or the disappearance of an active market for a security. In addition, for an investment in an equity security, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment.

The Company considers evidence of impairment for receivables at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant receivables are assessed for specific impairment. Receivables that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together receivables with similar risk characteristics.

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In assessing collective impairment, the Company uses historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgment as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in the Profit and loss account and reflected in an allowance account against receivables. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognized through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Non-financial assets: The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than Inventories and Deferred income tax and Social Contribution tax, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets have their carrying amount tested if there was an indication that an asset may be impaired.

k) Benefits to employees

Defined contribution plans: A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefits plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (pension fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in the Profit and loss account in the periods during which services are rendered by employees. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

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Defined benefit plans: A defined benefit plan is a post-retirement benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit pension plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their services rendered in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Any unrecognized past service costs and the fair value of any plan assets are deducted. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on AA credit-rated bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid. The calculation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a benefit to the Company, the asset recognized is limited to the total of any unrecognized past service costs and net actuarial losses, and the present value of the economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. In calculating the present value of the economic benefits, consideration is given to any minimum funding requirements that apply to any plan in the Company. An economic benefit is available to the Company if it is realizable during the life of the plan, or on settlement of the plan liabilities.

When the benefits of a plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit related to the past service of the employees is recognized in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. To the extent that the benefits vest immediately, the expense is recognized immediately in the profit and loss account.

The Company recognizes all such actuarial gains and losses arising from adjustments based on experience, or on any changes of actuarial assumptions that are in excess of 10% of the plan assets or 10% of the plan liabilities, in the profit and loss account over the average time of expected future service of the present active participants.

For the Company's defined benefit pension plan obligations, the liability recorded in the statement of financial position is the greater of: a) the debt agreed upon with the foundation for amortization of the actuarial obligations, and b) the present value of the actuarial obligation after deduction of the fair value of plan assets, as calculated by a qualified actuary and provided in the actuarial opinion. In the business years presented, the debt agreed upon with the foundation is greater than the amounts of net liabilities. In this case, the annual amount recorded in the Profit and loss account corresponds to the charges and monetary variation on that debt, which is allocated as a financial expense of the Company.

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Other long-term benefits to employees: The Company's net obligation in respect of employee benefits other than pension plans is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on AA credit-rated bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligations. The calculation is carried out by the projected unit credit method. Any actuarial gains and losses are recognized in the profit and loss account in the period in which they arise.

The procedures mentioned above are used for the actuarial obligations relating to the health plan, life insurance and the dental plan.

Termination benefits: These are recognized as an expense when the Company is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to either terminate the employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognized as an expense if the Company has made an offer of voluntary redundancy, and if it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and if the number of acceptances can be reliably estimated.

Short-term employee benefits: Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past services provided by the employee, and the obligation can be reliably estimated. Employees' profit shares specified in the Company's by-laws are accrued for in accordance with the requirements established in the collective agreements with the employee unions and recorded in Employees' and managers' profit shares in the Profit and loss account.

1) PROVISIONS

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

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Paid concessions: A provision for paid concessions is recognized when the benefits that are expected to be derived from a contract are less than the inevitable cost of meeting the obligations of the concession. The provision is measured at present value by the lower of: (i) the expected cost of rescinding the concession contract and (ii) the expected net cost of continuing with it.

m) Income tax and Social Contribution tax

Income tax and the Social Contribution tax, current and deferred, are calculated based on the rates of: income tax at 15%, plus the additional rate of 10% on taxable income exceeding R\$ 240,000 (two hundred and forty thousand Reais) per year; and for the Social Contribution tax, 9% on taxable profit. They include the offsetting of tax losses/carryforwards for both taxes, the total of which is limited to 30% of the real profit.

The expense on Income tax and the Social Contribution tax comprises current and deferred tax. The current tax and the deferred tax are recognized in the Profit and loss account except to the extent that they relate to a business combination, or items directly recognized in Stockholders' equity or Other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the tax payable or receivable expected on the taxable profit or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to the tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted up to the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized.

Deferred income tax and Social Contribution tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

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n) Operational revenue

In general, for the Company's business in the electricity, gas, telecommunications and other sectors, revenues are recognized when there is persuasive evidence of agreements, when delivery of merchandise takes place or when the services are provided, the prices are fixed or determinable, and receipt is reasonably assured, independently of whether the money has actually been received.

Revenues from sale of electricity are recorded based on the electricity delivered and the tariffs specified in the terms of the contract or in effect in the market. Revenues from retail supply of electricity to final consumers are recorded when the delivery has taken place. The billing is carried out monthly. Unbilled retail supply of electricity, from the period between the last billing and the end of each month, is estimated based on the billing from the previous month and is accrued for at the end of the month. The differences between the amounts accrued and the actual revenues realized, which have not historically been significant, are recorded in the following month.

Revenue from the supply of electric energy to the Brazilian grid system is recorded when the delivery has taken place and is invoiced to consumers on a monthly basis, in accordance with the payment schedules specified in the concession agreement.

For newer transmission concessions, the portion of the invoicing relating to the fair value of the operation and maintenance of the transmission lines is recorded on a monthly basis as revenues in the Profit and loss account. The revenue related to construction services under the concession contract is recognized on a percentage of completion basis. The revenue from updating of the financial asset constituted as a result of the construction of the lines is also recorded in the Profit and loss account.

For the older transmission concessions, the fair value of the operation and maintenance of the transmission lines and the remuneration of the financial asset are recorded as revenue in the Profit and loss account each month.

The services provided include charges for connection and other related services and the revenues are accounted when the services are provided.

o) FINANCIAL REVENUE AND EXPENSES

Financial revenue includes interest income on funds invested, fee income for consumer payments made late, interest income on financial assets of the concession, and interest income on other financial assets. Interest income is recognized in the Profit and loss account using the effective interest method.

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Financial expenses include interest expense on borrowings and foreign exchange and monetary variation on borrowing cost of debt, foreign exchange variation and monetary variation on loans, financings and debentures. Interest expense on the Company's borrowings that is not capitalized is recognized in the Profit and loss account using the effective interest method.

p) Profit per share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to the controlling shareholders and non-controlling interest of the Company by the weighted average number of the common and preferred shares outstanding during the periods. Diluted EPS is determined by that average number of shares in circulation, adjusted for any instruments potentially convertible into shares, with dilutive effect, in the periods presented.

q) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Company's CEO to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Segment results that are reported to the CEO include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly corporate assets (primarily the Company's headquarters), head office expenses, and income tax and Social Contribution tax assets and liabilities.

Segment capital expenditure is the total cost incurred during the year to acquire the Financial Assets of the Concession; property, plant and equipment; and intangible assets other than goodwill.

r) Statements of added value

The purpose of this statement is to show the wealth created by the Company, and its distribution, in a given period. It is presented by the Company as required by the Brazilian Corporate Law accounting legislation, as part of its individual financial statements, and as supplementary information for the consolidated financial statements, since it is not a statement that is specified as obligatory by IFRS.

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The added value statement has been prepared on the basis of the information obtained from the accounting records that serve as the basis for preparation of the financial statements and according to the provisions of CPC 09 *Added Value Statements (Demonstração do Valor Adicionado)*. In its first part it presents the wealth created by the Company, represented by the revenues (gross sales revenue, including taxes on them, other revenues, and the effects of the provision for doubtful debtors), inputs acquired from third parties (cost of sales and acquisition of materials, electricity and services from third parties, including the taxes included at the moment of acquisition, the effects of losses and recovery of assets, and depreciation and amortization) and the added value received from third parties (equity gains or losses in subsidiaries, financial revenues and other revenues). The second part of the Added Value Statement presents the distribution of the wealth between staff, taxes of all types, remuneration of third party capital and remuneration of own capital.

s) New pronouncements not yet adopted

The Company has not adopted the new and revised IFRS below, which had been issued and not yet adopted. It will present those that it believes to be applicable to its operations in more detail:

- IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (4):
- IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* (2)
- IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements* (2)
- IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* (2)
- IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* (2)
- Changes to IAS 1: *Presentation of items of Other Comprehensive Income* (1)
- Changes to IFRS 7: *Disclosure Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* (2)
- Changes to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: IFRS 9: *Mandatory effective date of IFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures* (4)
- *Consolidated Financial Statements, Joint Arrangements and Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: Transition Guidance* (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12) (2)
- IAS 19 (revised in 2011) *Employee Benefits* (2)
- IAS 27 (revised in 2011) *Consolidated and separate financial statements* (2)
- IAS 28 (revised in 2011) *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* (2)
- *Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* (Amendments to IAS 32) (3)
- *Changes to Annual Improvements 2009-2011 Cycle*

- IFRIC 20 *Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine* (2)

(Key:) (1) In effect for annual periods starting on or after July 1, 2012.

(2) In effect for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2013.

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(3) In effect for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2014.

(4) In effect for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2015.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments:

IFRS 9 *Financial instruments*, issued in November 2009 and altered in October 2010, introduces new requirements for the classification, measurement and write-off of financial assets and liabilities.

IFRS 9 establishes that all the financial assets recognized that are within the scope of IAS 39 *Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement* (equivalent to CPC 38) must be subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value.

The most significant effect of IFRS 9 related to the classification and measurements of financial statements refers to the accounting of the changes in fair value of a financial liability (designated at fair value through profit or loss) attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability. Specifically, under IFRS 9, in relation to the financial liabilities recognized at fair value through profit or loss, the amount of the change in the fair value of the financial liability attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognized in *Other comprehensive income*, unless the recognition of the effects of the change in the credit risk of the liability in *Other components of comprehensive income* results in or increases the accounting mismatch in the profit and loss account. Variations in fair value attributable to the credit risk of a financial liability are not reclassified in the profit and loss account. Previously, under IAS 39 and CPC 38, the total amount of the variation in the fair value of the financial asset recognized at fair value through profit or loss was recognized in the profit and loss account.

The Company's Management expects that the IFRS 9 to be adopted in the financial statements will have a significant effect on the balances reported in relation to its financial assets and liabilities (for example, the financial assets of the concession currently classified as investments available for sale will be measured at fair value at the end of the subsequent reporting periods, and the alterations in fair value will be recognized in profit or loss). However, it is not possible to supply a reasonable estimate of this effect until a detailed review is carried out.

Consolidation, participation agreements, affiliates and related disclosures

In May 2011 a package of five standards on consolidation, participation agreements, affiliates and disclosures was issued, including IFRS 10, IFRS 11, IFRS 12, IAS 27 (revised in 2011) and IAS 28 (revised in 2011).

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The main requirements of these five rules are as follows:

IFRS 10 replaced parts of IAS 27 *Consolidated and separate financial statements* that deal with consolidated financial statements. SIC 12 *Consolidation: Special Purpose Entities* will be withdrawn, when IFRS 10 is applied. Under IFRS 10, there is only one basis for consolidation, namely, control. Additionally, IFRS 10 will include a new definition of control which contains three elements: (a) power over an investee; (b) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from the holding in the investee; and (c) capacity to use its power over the investee to effect the value of the returns to the investor. Wide-ranging orientations have been included in IFRS 10 to deal with complex scenarios.

