

Sustainability
Report

2011

LETTER FROM THE
GENERAL DIRECTOR

GRI:1.1;1.2



It is with great pleasure that I introduce the Sustainability Report 2011. When we published the first Balance Sheet of the company in 2004, we had many ideas and a huge challenge, after all, here we presented the embryo of a great project encouraged by President Lula: look at our surroundings and contribute to that we have two better countries.

The past years have cemented our work. Today, Itaipu is recognized for not only being the largest energy generator on the planet but for being responsible for a significant portion of the energy that moves the country and ensures reliability for its growth. The plant generates initiatives aimed at improving the environment, integrating the various sectors, providing technology and new solutions in areas that benefit Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina.

Examples of such activities abound. The Itaipu Technological Park is a multifunctional space focused on knowledge and entrepreneurship, which has done, along with the Itaipu, a work of great importance to put into practice the performed research.

The Cultivating Good Water program is recognized worldwide and has been replicated as successful initiative. Also, it will be presented at Rio +20 as a model of care and integration that contributes to sustainability.

Still in this global event, we will officially launch our Sustainability Report 2011, with a special interview with Leonardo Boff, who was at Rio 92 and helped to build the Earth Charter – one of the most important results of that meeting. In our report, we also made the crossing of the GRI indicators with the Global Compact Principles and for the first time, with the Earth Charter Principles.

In addition to direct investments made in social and environmental projects, we have strengthened the networking and contributed for those new resources reaching the western Paraná.

The Federal Government's investment in the Federal University of Latin American Integration (UNILA), for example, will exceed USD 400 million. The gains are immeasurable. We will have representatives of different peoples reflecting and discussing problems and solutions for all of Latin America.

Meanwhile, the transformation has already reached Foz do Iguaçu. The city, which for years was known by informal trade at the border, is now one of the most popular touristic destinations in Brazil. In addition, Itaipu, along with several partners, has helped to make this happen.

In 2011, the Iguaçu Falls was elected one of the New 7 Wonders of the World. Besides the no doubting natural beauty, a beautiful campaign, coordinated by Itaipu, allowed this feat, which gives even more proud to the inhabitants of the city the "iguaçuenses" in particular, and all Brazilians and Argentines.

After two terms in front of the largest generator of clean energy in the world, I was honored to be reappointed to the direction of Itaipu. I assume, along with the entire board, another term, knowing that we have taken many steps in relation to what we proposed in 2003, but there is still much that can and must be done.

By 2020, the company plans to consolidate "as generating clean, renewable energy with better operating performance and best sustainability practices in the world, promoting sustainable development and regional integration." Our goal and challenge for the coming year exceed 100 million megawatts; contribute to new projects and the implementation of these initiatives in Brazil and Paraguay.

In order to improve our sustainable management, in 2011, we structured the Sustainability Management System (SMS). The SMS will help us to create conditions for attracting investment and opportunities for the region, taking advantage of all the potential it offers.

We want to improve our processes and prepare for new challenges and so in the future, be an example of sustainable and innovative company. With future vision and ability to innovate, we want to create new technologies and solutions, factors that combine with Itaipu since its foundation.

Enjoy your reading!



Jorge Miguel Samek
Brazilian General Director



Definition of materiality

In order to improve the elaboration process of the 2011 Sustainability Report, Itaipu Binacional adopted the new version of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Guidelines, known as G3.1 – which is not mandatory. The company publishes reports since 2004 and uses the GRI guidelines as a reference since the 2007 report.

Beside to the proposed changes to specific indicators, appointed throughout the text, there was a change in themes to define materiality matrix. In previous years, it was the Itaipu, which set out the themes to be evaluated. For this report, we adopted the technical topics and aspects proposed by the GRI guidelines in its indicators protocol.

For the first time, the company undertook a multistakeholder workshop (panels with different partners), which took place in Foz do Iguaçu. In the previous report, these groups were heard through research.

Still in an unprecedented way to Itaipu, the company promoted an event with sustainability experts in Sao Paulo. In addition, as in previous years, employees were gathered in Foz do Iguaçu to receive their contributions to the report and other aspects of sustainability.

Crossing interests

Participants of the three workshops voted individually to prioritize the material aspects that are allocated in the materiality matrix. The quadrants were demarcated by the median of the votes. Of the 40 proposed topics, 16 were considered material by the stakeholders. The validation of the process was conducted by the Office of Strategic Planning and by the Assistance of the Brazilian General Director, both representing the company's direction.

External Assurance

The Sustainability Report 2011 was assured by KPMG Risk Advisory Services Ltda. More information about the methodology and the limited assurance procedures applied is available on page 97. The document was also validated by GRI and application level confirmed as A +.

Performed follow-up

Based on internal control systems, official documents and management reports, the focal points of sustainability, 82 employees of all boards and foundations, supported the preparation of this document. Estimates and some recalculations on specific indicators are directed appointed throughout this report.

ABC (Bê-á-bá)

- This document refers to the period between January 1st and December 31st, 2011
- Itaipu publishes an annual Sustainability Report, which presents the main actions developed in Brazil.
- Information regarding the production and the physical structure of the plant, as well as the Value Added Statement (VAS) and iBase, are reported on a consolidated binational.
- Itaipu expects that this document meets the interests of wide variety of audiences, including employees, partners, suppliers and representatives of various institutions and organizations.

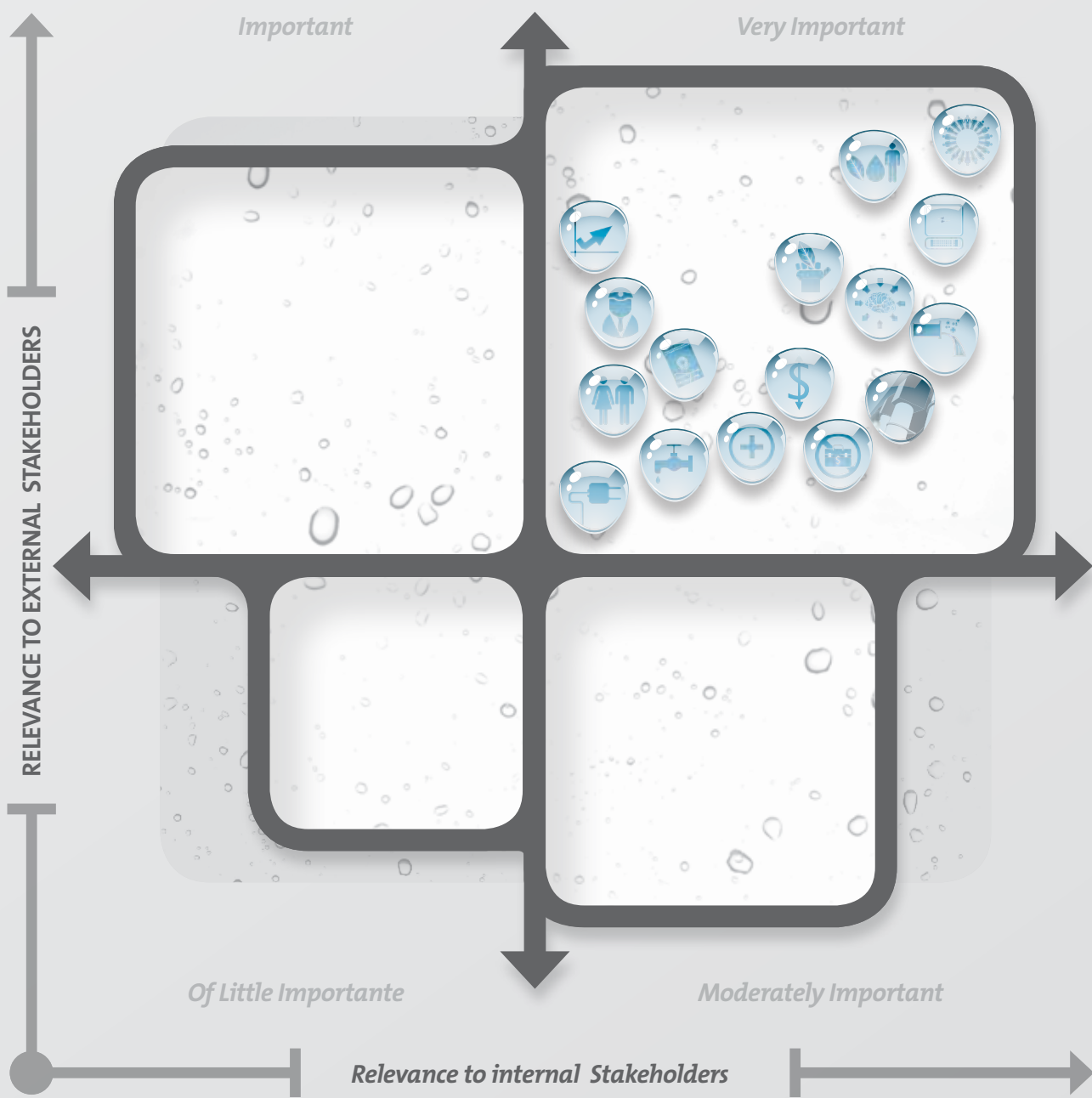
Multistakeholder Participation









The definition process of materiality adopted for the 2011 Sustainability Report was the most multi stakeholder among those already made by Itaipu. Although it has consulted representatives of stakeholders in previous years, for the first time, Itaipu gathered several partners in order to analyze and contribute to the definition of materiality of the document.

During the 8th Annual Meeting Cultivating Good Water, Itaipu held the Stakeholders Workshop of the 2011 Sustainability Report. The workshop brought together representatives of municipalities of Paraná Basin 3, indigenous communities and social and environmental programs supported by the company.

Furthermore, Itaipu has also promoted in an unprecedented way within its definition process of materiality, an event with experts in Sao Paulo. With participation of representatives of sustainability specialist consulting, energy companies and educational institutions.

As in previous years, about 40 employees from different hierarchical levels gathered in Foz do Iguaçu. In addition to the prioritization of topics and material aspects they participated in discussions on sustainability, actively contributing to the content of this document and also made a critical evaluation of the 2010 Sustainability Report.



- 01 Relations with the Community / Social Programs 
- 02 Research and technological development 
- 03 Biodiversity 
- 04 Training and education 
- 05 Emissions, effluents and waste 
- 06 General / Environmental Management System 
- 07 Availability and Reliability in Electricity Supply / Operational Performance 
- 08 Economic Performance / Risks and opportunities 

- 09 Anti-corruption practices 
- 10 Safety and health at work 
- 11 Indirect economic impacts 
- 12 Security Practices 
- 13 Employment / Employability / Outsourcing - contractors 
- 14 Diversity and equality of opportunities 
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How we work

GRI: 2.6; 2.7; 2.8; 4.8; EU1

Itaipu is the largest hydraulic-based electricity generation company in the world.

It is a binational company, which follows the recommendations of the Public International Law.

It is located on the Parana River, on the border between Brazil (Foz do Iguaçu) and Paraguay (Ciudad del Este).

Itaipu has head offices in Brasília and Assunción and maintains offices in Curitiba, Foz do Iguaçu, Santa Helena and Guaira, Parana, and the capital of Sao Paulo.

In 2011, **Itaipu** was responsible for **supplying 17%** of the **Brazilian** market and **73%** of the **Paraguayan** market.

7,744 meters

is the length of the Itaipu dam without the Hernandárias dike.

196 meters

is the height of the main concrete dam.

390 meters

is the width of the power plant spillway.

483 meters

is the length of the spillway.

1,350 Km²

is the area of the Itaipu reservoir at its normal level.

92,245,539 MWh
It is the total energy production from Itaipu in 2011.

USD 3.6 billion
It is the revenue for the provision of electricity services in the period.

14,000 MW
It is the installed power of the plant, distributed in 20 generating units.

1,473

employees, including seven Board of Directors members and five directors, made up the Brazilian framework of the plant in 2011.



Timeline

1966

Signing of the Iguaçu Minute, Brazil and Paraguay begin negotiations.

1973

Signing of the Itaipu Treaty.

1974

The Itaipu Binacional entity is established.

1975

The construction of the plant begins.

1984

The first generating unit of the plant comes into operation, producing energy.

1991

The 18th generating unit goes online, and the Brazilian cities and states are included in the distribution of royalties.

The main source of energy in Brazil is hydraulic, which in 2011 meet 91.1% of the country's demand.

Essential Policies and Guidelines

- Respect for human beings
- Binational integration
- Proactivity and innovation
- Responsibility and accountability
- Appreciation of the results of people's work
- Corporate sustainability
- Regional sustainable development
- Ethical values

Mission

“Generate electricity energy quality with social and environmental responsibility, driving economic, tourism and technological development in Brazil and Paraguay.”

Vision

“By 2020, Itaipu Binacional will have consolidate “as generating clean, renewable energy with better operating performance and best sustainability practices in the world, driving sustainable development and regional integration.”

Participation in Eletrobras Companies

The Brazilian Electricity Company (Eletrobras) hold, on behalf of the Brazilian government, **50%** of Itaipu's capital – the complementary part belongs to the Administración Nacional de Electricidad (Ande). The holding company, which forms the largest electricity

company in Latin America, put together other generating plants, transmission and distribution of energy companies, and a research center. The generation capacity of Eletrobras is **42,302 MW**, which is equivalent to **36%** of the country.

Long-term energy

Based on data from the National Energy Plan 2030 (PNE 2030) the total consumption of electricity in Brazil has an average growth of 4% per year. This need will be supplied mainly by energy that

has water as a primary source. About 400 new hydroelectric projects will be built to meet the long-term demand in Brazil.

2003

Inclusion of environmental responsibility and economic development, tourism and technological development in the company's mission.

2005

Reversal Notes set forth that the company's initiatives in the field of social and environmental responsibility are permanent components in the activity of power generation.

2007

The last two generating units in the plant project come into operation.

2008

Itaipu breaks its own record in electricity generation.

2010

Creation of the Social Responsibility Advisory Office.

2011

Constitution of the group for the elaboration of the Management System for Sustainability (SGS).

Diplomatic agreement gives rise to the **Itaipu Binacional**

Itaipu Binacional originated from a diplomatic agreement between Brazil and Paraguay, which resulted in the signature of the Itaipu Treaty in 1973. The document was created to regulate the harnessing of the Paraná River hydroelectric and began the construction of the world's largest hydroelectric plant in terms of electricity generation.

Because it is a binational entity, follows a distinct management system. The Treaty sets forth that the ownership and management of the company, as well as the right to acquire energy for consumption, are equally shared between Brazil and Paraguay. When there is excess energy to one of the partners, it is exclusively assigned to the other.

The Itaipu control is the responsibility of the Brazil and Paraguay governments, respectively represented by the Brazilian Electricity Company (Centrais Elétricas Brasileiras – Eletrobras) and Administración Nacional de Electricidad (Ande) under absolutely equal conditions.

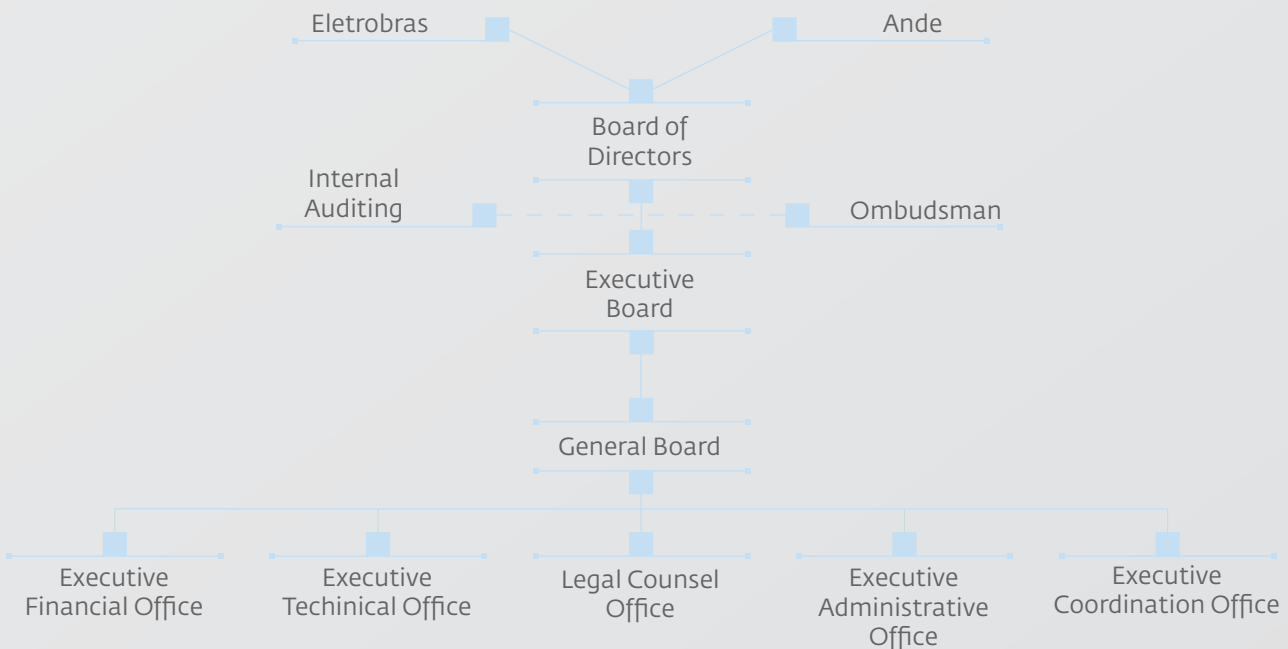
Board of **Directors**

The highest governing body of Itaipu is the Board of Directors, as well as the Executive Board is composed of an equal number of Brazilians and Paraguayans. There are six board members and a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of each country, which have four-year term. All members of senior management are, without exception, appointed by national governments of both countries. There are no specifications regarding to the professional training of nominees.