IFRS 11 replaces IAS 31 *Interests in joint ventures*. IFRS 11 deals with how a participation agreement in which two or more parties have joint control should be classified. SIC-13 *Jointly Controlled Entities Non-Monetary Contributions by Venturers* will be withdrawn with the application of IFRS 11. Under IFRS 11, participation agreements are classified as joint operations or joint ventures, depending on the rights and obligations of the parties to the agreements. Additionally, under IFRS 11, joint ventures must be accounted by the equity method, while jointly-controlled subsidiaries, under the previous criterion of IAS 31, allowed accounting by the equity method or by the proportional accounting method.

IFRS 12 is a disclosure standard applicable to entities that have holdings in subsidiaries, participation agreements, affiliates and/or structured entities that are not consolidated. In general, the requirements for disclosure under IFRS 12 are more wide-ranging than the present rules.

These five rules, together with the respective changes related to the rules for transition, are applicable to annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2013.

Management believes that the application of these five rules will cause a significant effect on the amounts reported in the Company's consolidated financial statements. All the entities that are jointly-controlled by the Company listed in Explanatory Note 3 (c), are proportionately consolidated in these financial statements, and qualify as joint ventures under the requirements of IFRS 11. Thus, they will in future be presented by the equity method starting in 2013.

The consolidated financial statements under the new criterion, if its adoption had been in the year 2012, would have the following effects: A reduction of total assets and total liabilities in the amount of R\$ 7,629,866; a reduction in Operational profit before Financial revenue (expenses) and taxes of R\$ 1,212,689; and a reduction in net revenue in the amount of R\$ 3,850,380. The profit for the year, and Stockholders' equity, would not be affected by

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adoption of the new practices.

IFRS 13 - Measurement at fair value

IFRS 13 presents a single source of orientation for measurements of fair value and disclosures on measurements of fair value. The rule defines fair value, presents a structure of measurement of fair value and requires disclosures of the measurements of fair value. The scope of IFRS 13 is wide-ranging, applying to items of financial and non-financial instruments, for which other IFRS call for or allow measurements of fair value and disclosures of measurements of fair value, except in certain cases. For example, quantitative and qualitative disclosures, based on the three-level hierarchy of fair value currently required for financial instruments only in accordance with IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments Disclosures*, will be complemented by IFRS 13 so as to include all assets and liabilities in their scope.

IFRS 13 is applicable for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2013.

Management expects that the adoption of this new rule could affect certain amounts reported in the financial statements and result in more wide-ranging disclosures in its financial statements.

Changes to IAS 1

The changes to IAS 1 allow presentation of the Profit and loss account and the Statement of comprehensive income in a single statement or in two separate and consecutive statements. However, the changes to IAS 1 call for additional disclosures in the section of Other comprehensive income, in such a way that the items of Other comprehensive income are grouped in two categories: (a) items which will not be subsequently reclassified in the profit and loss account; and (b) items which will be subsequently reclassified in the profit and loss account in accordance with certain conditions. The income tax on the items of Other comprehensive income will be allocated in the same way.

The changes to IAS 1 are applicable for annual periods starting on or after July 1, 2012. The presentation of the items of Other comprehensive income will be appropriately modified as and when the changes are adopted in future accounting periods.

Changes to IFRS 7 and IAS 32 - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, and related disclosures

The changes to IAS 32 clarify questions of adoption existing in relation to the requirements for offsetting of financial assets and liabilities. Specifically, these alterations clarify the meaning of at present has the legal right to offset and simultaneous realization and settlement .

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The alterations to IFRS 7 require that entities disclose the information on the rights of offsetting and related agreements (such as requirements for guarantees) for the financial instruments that are subject to offsetting or similar contracts.

The changes to IFRS 7 are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013 and periods intermediate to these annual periods. The disclosures should be made retroactively for all the periods compared. However, the changes to IAS 32 are not applicable to annual periods starting before January 1, 2014, with backdated adoption required.

Management believes that the adoption of these changes to IAS 32 and IFRS 7 could result in additional disclosures in relation to offsetting of financial assets and liabilities in the future.

IAS 19 Employee benefits

The changes to IAS 19 change the accounting of defined-benefit plan and severance benefit. The most significant change relates to accounting of the changes in the defined-benefit obligations and assets of the plan in the year itself, with the elimination of the corridor approach permitted in the previous version of IAS 19 and early recognition of the cost of past services. The changes require that all actuarial gains and losses be recognized immediately through Other comprehensive income so that the net assets or liabilities of the pension plan are recognized in the consolidated Statement of financial position to reflect the full value of the plan's deficit or surplus. Further, the expenses on interest and the expected return on the plan's assets used in the previous version of IAS 19 had been replaced by a value of net interest, calculated on the basis of the discount rate on the assets or liabilities of the net defined benefit.

The effect arising from the adoption of the new accounting practices for recording of actuarial obligations with post-employment benefits will represent a reduction in stockholders' equity on January 1, 2013 in the amount of R\$ 496,956 (to R\$ 105,637 on January 1, 2013). The impact on the profit and loss account for 2013 arising from the review of the Pronouncement will represent a reduction of R\$ 18,021 in the expense on post-employment benefits in comparison with the expense which would be registered in accordance with the former accounting practice.

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This net effect represents various adjustments, including the effect of income tax: a) full recognition of the actuarial gains through Other comprehensive income and reduction of the net deficit of the pension fund; b) immediate reduction of the cost of past services in the profit and loss account and increase of the net deficit of the pension fund; and c) reversal of the difference between the gain resulting from the expected rate of return on the pension plan's assets and the discount rate, through Comprehensive income.

Annual Improvements 2009-2011 Cycle (May 2012)

The annual improvements to the 2009-2011 cycle of IFRS include various alterations to numerous IFRS. The changes to IFRS are applicable for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2013, and include:

- Changes to IAS 16 *Property, plant and equipment*;
- Alterations to IAS 32 *Financial instruments: presentation*.
- Alterations to IAS 16

The changes to IAS 16 set out that replacement parts, equipment and service equipment should be classified as property, plant and equipment to the extent that they are in accordance with the definition of PP&E of IAS 16 and, otherwise, as inventories. Management has not determined whether the changes to IAS 16 will have a significant effect on the Company's accounting statements.

Changes to IAS 32

The changes to IAS 32 state that the income tax related to distributions to holders of equity instruments and to costs of equity transactions must be accounted in accordance with IAS 12 *Income taxes*. Management believes that the changes to IAS 32 will not have a significant effect on the Company's accounting statements.

Pronouncement not applicable to the Company

- IFRIC 20 *Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine*.

t) Adjustment to present value

The Company applied adjustment to present value to certain paid concession contracts, and also to the balance of debentures issued by the Company. Discount rates compatible with the cost of funding in transactions with the same tenor were used: we used our estimate, of 12.50%, including forecast inflation.

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3. CONSOLIDATION PRINCIPLES

The financial statements of the subsidiaries and jointly-controlled companies mentioned in Explanatory Note 1 (Consolidated financial statements) have been consolidated.

a) Subsidiaries and jointly controlled companies

The financial statements of subsidiaries and jointly-controlled subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control, or shared control, commences until the date on which the control or shared control ceases. The assets, liabilities and results of the jointly-controlled subsidiaries have been consolidated using proportional consolidation. The accounting policies of the subsidiaries and jointly-controlled subsidiaries are aligned with the policies adopted by the Company.

In the individual financial statements of the holding company, the financial information of its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled subsidiaries is recognized by the equity method.

Joint control by the Company is established through a stockholders agreement, previously signed, by which strategic, financial and operational decisions are taken with unanimous consent between the parties.

In some jointly-controlled companies Cemig has more than 50% of the voting power, however, there are stockholders agreements that give the minority stockholders material rights that represent sharing of control.

b) Consortium

A proportion of the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of consortium operations equal to that of the participation interest held in the consortium is registered in the subsidiary that owns the corresponding participation interest.

c) Transactions eliminated in consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealized gains arising from transactions with investee companies recorded by the equity method are eliminated against the investment in proportion to the Company's holding in the Investee. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as

unrealized gains are eliminated, but only up to the point at which there is no evidence of impairment.

The references made in this Quarterly Information in relation to the subsidiaries and the jointly-controlled subsidiaries are made in proportion to the Company's stake.

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The financial statements of Transchile, for consolidation purposes, are converted from US dollars (the functional currency of Transchile) to Reais based on the exchange rate at the reporting date, since Cemig's functional currency is the Real. Foreign currency differences are recognized in the Accumulated foreign currency translation adjustment in Other comprehensive income and presented in stockholders' equity. Since January 1, 2009, the date of the application by the Company of Pronouncement CPC 02 *Effects of changes in exchange rate* and of the conversion of financial statements, these differences have been recognized in Accumulated conversion adjustments.

The reporting dates of the subsidiaries and jointly-controlled subsidiaries used for the purposes of calculation of equity gains (losses) and consolidation coincide with those of the holding company.

In accordance with CVM Instruction 408, the consolidated financial statements include the balances and transactions of the exclusive investment funds, the only unit holders of which are the Company and its subsidiaries, comprising public and private debt securities and debentures of companies with a minimum Brazilian long-term risk rating of A+(bra), ensuring high liquidity of the securities.

The exclusive fund, the financial statements of which are regularly reviewed and audited, is subject to obligations restricted to payment for services rendered for administration of the assets, attributed to operation of investments, such as custody fees, audit fees and other expenses. These funds have no significant financial obligations, nor assets of unit holders to guarantee such obligations.