Assignment of the **Board**

The Board is a normative, deliberative and decision-making body. Among its duties are complying with and enforcing the Itaipu Treaty, its annexes and complementary acts. It can also decide on the essential guidelines, the financial basis and the provision of electricity services and monitor the performance of the company in many ways, at regular meetings held every two months.

Governance **Framework**



Alternating **Presidency**

At each Board of Directors meeting, the president is elected by other members. Decisions require the majority of the board members of each country, and vote parity is equal to the smallest national representation present. In case of no parity, board members draw lots to see who will stay out of the voting, until the number of representatives equal.

100% of the members of the Board of Directors are considered non-executive and independent members because they are not part of Itaipu own staff.

Executive **Board**

The administration of Itaipu is the responsibility of the Executive Board, which also has the function of advising the Board of Directors. The Executive Board is made up of Brazilians and Paraguayans members in equal number, 12 in total, which have five-year term and meets fortnightly.

Transparent **management**

Itaipu does not make specific assessments of risks related to corruption, but has several procedures that contribute to legality and transparency. Among them, the use of an access-controlled integrated corporate system (SAP), purchases by electronic auctions, conducting internal and external audits, Ombudsman

and the adoption of international standards such as Sarbanes-Oxley (SOX). Risks related to plant operation, including environmental issues, are evaluated and monitored by the company.

Internal **Auditing**

Itaipu performs internal audits that evaluate the processes and procedures of the company. The practice, executed with binational teams, allows an assessment of internal controls, business processes and corporate governance, assisting the administration in improving the management and procedures. The Internal Auditing annual work plan is approved by the Board of Directors.

Code of **Ethics**

In 2002, the company approved the Code of Ethics, which includes values, ethical principles, conduct standards and responsibilities that guide the actions and are expected by all agents that directly or indirectly, will have some kind of relationship with the company. The Ethics Committee is responsible for reviewing the cases of Code of Ethics violation and provides appropriate referral to company authorities.

Composition of the Board of Directors and Executive Directors*

	Brazil	Paraguay
Member	Celso Luiz Nunes Amorim José Antonio Muniz Lopes Luiz Pinguelli Rosa João Vaccari Neto Alceu de Deus Collares Roberto Átila Amaral Vieira	Carlos Alberto González Garabelli Franklin Rafael Boccia Romañach Osvaldo Román Romei Domingo Isabelino Laíno Alex Ismael Duré Cabañas Gustavo Codas Friedmann
Representative of Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Antonio José Ferreira Simões	Juan Cirilo Acuña Carballo
General Directors	Jorge Miguel Samek	Efraín Enriquez Gamón
Technical Board	Jorge Miguel Samek	Raimundo López Ferreira
Legal Counsel Office	Cezar Eduardo Ziliotto	Eusebio Ramón Ayala
Executive Administrative Office	Edésio Franco Passos	Rubén Esteban Brasa Soto
Executive Financial Office	Margaret Mussoi Luchetta Groff	María Mercedes Elizabeth Rivas
Executive Coordination Office	Nelton Miguel Friedrich	Diana Beatriz García Galeano

* Composition on December 31st, 2011.

In May 2012, the Itaipu's Brazilian directors were re-elected to office by appointment in the Official Gazette.

It is a plan extremely broad, which efficacy is measured by various specific indicators. However, its results can be verified by the indexes of availability and forced outage of generating units.

The maintenance, coupled with favorable weather conditions have contributed to the plant operates above its annually guaranteed energy (from 75,000 GWh /year). In 2012, the company can break its record in annual generation, which is from 2008 with 94,684,781 MWh.

Production on demand

Demand is what determines the generation of Itaipu. The fact that the Brazilian electricity system is interconnected and controlled by the National System Operator (ONS) makes the amount of energy generated does not rely solely on the generating capacity. Due to the uniqueness of the Brazilian electrical system, in certain periods, Itaipu produces less energy than its capacity.

Shared decision-making process

The management takes place in a binational, on equal terms. Thus, important decisions involving energy planning, recruitment and power tariffs have representatives of Brazil and Paraguay and the entities claiming the Itaipu and Eletrobrás Walk. These companies also take part in the Management Committee and Itaipu Electricity Purchase and Sale Contract Operation (Cadop) and the Joint Operating Committee (CMO).

Guaranteed energy

The Itaipu's production capacity is guaranteed through a strict Maintenance Plan. In it, set the timing and scope of maintenance of generating units and their auxiliary systems, in addition to transmission and transformation equipment.

Net energy generated (GWh)

Source	2011		2010		2009	
Hydraulic	91,523		85,303		91,239	
Regulatory system	Brazil	Paraguay	Brazil	Paraguay	Brazil	Paraguay
	83,487	8,036	78,031	7,272	83,891	7,348



Emergency Action Plan

Key risks and identified assumptions	Contingency / Emergency Plans	Contingency / Emergency Plans Tests			Stakeholders involvement	Place of publication
		Under Development	Concluded	Performed Simulated		Intranet
Fire	Transformers of the Right Margin Electric Substation			x		x
	Production Building			x		x
	Primary CPD of the plant	x				
	Parigot de Souza building			x		x
Fire and/or Explosion	Itaipu headquarters Building in Asunción			x		x
	Generating Units	x				
	Main Transformers			x		x
Flood	Parana River Flooding		x		Itaipu warns the Civil Defense of both margins.	x
Adrift foreign body	Adrift Foreign Body or Vessel towards the Main Dam			x	Itaipu warns Federal Maritime Police (Depom).	x
Fall of transmission line towers	Fall of Transmission Line Towers		x			x
Need for evacuation	Rescue Victims on the E5 Elevator			x		x
Infectious disease	H1N1 Flu		x			x

* Involvement of the community, authorities and other competent bodies in the plane.

Repairs at U6 *concluded*

In September 2010, technicians detected the existence of cracks in the wheel of the turbine generator unit 06 (U6). After 19 months shut down for maintenance,

the U6 was working again in April 2012. The 700 MW power generating unit are sufficient to supply a city such as Curitiba and the Metropolitan Region, with 2.5 million inhabitants.

Average availability factor of the plant, broken down by source of energy and regulatory system

	2011	2010	2009
Planned Outage Hours (h)	7,046	8,417	
Unplanned Outage Hours (h)	9,059	1,770	
Total operating hours	175,200	175,200	
Availability factor of generating units (%)	90.81%*	94.19%	94.50%

*The availability factor of 2011 was affected by the repair performed at the U6 turbine wheel of the generating unit.

New transmission line

The works for the Transmission System 500 kV of Paraguay, which will connect Itaipu power plant to the city of Villa Hayes, near Asuncion, are under development and it is estimated that the new system goes into operation in the first semester of 2013. The project will guarantee to Paraguay the access to more electricity generated by Itaipu, which will boost its economic development.

The System ensures operating

The main risk that the company faces is the continuity of operation in cases of involuntary stops or maintenance. For this, two data centers operate continuously, which ensure the transmission of information and applications for the entire system, restoring operating activities more quickly and efficiently.

Information Security

Itaipu has an Information Security Committee on in the Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), including representatives from all board, which works since 2010 to ensure protection of information of the organization. In addition, the group monitors and implements security measures and training on action stops (scheduled or not) according to the Information Security Policy adopted in 2011.

Knowledge and innovation production

One of the Itaipu's assumptions since 2006 is to contribute to innovation, research and scientific and technological development. Encouraging the development of projects aims to identify and meet the demands of business, especially related to technological modernization.

Works are executed by means of a technical cooperation agreement signed with the Itaipu Technological Park (PTI). And to promote greater integration of employees

to research the Itaipu Corporate University (ICU) guides the activities of matrix form.

There are five research areas: water quality, generation, electricity transmission and distribution, dam safety, technology upgrade, and renewable energy. Employees may use up to 12 hours per week to research.

USD 2.3 million were invested by Itaipu in Research and Development in 2011.

Results

In 2011, 21 projects of Research, Development and Innovation were carried out, 16 at the Advanced Studies Center for Dam Safety (Ceasb), three in the Laboratory of Automation and Simulation of Electrical Systems (Lasse), Sodium Battery Project and Hydrogen Project, the result of a technical cooperation between Itaipu, Eletrobrás and the Itaipu Technological Park (PTI).

Research lines

- **Water quality:** developing a methodology for integrated assessment of water quality of rivers using bioindicators for sustainable management of the Paraná Basin 3.
- **Energy distribution:** research action to science and technology methodology of distributed generation with environmental sanitation.
- **Generation, distribution e transmission:** specialized development of research and testing and verification of the dynamic performance of equipment and systems associated with the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity.
- **Dams Safety:** a center for studies on the behavior of structures and their materials, and the development of computational intelligence techniques related to behavior and safety of dams.
- **Technology Upgrade:** Studies and research at Lasse supporting the process of modernization of the Itaipu plant.
- **Renewable energy:** implementation of biogas laboratory, start of construction works for deployment of hydrogen laboratory and research to the development of sodium batteries.

Strategic Plan **review**

2011 consolidated the work of restructuring of the Strategic Plan for Itaipu's five-year period 2012-2016. Through a process of collective construction, begun in 2008, attended by hundreds of people between Brazilians and Paraguayans – from top management to the management team – it was established the organization's vision, adopted in 2010. Were also revised Policies and Guidelines and approved the Strategic Map, which has 16 Strategic Objectives.

The company identified as an opportunity unfolding maps in the Map Corporate sector to the level of oversight, and thus ensures the translation of strategy into operational actions. The project includes the detailing of the strategic map of the organization that will redirect the focus to processes and outcomes, process mapping and restructuring of environmental projects under development.

Consolidated **performance**

Itaipu is a project fully installed project and therefore does not cause negative impacts on the local community. However, for the construction of the plant, 8,519 properties were expropriated in Brazil, mostly in a friendly way – only 16 by court – totaling an area of 101,092.5215 hectares expropriated.

Besides producing energy with quality and efficiency, Itaipu in 2003 expanded its mission to boost the social, economic and sustainable tourism development in Brazil and Paraguay.

The company voluntarily promotes activities that support the social and economic development of the region. It develops programs described in this report, linked to Strategic Objectives and Policies and Guidelines of the company. To make the process even more effective in 2011 was structured Sustainability Management System (SMS).

Precautionary **Principle**

Considering the precautionary principle to Itaipu, which is a has already stabilized plant, which uses and produces clean energy, the single biggest and possibly irreversible environmental risk would be unlikely to compromise the physical safety of the dam's power plant. However, the organization and direct special attention and procedures to the safety of the dam, such as seismological network, visual inspection, auscultation, instrumentation and civil consultants board.

Sustainability as a **vision**

By 2020, the Itaipu Binacional plans to consolidate "as generating clean, renewable energy with better operating performance and best sustainability practices in the world, promoting sustainable development and regional integration."

To achieve the Itaipu vision, quoted above, was developed in the Brazilian margin, the System Management for Sustainability (SMS), a model that will create an environment of participatory and interactive discussion. The SMS will provide the identification of synergies between the initiatives, the removal of barriers to implementation, dissemination and sustainability culture into the employees.

The initiative brought together more than 50 employees from various departments. In practice, the principles and values of sustainability are defined in four dimensions that will guide the form of performance of the Operational Plan programs: cultural, corporate, environmental and socioeconomic development.

Documents supporting the *sustainability*

Several documents support the actions of Itaipu for a sustainable and socially responsible attitude. Among them are: the Global Compact, the National Pact for the Eradication of Slave Labor in Brazil, the Pact against the Exploitation of Children and Adolescents on Brazilian Highways, Agenda 21, the Earth Charter, the Water Pact, the Kyoto Protocol and the Treaty on Environmental Education for Sustainable Societies and Global Responsibility.

Documents supporting the *sustainability*

- Earth Charter
- Commission for Environmental Education Eletrobras
- Istanbul Consensus on Water - "Water Pact"
- Declaration of Commitment in Corporate Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents
- Child-Friendly Company
- Agenda 21 Forum in Foz do Iguaçu
- Agenda 21 Forum in Paraná
- Day of the Treaty on Environmental Education for Sustainable Societies
- MoU: UNIDO-Eletrbras-Use of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficient Technologies
- MoU: Unesco - Integrated Management of Water Resources
- Corporate Pact Against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents on Brazilian Highways
- United Nations Global Compact
- National Pact for the Eradication of Slave Labor in Brazil
- Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs), an initiative of the Global Compact and UN Women
- Principles for Responsible Management Education
- New Beginnings Program - National Council of Justice
- ViraVida Project
- Agreement to Network to Combat Sexual Exploitation of Children and Youth

Global Pact

Itaipu is a signatory to the Global Compact, the United Nations (UN) since 2009. By joining the initiative, the Itaipu contributes to the promotion of the principles proposed in its area, starting with the inclusion in its strategy and daily operations and contributes to building a more just and sustainable. Therefore, since 2010, the company also includes the Board of the Brazilian Committee of the Global Compact.

Global Compact

-  1. Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights
-  2. Make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses
-  3. Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining
-  4. The elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour
-  5. The effective abolition of child labour
-  6. The elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation
-  7. Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges
-  8. Undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility
-  9. Encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies
-  10. Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.

Stakeholder engagement

The social-environmental programs developed by Itaipu are the great link between the company and its stakeholders. Among the public are prioritized communities of the Paraná Basin 3 (BP3), associations, cooperatives, private institutions and government agencies.

Each group has representatives on management committees or multidisciplinary networks, which allows for a crosswise social dialogue with everyone involved. Likewise, employees take part in internal committees to discuss work relations.

With the foundations and educational institutions and research, the relationship takes place mostly by supporting research and collaborating in projects that promote opportunities for access to education. Other stakeholders are still at different levels of engagement, as is the case of suppliers.

Our stakeholders

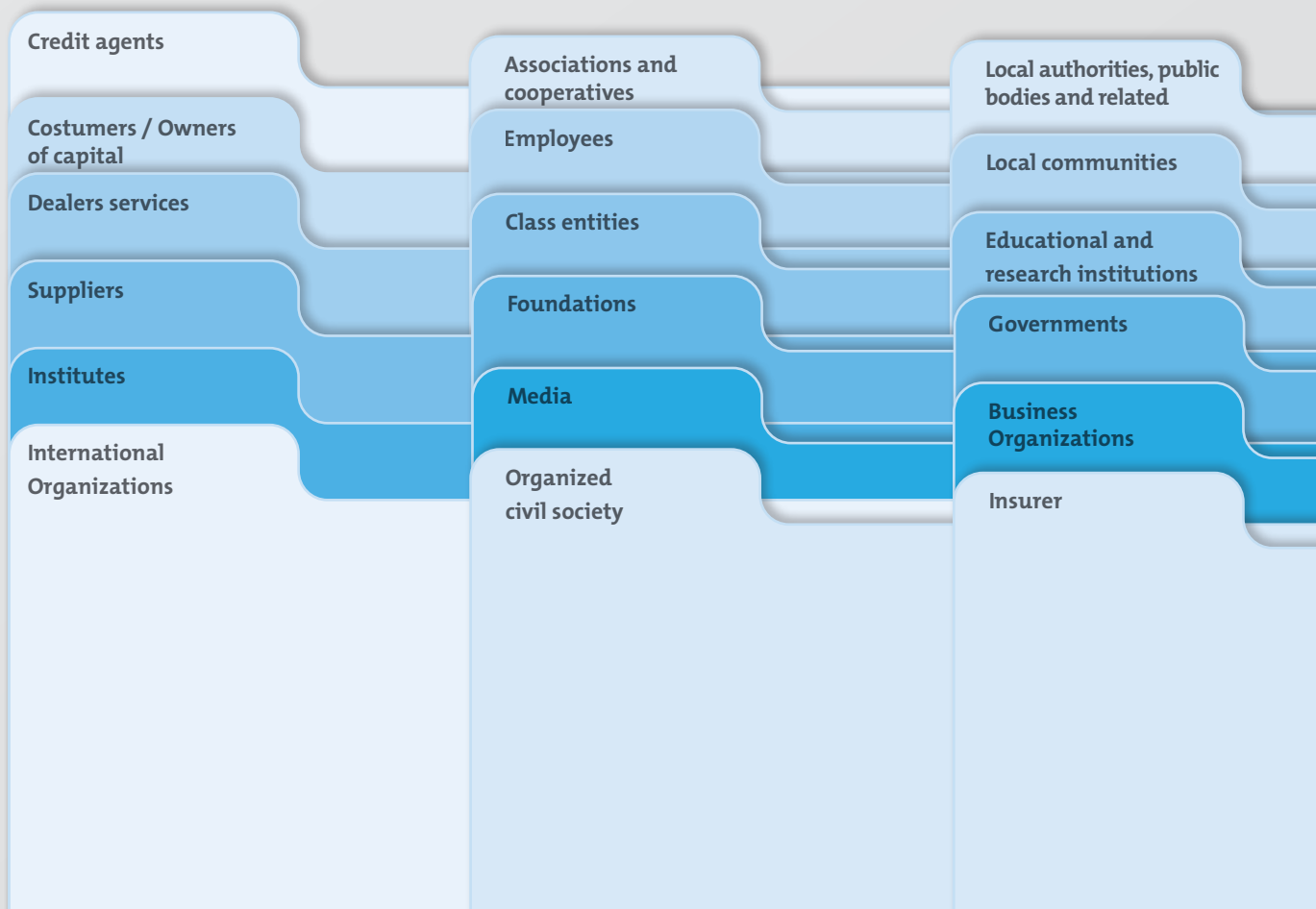
Itaipu is related directly and indirectly with a diverse group of stakeholders. The relationship also occurs differently depending on the group.

Multi-Network relationship

Communication with the public interest of Itaipu is done through direct contact, meetings, lectures, emails, phone calls, among others. Social networks (Twitter and Facebook) are consolidated and enable interaction with agility, as well as the Youtube channel (www.youtube.com/itaipubinacional).