The Company uses the full and proportional consolidation criteria in preparing its consolidated financial statements, as shown in the following table. The proportion of holding indicated in the table below represents the percentage of the total capital in the subsidiary or jointly-controlled subsidiary held by Cemig:

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Subsidiaries and jointly-controlled subsidiaries	Consolidation	2012		2011	
		Direct stake (%)	Indirect stake (%)	Direct stake (%)	Indirect stake (%)
Subsidiaries and jointly-controlled subsidiaries					
Cemig Geração e Transmissão	100%	100.00		100.00	
Cemig Baguari Energia	100%		100.00		100.00
Hidrelétrica Cachoeirão	Proportional		49.00		49.00
Guanhães Energia	Proportional		49.00		49.00
Madeira Energia	Proportional		10.00		10.00
Hidrelétrica Pipoca	Proportional		49.00		49.00
Baguari Energia	Proportional		69.39		69.39
Empresa Brasileira de Transmissão de Energia EBTE	Proportional		49.00		49.00
Central Eólica Praias de Parajuru	Proportional		49.00		49.00
Central Eólica Volta do Rio	Proportional		49.00		49.00
Central Eólica Praias de Morgado	Proportional		49.00		49.00
Taesa	Proportional		43.36		56.69
Light Ger	Proportional		49.00		49.00
Amazônia Energia Participações	Proportional		74.50		74.50
Cemig Distribuição	100%	100.00		100.00	
Cemig Telecom	100%	100.00		100.00	
Ativas Data Center	Proportional		49.00		49.00
Rosal Energia	100%	100.00		100.00	
Sá Carvalho	100%	100.00		100.00	
Horizontes Energia	100%	100.00		100.00	
Usina Térmica Ipatinga	100%	100.00		100.00	
Cemig PCH	100%	100.00		100.00	
Cemig Capim Branco Energia	100%	100.00		100.00	
Cemig Trading	100%	100.00		100.00	
Efficientia	100%	100.00		100.00	
Central Termelétrica de Cogeração	100%	100.00		100.00	
UTE Barreiro	100%	100.00		100.00	
Empresa de Serviços e Comercialização de Energia Elétrica	100%	100.00		100.00	
Cemig Serviços	100%	100.00		100.00	
Gasmig	Proportional	59.57		55.19	
Companhia Transleste de Transmissão	Proportional	25.00		25.00	
Companhia Transudeste de Transmissão	Proportional	24.00		24.00	
Companhia Transirapé de Transmissão	Proportional	24.50		24.50	
Light	Proportional	26.06		26.06	
Light SESA	100%		26.06		26.06
Light Energia	100%		26.06		26.06
Light Esco	100%		26.06		26.06
Light Ger	100%		13.29		13.29
Light Soluções em Eletricidade	100%		26.06		26.06
Instituto Light	100%		26.06		26.06
Itaocara Energia	100%		26.06		26.06
Lightcom	100%		26.06		26.06
Amazônia Energia Participações	Proportional		6.65		6.65
CR Zongshen E-Power Fabricadora de Veículos	Proportional		5.21		5.21
Axxiom	Proportional		13.29		13.29
Transchile	Proportional	49.00		49.00	
Companhia de Transmissão Centroeste de Minas	Proportional	51.00		51.00	
Empresa Amazonense de Transmissão de Energia EATE	Proportional	49.98		49.98	
Sistema de Transmissão Catarinense STC	100%		39.99		39.99
Lumitrans Cia. Transmissora de Energia Elétrica	100%		39.99		39.99
Empresa Brasileira de Transmissão de Energia EBTE	Proportional		25.49		25.49

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Empresa Paraense de Transmissão de Energia	ETEP	Proportional	49.98		49.98
Empresa Santos Dumont Energia	ESDE	100%		49.98	49.98
Empresa Norte de Transmissão de Energia	ENTE	Proportional	49.99		49.99
Empresa Regional de Transmissão de Energia	ERTE	Proportional	49.99		49.99
Empresa Catarinense de Transmissão de Energia					
ECTE		Proportional	19.09		19.09
Empresa de Transmissão Serrana - ETSE		100%		19.09	19.09
Axxiom		Proportional	49.00		49.00
Parati		Proportional	25.00		25.00
Light		Proportional		6.43	6.43

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		Jan. 1, 2011	
Subsidiaries and jointly-controlled subsidiaries	Consolidation	Direct stake (%)	Indirect stake (%)
Subsidiaries and jointly-controlled subsidiaries			
Cemig Geração e Transmissão	100%	100.00	
Cemig Baguari Energia	100%		100.00
Hidrelétrica Cachoeirão	Proportional		49.00
Guanhães Energia	Proportional		49.00
Madeira Energia	Proportional		10.00
Hidrelétrica Pipoca	Proportional		49.00
Baguari Energia	Proportional		69.39
Empresa Brasileira de Transmissão de Energia EBTE	Proportional		49.00
Central Eólica Praias de Parajuru	Proportional		49.00
Central Eólica Volta do Rio	Proportional		49.00
Central Eólica Praias de Morgado	Proportional		49.00
Taesa	Proportional		56.69
Light Ger	Proportional		49.00
Amazônia Energia Participações	Proportional		
Cemig Distribuição	100%	100.00	
Cemig Telecom	100%	100.00	
Ativas Data Center	Proportional		49.00
Rosal Energia	100%	100.00	
Sá Carvalho	100%	100.00	
Horizontes Energia	100%	100.00	
Usina Térmica Ipatinga	100%	100.00	
Cemig PCH	100%	100.00	
Cemig Capim Branco Energia	100%	100.00	
Cemig Trading	100%	100.00	
Efficientia	100%	100.00	
Central Termelétrica de Cogeração	100%	100.00	
UTE Barreiro	100%	100.00	
Empresa de Serviços e Comercialização de Energia Elétrica	100%	100.00	
Cemig Serviços	100%	100.00	
Gasmig	Proportional	55.19	
Companhia Transleste de Transmissão	Proportional	25.00	
Companhia Transudeste de Transmissão	Proportional	24.00	
Companhia Transirapé de Transmissão	Proportional	24.50	
Light	Proportional	26.06	
Light SESA	100%		26.06
Light Energia	100%		26.06
Light Esco	100%		26.06
Light Ger	100%		13.29
Light Soluções em Eletricidade	100%		26.06
Instituto Light	100%		26.06
Itaocara Energia	100%		26.06
Lightcom	100%		26.06
Axxiom	Proportional		13.29
Transchile	Proportional	49.00	
Companhia de Transmissão Centroeste de Minas	Proportional	51.00	
Empresa Amazonense de Transmissão de Energia EATE	Proportional	49.98	
Sistema de Transmissão Catarinense STC	100%		30.82
Lumitrans Cia. Transmissora de Energia Elétrica	100%		30.82
Empresa Brasileira de Transmissão de Energia EBTE	Proportional		19.65
Empresa Paraense de Transmissão de Energia ETEP	Proportional	49.98	
Empresa Santos Dumont Energia ESDE	100%		49.98
Empresa Norte de Transmissão de Energia ENTE	Proportional	49.99	
Empresa Regional de Transmissão de Energia ERTE	Proportional	49.99	

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Empresa Catarinense de Transmissão de Energia	ECTE	Proportional	19.09
Axxiom		Proportional	49.00

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Cemig and its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled subsidiaries have the following concessions from Aneel:

	Location	Date of concession or authorization	Expiry date
GENERATION			
Hydroelectric Power Plants			
	Rio Madeira	06/2008	06/2043
Santo Antônio complex			
São Simão	Rio Paranaíba	01/1965	01/2015
Emborcação	Rio Paranaíba	07/1975	07/2025
Nova Ponte	Rio Araguari	07/1975	07/2025
Jaguara	Rio Grande	08/1963	08/2013
Miranda	Rio Araguari	12/1986	12/2016
Três Marias	Rio São Francisco	04/1958	07/2015
Volta Grande	Rio Grande	02/1967	02/2017
Irapé	Rio Jequitinhonha	01/1999	02/2035
Aimorés	Rio Doce	07/2000	12/2035
Salto Grande	Rio Santo Antônio	10/1963	07/2015
Funil	Rio Grande	10/1964	12/2035
Queimado	Rio Preto	11/1997	01/2033
Itutinga	Rio Grande	01/1953	07/2015
Capim Branco I	Rio Araguari	08/2001	08/2036
Capim Branco II	Rio Araguari	08/2001	08/2036
Camargos	Rio Grande	08/1958	07/2015
Porto Estrela	Rio Santo Antônio	05/1997	07/2032
Igarapava	Rio Grande	05/1995	12/2028
Piau	Rio Piau / Pinho	10/1964	07/2015
Gafanhoto	Rio Pará	09/1953	07/2015
Sá Carvalho	Rio Piracicaba	12/1994	12/2024
Rosal	Itabapoana RJ	05/1997	05/2032
Pai Joaquim	Rio Araguari	04/2002	04/2032
Salto Paraopeba	Rio Paraopeba	10/2000	10/2030
Machado Mineiro	Rio Pardo	07/1995	07/2025
Salto do Passo Velho	Rio Capecozinho	10/2000	10/2030
Salto do Voltão	Rio Capecozinho	10/2000	10/2030
Cachoeirão Small Hydro Plant	Rio Manhuaçu	07/2000	07/2030
Baguari complex	Rio Doce	08/2006	08/2041
Pipoca Small Hydro Plant	Rio Manhuaçu	09/2001	09/2031
Others	Various	Various	Various
Light Fontes Nova complex	Ribeirão dos Lajes	07/1996	06/2026
Light Nilo Peçanha complex	Ribeirão dos Lajes	07/1996	06/2026
Light Pereira Passos complex	Ribeirão dos Lajes	07/1996	06/2026
Light Ilha dos Pombos complex	Rio Paraíba do Sul	07/1996	06/2026
Light Santa Branca complex	Rio Paraíba do Sul	07/1996	06/2026
Wind Power Plants			
Morro do Camelinho	Gouveia MG	03/2000	01/2017
Praias do Parajuru	Beberibe CE	09/2002	08/2029
Volta do Rio	Acaraú CE	12/2001	08/2034

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Praia de Morgado	Acaraú	CE	12/2001	08/2034
Renova Group of Wind Farms (14)	Southwest of Bahia		08/2011	08/2045
Thermal Power Plants				
Igarapé	Juatuba	MG	01/2005	08/2024
Ipatinga	Ipatinga	MG	11/2000	12/2014
Barreiro	Belo Horizonte	MG	02/2002	04/2023
Projects under construction Hydroelectric				
Dores dos Guanhões (Small Hydro Plant)	Rio Guanhões		11/2002	11/2032
Fortuna II (Small Hydro Plant)	Rio Guanhões		12/2001	12/2031
Senhora do Porto (Small Hydro Plant)	Rio Guanhões		10/2002	10/2032
Jacaré (Small Hydro Plant)	Rio Guanhões		10/2002	10/2032

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TRANSMISSION	Location	Date of concession or authorization	Expiry date
National grid	Minas Gerais	07/1997	07/2015
Substation Itajubá 3	Minas Gerais	10/2000	10/2030
Transmission lines			
Transleste: Irapé Montes Claros	Minas Gerais	02/2004	02/2034
Transudeste: Itutinga Juiz de Fora	Minas Gerais	03/2005	03/2035
Transirapé: Irapé Araçuaí	Minas Gerais	03/2005	03/2035
EBTE: Juína-Brasnorste	Mato Grosso	10/2008	10/2038
ETEP: Tucuruí Vila do Conde	Pará	06/2001	06/2031
ENTE: Tucuruí Marabá Açailândia	Pará/Maranhão	12/2002	12/2032
ERTE: Vila do Conde Santa Maria	Pará	12/2002	12/2032
EATE: Tucuruí Presidente Dutra	Pará	06/2001	06/2031
ECTE: Campos Novos Blumenau	Santa Catarina	11/2000	11/2030
STC: Barra Grande	Santa Catarina	06/2006	06/2036
Lumitrans Machadinho	Santa Catarina	07/2004	07/2034
Taesa: TSN (1)	Goiás/ Bahia	12/2000	12/2030
Taesa: Munirah (2)	Bahia	02/2004	02/2034
Taesa: Gtesa (3)	Pernambuco/ Paraíba	01/2002	01/2032
Taesa: Patesa (4)	Rio Grande do Norte	12/2002	12/2032
Taesa: NVT (5)	Maranhão/Federal District	12/2000	12/2030
Taesa: ETAU (6)	Santa Catarina/Rio G. do Sul	12/2002	12/2032
Taesa: ETEO (7)	São Paulo	05/2000	05/2030
Taesa: Brasnorste (8)	Mato Grosso	03/2008	03/2038
Taesa: STE (9)	Rio Grande do Sul	12/2002	12/2032
Taesa: ATE (10)	Paraná/São Paulo	02/2004	02/2034
Taesa: ATE II (11)	Tocantins/Piauí/Bahia	03/2005	03/2035
Taesa: ATE III (12)	Tocantins/Pará	03/2006	03/2036
Transchile: Charrúa Nueva Temuco	Chile	05/2005	05/2028
Centroeste de Minas: Furnas Pimenta	Minas Gerais	03/2005	03/2035
Projects in progress Transmission			
ESDE Barbacena2-Juiz de Fora 1	Minas Gerais	11/2009	11/2039
Taesa São Gotardo (13)	Minas Gerais	08/2012	08/2042
DISTRIBUIÇÃO			
Cemig Distribuição			
North	Minas Gerais	04/1997	02/2016
South	Minas Gerais	04/1997	02/2016
East	Minas Gerais	04/1997	02/2016
West	Minas Gerais	04/1997	02/2016
Light SESA and Light Energia			
Metropolitan Region of Rio	Rio de Janeiro	07/1996	06/2026
Greater Rio	Rio de Janeiro	07/1996	06/2026
Paraíba Valley	Rio de Janeiro	07/1996	06/2026

(1) TSN Transmissora Sudeste Nordeste S.A.

(2) Munirah Transmissora de Energia S.A.

(3) Gtesa - Goiânia Transmissora de Energia S.A.

(4) Paraíso Açu Transmissora de Energia S.A.

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- (5) NVT - Novatrans Energia S.A.
- (6) ETAU - Empresa de Transmissão Alto Uruguai S.A.
- (7) ETEO - Empresa de Transmissão de Energia do Oeste S.A.
- (8) Brasnorte Transmissora de Energia S.A.
- (9) STE Sul Transmissora de Energia S.A.
- (10) ATE Transmissora de Energia S.A.
- (11) ATE II Transmissora de Energia S.A.
- (12) ATE III Transmissora de Energia S.A.
- (13) São Gotardo Transmissora de Energia S.A.
- (14) Renova Energia S.A.

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The following tables list the authorizations held by Renova Energia S.A:

Small Hydro Plants (PCHs)	Contract	Aneel Resolution	Date of Resolution	Installed production capacity
Cachoeira da Lixa	Proinfa	697	24/12/2003	14.8 MW
Colino 2	Proinfa	695	25/12/2003	16.0 MW
Colino 1	Proinfa	703	26/12/2003	11.0 MW

Wind power	Contract	Mining and Energy Ministry Order	Date of Order	Installed production capacity
Centrais Eólicas Alvorada S.A.	LER 03/2009	695	05/08/2010	8.0 MW
Centrais Eólicas Candiba S.A.	LER 03/2009	691	05/08/2010	9.6 MW
Centrais Eólicas Guanambi S.A.	LER 03/2009	700	06/08/2010	20.8 MW
Centrais Eólicas Guirapá S.A.	LER 03/2009	743	19/08/2010	28.8 MW
Centrais Eólicas Igarorã S.A.	LER 03/2009	696	05/08/2010	30.4 MW
Centrais Eólicas Ilhéus S.A.	LER 03/2009	690	05/08/2010	11.2 MW
Centrais Eólicas Lucílio de Almeida S.A.	LER 03/2009	692	05/08/2010	24.0 MW
Centrais Eólicas Nossa Senhora Conceição S.A.	LER 03/2009	693	05/08/2010	28.8 MW
Centrais Eólicas Pajeú do Vento S.A.	LER 03/2009	694	05/08/2010	25.6 MW
Centrais Eólicas Pindaí S.A.	LER 03/2009	699	05/08/2010	24.0 MW
Centrais Eólicas Planaltina S.A.	LER 03/2009	697	05/08/2010	27.2 MW
Centrais Eólicas Porto Seguro S.A.	LER 03/2009	698	05/08/2010	6.4 MW
Centrais Eólicas Rio Verde S.A.	LER 03/2009	742	19/08/2010	30.4 MW
Centrais Eólicas Serra do Salto S.A	LER 03/2009	689	05/08/2010	19.2 MW
Centrais Eólicas Morrão S.A	LER 05/2010	268	20/04/2011	28.8 MW
Centrais Eólicas Seraíma S.A	LER 05/2010	332	27/05/2011	28.8 MW
Centrais Eólicas Tanque S.A	LER 05/2010	330	26/05/2011	28.8 MW
Centrais Eólicas da Prata S.A	LER 05/2010	117	25/03/2011	20.8 MW
Centrais Eólicas dos Araças S.A	LER 05/2010	241	07/04/2011	30.4 MW
Centrais Eólicas Ventos dos Nordeste S.A	LER 05/2010	161	18/03/2011	22.4 MW
Centrais Eólicas Borgo S.A	LEN 02/2011	222	13/04/2012	19.2 MW
Centrais Eólicas Dourados S.A	LEN 02/2011	130	13/03/2012	28.8 MW
Centrais Eólicas Maron S.A	LEN 02/2011	107	08/03/2012	28.8 MW
Centrais Eólicas Serra do Espinhaço S.A	LEN 02/2011	171	22/03/2012	17.6 MW
Centrais Eólicas Ametista S.A	LEN 02/2011	135	14/03/2012	28.8 MW
Centrais Eólicas Caetitê S.A	LEN 02/2011	167	21/03/2012	28.8 MW
Centrais Eólicas Espigão S.A	LEN 02/2011	172	22/03/2012	9.6 MW
Centrais Eólicas Pelourinho S.A	LEN 02/2011	168	21/03/2012	22.4 MW
Centrais Eólicas Pilões S.A	LEN 02/2011	128	13/03/2012	28.8 MW
Renova Energia S.A. (São Salvador) *	LEN 06/2012			

* Awaiting publication of Ministerial Order.

Distribution concessions

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The concession contracts and the Brazilian legislation establish a mechanism of maximum prices that allows for 3 types of adjustment of tariffs charged: (1) the annual Adjustment; (2) the period Review; and (3) Extraordinary Review.

The company has the right, each year, to receive an annual tariff *Adjustment*, the purpose of which is to compensate the effects of inflation on tariffs, and make it possible to pass through to consumers certain changes in costs that are outside the Company's control, such as the cost of electricity, electricity bought for resale, and the sector charges, including charges resulting from the use of the transmission and distribution facilities.

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Further to this, Aneel carries out a periodic *Review* of tariff levels every five years for Cemig D, and every four years for Light which aims to identify changes in the Company's costs, and to establish a factor based on scale gains, which will be applied in the annual tariff adjustment, to share such gains with the Company's consumers.

The company also has the right to request an Extraordinary Review of tariffs, if unpredictable events significantly change the economic/financial equilibrium of the concession. The Periodic Review and the Extraordinary Review are subject, to a certain extent, to the discretion of Aneel, although there are specific rules pre-established for each review cycle. Although it is laid down in the concession contracts that the Company must continue to have economic/financial equilibrium, it cannot be guaranteed that Aneel will set tariffs that will adequately compensate the Company and that revenues and operational profits will not be adversely affected by such tariffs. When the Company requests a tariff adjustment it is necessary to prove the financial impact resulting from these events on its operations.

Under these contracts the Company is authorized to charge its consumers a rate for retail supply of energy that consists of two components:

- (1) a portion relating to the costs of generation, transmission and distribution that are non-controllable (Portion A Costs); and
- (2) a portion of operational costs (Portion B Costs).

Both portions are set as part of the original concession for given initial periods. Subsequently to the initial periods, and at regular intervals, Aneel has the authority to review the Company's costs, to determine inflation adjustments (or other similar adjustment factors), if any, applicable to the Portion B Costs (the Scalar Adjustment) for the subsequent period. This review may result in a positive, null or negative scalar adjustment.

Generation concessions

In Generation, the company, as well as selling electricity through auctions to the distributors in the captive market, also sells electricity to *Free Consumers* in the *Free Market (Ambiente de Contratação Livre, or ACL)*. In the Free Market, electricity is traded by generation concession holders, Small Hydro Plants (PCHs), self-generators, traders, and importers of electricity.

Free consumers are those that have demand exceeding 3 MW at a voltage of 69kV or higher, or at any voltage if their supply began after July 1995.

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A consumer that has opted for the Free Market may return to the regulated system only if it gives its distributor five years' prior notice. The purpose of this period of notice is to ensure that if necessary the distributor will be able to buy additional electricity to supply the re-entry of Free Consumers into the regulated market. The state-controlled generators can sell electricity to Free Consumers, but unlike the private generators they are obliged to do so through an auction process.

Transmission concessions

Under its transmission concession contracts, Cemig is authorized to charge the *Tariff for Use of the Transmission System (Tarifa de Uso do Sistema de Transmissão, or TUST)*. These tariffs are adjusted annually on the same date as the adjustments of the *Permitted Annual Revenue (Receitas Anuais Permitidas, or RAP)* of the transmission concession holders. This tariff period starts on July 1 of the year of publication of the tariffs and runs until June 30 of the subsequent year.

The service of transport of large quantities of electricity for long distances, in Brazil, is provided by a network of transmission lines and substations operating at a voltage of 230 kV or higher, referred to technically as the Basic Grid (*Rede Básica*), or National Grid.

Any agent of the electricity sector that produces or consumes electricity has the right to use the Basic Grid, as does the consumer, provided certain technical and legal requirements are met. This is referred to as Open Access, and in Brazil is guaranteed by law and by the regulator, Aneel.

The payment for use of transmission service also applies to generation provided by Itaipu Binacional, the company operating the Itaipu plant on the borders of Brazil and Paraguay. However, due to the legal characteristics of that plant, the corresponding charges are assumed by the distribution concessions that hold the respective quotas of its output.

For the newer transmission concessions granted after the year 2000, the portion of the assets that will not be used during the concession is recorded as a financial asset, because there is an unconditional right to receive cash or other financial assets directly from the grantor at the end of the concession agreement period.

Starting from 2013, for the Company's older transmission concessions, granted before the year 2000, remuneration will be according to the terms of Provisional Measure 579 (converted into Law 12783), under which the assets are the property of the Grantor Power, and the Company is remunerated for the operation and maintenance of these assets.