In 2011, Itaipu registered about 6200 attendances at Contact Us (itaipu@itaipu.gov.br) – which received questions, praise, support requests, technical questions or academic works, among others. The answers were prepared for specific areas of the company.

Since the Ombudsman received 93 expressions between compliments, complaints, claims, and others – none of them related to human rights. Of the total, 68 were resolved within the deadline. The primary means of communication is e-mail (ouvidoria@itaipu.gov.br). Participation is done confidentially. Contact is through the website of Itaipu, by phone, mail or in person by previously scheduling appointment.



List of stakeholder groups

Public	What	Relationship	Communication Channels
Credit Agents	Bank of Brazil, Eletrobrás and National Treasury.	Eletrobrás and BNDES were the main financiers of the construction of Itaipu. The National Treasury is the largest creditor to have assumed, in 1998, credits were granted by Eletrobrás.	Meetings, official letters, data, information or accounting reports and other documents.
Associations and cooperatives	Associations and Cooperatives Association of Friends of the Hospital das Clínicas, University of São Paulo Medical School (DP/HC-FMUSP), Brazilian Association of Energy Concessionaires; National Committee on Production and Transmission; Ethos Institute for Business and Social Responsibility, Corporate Citizenship Council Paranaense; Abrinq; Association in Defense of the Parana River; Tributaries and Riparian Forest; Cooperativa Lar; Association of Collectors of Recyclable Materials; Diocese of Foz do Iguaçu and the Association of Family and Social Education of Paraná, Paraná Association of Federal Justice APAJUFE, Diabetic Association of Foz do Iguaçu, APMI - Association Protection of Motherhood and Childhood Association Mother Earth; AFA - Association Brotherhood Alliance; APROVI - Protection Association Life; Brazilian Canoe Confederation; Cooperativa Agro industrial LAR; Casa da Savana Foundation; Mixed Cooperative Production, Industrialization and Commercialization of Biofuels in Brazil LTDA - Cooperbio; Brazilian Committee of the Global Compact, the Brazilian Committee of Corporate Volunteering, Brazilian Committee on Large Dams; Center Information and Protection of the River Plate Basin.	Contributions to a construction in a fairer society, improve the quality of life and increased income generation, and partnerships for the development of specific actions; Cooperation Agreement for the exchange of information and initiatives related to implementation of specific program actions.	Regular Meetings, assembly, emails and participation in committees and programs. Technical cooperation agreements.
Local authorities, public bodies and related	National Council of the Federal Court, Council of Women of Foz do Iguaçu, State Council of Women of PR; Permanent Committee for Gender Issues of the Ministry of Mines and Energy and Related Companies; Judges, Labor Attorney, National Cartography Commission Regional Energy Integration, National Council of the Biosphere Reserve of the Atlantic Forest, National Parks of Iguaçu and Ilha Grande, City Zoo and Foz do Iguaçu Bird Park. DEPOM - Maritime Police Station of the DPF, the Environmental Police Force Battalion Green and DOF / MS Border Operations Department of Mato Grosso do Sul.	Institutional relationships and support for social action and environmental and safety.	Sporadic meetings, official letters, meetings and other.
Customers / Owners of capital	Ande and Eletrobrás National Brazilian Treasure.	Contracting the available power and energy associated with it, holding the USD 100 million of capital in equal shares and non-transferable. Responsible for paying part of the consideration for the transfer of energy.	Notice, data, information or accounting reports, regular meetings, Sustainability Report, information and / or accounting reports.
Colaboration	Employees, trainees, young learners and service providers.	Responsible for the company operation.	Lectures, emails, JIE, JIM, intranet, team meetings, theatrical performances, Sustainability Report.

Public	What	Relationship	Communication Channels
Local communities	Surrounding cities, farmers and residents of the Paraná Basin 3 .	Partnership in various social and environmental programs.	Participation in various committees and campaign donations, reports, Sustainability Report.
Dealers services	Companhia Paranaense de Energia (Copel), Paraná Sanitation Company (Sanepar), the Rodovia das Cataratas S/A and Companhia Energetica de Sao Paulo, Centre of Gas Technology & Renewable Energy - CTGás-ER.	Providers of essential services.	Letters, meetings and e-mails; technical cooperation agreements.
Class entities	Order of Attorneys of Brazil, Unions, Employees Association of Itaipu - Brazil (Assemib) Council of the surrounding cities and Association of Municipalities of WestParaná; OCEPAR Union and Organization of Cooperatives of Paraná. Movement of Small Farmers (MPA).	Labor relations And with Assemib, partnership / support projects to projects carried out jointly or solely by entities; Technical Cooperation for Exchange of Information and Initiatives Related to Energy Renewable.	Unions and Assemib - contracts. Letters, documents and other meetings.
Educational institutions and research	Schools, colleges and universities; IFPR - Federal Institute of Paraná University of Paraná State - UNIOESTE; UNILA; NEDDIJ - Study and Protection of Rights of Children and Youth.	Partnership and support projects and technical cooperation relationship stages	Meetings, emails, data or information statements and other documents
Suppliers	Small, medium and large companies, Service providers.	Business opportunities and encouraging sustainable practices.	Notices, letters, statements, clearance certificates and other documents.
Foundations	Foundation for Scientific and Technological Development, Oswaldo Cruz Foundation, the Cultural Foundation of Foz do Iguacu, Maringá State University Foundation, the National Indian Foundation, Foundation of the Federal University of Paraná, São Paulo Zoological Gardens Foundation, Foundation for Research Support and Agribusiness Development, Foundation University of Brasília, Federal University of PR for the Development of Science Technology and Culture; Itaipu Technological Park Foundation, Foundation Itaipu Pension and Welfare; Itaipuapay Foundation; Nosso Lar Foundation; FAPEAGRO - Foundation for Research Support and Development of the Brazilian Agribusiness.	Services, training, culture and partnerships in social and environmental programs.	Letters, reports, courses, e-mails, meetings, conventions and other.
Governments	Municipal, state and federal	Partnership in various social and environmental programs.	Participation in various committees and campaign donations, reports, Sustainability Report.
Institutes	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics; Brazilian Concrete Institute, Research Institute of Ecology, Institute of Agricultural Technology of Maringá; Simepar Institute of Technology, Parna Institute of Technical Assistance and Rural Extension, Environmental Institute of Paraná; Institute of Technology for Development ; Brazilian Institute of Quality and Productivity; Trash and Citizenship Institute, Institute GRPCOM - Communication and Responsibility, International Institute Pole Iguacu; Elos Institute - Promotion and Family Development Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária – EMBRAPA (Brazilian Agricultural and Cattle-Breeding) ITAI - Institute of Applied Technology and Innovation.	Collection and exchange of data and information, research, partnerships, and services.	Letters, reports, emails, website, meetings, data, statements and other information

Relação dos grupos de stakeholders

Public	What	Relationship	Communication Channels
Media	Newspapers, magazines, websites, radio and television.	Campaigns, various reports and surveys.	Send suggestions for releases by e-mail, phone calls, meeting with journalists, and information and / or accounting reports.
NGOs and OSCIPs	Children´s Ministry, National Network of Social Mobilization (Coep), Guarda Mirim of Foz do Iguaçu; HUMSOL Casa do Teatro Fundação Nosso Lar / Our Home Foundation House of Theater; CAIA - Center for Integral Attention to Adolescents; herapeutic Community Holy Family Child Core Value; LACA - Home Support for Children and Adolescents; Embaixada da Família; Advogados pela Infância; Casa de Apoio Esperança em Cristo (Embassy of the Family, Lawyers for Children, Home Support Hope in Christ); CDPT - Comunidade dos Pequenos Trabalhadores (Community of Little Workers); NASA - Center for AIDS Solidarity Action, Our Corner - Center for Neurological Adaptation, Casa Família Maria Porta do Céu; Provopar Solidarity Action Foz; Comunidade Sagrada da Família /Holy Family Community, Nossa Senhora Aparecida Civil Society.	Partnership development of projects and support for different actions.	Meetings, events, emails, agreement and other documents.
Business Organizations	Federation of Industries of Paraná State, Executive Women Space; Support Service for Micro and Small Enterprises and the National Service of Industrial Education, Social Service Industries; FIEP System, SESI, SENAI, IEL - Foz do Iguaçu, Coordination of Social Promotion SEST / SENAT, Fund for Tourism Development and Promotion of the Iguaçu (Iguaçu Fund), Iguassu Convention & Visitors Bureau (ICVB) ABIH (Brazilian Association of Hotels), Sindhotéis - Union of Hotels, Restaurants, Bars and Similar Foz do Iguaçu .	Business opportunities and encouraging sustainable practices	Notices, letters, financial statements, clearance certificates and other documents.
International Organizations	Global Reporting Initiative, the European Commission, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations, University of Pisa, Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee of the Plata Basin Countries, Global Fund for Environment, International Fund for Agricultural Development, American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture, University of Albany, Fundación Vida Silvestre / AR, Fundación Moises Bertoni / PY, Dirección Nacional de Aeronautica Civil, and International Council of MuseumLO (International Labour Organisation) and UN Women - Brazil and Southern Cone UNIDO - United Organizations for Development. Industrial; Centrotherm Photovoltaics AGLAPAZA Empreendimentos Ltda; ZEROEMISSIONS do Brasil Ltda; International Hydroinformatics Center International Hydrological Programme (IHP) of UNESCO.	Partnerships in social and environmental programs, technical cooperation and scientific and socio-environmental commitments.	Letters, emails, meetings, events and Sustainability Report. Covenants, agreements for technical cooperation and Confidentiality Agreement .

Public	What	Relationship	Communication Channels
Insurance	ACE Seguradora S.A. Bradesco Seguros S.A. Centaurus Seguradora S.A.; Itaú Seguros / ASEPASA HDI Seguradora S.A. Mapfre Seguros Nobre Seguradora do Brasil S.A. Porto Seguros Cia. de Seguros Sul América Cia. Nacional de Seguros.	Different coverages according to possible damage to equipment and facilities people.	Letters and other documents.
Others	Fazenda Santa Maria, National Center for Forestry Research, the Brazilian Agricultural Research and Recovery Center Threatened Birds, Petrobras, Mineraltec, FIAT, Kraftwerke Oberhasli AG (KWO) and Iveco Latino América Ltda; Erastus Gaertner Hospital - Network of Women in Combat of Cancer; ADEOP - Development Agency of the Western of Paraná	Partners in social and environmental programs. Campaigns and events.	Letters, emails, reports, meetings, conventions, campaigns and other.

Participation in **associations**

Itaipu is a member of several national and international organizations contributing to the development of initiatives in several areas. The company holds a seat at the Brazilian Global Compact Committee, the Brazilian Committee for Dams, the Cogef Foundation Board of Curators, among others. In addition, it supports significantly several institutions and organizations.

Participation in **associations**

- The Brazilian Association of Electric Power Companies (ABCE)
- Brazilian Association of Non-Destructive Testing and Inspection (ABENDI)
- Brazilian Maintenance Association (Abraman)
- Brazilian Association of Technical Standards (ABNT)
- American Chamber of Commerce for Brazil
- Electric Energy Research Center (Cepel)
- Center for Social and Environmental Knowledge and Care of La Plata Basin
- Commission for Organic Production in Paraná (CPORG-PR)
- Municipal Civil Defense Coordination (Comdec) – Foz do Iguaçu
- Municipal Commission for the Eradication of Child Labour in Foz do Iguaçu
- Brazilian Committee of the Commission for Regional Energy Integration (Cier Bracrier)
- Brazilian Committee for Dams (CBDB)
- Brazilian Committee of the World Energy Council (CBCME)
- Brazilian Committee of the Global Compact
- Committee for Hydrographic Basin
- Brazilian National Electric Power Generation and Transmission Committee (CIGRÉ BR)
- Brazilian Council for Corporate Volunteering (CBVE)
- Council for Community of Foz do Iguaçu
- Council for Women of the Commercial Association of Paraná (ACP-PR)
- Executive Council of Women of Foz do Iguaçu
- Council of Trustees of the COGE Foundation

- Council for Development of Integration of the South (Codesul)
- State Council of Food and Nutrition Security of Paraná (Consea-PR)
- WWC – World Water Council - Brazilian Section
- Curitiba Municipal Council for the Culture of Peace (Compaz -Curitiba)
- Municipal Council of Food and Nutrition Security in Foz do Iguaçu (Comsea)
- National Council for Food and Nutritional Security (Consea)
- Paraná Council for Corporate Citizenship (CPCE)
- Women Executive Space Board
- COGE Foundation - Committee on Transportation
- National Quality Foundation (FNQ)
- Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)
- Light Up Brazil Institute
- Brazilian Institute of Concrete (Ibracon)
- Ethos Institute of Business and Social Responsibility
- LIFE Institute - Lasting Initiative For Earth
- International Hydropower Association (IHA)
- Member of the WEPs Leadership Group - UN Women and the UN Global Compact
- Competitive Brazil Movement (MBC)
- Business Movement for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (MEB)
- Competitive Paraná Movement (MPC)
- New Beginning Program - National Commission for Justice
- National Program of Public Management and Debureaucratization - Paraná State Center (GesPública)
- National Network for Social Mobilization (COEP)
- Special Secretariat of Policies for Women of the Presidency of the Republic (SEPM)
- WTC Business Club Curitiba

Advertising Regulation

The entire Itaipu’s advertising communication is based on the rules governing the Brazilian advertising market. The company follows the guidelines of the Brazilian Advertising Self-Regulation Council (Conar) and the recommendations of the Standard Regulations Executive Board (Cenp).

Sponsorship Policy

In 2011, Itaipu consolidated Sponsorship Policy. Also created the Committee of Sponsoring on a permanent basis, with regular meetings. Of the total 816 sponsorship requested, 383 were granted for projects related to energy, culture, education, sports, among others.

USD 5.1 million was the amount of sponsorship granted by Itaipu in 2011.

Itaipu in the media

Itaipu was constantly present on the TV stations screens of Parana in 2011. Inserts were 840 reports, mostly in a positive way. Many of these materials were also presented nationally. In addition, the portal of Itaipu also grew: 518,150 unique visitors and 3.57 million page views – an average of four pages viewed per person. There were almost 100 000 more visitors than in 2010.

Awards received

Award	Who granted	Project / Action award
4th India Power Awards	Council of Energy Companies in India	Sustainable Energy Development
Living School Prize (Agente Escola Viva)	Ministry of Culture	Plugged! - Channels Connected in Culture
Americas Award 2011	United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)	Cultivating Good Water Program
Brazilian Environmental Benchmarking Award in 2011	Instituto Mais	Case "Managing for sustainability in rural areas"
International Milestone Concrete Dam Project Award	China National Committee on Large Dams (Chincold) and United States Society on Dams (USSD)	Technology of concrete dams
Neide Castanha for Human Rights Award	Commission to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents	Plugged! - Channels Connected in Culture
Chico Mendes Award for Social and Environmental 2011	Chico Mendes Institute	Cultivating Good Water Program
June 5 Award	Public Affairs Institute of Brazil	Cultivating Good Water Program



The particulars of being a Binational

The Itaipu Binacional creation demanded from the standpoint of economic and financial measures to respect the differences and to guarantee the sovereignty of both Brazil and Paraguay. Annex C, 1973, part of the Itaipu Treaty, sets forth the basis and financial provision of electricity.

Among other issues, Annex C requires the use of the dollar of the United States as a reference currency for the accounting of transactions and the presentation of financial statements. The daily operations, such as paying employees and contracts, are performed in Brazilian Real and Paraguayan Guaraní, and conversion to U.S. currency is held with the dollar rate on the trading day.

It is noteworthy that Itaipu is not intended for profit. The company's revenue should always be equal to its costs, including the payment of royalties, income on investments, reimbursements for costs of administration and supervision charges and amortization of debt and operating costs (see beside).

The equity of Itaipu, invested in equal parts by Brazil and Paraguay, was USD 100 million. The resources required to enable the construction of the plant were taken from the national and international financial organizations, with the endorsement of the Federative Republic of Brazil.

With some peculiarities, explained in the Notes to Financial Statements (available in www.itaipu.gov.br), Itaipu follows the accounting practices adopted in Brazil and Paraguay.

ABC (Bê-á-bá)

- **General Bid Norm (NGL: Norma Geral de Licitações)**, which passes through the review, is itself a normative, due to the binational nature, for the purchase of goods and services contract.
- **Royalties**: amount paid to the National Treasury of Brazil and the Ministry of Finance of Paraguay by the use of the hydraulic potential of the Parana River.
- **Return on capital**: 12% yield per annum on the paid up share capital, monetarily updated, and paid to Ande and Eletrobras.
- **Reimbursement of expenses of administration and supervision**: remuneration paid in equal shares to the Andes and Eletrobras financially compensate the efforts of management and supervision.
- **Charges and amortization of debt**: figures for financing costs, and principal due from financial conditions contracted debt with creditors.
- **Operating expenses**: personnel expenses, running costs and purchase of materials, goods and services.
- **Operating account balance**: between annual revenue and cost of service.
- **Compensation for power transfer**: is the amount paid to a High Contracting Party, which grants to the other the right to buy part of energy that corresponds to it and not use for own consumption.

Debt balancing

Itaipu experiences a moment of regularity with respect to the projected cash flow and debt profile. The economic-financial balancing has been growing since 1997, when there was a renegotiation of debt with Eletrobras and replacement of the indices of the time the U.S. dollar. It was also established annual capacity payment and extended the deadline for payment of the debt until 2023.

Value Added Statement

The Value Added Statement (VAS) allows evaluating the wealth generated by the companies and how it is distributed, directly or indirectly, to those who contributed to its growth. Relating to 2010, there was an increase of 6.8% to USD 3,445,409,588 in 2011.

Value Added Statement

Statement of Value Added	2011	2010	2009
Income			
Power supply	3,291,012,000	3,291,012,000	3,291,012,000
Energy transfer compensation	267,761,087	104,496,786	107,990,265
Cost reimbursements – unbound energy	93,378,828	55,038,968	83,266,537
Miscellaneous income (expenses)	(8,376,733)	(10,780,120)	2,101,393
	3,643,775,182	3,439,767,634	3,484,370,195
(-) Inputs purchased from third parties			
Materials	16,169,216	12,023,546	10,633,440
Third-party services	106,963,208	102,745,459	76,531,199
Other operating expenses	189,716,646	167,731,834	271,998,257
	312,849,070	282,500,839	359,162,896
GROSS ADDED VALUE	3,330,926,112	3,157,266,795	3,125,207,299
(+) Added value received in transfers			
Financial revenues	114,483,476	68,146,460	19,603,092
ADDED VALUE TO SHARE	3,445,409,588	3,225,413,255	3,144,810,391
Added Value Sharing			
Work Compensation			
Direct compensation	297,180,181	248,009,177	214,113,552
Benefits	137,883,923	118,485,497	96,428,905
Post employment benefits	206,010,554	428,607,040	353,852,808
Severance pay	59,857,085	168,535,361	47,517,713
FGTS	7,769,518	6,991,799	5,991,531
	708,701,261	970,628,874	717,904,509
Governments Compensation			
INSS and IPS	42,641,572	38,320,111	30,765,861
Royalties	484,678,258	428,138,648	437,489,668
Energy transfer compensation	267,761,087	104,496,786	107,990,265
	795,080,917	570,955,545	576,245,794
Third-party capital remuneration			
Debt charges	1,093,687,934	1,154,444,716	1,221,379,726
Adjustments for inflation	(20,745,178)	(14,830,963)	(43,520,133)
Other financial expenses	28,129	45	-
	1,072,970,885	1,139,613,798	1,177,859,593
Company capital compensation			
Capital returns	47,149,750	44,733,476	42,812,560
Management and supervision fee reimbursement	37,282,944	32,933,742	33,653,050
	84,432,694	77,667,218	76,465,610
Income	784,223,831	466,547,820	596,334,885
ADDED VALUE SHARED	3,445,409,588	3,225,413,255	3,144,810,391

For the years ended 31 December of 2011, 2010 and 2009 (reclassified)
In dollars of the United States as the treaty of Itaipu.

Royalties strengthen the regional economy

Since beginning operations in 1985, Itaipu Binacional pays royalties for the use of hydraulic potential of the Parana River. In 2011, the value exceeded USD 222.8 million for each of the countries (Brazil and Paraguay).

Monthly payments are transferred to the Brazilian National Treasury and the Ministry of Finance of Paraguay. The value is estimated from the power generating – as provided in the Treaty of Itaipu.

In Brazil, areas directly affected by the reservoir receiving more royalties. This applies to the states of Parana and Mato Grosso do Sul, which received USD 86.6 million last year – USD 84.6 million just for the government of Parana.

To surrounding cities, which had flooded areas, received USD 85.2 million. Another USD 28.7 million directed to states and cities affected by the upstream reservoirs (above) of Itaipu.

USD 4.1 billion was the value of royalties paid by Itaipu to municipalities, states and the Brazilian government until December 2011.

National distribution

It is for the Brazilian National Treasury the distribution of royalties to municipalities (45%), states (45%) and the federal government (10%) – having as parameter the calculation carried out by ANEEL. The Union, in 2011, received USD 22.3 million were divided among the Ministries of Environment and Energy and Mines, and the National Fund for Scientific and Technological Development.

Royalties transform Itaipulândia

Located 630 km from Curitiba, capital of Parana, and 70 kilometers from Foz do Iguacu, the city of Itaipulândia is a benefit of the royalties paid by Itaipu. The city was built from a referendum in 1992, the city - which today has more than 9000 itaipulandienses (IBGE Census 2010) – has one of the highest per capita incomes in the region.

According to mayor of the city Amaral Picoli Sydney, without the royalties would be impossible to carry out any project in Itaipulândia and other municipalities in the Western region. “For the structure that already have with schools, gymnasiums, municipal hospital, Itaipulândia could not be maintained without the royalties from Itaipu. Actually, the city would not exist. It would still belong to São Miguel do Iguaçu,” he state.

The amounts received are applied – almost entirely – in three major areas: agriculture, education and health. “Today the city invests heavily in education, especially in culture and sport,” said the mayor.

Projects Against Drugs

Harmonica, guitar, keyboard, encouraging bands, volleyball, soccer, football and many championships are among the many activities offered to youth from Itaipulândia with the resource coming from the royalties. “We can reach these kids, taking them off street, preventing them from being exposed to drugs,” said Mayor Sydney Picoli Amaral.

Tourism potential

One of the bets Itaipulândia for the development of the region is to invest in the tourist potential of the city. “Today, we have one of the largest water parks in Southern Brazil. It stood for eight years and we put it into operation again. We have 70% of it done, now we are going to move to a private company committed to finishing it and putting it into operation,” said Mayor Sydney Picoli Amaral.

“Our region has grown with the arrival of Itaipu. With the lake, for example, came the little beaches. Where, on the New Year’s Eve (2011/2012), 15,000 persons were present.”

Sidnei Picoli Amaral, Mayor of Itaipulândia.

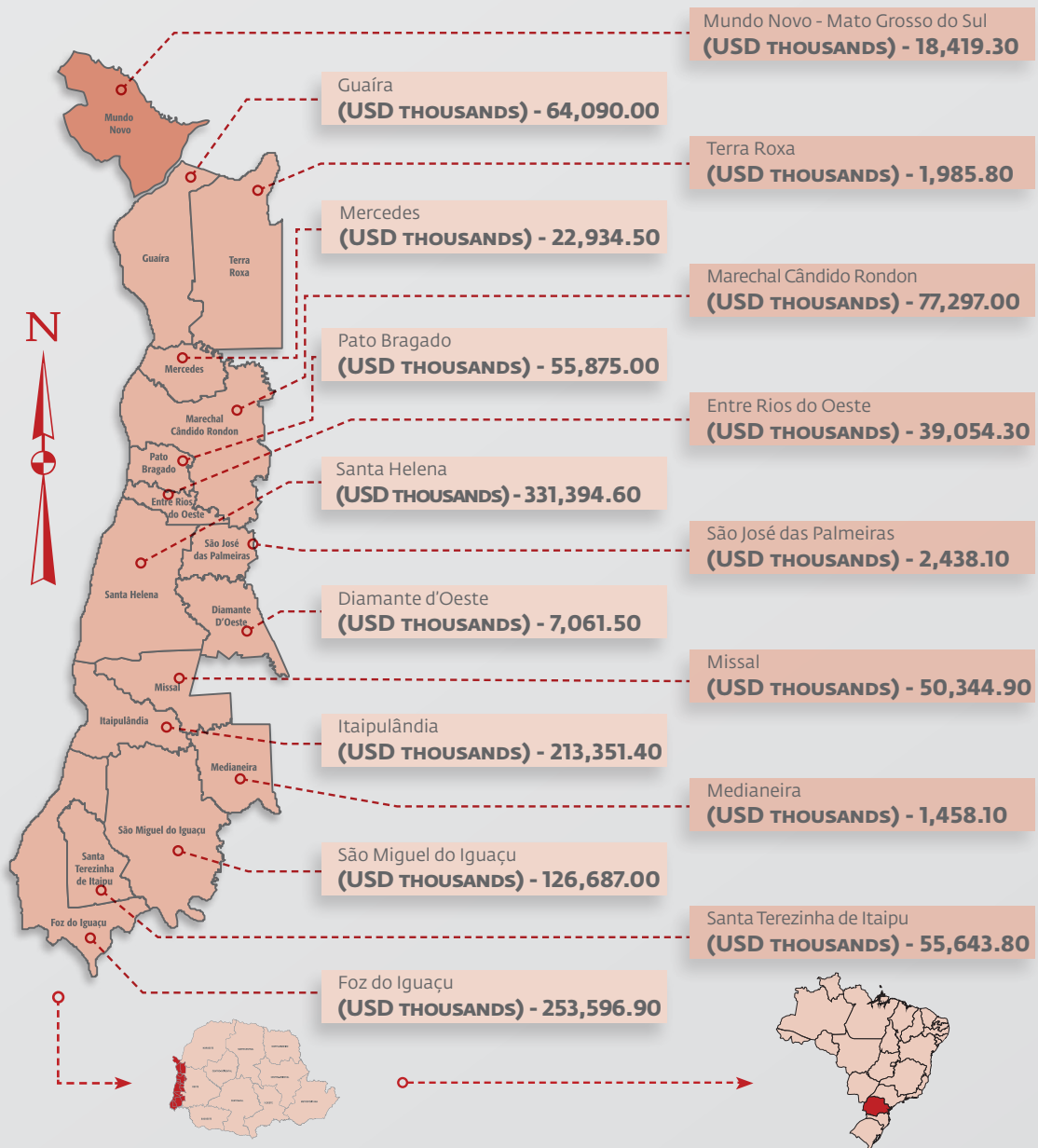
More resources for **health**

With royalties from Itaipu, Itaipulândia also invested more in health – with the hiring of professionals in various specialties – and still provides subsidies for agriculture. Mayor Sydney Picoli Amaral, who was born in the region, he notes that without the installation of the Itaipu western regions would not have achieved growth in recent years.

Strengthened **Agriculture**

The royalties from Itaipu also allow agriculture in Itaipulândia be benefited by various grants. The pig farmers, for example, rely on financial support from 50% to the construction of the first pig farm and 30% from the second. There are special actions to strengthen incentives also for poultry and dairy production area.

Distribution of royalties to the surrounding cities



Data source of royalty payments: Aneel

Annual Social Balance Sheet - IBASE

1 - Calculation Basis	2011 value (USD thousand)			2011 value (USD thousand) ^o		
Net revenue (NR)	3,652,152			3,450,548		
Operating result (OR)	784,224			466,548		
Gross payroll (GPR)	395,196			330,936		
2 - Internal Social Indicators	value (USD thousand)	% over GPR	% over NR	value (USD thousand)	% over GPR	% over NR
Nutrition	14,880	3.77%	0.41%	15,708	4.75%	0.46%
Compulsory labor charges	50,411	12.76%	1.38%	45,312	13.69%	1.31%
Private pensions guaranteed	48,579	12.29%	1.33%	40,723	12.31%	1.18%
Health	58,680	14.85%	1.61%	49,180	14.86%	1.43%
Safety and health at work	1,063	0.27%	0.03%	1,054	0.32%	0.03%
Education	6,850	1.73%	0.19%	6,175	1.87%	0.18%
Culture	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%
Training and professional development	2,385	0.60%	0.07%	2,352	0.71%	0.07%
Day cares or day-care vouchers	1,429	0.36%	0.04%	1,038	0.31%	0.03%
Profit sharing	35,160	8.90%	0.96%	27,982	8.46%	0.81%
Others	41,273	10.44%	1.13%	35,579	10.75%	1.03%
Total – Internal Social Indicators	260,710	65.97%	7.14%	225,103	68.02%	6.52%
3 - External Social Indicators	value (USD thousand)	% over GPR	% over NR	value (USD thousand)	% over GPR	% over NR
Education	43,526	5.55%	1.19%	33,815	7.25%	0.98%
Culture	1,723	0.22%	0.05%	1,976	0.42%	0.06%
Health and sanitation	13,510	1.72%	0.37%	17,709	3.80%	0.51%
Sports	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%
Fight against hunger and for food safety	1,207	0.15%	0.03%	3,281	0.70%	0.10%
Others	41,998	5.36%	1.15%	27,354	5.86%	0.79%
Total contributions to society	101,964	13.00%	2.79%	84,135	18.03%	2.44%
Taxes (except labor charges)	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%
Total – External Social Indicators	101,964	13.00%	2.79%	84,135	18.03%	2.44%
4 - Environmental Indicators	value (USD thousand)	% over GPR	% over NR	value (USD thousand)	% over GPR	% over NR
Investments related to the production/operation of the company	1,062	0.14%	0.03%	1,734	0.37%	0.05%
Investments in third-party programs and/or projects	8,789	1.12%	0.24%	6,866	1.47%	0.20%
Total environmental investments	9,851	1.26%	0.27%	8,600	1.84%	0.25%
As to establishing "annual goals" to minimize residues, the overall consumption in production/operation and to increase the efficiency in the use of resources, the company:	() has no goals () meets 51 to 75% () meets 0 to 50% (x) meets 76 to 100%			() has no goals () meets 51 to 75% () meets 0 to 50% (x) meets 76 to 100%		

Annual Social Balance Sheet - IBASE

5 - Indicators of Staff*	2011			2010		
Nº of employees at the end of the period	3,395			3,186		
Nº of admissions in the period	268			265		
Nº of outsourced employees**	NA			NA		
Nº of interns	351			559		
Nº of employees over 45 years of age	1,714			1,851		
Nº of women working for the company	595			551		
% of management positions held by women	8.40%			4.54%		
Nº of blacks working for the company	259			266		
% of management positions held by blacks	1.54%			1.13%		
Nº of people with disabilities or special needs	49			47		
6 - Relevant information on the practice of corporate citizenship	2011			Metas 2012		
Ratio between the highest and lowest pay at the company***	ND			ND		
Total number of occupational accidents	21			0		
The social and environmental projects developed by the company were defined by:	() executives	(x) executives and managers	() all employees	() executives	(x) executives and managers	() all employees
Safety and health standards at the workplace were defined by:	() executives and managers	() all employees	(x) all + In House Accident Prevention Commission (CIPA)	() executives and managers	() all employees	(x) all + In House Accident Prevention Commission (CIPA)
Ratio between the highest and lowest pay at the company:	() does not get involved	() follows ILO standard	(x) encourages and follows ILO	() does not get involved	() follows ILO standard	(x) encourages and follows ILO
Private pension plans include:	() executives	() executives and managers	(x) all employees	() executives	() executives and managers	(x) all employees
Profits are shared with:	() executives	() executives and managers	(x) all employees	() executives	() executives and managers	(x) all employees
When selecting suppliers, the same ethical and social environmental responsibility standards adopted by the company:	() will not be considered	(x) are suggested	() are required	() will not be considered	(x) are suggested	() are required
As to company employees' participation in volunteer work programs, the company:	() does not get involved	() supports it	(x) organizes and encourages it	() does not get involved	() supports it	(x) organizes and encourages it
Total number of customer complaints and criticism: ****	at the company _NA_	at the Better Business Bureau _NA_	at the Court _NA_	at the company _NA_	at the Better Business Bureau _NA_	at the Court _NA_
% of complaints and criticism fulfilled or solved:	at the company _____%	at the Better Business Bureau _____%	at the Court _____%	at the company _____%	at the Better Business Bureau _____%	at the Court _____%
Total added value to share thousand:	USD 3,445,410			USD 3,225,413		
Added Value Sharing:	23.8% government 20.57% employees 2.45% stockholders 31.14 % third parties 22.76% withheld			17.10% government 30.10% employees 2.41% stockholders 35.33 % third parties 14.46% withheld		
7 - Other information						
<p>*Indicators of the staff, including HR data of Paraguay, were not included in the scope of assurance.</p> <p>**NA - Not applicable because the Itaipu has not outsourced, i.e., people who work directly related to the business or administrative areas. However, contracts companies that provide services unrelated secondary activities (read more on page 39).</p> <p>***ND - Not available because Itaipu has no relation in binational manner.</p> <p>****NA - Not applicable because the Itaipu has no direct end consumers.</p>						

Suppliers development

In recent years, Itaipu has sought to be structured to accomplish a unique work with its suppliers. In this sense, the company created the Suppliers Development project.

In 2011, went online the Relationship Portal, which facilitates the registration of suppliers and enhanced communication with them. In addition, the supplier has access to a self-assessment questionnaire, which addresses, among other aspects, human rights. It is worth noting that this is the first requirement that the company might participate in the bidding promoted.

Together with the areas of managing contracts was set a Supplier Evaluation System with economic, environmental and social criteria. The evaluation is not mandatory, but the contract managers have

undergone training to use the tool. The first results will be integrated into the portal in 2012 – for future analysis.

General Bid Norm (NGL) undergoes review

As a result of binationality, Itaipu has its own regulatory, which sets forth general rules for the procurement process: the General Bid Norm. The NGL is under review and is pending approval by the board of directors.

At first, the idea is to foster the priority participation of companies in western Paraná, especially those taking part of the Paraná River Basin 3 (BP3) - area of influence of Itaipu. Among the adjustments are provided the support necessary to encourage the participation of medium, small and micro enterprises in the biddings.

Of the total expenses on Brazilian suppliers in 2011, 48.54% were from the hiring companies in Parana - considered local.

Proportion of expenses on local suppliers * (%)

	2011**	2010**	2009**
Purchase products made from local suppliers	58.72%	64.80%	37.98%
Local suppliers contracted to provide services	47.01%	59.59%	49.23%
Total contracts made with local suppliers	48.54%	60.37%	46.51%

*They are considered local suppliers when located in the state of Parana.

** The historical data were recalculated according to the method adopted in 2011. In previous years, Itaipu calculated the percentage of suppliers of materials on the total number of suppliers. And the same reasoning applied to service providers.

Against child labor

The Itaipu does not monitor nor acts directly on the identification of operations that may occur risks of child labor among its suppliers. However, the Brazilian institutions shall declare compliance with the Federal Constitution, article 7, XXXIII, which deals with non-employment to persons under 18 years, except as apprentices. In case of breach, the contract may be terminated, however, this did not happen in the last three years.

Against slave labor

To minimize the risk of occurrence of slave labor with their suppliers, Itaipu requires proof of payment of wages, overtime, 13. Bonus, notice, insurance against accidents at work and other charges. The field offices must provide toilets, drinking water and other conditions of comfort. The contract may be terminated in the event of a breach of any of clauses, which did not occur in the last three years.