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Gas concessions

The concessions for natural gas distribution are given at the State level, and in the state of Minas Gerais the tariffs for natural gas are fixed by the regulatory body – the Minas Gerais State Economic Development Department, in accordance with the market segment. The tariffs comprise a portion for the cost of gas and a portion relative to the operation of the concession. The tariffs are adjusted each quarter to pass through the cost of gas, and once a year, to update the portion that aims to cover the costs relating to the provision of distribution service – remuneration on capital invested – and to cover all the operational, commercial and administrative expenses incurred by the Concession holder.

As well as these adjustments, a Tariff Review is scheduled for July 2015. These reviews should occur each five years, to evaluate variations in the company's costs and to adapt the tariffs. In the concession contract there is also a possibility of an Extraordinary Review if events take place that put the economic / financial equilibrium of the concession at risk.

PROVISIONAL MEASURE 579 (FEDERAL LAW 12783)

On September 11, 2012 the Brazilian federal government issued Provisional Measure 579 (PM 579), subsequently approved by Congress and sanctioned on January 11, 2013, which makes provisions governing: electricity generation, transmission and distribution concessions; reduction of the sector charges and moderation of tariffs.

With PM 579, the government aimed to close the debate on whether those electricity concessions that are referred to by Articles 17, §5º, 19 and 22 of Law 9074 (of July 7, 1995) and have expiry dates as from 2015, will be renewed, under the terms set out in that Law and in the respective Concession Contracts; or whether they would be put out to tender.

PM 579, when dealing with the extensions of concessions for electricity distribution, transmission and generation covered by the articles listed above, imposed new conditions on the concession holders for extension, allowing extension for a period of 30 years, provided that (i) the expiry dates of those concessions were brought forward, and (ii) concession holders would sign Amendments to their Concession Contracts with the Concession-granting Power, establishing the new conditions.

The extension referred to also depends on express acceptance by the concession holder of the criteria for remuneration, allocation of energy, and quality standards contained in PM 579; and PM 579 also specifies that indemnification for assets not yet amortized or depreciated will be based on the New Replacement Value (*Valor Novo de Reposição*, or VNR).

Also, concessions not extended under MP 579 will remain with their present holders, and will be tendered (by auction or competition), for 30 years, at the end of each concession contract.

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In keeping with the timetable set by PM 579, Mining and Energy Ministry (MME) Ministerial Orders 578 and 579, of October 31, 2012, set out the initial tariffs for the hydroelectric plants covered by PM 579, and also the initial electricity transmission revenues governed by its Article 6, applying to cases where the extension of the concession is brought forward.

On November 1, 2012, Joint Order 580 of the Mining and Energy and Finance Ministries laid down the values of indemnities to be paid to holders of generation and transmission contracts that opt to accept early extension of their concessions. It needs to be pointed out that the amounts of indemnity that have been published for transmission are partial, and do not include the assets dating from before June 2000. There are plans for defining the value of the indemnity for these assets in 2013.

In response to the circumstances created by PM 579, the Company's Board of Directors made the following decisions in relation to renewal of concessions:

Electricity distribution

Application was made for renewal of the following public electricity distribution service concession contracts:

CEMIG North,	Nº 002/97;
CEMIG South,	Nº 003/97;
CEMIG East,	Nº 004/97; and
CEMIG West,	Nº 005/97

all dated July 10, 1997, and given under DNAEE Ministerial Order 130 of April 17, 1997, published in the federal Official Gazette of April 22, 1997, and extended by Ministerial Order 125 of April 17, 1997 issued by the Mining and Energy Ministry, published in the federal Official Gazette on April 22, 1997.

The expiry dates of the distribution concessions of Cemig D that will be extended for 30 years are in February 2016.

Since the concessions of **Light** have expiry dates only after 2026, the rules introduced by PM 579 do not affect Light at this moment, and no significant impact to be recognized has been identified.

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Electricity transmission

The Company applied for renewal of concession contract 006/97 *Cemig*, which governs the transmission facilities under its responsibility classified as being part of the National Grid within the state of Minas Gerais, under Law 9074/95 and the relevant regulations.

The book value of the financial assets relating to contract 006/97 is R\$ 635,209. The indemnification specified in Interministerial Order 580 for the Company's post-June-2000 transmission assets is R\$ 285,438. As mentioned above, no value for indemnification for the transmission assets prior to June 2000 has yet been disclosed.

Since the company, under the criteria specified in PM 579, has the right to indemnification for the total of its assets that have not yet been depreciated and the actual value of the indemnification has not yet been disclosed by Aneel, the company has estimated indemnification values, using as a reference Aneel Technical Note 387/2012, in which studies are presented for definition of the VNR of the transmission facilities, the total indemnification of Cemig being estimated at R\$ 827,519.

The difference between the book value and the estimated value of the indemnification has been posted by the company as a gain in the Profit and loss account for 2012, in the amount of R\$ 192,310.

The announced indemnification of R\$ 285,438 for the transmission assets subsequent to June 2000 was received in January 2013. It has been specified that the indemnification for the remaining portion, in the estimated amount of R\$ 542,081, will be received over a period of 30 years, in accordance with criteria yet to be decided by the Concession-granting power.

MP 579 does not apply to the transmission concessions of **Taesá** and **TBE**, so there are no impacts relating to the VNR to be recognized in their financial statements.

Table of ContentsElectricity generation

The Company opted not to renew the electricity generation concessions for the plants listed below, which are included in Concession Contract 007/97 *Cemig Geração*:

Power plant	Concession expiry date	Installed capacity (MW)	Net balance of the assets based on historic cost, at December 31, 2012	Net balance of the assets based on deemed cost, at December 31, 2012
Três Marias	07/2015	396.00	53,094	429,438
Volta Grande	02/2017	380.00	29,753	83,011
Salto Grande	07/2015	102.00	13,780	43,619
Itutinga	07/2015	52.00	2,923	10,621
Camargos	07/2015	46.00	4,857	21,662
Piau	07/2015	18.01	1,616	11,518
Gafanhoto	07/2015	14.00	1,987	16,122
Peti	07/2015	9.40	1,878	9,613
Tronqueiras	07/2015	8.50	2,082	13,980
Joasal	07/2015	8.40	1,685	10,182
Martins	07/2015	7.70	472	3,385
Cajuru	07/2015	7.20	4,042	4,960
Paciência	07/2015	4.08	1,113	5,520
Marmelos	07/2015	4.00	959	5,953
Dona Rita	07/2015	2.41	702	3,501
Sumidouro	07/2015	2.12	2,177	1,697
Anil	07/2015	2.08	491	185
Poquim	07/2015	1.41	2,490	4,546
		1,065.31	126,101	679,513

Note: The amounts for the deemed cost were recorded at the time of adoption of the new accounting rules in accordance with IFRS, on January 1, 2009. The difference between the amount of the deemed cost and the historic cost is posted directly in a specific line of the Company's stockholders' equity, without this initial reporting having an effect on the Company's reported profit.

For the concessions for the Jaguara, São Simão and Miranda plants, which have expiry dates in August 2013, January 2015 and December 2016, respectively, the Company believes that it has the right to extend the concessions on the conditions prior to MP 579, under clauses existing in those contracts and under Article 19 of Law 9074/1995.

The historic balances of the assets of these plants on December 31, 2012 totaled R\$ 1,031,629; and on the basis of deemed cost, used in the adoption of the new accounting standards, was R\$ 1,304,712. The concession contract states that Cemig GT will have the right to indemnification of the assets that have not been depreciated at the end of the concessions, which in the company's interpretation will take place after the extension mentioned in the previous paragraph.

The other generation concessions of the Cemig group are not governed by PM 579, and thus they produce no impact to be recognized in the financial statements.

Table of Contents**Concessions for payment**

In obtaining the concessions for construction of certain generation projects, the Company undertook to make payments to Aneel, over the period of validity of the contract, as compensation for commercial operation. The information on the concessions, and the amounts to be paid, are as follows:

Enterprise	Nominal value in 2012	Present value in 2012	Amortization period	Updating indexor
Porto Estrela (Consortium)	390,716	138,484	Aug. 2001 to Jul. 2032	IGP M
Irapé	32,603	11,547	Mar. 2006 to Feb. 2035	IGP M
Queimado (Consortium)	8,457	3,238	Jan. 2004 to Dec. 2032	IGP M
Baguari (Consortium)	5,425	2,252	Sep. 2009 to Sep. 2042	IPCA
Itaocara (Consortium)	71,481	32,635	Until Sep. 2036	IGP M

The concessions that require payment to the Concession-granting Power are paid in monthly payments with different values over the period of time. For the purposes of accounting and recognition of costs, due to the understanding that they represent an intangible asset related to the right of commercial operation, they are recorded as from the date of signature of the contracts at the present value of the payment obligation.

The portions paid to the concession-granting power for the *Porto Estrela*, *Irapé*, *Queimado* and *Baguari* plants in 2012 were respectively: R\$ 6,105; R\$ 1,360; R\$ 389; and R\$ 180. There have been no payments of installments to the Grantor in relation to the *Itaocara* plant.

The present values of the portions to be paid in the 12-month period are, respectively: R\$ 13,919; R\$ 1,370; R\$ 395; and R\$ 259 (nominal amounts: R\$ 14,740; R\$ 1,454; R\$ 420; and R\$ 190).

The rate used by Cemig to discount the nominal value of its concession liabilities to present value was 12.50%, which represents the average borrowing rate under normal conditions on the date of transition to IFRS.

5. OPERATIONAL SEGMENTS

The operational segments of Cemig reflect the structure of the regulatory framework for the Brazilian electricity sector, with different legislation for the sectors of generation, transmission and distribution of electricity.

The Company also operates in the markets of gas, telecommunications and other businesses, which have a smaller impact on the results of its operations.

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These segments are reflected in the Company's management, organizational structure, and monitoring of results. Due to the regulatory framework of the Brazilian electricity sector, there is no segmentation by geographical area.