Where our energy comes

GRI: EC7; LA1; LA3; LA13; PG1; PG2; PG6; CT1; CT2; CT3; CT4; CT9; CT10; CT11; CT12; CT13; CT15

Employees are the majority in the Itaipu

Most employees of Itaipu, as well as in the Electricity Sector in general, is man. Including officers and directors, they add up to 1195 of 1473 workers – 81%. The range between 30 and 50 years has the largest concentration of people, with 56% of employees.

For management positions, the ratio between men and women is similar. Of 122 positions, they take up 26, which represents 21%. Most women managers are between 30 and 50 years, while men have more than 50 years. The management positions are occupied preferably by career employees.

The ratio between men and women in company has been stable in recent years. Itaipu has a program for gender equity (read more on page 39), but makes no distinction for hiring, because since 2005 they occur through a public selection process. As for the officers and directors are appointed by the Brazilian Federal Government.

Thinking about the welfare of all employees, the company offers a range of benefits. Among them, health care extended to dependents, encouraging education, group life insurance, pension funds and maintenance of health insurance and retirement programs on quality of life.

Climate in high

In 2011, Itaipu held the third organizational climate survey, which included the participation of 86.46% of the employees. The overall favorability index, which is the average of all factors studied, was 71.5%, representing an increase of 2.3% compared to the previous edition of the survey, which was held in 2008.

Competence Management

To accompany the leading edge of people management models on the market, Itaipu takes, since 2011, a strategic management model for competence. The deployment is being carried out gradually: in the first year was completed the step of mapping the skills and methodology began to be used in different subsystems of human resources.

Total workforce by employment type, employment contract and region, broken down by gender







	! Determined (*) (**)				? Indeterminate (**)				= Total				
	2011(***)		2010	2009	2011(***)		2010	2009	2011(***)			2010	2009
	Men	Women			Men	Women			Men	Women	Total		
Brasília - DF					2	2	4	4	2	2	4	4	4
Curitiba - PR	14	4	18	18	96	66	175	176	110	70	180	193	194
Foz do Iguaçu, Santa Helena e Guaíra - PR	4	5	11	13	1.078	200	1.292	1.269	1.082	205	1.287	1.303	1.282
São Paulo - SP					1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
Total	18	9	29	31	1,177	269	1,473	1,451	1,195	278	1,473	1,502	1,482

* Employed for a specified period is the one whose term of contract duration is stipulated. In this situation include the directors, officers and employees of other required from federal, state or municipal bodies.







** Employed for an indefinite period is the one whose term of employment contract has no period set forth.

***According to compliance with G3.1, data is been monitorated from 2011.

Composition of governance bodies and breakdown of employees per category according to gender, age, and other indicators of diversity

		Male						Female						Total					
		White	Yellow	Black	Brown skinned	Indigenous	Total	White	Yellow	Black	Brown skinned	Indigenous	Total	White	Yellow	Black	Brown skinned	Indigenous	Total
 Board	Up to 30 years old						0						0						0
	Aged 30 to 50						0						0						0
	Over 50 years old	6		1			7						0	6		1			7
	Total	6	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	7
 Board of Directors	Up to 30 years old						0						0						0
	Aged 30 to 50	1					1						0	1					1
	Over 50 years old	3					3	1					1	4					4
	Total	4	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	5
 Middle management	Up to 30 years old	1					1						0	1					1
	Aged 30 to 50	38			2	1	41	20					20	58			2	1	61
	Over 50 years old	53			1		54	5			1		6	58			2		60
	Total	92	0	0	3	1	96	25	0	0	1	0	26	117	0	0	4	1	122
 College degree	Up to 30 years old	49	1		3		53	24			5		29	73	1		8		82
	Aged 30 to 50	208	13	4	24		249	75		1	12		88	283	13	5	36		337
	Over 50 years old	90	4	1	12		107	24	2		4		30	114	6	1	16		137
	Total	347	18	5	39	0	409	123	2	1	21	0	147	470	20	6	60	0	556
 No college degree	Up to 30 years old	64		3	20		87	17			1		18	81		3	21		105
	Aged 30 to 50	291	3	11	80		385	40		1	10		51	331	3	12	90		436
	Over 50 years old	148	1	11	46	1	207	29		1	5		35	177	1	12	51	1	242
	Total	503	4	25	146	1	679	86	0	2	16	0	104	589	4	27	162	1	783
 General total	Up to 30 years old	114	1	3	23		141	41			6		47	155	1	3	29		188
	Aged 30 to 50	538	16	15	106	1	676	135		2	22		159	673	16	17	128	1	835
	Over 50 years old	300	5	13	59	1	378	59	2	1	10		72	359	7	14	69	1	450
	Total	952	22	31	188	2	1,195	235	2	3	38	0	278	1,187	24	34	226	2	1,473

Composition of governance bodies and breakdown of employees per category according to gender, age, and other indicators of diversity (%)

		Male						Female						Total					
		White	Yellow	Black	Brown skinned	Indigenous	Total	White	Yellow	Black	Brown skinned	Indigenous	Total	White	Yellow	Black	Brown skinned	Indigenous	Total
 Board	Up to 30 years old						0%						0%						0%
	Aged 30 to 50						0%						0%						0%
	Over 50 years old	85.7%		14.3%			100%						0%	85.7%		14.3%			100%
	Total	85.7%	0%	14.3%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	85.7%	0%	14.3%	0%	0%	100%
 Board of Directors	Up to 30 years old						0%						0%						0%
	Aged 30 to 50	20%					20%						0%	20%					20%
	Over 50 years old	60%					60%	20%					20%	80%					80%
	Total	80%	0%	0%	0%	0%	80%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
 Middle management	Up to 30 years old	0.8%					0.8%						0%	0.8%					0.8%
	Aged 30 to 50	31.1%			1.6%	0.8%	33.6%	16.4%					16.4%	47.5%			1.6%	0.8%	50%
	Over 50 years old	43.4%			0.8%		44.3%	4.1%			0.8%		4.9%	47.5%			1.6%		49.2%
	Total	75.4%	0%	0%	2.5%	0.8%	78.7%	20.5%	0%	0%	0.8%	0%	21.3%	95.9%	0%	0%	3.3%	0.8%	100%
 College degree	Up to 30 years old	8.8%	0.2%		0.5%		9.5%	4.3%			0.9%		5.2%	13.1%			1.4%		14.7%
	Aged 30 to 50	37.4%	2.3%	0.7%	4.3%		44.8%	13.5%		0.2%	2.2%		15.8%	50.9%	2.3%	0.9%	6.5%		60.6%
	Over 50 years old	16.2%	0.7%	0.2%	2.2%		19.2%	4.3%	0.4%		0.7%		5.4%	20.5%	1.1%	0.2%	2.9%		24.6%
	Total	62.4%	3.2%	0.9%	7.0%	0%	73.6%	22.1%	0.4%	0.2%	3.8%	0%	26.4%	84.5%	3.6%	1.1%	10.8%	0%	100%
 No college degree	Up to 30 years old	8.2%		0.4%	2.6%		11.1%	2.2%			0.1%		2.3%	10.3%		0.4%	2.7%		13.4%
	Aged 30 to 50	37.2%	0.4%	1.4%	10.2%		49.2%	5.1%		0.1%	1.3%		6.5%	42.3%	0.4%	1.5%	11.5%		55.7%
	Over 50 years old	18.9%	0.1%	1.4%	5.9%	0.1%	26.4%	3.7%		0.1%	0.6%		4.5%	22.6%	0.1%	1.5%	6.5%	0.1%	30.9%
	Total	64.2%	0.5%	3.2%	18.6%	0.1%	86.7%	11.0%	0%	0.3%	2.0%	0%	13.3%	75.2%	0.5%	3.4%	20.7%	0.1%	100%
 Total	Up to 30 years old	7.7%	0.1%	0.2%	1.6%		9.6%	2.8%			0.4%		3.2%	10.5%	0.1%	0.2%	2.0%		12.8%
	Aged 30 to 50	36.5%	1.1%	1.0%	7.2%	0.1%	45.9%	9.2%		0.1%	1.5%		10.8%	45.7%	1.1%	1.2%	8.7%	0.1%	56.7%
	Over 50 years old	20.4%	0.3%	0.9%	4.0%	0.1%	25.7%	4.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.7%		4.9%	24.4%	0.5%	1.0%	4.7%	0.1%	30.5%
	Total	64.6%	1.5%	2.1%	12.8%	0.1%	81.1%	16.0%	0.1%	0.2%	2.6%	0%	18.9%	80.6%	1.6%	2.3%	15.3%	0.1%	100%

Itaipu has a low turnover rate. Generally, the dismissals stem from retirement. In 2011, the 97 dismissals, 85 were for working time.

Total employees, dismisses and hired

	2011	2010	2009
Employees	1,473	1,502	1,482
Dismissed	97*	99	69
Hired *	70	-	-

*As adaptation to G3.1, the data began to be accompanied from 2011.

Average time in company (in years) of those who left employment by age group

Age group	Men		Women	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Up to 30 years old	1	2	3	2
Aged 30 to 50	3	22	*	15
Over 50 years old	22	22	23	27

*As adaptation to G3.1, the data began to be accompanied from 2011.






Rate of employee turnover by age, gender and region *

	Age group	Men			Women			Total		
		2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
Brasília - DF	Up to 30 years old									
	Aged 30 to 50									
	Over 50 years old			1.00						1.00
	Total			0.5						0.25
Curitiba - PR	Up to 30 years old		0.08						0.05	
	Aged 30 to 50		0.01			0.02			0.02	
	Over 50 years old	0.250	0.15	0.11	0.438	0.36	0.27	0.38	0.23	0.16
	Total	0.094	0.05	0.03	0.106	0.07	0.05	0.099	0.06	0.04
Foz do Iguaçu, Santa Helena e Guaira - PR	Up to 30 years old	0.015	0.02	0.01	0.023	0.02	0.02	0.017	0.02	0.01
	Aged 30 to 50	0.010	0.01			0.03	0.01	0.008	0.02	0.01
	Over 50 years old	0.181	0.35	0.21	0.265	0.29	0.06	0.192	0.35	0.19
	Total	0.062	0.07	0.05	0.070	0.06	0.02	0.063	0.07	0.05
Total by age group	Up to 30 years old	0.014	0.02	0.01	0.021	0.02	0.02	0.016	0.02	0.01
	Aged 30 to 50	0.009	0.01			0.03	0.01	0.007	0.02	
	Over 50 years old	0.187	0.33	0.20	0.303	0.31	0.13	0.205	0.33	0.19
	Total	0.065	0.07	0.05	0.078	0.06	0.03	0.067	0.07	0.05

*As to the appropriateness to G3.1, data started to be monitored from 2011.






There was no turnover in Sao Paulo.

Total number of new hired employees and rate of employee turnover by age, gender and region

	Men	2011				2010				2009			
		Employees	Hired *	Dismissed	Turnover Rate *	Employees	Hired *	Dismissed	Turnover Rate *	Employees	Hired *	Dismissed	Turnover Rate *
 Brasília - DF	Up to 30 years old												
	Aged 30 to 50	1				1				1			
	Over 50 years old	1				1				1	1		
	Total	2				2				2	1	0.5	
 Curitiba - PR	Up to 30 years old	5				13		1	0.08	13			
	Aged 30 to 50	55	3			70		1	0.01	70			
	Over 50 years old	36	1	9	0.250	20		3	0.15	35		4	0.11
	Total	96	4	9	0.094	103		5	0.05	118		4	0.03
 Foz do Iguaçu, Santa Helena e Guaira - PR	Up to 30 years old	136	22	2	0.015	258		4	0.02	210		2	0.01
	Aged 30 to 50	616	26	6	0.010	654		9	0.01	634		3	
	Over 50 years old	326	2	59	0.181	181		64	0.35	244		51	0.21
	Total	1,078	50	67	0.062	1,093		77	0.07	1,088		56	0.05
 São Paulo - SP	Up to 30 years old												
	Aged 30 to 50												
	Over 50 years old	1				1				1			
	Total	1				1				1			
 Total by age group	Up to 30 years old	141	22	2	0.014	271		5	0.02	223		2	0.01
	Aged 30 to 50	672	29	6	0.009	725		10	0.01	705		3	
	Over 50 years old	364	3	68	0.187	203		67	0.33	281		56	0.20
	Total	1,177	54	76	0.065	1,199		82	0.07	1,209		61	0.05







*As to the appropriateness to G3.1, data started to be monitored from 2011.

Total number of new hired employees and rate of employee turnover by age, gender and region

		2011				2010				2009			
		Employees	Hired *	Dismissed	Turnover Rate *	Employees	Hired *	Dismissed	Turnover Rate *	Employees	Hired *	Dismissed	Turnover Rate *
 Women	Brasília - DF												
	Up to 30 years old												
	Aged 30 to 50	2				2				0,2			
	Over 50 years old												
	Total	2				2				2			
 Curitiba - PR	Up to 30 years old	4				8				6			
	Aged 30 to 50	46	1			53		1	0.02	55			
	Over 50 years old	16		7	0.438	11		4	0.36	15		4	0.27
	Total	66	1	7	0.106	72		5	0.07	76		4	0.05
 Foz do Iguaçu, Santa Helena e Guaíra - PR	Up to 30 years old	43	5	1	0.023	58		1	0.02	45		1	0.02
	Aged 30 to 50	108	10			117		4	0.03	118		1	0.01
	Over 50 years old	49		13	0.265	24		7	0.29	31		2	0.06
	Total	200	15	14	0.070	199		12	0.06	194		4	0.02
 São Paulo - SP	Up to 30 years old												
	Aged 30 to 50					1				1			
	Over 50 years old	1											
	Total	1				1				1			
 Total by age group	Up to 30 years old	47	5	1	0.021	66		1	0.02	51		1	0.02
	Aged 30 to 50	156	11			173		5	0.03	176		1	0.01
	Over 50 years old	66		20	0.303	35		11	0.31	46		6	0.13
	Total	269	16	21	0.078	274		17	0.06	273		8	0.03

*As to the appropriateness to G3.1, data started to be monitored from 2011.

Total number of new hired employees and rate of employee turnover by age, gender and region

		2011				2010				2009			
		Employees	Hired *	Dismissed	Turnover Rate *	Employees	Hired *	Dismissed	Turnover Rate *	Employees	Hired *	Dismissed	Turnover Rate *
	Total												
	Brasília - DF												
	Up to 30 years old												
	Aged 30 to 50	3				3			3				
	Over 50 years old	1				1			1		1	1.00	
	Total	4			4			4		1	0.25		
	Curitiba - PR												
	Up to 30 years old	9				21		1	0.05	19			
	Aged 30 to 50	101	4			123		2	0.02	125			
	Over 50 years old	52	1	16	0.308	31		7	0.23	50		8	0.16
	Total	162	5	16	0.099	175		10	0.06	194		8	0.04
	Foz do Iguaçu, Santa Helena e Guaira - PR												
	Up to 30 years old	179	27	3	0.017	316		5	0.02	255		3	0.01
	Aged 30 to 50	724	36	6	0.008	771		13	0.02	752		4	0.01
	Over 50 years old	375	2	72	0.192	205		71	0.35	275		53	0.19
	Total	1,278	65	81	0.063	1,292		89	0.07	1,282		60	0.05
	São Paulo - SP												
	Up to 30 years old												
	Aged 30 to 50					1				1			
	Over 50 years old	2				1				1			
	Total	2				2				2			
	Total by age group												
	Up to 30 years old	188	27	3	0.016	337		6	0.02	274		3	0.01
	Aged 30 to 50	828	40	6	0.007	898		15	0.02	881		4	
	Over 50 years old	430	3	88	0.205	238		78	0.33	327		62	0.19
	Total	1,446	70	97	0.067	1,473		99	0.07	1,482		69	0.05

*As to the appropriateness to G3.1, data started to be monitored from 2011.

Respect to In-house audience

Three main communication channels ensure relations with employee the intranet, the Itaipu Bulletin Board Newspaper (Jornal de Itaipu Mural - JIM) and the Itaipu Electronic Newsletter (JIE).

An Internal Complaints Commission (CIR) and the Ethics Committee are the channels to fill complaints. In 2011, a complaint of sexual harassment was registered and is being investigated. In addition, a labor lawsuit alleging discrimination was filed against the company, but remains legal in progress.

In 2011, the right to freedom of trade unions, association and / or collective bargaining, as in previous years, was respected. In the event of strike, the company has a contingency plan that lists the names of employees essential to the operation.

100% employees, except officers and directors are covered by the collective bargaining agreement, signed between Itaipu and the unions.

Notifications of changes

Itaipu's Collective Bargaining Agreement does not set forth the minimum period for the implementation of decisions taken by the company. However, depending on the nature and impact of the delay is one of the items required to be included in the list of action in respect to employees. Significant operational changes or major decisions are usually communicated with at least four weeks in advance.

Service providers

Service providers develop building maintenance activities, act as security guards, drivers, cleaning and pantry, under the responsibility of contractors through a bidding process. As these contracts are managed directly by the organizations areas, there is no centralized information on the profile of these workers.

Commitment to human rights

Although not formally assess the impacts of their operations with respect to human rights, Itaipu bother to enforce them. This commitment is present in the Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA), which ensures the health, safety, combating discrimination, bullying and sexual harassment, among other rights of their workers.

In search of equal opportunities

Itaipu has advanced in the search of equal opportunities, both in gender equity, and in relation to people with disabilities. To democratize the entry into the organization, has deployed the selection process.

Over the past three years were 29 jobs available for people with disabilities. In 2011, Itaipu had 28 employees with disabilities. The goal is to hire 47 more people in these conditions, so as to meet the Quota Law.