The operational costs and expenses for the business years 2012 and 2011 are shown in consolidated form in these tables:

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPARATED BY ACTIVITY, DECEMBER 31, 2012

ITEM	ELECTRICITY						ELIMINATIONS	TOTAL
	GENERATION	TRANSMISSION	DISTRIBUTION	GAS	TELECOMS	OTHER		
ASSETS	12,913,433	9,928,623	14,156,560	937,528	421,795	2,738,600	(323,425)	40,773,114
INVESTMENTS	804,340	(178,574)	1,445,841	155,368	32,244	892		2,260,110
NET OPERATIONAL REVENUE	4,556,378	1,680,311	11,721,547	625,167	136,151	294,383	(553,562)	18,460,375
COST OF ELECTRICITY SERVICE								
COST OF ELECTRICITY AND GAS								
Electricity bought for resale	(767,371)		(5,274,886)			(180,697)	271,682	(5,951,272)
Charges for the use of the national grid	(286,575)	(229)	(972,415)				248,623	(1,010,596)
Gas bought for resale				(495,114)				(495,114)
Total operational costs, Electricity and Gas	(1,053,946)	(229)	(6,247,301)	(495,114)		(180,697)	520,305	(7,456,982)
OPERATIONAL COSTS AND EXPENSES								
Personnel and managers	(193,672)	(142,710)	(911,233)	(21,200)	(38,885)	(53,096)		(1,360,796)
Employees and managers profit shares	(40,281)	(23,476)	(164,186)		(1,477)	(14,235)		(243,655)
Post-retirement obligations	(20,155)	(9,837)	(93,888)			(10,111)		(133,991)
Materials	(9,910)	(9,839)	(57,846)	(1,002)	(178)	(3,760)		(82,535)
Outsourced services	(170,194)	(96,901)	(807,304)	(8,249)	(22,338)	(50,777)	28,285	(1,127,478)
Depreciation and amortization	(388,777)	(4,426)	(494,243)	(20,304)	(36,050)	(56,756)		(1,000,556)
Operational provisions	1,647	3,808	(386,168)	(147)	(258)	(400,688)		(781,806)
Royalties for use of water resources	(186,384)							(186,384)
Construction costs		(159,497)	(1,445,841)	(24,856)				(1,630,194)
Other	(114,148)	(41,327)	(371,170)	(3,077)	(18,967)	(90,900)	4,972	(634,617)
Total cost of operation	(1,121,874)	(484,205)	(4,731,879)	(78,835)	(118,153)	(680,323)	33,257	(7,182,012)
TOTAL COST	(2,175,820)	(484,434)	(10,979,180)	(573,949)	(118,153)	(861,020)	553,562	(14,638,994)
	2,380,558	1,195,877	742,367	51,218	17,998	(566,637)		3,821,381

**Operational profit
before Equity gains
(losses) and
Financial revenue
(expenses)**

Gain on dilution of interest in jointly-controlled subsidiaries		259,325		5,168				264,493
Equity gain (loss) in subsidiaries	(3,272)							(3,272)
Financial revenue	131,046	156,232	327,482	31,476	10,767	2,553,236		3,210,239
Financial expenses	(429,091)	(564,206)	(727,146)	(12,415)	(13,182)	(211,875)		(1,957,915)
PRETAX PROFIT	2,079,241	1,047,228	347,871	70,279	15,583	1,774,724		5,334,926
Income tax and Social Contribution tax	(612,031)	(107,245)	(428,719)	(14,370)	(3,626)	(338,102)		(1,504,093)
Deferred income tax and Social Contribution tax	55,747	(123,425)	373,850	(477)	(2,080)	137,237		440,852
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	1,522,957	816,558	293,002	55,432	9,877	1,573,859		4,271,685

Table of Contents**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS SEPARATED BY ACTIVITY AT DECEMBER 31, 2011, RECLASSIFIED**

ITEM	ELECTRICITY			GAS	TELECOMS	OTHER	ELIMINATIONS	TOTAL
	GENERATION	TRANSMISSION	DISTRIBUTION					
ASSETS	12,103,518	8,711,290	13,127,829	853,612	419,934	14,702,378	(12,909,678)	37,008,883
INVESTMENTS	971,930	1,030,220	1,857,354	83,873	35,885	332		3,979,594
NET								
OPERATIONAL REVENUE	3,782,538	1,290,026	10,548,216	457,678	125,780	49,678	(505,200)	15,748,716
COST OF ELECTRICITY SERVICE								
COST OF ELECTRICITY AND GAS								
Electricity bought for resale	(586,767)		(3,920,780)			(48)	229,615	(4,277,980)
Charges for the use of the national grid	(268,478)	(186)	(811,510)			(1)	250,151	(830,024)
Gas bought for resale				(329,105)				(329,105)
Total operational costs, Electricity and Gas	(855,245)	(186)	(4,732,290)	(329,105)		(49)	479,766	(5,437,109)
OPERATIONAL COSTS AND EXPENSES								
Personnel and managers	(176,019)	(136,987)	(838,793)	(18,996)	(28,206)	(49,650)		(1,248,651)
Employees and managers profit shares	(35,327)	(20,041)	(148,298)		(2,005)	(15,390)		(221,061)
Post-retirement obligations	(18,671)	(9,113)	(87,481)			(8,435)		(123,700)
Materials	(11,290)	(12,324)	(72,001)	(1,250)	(385)	(502)		(97,752)
Outsourced services	(131,227)	(71,800)	(801,536)	(6,289)	(21,226)	(18,361)	19,612	(1,030,827)
Depreciation and amortization	(408,998)	(5,825)	(504,459)	(22,129)	(35,175)	(6,083)		(982,669)
Operational provisions	(5,961)	(2,892)	(249,358)		(1,040)	1,640		(257,611)
Royalties for use of water resources	(153,979)							(153,979)
Construction costs	(10)	(116,862)	(1,412,396)			(1)		(1,529,269)
Other	(60,339)	(35,547)	(235,789)	(5,375)	(16,282)	(14,522)	5,822	(362,032)
Total cost of operation	(1,001,821)	(411,391)	(4,350,111)	(54,039)	(104,319)	(111,304)	25,434	(6,007,551)
TOTAL COST	(1,857,066)	(411,577)	(9,082,401)	(383,144)	(104,319)	(111,353)	505,200	(11,444,660)
Operational profit before Equity	1,925,472	878,449	1,465,815	74,534	21,461	(61,675)		4,304,056

**gains (losses) and
Financial revenue
(expenses)**

Gain on dilution of interest in jointly-controlled subsidiaries							
Equity gain (loss) in subsidiaries	(744)						(744)
Financial revenue	178,187	130,261	361,972	25,730	10,712	288,133	994,995
Financial expenses	(462,246)	(500,148)	(712,424)	(11,885)	(13,311)	(265,252)	(1,965,266)
PRETAX PROFIT	1,640,669	508,562	1,115,363	88,379	18,862	(38,794)	3,333,041
Income tax and Social Contribution tax	(460,157)	(82,749)	(382,905)	(20,160)	(5,566)	(159,914)	(1,111,451)
Deferred income tax and Social Contribution tax	57,914	(61,744)	68,624		4,776	124,290	193,860
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	1,238,426	364,069	801,082	68,219	18,072	(74,418)	2,415,450

Table of Contents**6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

	2012	Consolidated 2011	Jan. 1, 2011	2012	Holding company 2011	Jan. 1, 2011
Bank accounts	156,900	157,890	94,605	6,065	6,664	10,164
Cash investments						
Bank certificates of deposit	2,249,572	2,345,877	2,516,342	1,046,728	191,004	289,642
National Treasury Notes (NTNs)		26,413			1,603	
Financial Notes - Banks		176,510			18,364	
Others	79,338	155,800	368,746	4,329	9,060	2,935
	2,328,910	2,704,600	2,885,088	1,051,057	220,031	292,577
	2,485,810	2,862,490	2,979,693	1,057,122	226,695	302,741

Cash investments are transactions contracted with Brazilian institutions and international financial institutions with branch offices in Brazil for securities at normal market prices and under normal market conditions. All the transactions are highly liquid; they are promptly convertible into a known amount of cash; they are subject to insignificant risk of change in value; and have no restriction on use. Bank Certificates of Deposit (CBDs), with fixed or floating rates, and Time Deposits with a Special Guarantee (*Depósitos a Prazo com Garantia Especial*, or DPGEs), receive a return percentage based on the CDI rate (varying from 97% to 105%) published by Cetip (*Câmara de Custódia e Liquidação* - the Custody and Settlement Chamber).

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk and a sensitivity analysis of financial assets and liabilities are given in Explanatory Note 28 to the consolidated financial statements.

7. SECURITIES

Securities refers to financial investments in transactions contracted with Brazilian financial institutions, and international financial institutions with branch offices in Brazil, for market prices and conditions.

	2012	Consolidated 2011	Jan. 1, 2011	2012	Holding company 2011	Jan. 1, 2011
Cash investments						
Current						
Bank certificates of deposit	990,626	358,987	321,858	3,845	180,000	55
Treasury Financial Notes (LFTs)	20,722					
Financial Notes - Banks	360,510			19,276		
National Treasury Notes (NTNs)	80,267					
Debentures	67,273			3,979		
Others	38,406			263		
	1,557,804	358,987	321,858	27,363	180,000	55
Non-current						

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Bank certificates of deposit	26,476			4		
Financial Notes Banks	78,976			6,017		
Debentures	1,717			123		
Others	54,581			1,483		
	161,750			7,627		
	1,719,554	358,987	321,858	34,990	180,000	55

These securities are classified in accordance with the accounting rules in Explanatory Note 28.

Table of Contents**8. CONSUMERS AND TRADERS****Consolidated**

Consumer type	Balances not yet due	Up to 90 days past due 2012	More than 90 days past due	Total		
				2012	2011	Jan. 1, 2011
Residential	615,076	247,481	282,330	1,144,887	1,188,883	1,022,724
Industrial	505,814	91,991	164,108	761,913	786,556	710,708
Commercial, services and others	373,361	69,751	191,651	634,763	563,845	465,870
Rural	71,330	23,736	29,446	124,512	114,770	101,716
Public authorities	117,023	17,121	60,963	195,107	157,106	138,657
Public illumination	43,621	5,320	22,111	71,052	94,092	84,638
Public service	60,022	11,916	48,078	120,016	182,812	193,987
Subtotal Consumers	1,786,247	467,316	798,687	3,052,250	3,088,064	2,718,300
Wholesale supply to other concession holders	213,024	43,593	6,395	263,012	241,521	195,082
Spot supply transactions	62,354		7,680	70,034		
Provision for doubtful receivables			(723,488)	(723,488)	(621,269)	(555,090)
	2,061,625	510,909	89,274	2,661,808	2,708,316	2,358,292
Current assets				2,346,520	2,549,546	2,262,585
Non-current assets				315,288	158,770	95,707

The breakdown of the provision for doubtful receivables, by consumer category, is as follows:

	2012	Consolidated 2011	Jan. 1, 2011
Residential	252,594	316,954	248,835
Industrial	253,736	106,255	97,875
Commercial, services and others	158,763	152,240	116,476
Rural	16,078	16,359	17,334
Public authorities	21,606	5,529	25,683
Public illumination	11,261	11,808	18,512
Public service	9,450	12,124	30,375
	723,488	621,269	555,090

The allowance for doubtful accounts is considered to be sufficient to cover any losses in the realization of these assets.

Changes in the allowance for doubtful receivables in 2012 and 2011 were as follows:

	Consolidated
Balance on January 1, 2011	555,090
Constitution of provision	163,629
Write-offs of accounts receivable	(97,450)
Balance on December 31, 2011	621,269
Constitution of provision	315,201
Write-offs of accounts receivable	(212,982)
Balance on December 31, 2012	723,488

The Company's exposure to credit risk related to accounts receivables from Consumers and Traders is given in Note 28 to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**9. TAXES ON REVENUE, ETC., RECOVERABLE**

	2012	Consolidated 2011	Jan. 1, 2011	2012	Holding company 2011	Jan. 1, 2011
Current						
ICMS tax recoverable	187,179	153,306	223,395	3,429	3,843	3,843
PIS and Pasep taxes	17,270	32,828	26,730			
Cofins TAX	138,659	156,852	116,723	57,282	67,342	
Others	16,956	11,140	7,582	1,389	1,385	1,390
	360,064	354,126	374,430	62,100	72,570	5,233
Non-current						
ICMS tax recoverable	275,189	243,030	84,746	4,754	4,334	426
PIS and Pasep taxes	29,684	14,515	55,137			
Cofins Tax	140,354	70,404		3		
Others	66					
	445,293	327,949	139,883	4,757	4,334	426
	805,357	682,075	514,313	66,857	76,904	5,659

The credits of Pasep and Cofins taxes recoverable arise from acquisitions of acquisitions of property, plant and equipment, which can be offset in 48 months.

The recoverable ICMS tax credits, recorded in non-current assets, arise from acquisitions of property, plant and equipment and can be applied against state taxes payable in 48 months. The transfer to Non-current was made in accordance with management estimates of the amounts which should be realized up to December 2013.

The holding company established a credit receivable from the Brazilian Federal Revenue Department (*Secretaria da Receita Federal*) for restitution of the amounts of the Finsocial tax (Cofins) unduly paid in the period September 1989 to February 1991, as a result of the declaration that there was no legal taxation requirement obliging the Company to increase the rates established by the legislation. The financial updating, in the amount of R\$ 67,341, has been recognized in the Profit and loss account for the 2011 business year.

10. INCOME TAX AND SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION TAX**a) Income tax and Social Contribution tax recoverable**

The balances of income tax and Social Contribution tax refer to tax credits in corporate income tax returns of previous years and to advance payments in 2012, which will be offset against federal taxes payable for the year 2013. These are posted in Taxes and contributions.

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	2012	Consolidated 2011	Jan. 1, 2011	2012	Holding company 2011	Jan. 1, 2011
Current						
Income tax	194,562	171,294	353,196			
Social Contribution tax	68,830	49,466	136,617			
	263,392	220,760	489,813			
Non-current						
Income tax	31,899	21,223	66,439	25,462	17,211	63,120
Social Contribution tax	2,449	2,382	16,999	2,449	2,337	16,997
	34,348	23,605	83,438	27,911	19,548	80,117
	297,740	244,365	573,251	27,911	19,548	80,117

Table of Contents**b) Deferred income tax and Social Contribution tax**

Cemig and its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled subsidiaries have income tax credits, constituted at the rate of 25.00%, and Social Contribution tax credits, at the rate of 9.00%, as follows:

	2012	Consolidated 2011	Jan. 1, 2011	2012	Holding company 2011	Jan. 1, 2011
Tax credits						
Tax loss carryforwards	366,182	409,121	568,722	285,629	337,861	260,966
Provisions	145,952	141,921	128,166	42,057	55,697	56,354
Post-retirement liabilities	390,634	369,306	349,989	21,894	19,807	18,105
Provision for doubtful receivables	248,526	211,928	191,866	7,628	8,629	8,899
Goodwill on absorption of subsidiary	103,919	328,680	84,166			
Taxes payable - suspended liability (1)	179,249	180,623	143,109			
Paid concessions	65,615	61,941	57,330			
Regulatory assets not recognized by IFRS	230,048					
Others	50,304	145,378	119,219	2,204	2,455	1,148
Total	1,780,429	1,848,898	1,642,567	359,412	424,449	345,472
Deferred obligations						
Funding cost	(5,476)	(4,303)	(3,257)	(2,058)		
Foreign exchange variations	(20,485)	(17,645)	(17,253)			
Deemed cost	(385,024)	(520,981)	(565,637)			
Adjustment to present value	(84,146)	(80,741)	(79,835)			
Adjustments for application of ICPC 01 - <i>Concession contracts</i>	(236,427)	(315,271)	(178,228)			
Borrowing costs, capitalized	(27,261)	(21,248)	(5,390)			
Regulatory liabilities not recognized by IFRS		(82,078)	(48,594)			
Taxes on income not redeemed - Presumed Profit method	(6,638)	(4,143)	(3,678)			
Transmission companies:						
Indemlitionity gain	(80,844)					
Goodwill premium	(430,204)	(451,352)	(500,569)			
Others		(427)	(5,528)			
Total	(1,276,505)	(1,498,189)	(1,407,969)	(2,058)		
Total, net	503,924	350,709	234,598	357,354	424,449	345,472
Total assets	1,451,794	1,235,869	1,218,126	357,354	424,449	345,472
Total liabilities	(947,870)	(885,160)	(983,528)			

(1) Relating to income tax on Pasep and Cofins taxes.

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At its meeting on March 26, 2013, the Board of Directors approved the technical study prepared by Cemig's Financial Department on the forecasts for future profitability, which show capacity for realization of the deferred tax asset, as defined in CVM Instruction 371.

The temporary differences deductible and the accumulated tax credits do not expire under the tax legislation currently in force. Deferred tax assets were recorded in relation to these items, because it is probable that future taxable profits will be available for the Company to be able to use the benefits of them.

In accordance with the individual estimates of Cemig and its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled subsidiaries, future taxable income against which the deferred tax asset existing on December 31, 2012 will be realized is according to the following estimated timeline:

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	Consolidated	Holding company
2013	395,245	63,531
2014	357,480	33,082
2015	184,409	36,986
2016	198,038	50,615
2017 to 2018	276,800	91,987
2019 to 2020	209,966	67,341
2021 and 2022	158,491	15,870
	1,780,429	359,412

c) **Reconciliation of expenses on income tax and Social Contribution tax**

This table reconciles the nominal expenses on income tax (25% tax rate) and Social Contribution tax (rate 9%) with the actual expenses incurred as shown in the Profit and loss account:

	Consolidated		Holding company	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Pretax profit	5,334,926	3,333,041	4,459,039	2,434,225
Income tax and Social Contribution tax nominal expense	(1,813,875)	(1,133,234)	(1,516,073)	(827,637)
Tax effects applicable to:				
Subsidiaries: Equity gain (loss) +Interest on Equity received	(1,112)	(253)	762,118	701,157
Non-deductible contributions and donations	(8,836)	(8,227)	(406)	(1,153)
Tax incentives	33,383	28,585	983	2,330
Tax credits not recognized	33,859	(1,638)	(89)	(13)
Goodwill gain on issuance of shares	89,928			
Amortization of goodwill			(12,177)	(12,235)
Adjustment in income tax and Social Contribution tax prior year	11,609	(2,769)	1,095	123
Recognition of credits on Tax loss carryforwards		119,850		119,850
Interest on Equity	578,000		578,000	
ICMS/TUSD legal action settlement Minas Gerais State	(2,881)			
Difference between Presumed Profit and Real Profit	31,907	32,407		
Others	(15,223)	47,688	(805)	(1,197)
Income tax and Social Contribution effective gain (expense)	(1,063,241)	(917,591)	(187,354)	(18,775)
Effective rate	19.93%	27.53%	4.20%	0.77%
Current tax	(1,504,093)	(1,111,451)	(119,019)	(143,287)
Deferred tax	440,852	193,860	(68,335)	124,512

Corporate income tax incentive of Taesa (Transmissora Aliança de Energia Elétrica S.A.)

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The National Integration Ministry, through the federal Agency for Development of the Northeast (*Agência de Desenvolvimento do Nordeste*, or Adene); and the federal Agency for the Development of the Amazon Region (*Agência para o Desenvolvimento da Amazônia*, or ADA), has issued official position statements 169/2004 and 0260/2003 granting some of the subsidiaries of Taesa (Transmissora Aliança de Energia Elétrica S.A.) tax benefits of reduction of 75% in income tax payable, for the activity carried out in the region to which the benefits apply. This benefit is calculated monthly on a quota of 84.48% of the profit from commercial operation of the Nordeste-Sudeste transmission line, this being the percentage of the line that is located in the State of Bahia, which is part of the area enjoying tax advantages under Sudene.

Table of Contents**11. ESCROW DEPOSITS IN LEGAL ACTIONS**

Escrow deposits linked to legal actions are mainly related to contingencies for employment-law litigation and tax obligations.

The main payments into court in relation to tax obligations relate to income tax withheld at source on Interest on Equity, and to the ICMS tax relating to its exclusion from the amount taxable by PIS and Cofins tax.

	Consolidated			Holding company		
	2012	2011	Jan. 1, 2011	2012	2011	Jan. 1, 2011
Employment-law cases	264,558	206,971	212,142	27,034	24,389	46,142
Tax obligations						
Income tax on Interest on Equity	14,774	14,010	14,774			
ITCD (donations/inheritance tax)	120,535	115,918	48,413	120,096	115,918	48,413
Pasep and Cofins tax (a)	725,343	719,470	554,402			
Others	107,061	59,209	14,499	44,219	34,696	13,180
	967,713	908,607	632,088	164,315	150,614	61,593
Others						
Regulatory	33,151	45,262	52,173	12,704	21,070	38,590
Third party liability	7,127	5,586	5,586			
Civil actions	679	13,732	8,409	6,464	7,165	5,167
Recon	2,366	13,392	1,769	74	11,653	68
Court embargo	110,198	91,685	55,001	55,688	50,172	37,754
Others (b)	34,483	102,476	60,038	4,423	10,657	6,203
	188,004	272,133	182,976	79,353	100,717	87,782
	1,420,275	1,387,711	1,027,206	270,702	275,720	195,517

(a) The balances of deposits paid into court in relation to the Pasep and Cofins taxes have a corresponding provision recorded in Taxes and contributions. See details in Explanatory Note 18.

(b) This refers mainly to amounts blocked by the courts, in relation to various legal actions.

12. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF MINAS GERAIS; THE RECEIVABLES FUND**a) The CRC Account**

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In 1995 the obligation to pay the remaining balance of this receivable was transferred from the Federal Government to the Minas Gerais State Government (the State Government), the Company s controlling shareholder, through a credit assignment contract (the CRC Agreement), in accordance with Law 8724/93, for monthly amortization over 17 years starting on June 1, 1998, with annual interest of 6% plus monetary updating by the Ufir index (*Unidade Fiscal de Referência*, or Tax Reference Unit Index).

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The First Amendment to the CRC Agreement, signed on January 24, 2001, replaced the monetary updating unit in the agreement, which had been the Ufir, with the IGP-DI inflation index, backdated to November 2000, due to the abolition of the Ufir in October 2000.

Second and Third Amendments to the CRC Agreement were signed in October 2002, setting new conditions for amortization of the credits receivable from the Minas Gerais state government.