The Incentive Program for Gender Equity achieved significant progress. In 2011, for example, the Itaipu became the first Brazilian public company to create specific guidelines for gender equity - Policy and Guidelines for Gender Equity (see page 40).

USD 52 mil were invested by Itaipu on the Incentive Program for Gender Equity.

Structural adjustments

Several reforms and adjustments were made to meet the needs of disabled workers. Among them, the specific construction of toilets, access ramps between the buildings and covered walkways between bus stops and buildings that house the offices in Foz do Iguaçu.

Service providers

	2011	2010	2009
 Maintenance, cleaning, security and conservation	216	193	99
 Other management activities	15		
Total	231	193	99

Where our energy comes

Guidelines for Gender Equity

- 1 Expand the number of women within the Itaipu and foundations that holds.
- 2 Ensure the dimension of gender equity in all activities of training and capacity building.
- 3 Ensure gender equity in career advancement and management, and plans for jobs and wages.
- 4 To promote and preserve the physical, mental and emotional women and men, taking into account the specificities of gender.
- 5 Ensure gender equity in benefits.
- 6 Ensure gender equity in programs of social and environmental responsibility.
- 7 Consolidate the gender equity in the entity's organizational culture.

Maternity or paternity leave

In Itaipu, the right to maternity leave or paternity leave without loss of job and salary is guaranteed in the collective bargaining agreement. Women are entitled to time off for up to six months, and the men of five calendar days. In 2011, 35 men and 14 women took advantage of that right, where 100% of them returned to their jobs after the license and remained employed in the twelve months later.

National performance

In addition to promoting dialogue internally, Itaipu helps foster the topic in other forums. One example is their participation as full member of the Permanent Committee for Gender Issues of the Ministry of Mines and Energy and the coordination of the Cycle of Meetings for Strengthening for Gender Issues, federal initiative to nine companies.





International performance

In 2011, Itaipu was in New York, United States, to present the advances and challenges in implementing the Principles of Empowerment of Women: equality means business, an initiative of the UN Women and the Global Compact. The company was the first company to adhere to the Principles in 2010.

First Steps

Among the main achievements of the Gender Equality Incentive Program are changes in physical structure to improve the working conditions of women, increased presence of women in training programs and management positions, and the right of men before they intended benefits only to workers - how to monitor children in medical appointments without discount in salary.

Base salary ratio between men and women by functional category in 2011

Functional category	Average base salary ratio Man/Women	Average base salary value (Brazilian Real)	
		Men	Women
Board of Directors 	99.1	*	*
Middle management 	84.1	13,116.14	11,035.85
College degree 	85.1	7,169.97	6,099.50
No college degree 	102.9	3,933.01	4,047.10



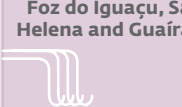

* The values for the directors' salaries are not disclosed for security reasons. This value is null as there are no women in the Brazilian the Board of Directors.

Base salary ratio between men and women by functional category (%)

	Board of Directors	Middle management	College degree	No college degree	Total
2011	99,1	84,1	85,5	102,9	98,8
2010	99,3	79,3	83,5	107	94,5
2009	99,3	79,8	84,2	107	97,2

This value is null as there are no women in the Brazilian Board of Directors.

Variation of minimum salary by gender in relation to the national minimum salary*

Local	2011			
	Men	Women	Lower base salary per hour (BRL) Man	Lowest base salary per hour ** (BRL) Women
Brasília - DF 	701.25%	445.74%	23.89	15.18
Curitiba - PR 	319.96%	609.92%	10.90	20.78
Foz do Iguaçu, Santa Helena and Guaira - PR 	315.66%	324.32%	10.75	11.05
São Paulo - SP 	949.50%	949.50%	32.34	32.34

* As to the appropriateness to G3.1, data started to be monitored from 2011.

** Workload of 160 hours/ month as suggested by the protocol of Labor Practices GRI.

The differences in salaries between men and women occur due to the time of employment and level of education and positions.

Further training




One way to help to the development of employees is to establish a climate of dialogue between the different hierarchical levels and provide feedback regarding the results of work performed. This evaluation is done periodically, through the Performance Management System (SGD), which in 2011 underwent a revision in the methodology used and the system. Therefore, only employees on probation, 211 in total, were evaluated by the program of the New Employee Assessment (ANE).

Itaipu also restructured the Corporate Education programs for qualifying employees in line with company goals. An example is the Management Development Program, which has intensified the application of the methodology of coaching in strategic areas.

USD 1.6 million was the amount invested in training by Itaipu in 2011.

Itaipu has partnerships with research institutions and technology, paid training and updating courses conducted by employees outside the company.





Average hours of training per year per employee broken down by gender* and functional category

Functional category	Average training		Average per employee
	Men	Women	
Middle management 	48.97	72.35	53.95
College degree 	67.44	49.18	62.61
No college degree 	60.14	20.60	54.88

*As to the appropriateness to G3.1, data started to be monitored from 2011.

In 2011, there was no training for Board of Directors and Council.

Average hours of training per year per employee broken down by functional category

Category	2011	2010	2009
Board / Board of Directors 	0	1.85	1.90
Middle management 	53.95	63.62	100.20
College degree 	62.61	45.46	91.90
No college degree 	54.88	76.85	63.70

Human rights *discussion*

In 2011, the first specific training on human rights in Itaipu was conducted. With duration of two hours, training benefited 114 employees from the framework itself, equivalent to 8% of the total, having covered 74% of employees in the security area. The issue was also addressed in other training conducted with the hired security guard and other employees.

For the first time Itaipu formally address the corruption issue with the completion of the course on Fraud Preventive Intelligence, which was attended by a selected group from different areas of the organization.

Special attention to *safety*

Itaipu constantly seeks to improve the health and safety for its employees. Therefore, all employees are represented on committees that meet regularly to analyze, monitor and implement measures to reduce risks and impacts.

Employees receive regular safety training, as in the case of service providers, such statements are the responsibility of the company that hired them. All activities by employees, especially those related to power generation, are properly planned and follow strict risk controls.

Moreover, the current Collective Bargaining Agreement provides for specific provisions to ensure worker safety as a system of complaints, the provision of uniforms and protective equipment, the right to refuse unsafe work, ergonomic and environmental surveys, and periodic inspections to the participation of representatives.

Security personnel trained in policies or procedures concerning aspects of human rights that are relevant to operations

	2011	2010	2009
Employees	114	162	162
Service providers	162	163	177
Total	276	325	339

Rates of injury, occupational diseases, lost days, and absenteeism, and number of work-related fatalities

Category	2011*		2010	2009
	Men	Women		
Injury rate**	5.96	2.01	6.38	4.48
Lost days rate	124.67	8.03	71.47	56
Absenteeism rate***	2.52		2.58	2.76
Fatalities	0	0	0	0
Occupational diseases rates	0.46	0.00	0.32	1.12

*As to the appropriateness G3.1, data started to be monitored from 2011.

**Includes minor injuries, representing all accidents leave.

*** The calculation, which could not be reported by gender, based on total hours worked (scheduled) and does not include maternity leave, paternity leave and compensation election.

Itaipu records its accident statistics in accordance with NBR14280. The lost days are represented as calendar days and counted starting on the day following an accident.

Health and Safety Committees

- The Internal Commission for Accident Prevention meets monthly to discuss and implement actions to improve the work environment.
- The Permanent Working Group on Safety in Electricity has the responsibility to deploy the NR10.
- The Binational Commission for Hazard Electrical Hazard guarantee specific rights to employees who work in hazardous area.
- The Committee of the Emergency Action Plan prepares the company for situations of threats that are deemed critical to Itaipu and its employees.
- The Hearing Conservation Program works in the prevention of possible hearing loss of employees.
- The Committee for the Study of Accessibility and enables analyzes changes in the physical environments that allow the movement of people.

Constant care for the health and quality of life

Revive program is challenged to make the employees and their families have a personal and professional life healthy and balanced. Since 1994, the work of seeking to prevent and treat disease, to encourage physical activity and raise awareness about the importance of financial stability and good social life and family.

Activities like walking in the plant, massage sessions, gymnastics and informative lectures accounted for some 13 000 participants. Among them, 367 employees attended regularly the three Revive gyms in the company, made 302 individual physical assessments, and 146 employees participated in competitive sports city, county and state officials in 14 sports. The health tips and wellness published by Revive in 3608 accounted for intranet access throughout the year.

USD 186,000 were invested in the program in Reviver program in 2011.

Participation in the activities of Revive

Activities	Number of Attendees*		
	Foz	Curitiba	Total
Smoking Prevention Program	23	1	24
Chemical Dependency Program	4	0	4
Financial Education Program	15	4	19
Diabetes Affinity Group	32	1	32
Cancer Outreach Group	0	5	0
Gymnastics in Company Program	974	628	1,602
Physical Fitness Program	602	69	671
ErgoAtiva Program	115	0	115
Other initiatives (lectures, campaigns, etc.)	192	0	192

* Includes employees, apprentices, interns and service providers (non-cumulative figures)

Serious illness assistance programs offered

Public	Education / Training	Counseling	Hazard Prevention / control	Medical Treatment
Employees	x	x	x	x
Family	x	x	x	x
Communities			x	

At Itaipu, there are no workers involved in occupational activities that carry a high rate or great hazard of specific illnesses.

Activities developed by Reviver

- Specific Prevention Program to Know is Revive, which publishes tips on health and quality of life.
- Health Promotion Program, which promotes walking and interventions on specific dates.
- Program for Prevention and Treatment of Chemical Dependency.
- Program for Prevention and Treatment of Tobacco Use.
- Financial Education Program, which assists in planning the family budget.
- Cancer Outreach Group, which works to prevent and offers guidance and support to cope with the disease.
- Diabetes Affinity Group, which provides information about the disease and in preventing acts.
- Gymnastics in Company Program, which performs daily sessions of gymnastics.
- ErgoAtiva Program, which prevents injuries and occupational diseases.
- Physical Fitness Program, which offers gyms and physical assessments.
- Walk in the plant.
- Program for Anthropometry and Physical Fitness Labor.
- Quick Massage.

Multiplying solidarity

Eight years ago, the Revive performs the Taking Care of Living campaign, which collects gelatin for patients in cancer treatment. With the help of employees in the last edition were donated 1,090 kilograms of food for three social institutions in the region of Foz do Iguaçu and 750 kilograms for a public hospital in Curitiba – those institutions that specialize in treating cancer.

Uncomplicated budget

The Financial Education program aimed at employees and the community, conducted eight seminars with topics ranging from the issue of financial health to income tax. Employees can also count on the orientation of individual financial advisors. Since

the community can attend presentations on social institutions and government agencies.

1,064 employees attended lectures to learn how to plan the use of money and thus have more quality of life.

Volunteering transformer

Created to encourage the practice of voluntary work among the employees of Itaipu, Volunteer Force program has helped to change the routine of many people and social institutions since 2005. About 500 people rallied and participated in at least one of the activities performed in 2011: Project Database, gymkhana, lectures and training (including the third sector), plus the three campaigns to donate money or collect donations.

To strengthen and multiply volunteer work, Itaipu provides financial support to initiatives taken by employees through the Project Database. Since 2006, they had 72 and 47 proposals were approved that benefited about 25,000 people.

Over time it was not just the premium has increased – from BRL 3,000 per project for up to BRL 10,000. The number of volunteers involved grew from 20 to 53 participants in the sixth edition held in 2011.

USD 99,000 were invested in the program Volunteer Force in 2011.

Project Bank in numbers

Year	Projects supported in Foz do Iguaçu	Projects supported in Curitiba	Value for each project (BRL)	Total value (BRL)
2006	3	3	3,000	18,000
2007	4	4	5,000	40,000
2008	7	1	5,000	40,000
2009	5	3	5,000	40,000
2010	6	2	10,000	80,000
2011	5	4	up to BRL 10,000	81,592.58
Total	30	17	-	299,592.58

Serious play

In Gymkhana Our Strength is Volunteer, the participants perform recreational activities on Saturdays, to address issues involving the company's social and environmental programs and other issues important to society. Divided into groups, they visit public schools in Foz do Iguaçu. With the theme "Citizen School", the fourth edition in 2011, mobilized 39 employees and benefited about 400 people, including students, parents and teachers.

In 2011, Itaipu joined the Brazilian Corporate Volunteer Council, an initiative that brings together 25 leading Brazilian companies and aims to encourage and promote the importance of corporate volunteering in the country.

Private pensions guaranteed

Itaipu's employees have a pension available through the Itaipu-BR Social Security and Assistance Foundation (Fibra). This benefit is offered since 1988 and allows employees to enjoy retirement (for the

time of contribution, disability, age or special), pension, special benefit of temporary imprisonment and death and funeral aid.

As a non-profit organization, FIBRA is funded by monthly contributions. The active participants collaborate according to their salary. Since the assisted contribute 10% of the value of the benefit. The formal title of contribution, Itaipu passes 15% of payroll and 2.32% more for the initial contribution of its establishment.

All shares of the fund is regulated by the National Superintendence of Pension Funds (PREVIC) and in 2011, the total assets of the FIBRA reached BRL 2.1 billion.

Aposentadoria planejada

Employees who will end the career are invited to take part in the Thinking about Retirement Program (PRA), which since 2003 and helps them prepare for this new stage of life. The program also welcome the participation of spouses in some activities. Topics such as financial planning, health and quality of life, family, spirituality and entrepreneurship are covered in lectures and seminars. In 2011, employees voluntarily have taken part in the activities scheduled to retire between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

FIBRA in numbers






	2011	2010	2009
People directly benefited	6,834	6,608	6,644
Active participants in the Foundation	1,498	1,522	1,502
Retirees assisted by the pension plan	1,204	1,128	1,048
Pensioners assisted by the pension plan	180	164	154
Amounts in BRL millions			
Continued income benefits	109.9	95.2	84.9
Benefits paid since its establishment *	1,160.6	976	821
Social security contributions**	56.2	27.6	26.3
Taxes paid to the government	17.5	13.8	12.2
Technical Reserves (Net Assets)	2.09 thousand	1.96 thousand	1.73 thousand
Reserve Mathematics (Actuarial Liability)	2.02 thousand	1.81 thousand	1.57 thousand

* Adjusted at the Brazilian Consumer Price Index (INPC).

** Received from Sponsors and Participants.



Percentage of employees eligible to retire in the next 5 and 10 years

Category	Region	Base year 2011		Base year 2010		Base year 2009	
		2012-2016	2012-2021	2011-2015	2011-2020	2010-2014	2010-2019
Board of Directors 	Brasília - DF						
	Curitiba - PR	17%	17%	23%	23%	23.1%	31%
	Foz do Iguaçu, Santa Helena e Guaíra - PR						
	São Paulo - SP						
	Total	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%
Middle management 	Brasília - DF	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Curitiba - PR	34%	78%	33%	67%	28%	53%
	Foz do Iguaçu, Santa Helena e Guaíra - PR	29%	67%	28%	66%	27.3%	65%
	São Paulo - SP						
	Total	31%	71%	30%	67%	28.3%	62%
College degree 	Brasília - DF						
	Curitiba - PR	19%	49%	20%	52%	23.5%	52%
	Foz do Iguaçu, Santa Helena e Guaíra - PR	16%	34%	14%	35%	14.8%	37%
	São Paulo - SP						
	Total	17%	37%	15%	38%	16.5%	40%
No college degree 	Brasília - DF						
	Curitiba - PR	31%	51%	27%	51%	19.10%	47%
	Foz do Iguaçu, Santa Helena e Guaíra - PR	24%	45%	25%	47%	27.10%	51%
	São Paulo - SP	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%
	Total	25%	45%	25%	47%	26.6%	51%
General total 	Brasília - DF	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
	Curitiba - PR	24%	52%	24%	52%	23.2%	50%
	Foz do Iguaçu, Santa Helena e Guaíra - PR	22%	43%	21%	44%	22.8%	47%
	São Paulo - SP	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%
	Total	22%	44%	22%	45%	23.1%	48%

Our relationship with *our* *surroundings*

EC8; SO1; S05; PG1; PG2; PG3; PG4; PG5; PG6; PG7; PG8; PG9; PG10; CT2; CT3; CT4; CT5; CT8; CT9; CT10; CT13; CT15

and cooperation among countries of the region in actions that result in improved quality of life.

Among other important achievements to foster local development is the Destination Iguazu, which supports tourism in the region, which in 2011 reached visitation record. And the creation of the Federal University of Latin American Integration (Unila), this not only offers undergraduate and specialization courses, but will create approximately 2,600 direct and indirect jobs only in the first phase of construction on campus.

Sustainable development and regional integration

Since its installation in 1974, to contribute to the development and strengthening of the community where it operates is a challenge for Itaipu. The first social initiative was the construction of a hospital to care for about 40 thousand employees of the works.

After more than three decades, social programs undertaken by the company crossed the border and benefit thousands of people in Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina. The shares are concentrated in the areas of tourism, health, education and professional training.

Such involvement with community is only possible thanks to partnerships with public, private and nongovernmental organizations. The sum of efforts allows the company to assist in the construction of public policies and invest in projects that serve children, youth, adults and seniors.

A successful example of the strength of these partnerships is the Border Health Program, which in eight years has become a key forum for discussion

Incentive to public policies

The relationship between Itaipu and the Brazilian government results in large contributions to the social, economic and environmental development of the region where it is located. Various initiatives and projects undertaken by the company contribute to the strengthening of public policies, creating more quality of life for local people.

Remarkable framework for defense, protection and strategic security

The installation of Itaipu in western Paraná as a strategic framework in the area of National Security, also contributes to strengthening the military security at the border. Since the start of the works, the Armed Forces were present to ensure order in their implementation.

Over the years, there was coordination from Itaipu to integrate bodies of different levels of intelligence,



defense, surveillance and public safety. The Armed Forces are on the side of the community and operate with the Brazilian Intelligence Agency, Brazilian Internal Revenue Service, Federal Police, Federal Highway Police, Military Police of Parana, Civil Police, Force Green and Municipal Guard working, with support from Itaipu, joint operations, especially against drug trafficking and smuggling in the border region.

Itaipu, by its nature and location has a unique role in this regard. The company has a specific area on issues of intelligence, defense and security and, as it contributes in various ways to the efficiency of the action of security forces in the region, providing integration and offering support for infrastructure and sharing strategic information, among others, reinforcing the Itaipu's identity as a safe company.

Successful partnerships

- The work executed in together with the Vila C Community Center provided professional training, digital inclusion and sports for residents of the destitute neighborhood adjacent to the plant.
- With support from the State University of West Paraná (Unioeste), it was installed in Vila C an office providing free legal service to the community, helping about 600 people.
- A partnership with the Paraná Volunteer Program (Provopar) enabled the training of 496 people in the course of manicure, pedicure, hairdressing, computer and gastronomy conducted in roaming bus.
- Joining 50 other institutions, Itaipu is part of the Network of Integral Protection of Children and Adolescents seeking to take off from social risk the youth who live in the border region.

A special year for the Destination Iguazu

The creation of the Itaipu Binacional promoted actions that directly contribute to social and economic development of the region. Among them, the tourism is emphasized.

And the sector has had great results in 2011. Visitation records were registered: Over 2.6 million tourists visited the Iguazu Falls (adding visitors from Brazilian and Argentinean side) and Itaipu, there were more than 300,000 visitors. Numbers that explain why Foz is the second most visited destination by foreign tourists and one of five cities that receive national and international events.

The good results are due the creation of the Integrated Tourism Management in 2007, which comprises 26 companies, including Itaipu – also responsible for coordinating the campaigns of promotion of tourist attractions at events. In 2011, works were widely published in 24 national events and other 19 international.

Relating to 2010, there was a 46% increase in passenger numbers at the Foz do Iguazu International Airport, reaching almost 1.7 million people in 2011.



Our relationship with *our* **surroundings**

EC8; SO1; S05; PG1; PG2; PG3; PG4; PG5; PG6; PG7; PG8; PG9; PG10; CT2; CT3; CT4; CT5; CT8; CT9; CT10; CT13; CT15

390,952 tourists visited the Itaipu Tourist Complex (CTI) in 2011. The total exceeds by 12% the number of tourists in the previous year.

New sidewalk: “test drive”

To leverage the tour options in Itaipu, the company introduced a novelty to the public in 2011: the “electric vehicle test drive.” The attraction allows visitors to know touristic points of the plant, a 20.4 km circuit on board a vehicle that does not pollute and does not make noise. The tour lasts one hour.

Airport expansion

The renovation project and expansion of Foz do Iguaçu International Airport was included in the Growth Acceleration Program (PAC) of the Federal Government in 2011, an achievement of the tourist trade. Will be invested R \$ 66.5 million for emergency work, such as the expansion of the loading and unloading rooms, air conditioning and redesign of the internal space, the replacement of equipment and the entire electrical grid and water system, among others.

New Wonder of Nature

The election of the Iguaçu Falls one of the Seven New Wonders of Nature was another great achievement for the tourism industry in the region of Foz in 2011. Itaipu coordinated publicity campaign that placed Iguaçu Falls beside the Amazon and postcards as Table Mountain in South Africa. The touristic point was awarded of the campaign designed by the New 7 Wonders Foundation.

Christmas at Falls moves Foz

For nearly a month, the various attractions of the Christmas at Falls brought together thousands of people in the city. The event, which had as one of Itaipu great supporters, handed out toys collected by

the Internal Revenue Service to over 40,000 children from Foz. To this action was organized a task force led by volunteers from Itaipu, the Pastoral da Criança (a Catholic assistance organization), Municipal Guard, Cultural Foundation, Navy and Army.

USD 3.8 million was the amount invested by Itaipu in Tourism in 2011.

Education, technology and new ideas gathered at the PTI

Encourage the creation and dissemination of knowledge are also commitments from Itaipu. Because of this, in 2003, created the Itaipu Technological Park (PTI). The space comprises several actions in support of education, science, technology, entrepreneurship and innovation.

Such initiative is possible due to a series of strategic partnerships involving government agencies, private companies and educational institutions and research. Currently, PTI occupies an area of 38,914 m², but in 2012 – with the expansion work – expected to reach 48,000 m². It temporarily houses the classes of the Federal University of Latin American Integration (Unila), whose headquarters is under construction.

In 2011, educational institutions housed in PTI counted with 2623 students. In 2012, it is expected that this number will reach 5000. 21 projects have been developed in partnership with Itaipu, in various areas.

USD 25.4 million was the amount invested by Itaipu in the Itaipu Technological Park in 2011.

A little more about PTI

- Several other initiatives stand out in PTI, including the Itaipu Renewable Energy Platform, the Center for Biogas Studies, the Centre for Renewable Energy, the International Center for Hydroinformatics (CIH) and the Social-Environmental Information and Protection Center of the Prata Basin.

- The Paulo Freire Library, which unifies the library collections of educational institutions present in the PTI and Itaipu itself, has 35,898 works in its collection.
- The Astronomical Polo receives over 10,000 students from public and private schools, and 1,000 educators in training workshops in 2011.
- PTI also has the Municipal Educational Technology Nucleus (NTM), which trained 1,400 teachers to the use of new information and communication technologies in educational work.
- By means of the Corporate Education program, were trained 260 professionals, including employees, suppliers and entities of interest in Itaipu, in different courses.
- In 2011, 141 new scholarships were granted, totaling 213 scholarships.
- The entrepreneurship also has a place on PTI, which currently houses, two junior companies. There are 11 other pre-incubated companies, 16 incubated companies and four installed on Business Condominium.
- PTI also has the Development Program for Tourism, which in 2011 signed seven partnerships with area institutions to promote actions aimed at scientific research, technological innovation and education in tourism planning.

Interactivity in Science Station

The Science Station interactive center is a PTI action aimed to disseminate science education for students in primary and secondary education. Over 14,000

students were assisted in 2011. In the same period, nearly 200 educators from municipal received schools specific training in space.

Appreciation of regional culture

In order to generate income and opportunity to the producing communities, the Tri-National Handicraft Ñandeva Program also promotes technical training, technology transfer and search marketing channels for certified products. In 2011, the project trained 407 artisans. In total, there are 539 registered artisans who sell their products in seven accredited points of sale - two in Argentina and five in Brazil.

FAO in the PTI

The PTI will receive the first decentralized office of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Brazil. The idea is to identify actions that Itaipu and other institutions develop in western Paraná for - in a second time - to replicate them in Latin America and Africa.

Unila: integration of border

Concern about the future and the need for investments in education and research were important factors for the Itaipu contribute to the process of implementation of the Federal University of Latin American Integration (Unila).



Our relationship with *our surroundings*

EC8; HR9; SO5; PG1; PG2; PG3; PG4; PG5; PG6; PG7; PG8; PG9; PG10; CT2; CT3; CT4; CT5; CT8; CT9; CT10; CT11; CT12; CT13; CT15

With works at a fast pace, the Unila campus has an architectural project signed by Oscar Niemeyer and occupy an area of 45.7 hectares, 20% of the total allocated to a Permanent Preservation Area (APP). Itaipu donated the land and funded the architectural project that in 2013, must have completed its first stage.

In 2011, the institution carried out its second selection process, which offered 12 courses. There are 650 students enrolled, including Brazilians, Argentines, Bolivians, Chileans, Paraguayans, Peruvians and Uruguayans.

USD 1.1 million was the amount invested by Itaipu in Unila project in 2011.

Specialization in Unila

Benefiting students from Brazil and abroad, in 2011, Unila offered, different courses. Stand out among them, the Renewable Energy Biogas and with emphasis on Latin American Literature. The classes took place, temporarily, on the premises of the Itaipu Technological Park (PTI).

In order to integrate the community, Unila created the Trination Community Advisory Board University. The proposal is to strengthen the integration of the tri-border city: Foz do Iguaçu, Ciudad del Este and Puerto Iguazu.

Construction without prejudice to the environment

Itaipu, as incentive and important partner of the construction project of Unila, donated the land that will house the institution - which occupies a total area of 380,699,72 m². Before, however, the area has undergone a thorough survey. Among the criteria used, is highlighted the lack of archaeological remains or fossils,

besides the fact that space does not accommodate spring, stream or underground water reserve.

Itaipu reinforces sustainability

Consistent with its sustainability policy, Itaipu has taken the task of ensuring compensation for the removal of trees in the area where the Unila campus is being constructed. For each item supplied, the company plant four native species in the recovery area in the municipality of Itaipulândia. More than 100 000 seedlings were planted by early 2012.

Health: One of our priorities

Health is one of the priority areas for investment since the creation of Itaipu. The company invests in strengthening public policies that guarantee equal treatment for the entire population and in supporting quality medical hospital care.

Through agreements, Itaipu invests resources in the Hospital Ministro Costa Cavalcanti (HMCC), created by the entity and since 1994 administered by the Itaipuapy Health Foundation.

The institution serves approximately 388,795 residents of nine cities, and is a reference in oncology, cardiology and obstetrics, including high risk. "We have virtually every feature needed in these areas," said the obstetrician Gláucia Menezes, who works in the hospital for nine years.

In 2011, there were 265 cardiovascular surgeries in HMCC. The number of births reached 3384 in the institution that is a Baby Friendly Hospital.

USD 4.8 million was how much Itaipu invested in the HMCC in 2011.

New emergency medical service

In 2011, the HMCC has gained a new emergency medical service. The project, part funded by Itaipu, had a total cost of USD 1.1 million. "A large part of this mounted structure is only possible because of the contribution of Itaipu," says obstetrician the Gláucia Menezes (pictured).



7,957 was the total number of patients treated at the Oncology Center of HMCC in 2011.

HMCC is a reference in the field

The HMCC was authorized in 2011 as an Assistance Unit of High Complexity Nutritional Therapy - Enteral/Parenteral. In addition, the Office of Management Qualisa performed a maintenance visit to the institution that kept the Hospital Accreditation Certificate Level 1. The HMCC is the first hospital in the interior of Paraná to receive such certification (2007) and in 2012 should be assessed for level 2.

New guidelines on health

Besides enabling the growth of HMCC, Itaipu supports other initiatives through the Health Board Program. The action supports public and third sector in preventive work, health recovery and improved quality of life.

As the tri-national region presents common issues that require authorities to adopt measures that go beyond the boundaries, it was created the Itaipu /Health Work Group in 2003. This working group, which includes members from Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina, carried out 25 actions in 2011, which reached 1,700 health professionals.

For these actions happen, 45 institutions - including the Brazilian Ministry of Health and the Paraguayan Ministry of Health and Social Welfare – participated

in the activities. Meetings and workshops were also supported by the group, which operates in nine thematic areas.

USD 493,000 was the amount invested by Itaipu on the actions of Health WG.

Commitment to indigenous communities

To ensure sustainability and maintenance of fundamental rights of the indigenous population, Itaipu Binacional held a permanent work in Tekoha Ocoy, Tekoha Añetete and Tekoha Itamarã villages of Guarani ethnicity. The actions ensured, among other achievements, the zero child mortality rate.

With the arrival of new families in the villages, in 2011 was necessary to reorganize the actions and readjust the resources and services. In Itamarã community, the number of families increased from 25 to 36, and Añetete village rose from 45 to 73.

Among the actions taken, there is the construction of 26 housing in Itamarã, reform of a rubber shed, construction of a cistern and a craft center in the Añetete village. Also in the Ocoy Community were performed activities of reforestation and encouraging sustainable agricultural production.

Our relationship with *our* *surroundings*

The work carried out in the villages are subjects of debate and attract visits of government officials interested in developing similar projects in other localities of Paraná.

USD 714,000 was the amount invested by Itaipu in the Indigenous Communities Sustainability Program in 2011.

Support for diversified activities

As part of its commitment to indigenous communities in the western Paraná, Itaipu supported presentations of indigenous corals, handicraft production, agricultural production, actions related to beekeeping, pig farming and fish farming in tank-net. Furthermore, Itaipu sponsored trips for events that discuss the value and respect for otherness*.

*Otherness: put yourself in another's place in an interpersonal relationship with the consideration, appreciation, and talking with each other. This occurs with ethnic, religious relations etc.

Medicinal plants for Indigenous

The Itaipu Medicinal Plants Project also benefits the indigenous communities. The Ocoy village, for example, received about 270 seedlings of 55 different medicinal plants that are cultivated and used under the coordination of the chamois (spiritual leaders), the main consumers and promoters of the therapeutic use of plants in indigenous communities.

Challenge: fighting alcoholism

With the arrival of new families, one of the problems identified were alcoholism. Because of this, studies were made to combat addiction, through liaison

with the National Indian Foundation (Funai), Indigenous Schools, Military Police, Department of Public Prosecution and leaders of the three communities. The mobilization led to the Quality of Life Program, which held informative lectures and an educational police action in the commerce close to the villages.

Motivation for first job

In 2011, through the Initiation and Incentive to Work Program (PIIT) and Internship Program in 2011, Itaipu has contributed to the training of 742 young people.

There were 323 learners who participated in the PIIT, an initiative that was established in 1988 to serve low-income youth aged 16 to 18. They act according to the Law of the Adolescent Learner (Law n. ° 10097) and perform administrative tasks in school.

Besides the activities in offices, all participate in courses, workshops and trainings offered by partner organizations that encourage family bonding, school accountability, the professional maturity and citizenship. Young people receive scholarship aid, medical and dental assistance, transportation vouchers and food vouchers. Another 13 adolescents participated in the Young Gardener and 344 of the Itaipu Internship Program.

USD 1.6 million was the amount invested by Itaipu in PIIT, including the Young Gardener in 2011.

Internships in Itaipu

The Internship Program is addressed to college students or students of technical courses. The company counted the help of 406 trainees, and 344 in the one-year-long school-mandated internship, and 62 others who participated in the vacation internship, which happens in July and lasts 20 days.

Of the 344 trainees, 11 were former members of PIIT who returned to the company after enrollment in the under graduation or technical course.

Young Gardener

Focusing on environmental education, the Young Gardener Project prepares youth for the world of work and citizenship. The 13 participants had, in 2011, workshops on landscaping, natural and cultural heritage, medicinal plants, flora, and expression in different languages, projects, social entrepreneurship, and career and life plan. In eight years, the project has trained 229 young gardeners.

Caring for children and adolescents

Through the Protection of Children and Adolescents Program (PPCA), since 2003 the Itaipu operates in preventing and combating sexual exploitation and child labor in the border region. The initiatives are undertaken in partnership with other institutions, via agreements or financial transfers.

Among the main focus of activity are the professional training of young people and families in need, medical, psychological and host of children at risk, encourage the sports and dances among children and young people and support the campaigns of prevention and rehabilitation of dependent to drugs and alcohol.

One of the projects that is changing the reality of many youth is the Children of the Lake. Conducted in partnership with the Federation of Canoeing of Paraná, aims to train Olympic athletes and increase academic achievement. Monthly, it serves 75 students from public schools in Foz de Iguaçu.

Plugged! Channels in Online Culture

Another initiative, which in 2011 benefited about a thousand students and teachers from ten schools in Foz de Iguaçu, is the Plugged in! Channels in Online Culture project. Developed by

Casa do Teatro (Theater House), is the training of teachers and multipliers of the rights of children and adolescents to use the art, culture and education as tools to stimulate citizenship, youth participation, mobilization and social inclusion.

Highlights to PPCA in 2011

- Plugged in project! Neide Brown was awarded the Human Rights in the category "Leadership of children and adolescents", awarded by the National Committee to Combat Sexual Violence in Children and Adolescents.
- Launched the campaign Adoption Legal, in partnership with Children and Youth Court of Foz de Iguaçu, to prevent babies from being abandoned or victims of trafficking.
- Project participants Lake Boys excel at national championships and international canoeing.
- Employees of the Itaipu developed a plan to raise awareness among colleagues about the rights of children and adolescents, as commitment made in 2010 by the National Secretariat for Human Rights.
- Rescue project, in partnership with Comunidade Sagrada da Família (Holy Family Community), offered treatment and monthly monitoring for more than 200 chemical dependents.
- Monthly, more than 800 young people between 10 and 17 years have benefited in the Citizenship Atelier project, with medical, dental, psychological care, courses and cultural and sporting events.

Profile of young people

Itaipu and the West Paraná State University (Unioeste) initiated a survey to get up and analyze the profile of the young population of Foz de Iguaçu and the neighboring municipalities of Argentina and Paraguay. Considering biopsychosocial parameters, economic and cultural, the study will integrate research from the University of São Paulo (USP). In 2011, 2,669 people were interviewed in the three countries.

Taking care of things here, thinking on *the planet*

Inspired by the Earth Charter

“A time when humanity must choose its future.” The sentence in the preamble of this Earth Charter gives an idea of the critical moment experienced by the planet. Concern about the degradation of natural resources (water, air, soil, biodiversity) is increasing and was formed by the concept of sustainability.

Between the dams, Itaipu was the pioneer in concern with the conservation of natural resources. The attention to the water, raw material for energy generation, is a priority. That is why in 2003 the company created Cultivating Good Water program (CAB), which sets forth criteria and conditions to guide environmental actions related to conservation of natural resources in the region.

A network of Environmental Education was formed, which allowed an awareness and change in posture. A new reality begins to take shape in the Paraná Basin 3 - area of influence of Itaipu: it is the sustainability under construction.

“A new generation is rising, seeking a sustainable a new way of living,” quotes the philosopher and theologian Leonardo Boff, about the CAB on his book *Sustentabilidade. O que é – O que não é* (Sustainability What is - what is not). The national and international recognition of the program demonstrates the result of integrated efforts between Itaipu, partners and communities, as well as concrete proof that it is possible to combine development with social and environmental balance.