As a result of default in receipt of the credits specified in the Second and Third Amendments, the Fourth Amendment was signed, with the aim of making possible full receipt of the CRC balance through retention of dividends becoming payable to State Government. This agreement was approved by the Extraordinary General Meeting of Stockholders completed on January 12, 2006.

According to Fourth Amendment, the Minas Gerais State Government is amortizing this payable to the Company via 61 consecutive semi-annual installments, which are due on June 30 and December 31 of each year, over the period from June 2005 to June 2035.

b) Transfer of the CRC credits to the Cemig CRC Account Securitization Fund (FIDC)

On January 27, 2006 Cemig transferred the CRC credits into a Receivables Investment Fund – the Cemig CRC Account Securitization Fund (FIDC). The value of the CRC Agreement account balance receivable was established by the Fund administrator and was based on long-term financial projections for Cemig, with estimation of the dividends that will be retained for amortization of the outstanding debtor balance on the CRC Agreement. Based on these projections, the FIDC was valued at a total of R\$ 1,659,125, of which R\$ 900,000 was in senior units and R\$ 759,125 in subordinated units.

The senior units were acquired by financial institutions, to be amortized in 20 semi-annual installments, starting in June 2006, with interest accruing at the rate of CDI plus 1.7% per year, and were guaranteed by Cemig.

The subordinated units were subscribed by Cemig and correspond to the difference between the total value of the FIDC and the value of the senior units.

The subordinated units were updated for monetary valuation purposes in the amount of the difference between the valuation of the FIDC using a rate of 10% per year and the increase in value of the senior quotas, as calculated based on CDI plus 1.7%.

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To make possible the early settlement of the CRC Contract, as described in more detail in item c, on December 5, 2012 the Company bought back the senior units and on December 17, 2012 liquidated the FIDC, by transacting the receivables at the price posted in the FIDC of R\$ 1,785,045 (R\$ 695,340 for senior units and R\$ 1,089,705 for subordinated units), as authorized by the Board of Directors.

The composition of the FIDC in the previous year was as follows:

	2012	2011	Jan. 1, 2011
- Senior units held by third parties		819,996	890,517
- Subordinated units owned by Cemig		1,001,179	938,704
- Dividends retained by the Fund		8,900	7,867
		1,010,079	946,571
TOTAL		1,830,075	1,837,088

This shows the movement in the FIDC in 2012:

	Consolidated and Holding company
Balance on December 31, 2010	1,837,088
Monetary updating of the senior units	102,712
Monetary updating of the subordinated units	63,508
Investment in the subordinated units	14,079
Amortization of the senior units	(187,308)
Balance on December 31, 2011	1,830,079
Monetary updating of the senior units	72,378
Monetary updating of the subordinated units	92,707
Investment in the subordinated units	55,200
Amortization of the senior units	(197,059)
Retention of income tax at source and IOF tax	(55,191)
Cash balance redeemed	(13,069)
Liquidation of the FIDC	(1,785,045)
Balance on December 31, 2012	

c) Negotiation for early settlement of the CRC Account

On November 20, 2012, the government of the State of Minas Gerais and the Company entered into a Commitment Undertaking, the aim of which was to create the practical conditions for early payment, in full, of the obligations arising from the CRC Contract. A discount of approximately 35% was applied to the updated amount of the debtor balance, for payment at sight by the State of Minas Gerais to the bank account of the Company.

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In the Undertaking, the State of Minas Gerais recognized and declared a liability payable by it under the CRC Contract, with face value of R\$ 6,282,551, base date October 31, 2012, which after application of a discount of 35%, resulted in the amount of R\$ 4,083,658. This amount was updated, and augmented by the interest specified in the CRC Contract, up to the date of the actual payment, within the limit period of up to 30 business days from the date of entry of the funds, for each credit transaction carried out by the Statement of Minas Gerais to make the transaction possible. On December 31, 2012, the amount of R\$ 4,083,658, augmented by interest and monetary adjustment, comprised a total of R\$ 4,167,907, which after deduction of the price of R\$ 1,785,045 paid for repurchase of the FIDC units, generated a financial gain of R\$ 2,382,862. This amount was posted in the profit and loss account for 2012.

Within the process of negotiation of the early settlement of the CRC, to satisfy a condition for approval of the transaction by the federal government, the Company agreed a Term of Settlement to terminate the legal action between Cemig and the federal government related to the now-extinct CRC Account. As part of this arrangement, the State retained part of the amounts which would otherwise have been paid through to the Company, and passed through to the federal government the amount of R\$ 403,162, under the settlement referred to. This is set out in more detail in Explanatory Note 23 Provisions.

The movement of amounts on the CRC account was as follows:

	Consolidated and Holding company
Balance receivable under CRC after repurchase of the FIDC units	1,785,045
Monetary updating of the contract as per conditions agreed with Minas Gerais State	2,382,862
Net amounts settled by Minas Gerais State	(1,745,808)
Balance on December 31, 2012	2,422,099

The Balance outstanding on December 31, 2012 was settled by the Government of the State on February 27 and 28, 2013.

13. FINANCIAL ASSETS OF THE CONCESSION

As mentioned in Note 2, Item 2.6 (g), the Company's distribution, transmission, gas and wind generation concession contracts are within the criteria for application of Technical Interpretation ICPC 01 (IFRIC 12), which deals with the accounting of concessions, and refers to investee infrastructure that will be the subject of indemnification by the Concession-granting Power, as laid down in the regulatory framework of the electricity sector, and in the concession contract signed between Cemig and Aneel.

As described in more detail in Explanatory Note 4, the Company accepted renewal of the transmission concession of the subsidiary and the assets were reverted to the Granting Power, with indemnification being established for those assets.

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The balances of the concession financial assets are as follows:

	2012	Consolidated 2011	Jan. 1, 2011
Distribution concessions	5,268,609	3,331,311	2,509,339
Gas concessions	355,240	304,616	287,425
Newer transmission concessions	6,405,465	5,812,021	4,755,707
Older transmission concessions	177,901	758,338	744,697
	12,207,215	10,206,286	8,297,168
Current assets	1,040,720	1,120,035	625,332
Non-current assets	11,166,495	9,086,251	7,671,836

For the newer transmission concessions, the internal rate of return on financial assets varies between 7.8% and 14.48%, in accordance with the specific characteristics of each concession and their investment dates.

Changes in the financial assets were as follows:

	Consolidated
Balance on December 31, 2011	10,206,286
Additions	160,256
Acquisition of subsidiaries	555,748
Monetary updating	896,167
Dilution of equity interest in Taesa	(839,413)
Amounts received	(812,046)
Transfers	1,847,906
Net gain on indemnification of assets	192,311
Balance on December 31, 2012	12,207,215

On September 11, 2012 the Brazilian government issued Provisional Measure 579, governing renewals of concessions. See details in Explanatory Note 4.

Gas concession: The Company understands that the financial assets of the **gas** concession will be indemnified by the Granting Power, that is to say: At the end of the concession the government of the State of Minas Gerais will indemnify the amount of the investments made in the last five years of the concession. For the balances of the financial assets determined by the other goods linked to the concession, the Company believes, and is supported in this opinion by a Legal Note issued by the office of the General Attorney of the State of Minas Gerais, that they will be subject to indemnification at the time of the termination of the concession, by one of the following routes: (i) by the new concession holder, in the event of the concession not being renewed; (ii) by the extension of the concession contract, for a period that is reasonable and necessary for amortization of the assets underlying financial assets, to maintain the balance of the contract; or (iii) through a contractual amendment that changes the indemnification clause to guarantee indemnification of the goods that have not been amortized, at the end of the concession. These options are still in the process of being decided upon by the Grantor Power.

Table of Contents**14. INVESTMENTS**

This table shows investments in subsidiaries and jointly-controlled subsidiaries:

	Consolidated		Holding company		Jan. 1, 2011
	2012	2011	2012	2011	
Cemig GT			5,494,981	5,086,076	5,050,645
Cemig D			2,463,149	2,656,463	2,376,898
Light			1,149,109	1,160,184	1,210,896
Cemig Telecom			247,976	287,909	287,718
Gasmig			508,077	444,991	444,043
Gasmig (investment in progress)		67,223		67,223	
Rosal Energia			145,252	158,676	159,646
Sá Carvalho			123,898	123,571	121,843
Horizontes Energia			77,404	73,203	70,017
Usina Ipatinga Thermal			25,895	37,577	36,865
Cemig PCH			91,866	95,228	93,145
Cemig Capim Branco Energia			125,568	42,592	34,797
Companhia Transleste de Transmissão			26,516	24,020	24,040
UTE Barreiro			33,022	23,034	7,695
Companhia Transudeste de Transmissão			13,542	13,150	12,937
CCEE Electricity trading chamber			12,368	239	108,291
Companhia Transirapé de Transmissão			11,528	10,525	10,602
Transchile			47,840	42,850	28,908
Efficientia			10,954	11,334	8,944
Central Termelétrica de Cogeração			6,006	6,348	6,281
Companhia de Transmissão Centroeste de Minas			21,329	20,912	17,953
Cemig Trading			21,652	13,008	7,416
Empresa Paraense de Transmissão de Energia-ETEP			131,656	132,203	124,242
Empresa Norte de Transmissão de Energia-ENTE			304,432	307,211	299,922
Empresa Regional de Transmissão de Energia-ERTE			72,853	73,432	63,928
Empresa Amazonense de Transmissão de Energia-EATE			670,304	672,559	656,517
Empresa Catarinense de Transmissão de Energia-ECTE			42,677	44,983	46,765
Axxiom Soluções Tecnológicas			4,958	4,253	2,970
Cemig Serviços			1,421	2,310	45
Norte Energia	225,599	109,517	366,915	358,459	
	225,599	176,740	12,253,148	11,994,523	11,313,969

Premium on acquisition of equity interests

The goodwill premium on the acquisition of the companies acquired by the Company, that is to say, the difference between the amount paid and the book value of the equity interest in the Stockholders' equity of the jointly-controlled subsidiaries, arises basically from the added value of the concessions, and is presented jointly with the historic value of the investments in the table above. These premiums will be amortized over the

remaining period of the concessions.

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a) **These figures show the movement in investments in subsidiaries and jointly-controlled subsidiaries:**

	2011	Equity gain (loss) in subsidiaries (Profit and loss account)	Equity gain (loss) in subsidiaries (Other comprehensive income)	Acquisitions, injections, reduction of capital	Dividends	2012
Cemig GT	5,086,076	1,919,485	(703)		(1,509,877)	5,494,981
Cemig D	2,656,463	191,366			(384,680)	2,463,149
Cemig Telecom	287,909	5,067			(45,000)	247,976
Rosal Energia	158,676	10,485			(23,909)	145,252
Sá Carvalho	123,571	28,951			(28,624)	123,898
Gasmig (*)	444,991	54,702		65,080	(56,696)	508,077
Gasmig investment in progress (*)	67,223			(67,223)		