Principles of environmental management

The model of environmental management of Itaipu is referenced four principles: Environmental Management for Watershed Management, Information Management Planning and Participatory Management, with the establishment of management committees internal and external (local and thematic).

Investments

In 2011 were USD 6.2 million for environmental protection. Investments and adaptation to

environmental laws ensured that no fine or monetary penalty has been applied to the Itaipu because of environmental issues.

Cultivating Good Water

The Cultivating Good Water program is inspired by documents such as the Earth Charter, Agenda 21, Millennium Development Goals, the recommendations of the National Conference on the Environment and the principle of Ethics of Care. The actions focus on conservation of quantity and quality of water, protection, rehabilitation and soil conservation and biodiversity, sustainability and seeking new ways of being / feeling, living, producing and consuming.

About 20 programs and 66 environmental actions are performed in the Paraná Basin 3 (BP3). The region encompasses 29 municipalities, has an area of about 8000 km² and over 1 million inhabitants. For such reach, several partners are involved, among them local governments, public and private agencies, social agencies, universities and schools, cooperatives, companies and civil society, totaling more than 1,380 involved.

Actions to contribute

The reduction of water pollution control is achieved with the erosion of cultivated soil, through the application of appropriate techniques including:

- No-till, terracing.
- Adequacy of 590 km of rural roads.
- Installation of 132 community water supply for agricultural equipment.
- Proper disposal of effluents of agricultural activities.
- Donation of brush-cutter, knife roll and 143 distributors of waste.
- Conservation of 162 ha soils.
- More than 1130 kilometers of fencing provided.

Rio+20

Itaipu must be one of the protagonists of the Rio +20 UN Conference on Sustainable Development. Since Cultivating Good Water (CAB) has been chosen to be one of the officers of good practice cases in Brazil in the event and will have their results presented as an example that you can produce and care for human life, without disrespecting the environment.

Cultivating Good Water (CAB)

to read

Leonardo Boff dedicated to CAB a part of the book *Sustainability, What is – what is not*. He says: “The Cultivating Good Water project, breaks with the dominant logic and shows what is possible, from the bottom up, from the people and communities and in the frames of a given ecological region, create a thumbnail of what may be the future of humanity gathered in one single planet Earth.”

Companies should take care of nature

Leonardo Boff is one of the biggest names remember when it comes to sustainability. Theologian and philosopher, for years he discusses the importance of environmental causes. To him, Brazil still has long way to go in terms of sustainable management. And the problem may be the companies themselves.

“The barriers are in people’s heads. Most entrepreneurs are ecologically illiterate - in the words of Fritjof Capra, a great admirer of Itaipu. Because maintaining a relationship with outdated and aggressive nature, understanding it as a storehouse of resources available to their desires for the production and accumulation, do not worry about the damage it can produce.”

And he continues: “take care that meets nature has time to rebuild their balance and replenish its nutrients to continue to give what he has always given us. Here, the path is essential to incorporate livelihoods and well-being and the capabilities and limits that the environment can provide.”

Itaipu by Leonardo Boff

“There is never totally pure energy. Where there are open wounds that seeks to heal slowly and nature. But if this is a sense of responsibility, the human being responds to the nature and help restore the lost balance. Hence the importance of what Itaipu made in terms of remaking the system natural surroundings, creating the conditions for the spawning fish could be

performed and the animals find refuge, which means living and reproduction.”

The compensatory initiatives should be required of companies, according to Leonardo Boff, “as living beings have a right to exist and have value in itself. They belong to the life community to which we also belong. We are all sons and daughters of Mother Earth and we live peacefully and united. “For the theologian, “Itaipu is meeting this demand with awareness and paying a debt to nature and to ecosystems.”

A major benefit

The debt that the theologian Leonardo Boff refers relates to the flooded area at the time of plant construction. Boff, incidentally, was against the execution of the work, but changed his mind when he realized the benefits it would bring.

“Itaipu came from undemocratic decisions, because we were under the military regime. It could have been entire built across the Brazilian certainly preserving the beauty of Seven Falls. But looking back there and the developments that have been implemented, it represents a work of great intelligence and diligence of the technicians and Brazilian guided by directors of wide and efficient vision. Itaipu produces not only electricity, it also produces human energy of insertion, integration, brotherhood and a new agreement between human beings and nature.”

“If all companies had this awareness, the landscape would be different ecological and coexistence among human beings and not above and beyond nature.”

Leonardo Boff, theologian and philosopher, about Itaipu.



Taking care of things here, thinking on *the planet*

Admirable works

“Here in Foz do Iguaçu there are two works to cause astonishment and admiration to all who pass through there: the grandeur of nature of action expressed by the fascinating Iguazu Falls and the grandeur of human labor able to build a hydroelectric project of the magnitude of an ecological vision and a minimum knowledge of the rates and pathways in nature. And then get a thin line between our needs Itaipu. They are two different forces, but both are large and generous expression of Mother Earth,” says Leonardo Boff.

CAB at Rio+20

According to the philosopher and theologian Leonardo Boff, “possibly the official Rio +20 will not present major results, as several heads of State like the USA, England and Germany, just those who have greater power of decision, will not participate” he says. “But we can expect much of the Peoples’ Summit-side event attended by the representatives of all peoples and social movements. They believe in life and Mother Earth and bring successful experiences show that another world is possible”.

Among the projects presented is the Cultivating Good Water Itaipu. “It will be an encouragement to all and proof that environmentally well-prepared

companies, can do wonders. The size of the enterprise does not mean an impediment to doing the right thing. In this sense, Itaipu appears as an expression of a biocivilization possible and a small sample of the ‘Land of Good Hope’ as Brazil was defined,” concludes Leonardo Boff.

Pride of taking care of the planet

Since early years children receive from parents the basics of education, respect and coexistence. But in recent years which has been observed is an inversion of this logic – teenagers increasingly have taught the older values for them are not so familiar. Sustainability is one of them.

The concept is new, still unknown to many, but not out of conversations and discussions among young people worried about the future of the planet. This is the case of Gabriel dos Santos Galvão, 16 years. He talks about the environment at home and tries to teach parents what he learns. “When I talked about sustainability for the first time, my father thought I was joking. But then it became a habit,” says Gabriel.

Preparing for change

Gabriel dos Santos Galvão, 16 years old, is part of the Guarda Mirim of Foz do Iguaçu. Like him, other 1,200 youth in the region belong to the group. They have courses in various fields, learn administrative routines, notions of citizenship, environmental management and sustainability. Lessons that can change the fate of future citizens.

This ability to change is what motivates young people like Matheus Marques, 17 years. Like many colleagues, he adopted the environmentally conscious and do not



care about the risk of sounding boring. “It is worth to be boring, be grouchy. I gather the trash of others. My attitude can influence others. After who knows the mentality changes,” he says.

Lessons for life

The major topics of concern to humanity are also part of the daily lives of young people from Foz, which are connected in discussions of the RIO +20. The event, which will evaluate the progress and setbacks in development and sustainability since the completion of ECO92 attract the attention of different age groups. The concern for the planet has no age.

And if in 20 years the RIO +40 is held, young people of Foz do Iguaçu hope to have contributed to crucial questions about the advance. “The process is slow, but you can do. When a company does something good, others will follow the example,” says Patricia Gorski Gunha, 17 years. They seek to set an example to be followed and others abound.

Nature within reach

Gabriel, who before lived in Sao Paulo and had little contact with nature came to appreciate more fully the ecological causes after he moved to Foz do Iguacu. “It was a great privilege to come here. I found interesting the discovery of Itaipu,” he says.

Samara Isabelle Barbosa, 17, says she does not like to live in a big city. “When I traveled people were curious to know what it was like Iguaçu Falls, asked about Itaipu and I was pride to tell that is the largest hydroelectric dam in the world,” says.

The preferred place of Samara is the Biological Refuge of Itaipu. “It’s very cool and very interactive. People from outside have contact with animals, only at the zoo and is not like here, we have all this available,” she says. Matheus is another admirer of Itaipu: “I never got used. Every time I go, I am surprised,” he says.

Environmental Education

The Environmental Education Program is based on planetary documents as the Earth Charter and the Treaty on Environmental Education for Sustainable Societies and Global Responsibility. There are three key components: Training in Environmental Education in the Area of Influence, Environmental Education Structures in Educating and Training in the Itaipu Corporate Environmental Education.

For the program to achieve effective results, Itaipu has partnerships with 29 municipalities that make up the Paraná Basin 3 (BP3), state and municipal schools in the

region, third sector organizations and civil society. The action planning is participatory and directly involves the network managers of Environmental Education of municipalities in each county, consolidating environmental education as public policy.

In 2011, more than 15,000 people were involved in various activities such as Walking for Sustainability, the Corrente do Bem (Well-being Current), Theme Forums for Rio +20, in addition to participation in events.

USD 562,000 was the amount invested by Itaipu in Environmental Education program in 2011.

Corporate Environmental Education

Promotes the mediation of ideas and practices to improve the social management of Itaipu. Its focus is on consumer awareness in solid waste management and internal dissemination practices of Cultivating Good Water Program. In addition, it supports Internal Network for Environmental Education, which is comprised of volunteer employees who act as facilitators of action in their areas.

In 2011, more than two thousand people have been sensitized in seminars integration with various activities of the International Week of the Environment and Corporate Interventions.

Biological Refugee / Ecomuseum

Who lives in the vicinity of the Bela Vista Biological Refuge (RBV) and the Eco-museum, maintained by Itaipu structures, have the opportunity to participate in activities and ongoing programs of environmental education. In 2011, 1,221 people were sensitized, with an emphasis on community participation in social and environmental events in the city of Foz do Iguaçu and the planting of tree seedlings.

Multiple uses of water

Most of the water used by Itaipu is not consumptive use, i.e. the hydraulic potential is used for power generation and water is not changed in quantity or quality. But the water from the Itaipu Reservoir has many other uses.

Taking care of things here, thinking on *the planet*

About 60% of the water supplies Foz do Iguacu is captured in the reservoir. Water also promotes the development of the region, brings progress, supply for riverside people and for fishermen and fun for those seeking distraction in little beaches available along the Parana River – all with good rates of bathing.

Periodically, 45 sampling stations provide samples that enable analysis and monitoring of water quality in the reservoir. This monitoring is done in partnership with the Environmental Institute of Paraná (IAP) and has started before the reservoir formation.

Itaipu also promotes the training of community agents that help control the quality of rivers in basins.

Monitoring of fish

In addition to monitoring water quality, Itaipu is also concerned to conserve the aquatic fauna. With the construction of Spawning Channel in 2002, it was possible to reestablish the connection between the fish that live above and below the dam.

From the conservation point of view, prevent isolation of fish populations means expand their capacity for survival. Larger populations have more genetic variability, responding better to the challenges of the natural environment in which they are.

In 2011, 86 species were recorded at the local, three unprecedented. The study of biodiversity has different collection methods. The behavior of migratory species, such as Golden Dorado (*Salminus brasiliensis*), the Pintado (*Pseudoplatystoma corruscans*) and Curimba (*Leporinus elongatus*) is accompanied by *magnetic marks* and radio transmitters implanted in fish.

In addition, external plastic tags, implanted in a larger number of copies, allow to trace the migration routes of fish when fishermen come in contact with Itaipu after capturing tagged fish.

Less fish rescued

The number of fish rescued during the downtime was reduced by 54%. In 2010, 2,803 samples were rescued. In 2011, the number dropped to 1,516 copies of 30 different species. The reduction is due to the adoption of more efficient procedures in the shutdown of the machines, which prevent the attraction of fish to escape the channels located in the output of each turbine.

More fish

Aiming to aquaculture in public waters, the More fish in Our Waters program encourages the cultivation of native species in tank-nets. The resources for implementation of aquaculture modules are subsidized by Itaipu so far in, which interested parties working capital to support the business.

In 2011, 87,000 fingerlings of Pacu (*Piaractus mesopotamicus*) were provided for fattening and production was approximately 47,500 kilograms. In addition, 18 families received the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MPA) title Use Assignment of under the domain of the Union for the purposes of aquaculture for 20 years.

Itaipu also available to the seven Fishing Colonies a machine for the production of mechanically recovered meat, which adds value to the fish. This feature has benefited 185 fishermen to produce 15,182 kg of food.

USD 125,000 were invested in the More Fish in Our Waters program in 2011.

Non-consumptive use of water

The consumption of water used to turn the turbines which was spilled, – released from the spillway – and used for cooling totaled 402,061,759,258 m³. Since the total consumptive use (actually consumed by Itaipu) was 501,433 m³.

Total water withdrawal by source (m³)

Source	Type of source	Company that harvested it		2011	2010	2009
Parana River/ Itaipu Reservoir	Surface	Itaipu Binacional Non-consumptive use	Turbine	325,706,832,000	302,097,254,400	320,325,580,800
			Spilled	75,989,059,200	108,524,448,000	60,787,756,800
			Cooling*	365,868,058	365,868,058	365,868,058
		Itaipu Binacional Consumptive use	WTS 2 (CHI-ME)	123,971	114,846	109,199
			Technical WTSs	210,677	223,034	260,412
			Raw Water (Portinho)	146,000	146,000	146,000
Parana River/ Itaipu Reservoir	Surface	Sanepar	Foz do Iguaçu-PR	43,862	38,342	55,504
Serra Geral Aquifer	Groundwater		Santa Helena-PR	145	125	
	Groundwater		Guaira-PR	**	**	**
Cayguava, Piraquara and Irai Rivers	Surface		Curitiba-PR	6,778	4,413	4,726
-	-	Sabesp	São Paulo-SP	**	**	**
Torto and Santa Maria Reservoirs	Surface	Caesb	Brasília-DF	**	**	**
Total ***				402,062,260,691	410,988,097,218	381,479,781,499

* Calculations estimated from the operation of 18 machines, which is the standard of Itaipu.

**Reclassified – the offices of Brasília (DF) Guaira (PR) and São Paulo (SP) have no individual measurement of piped water, making it impossible to report this Itaipu consumption.

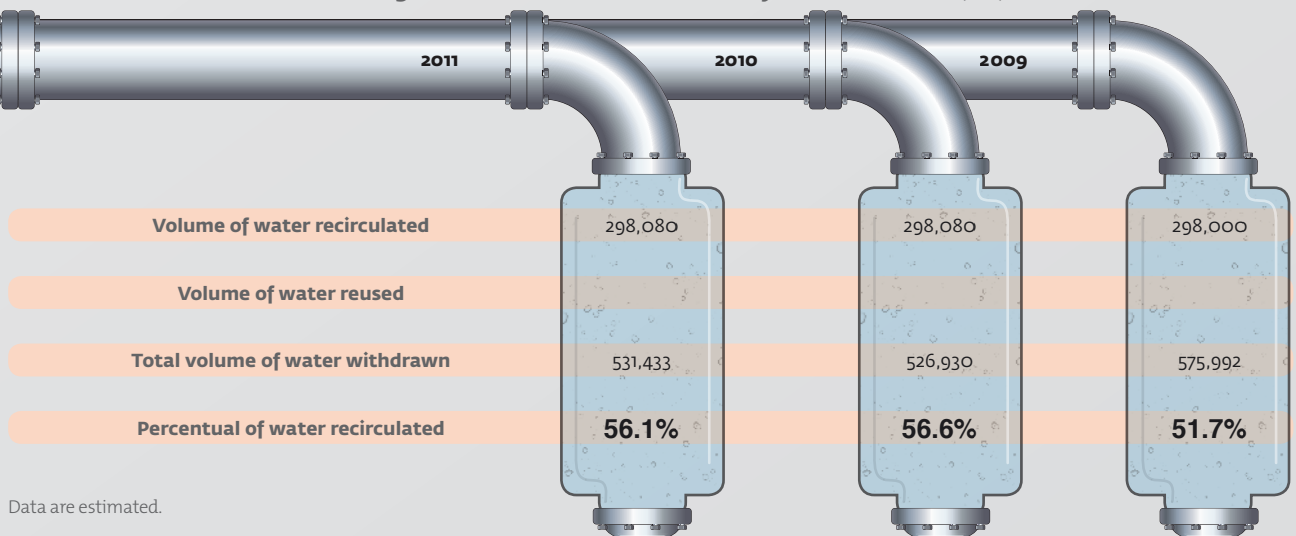
***The total water consumption accounts for the Itaipu Technological Park (FPTI) / Unila, which is supplied by Itaipu.

Water recirculation

Part of the water consumed by Itaipu is recirculated in breeding enclosures at the Roberto Ribas Lange zoo. The rates have remained stable. It is estimated

that in 2011, a volume of 298,080 meters cubic of water is recirculated, which represents 56.1% of total consumed by the company.

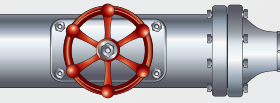
Percentage and total volume of water recycled and reused (m³)



Data are estimated.

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Total water discharge by type of destination (m³) *



Type of destination	2011	2010	2009
Surface Waters	188,591	280,231	313,489
Soil infiltration	38,108	33,770	51,936
Recirculation	140,282	137,837	139,612
Evaporation**	111,814		
Total	478,795	451,838	505,037
Treatment method	2011	2010	2009
WWTS / septic tanks	269,992	358,444	387,504
Soil infiltration	17,670	14,690	32,565
No treatment	79,320	78,704	74,968
Evaporation**	111,814		
Total	478,796	451,838	495,037

*Data are estimated from the water consumption.

**Part of the water produced by the Water Treatment Plants (WTP) in the industrial area is used for replacement in Evaporative Central. So far, it was reported near the Effluent Treatment Plant Technical Board, however, for its peculiarity and its volume, starting this year will be presented separately.

Discard of water

The volume of used water discharged directly by Itaipu, are estimated based on water consumption. In order to refine its controls from this report, the company will present separately the evaporation from the water used in evaporative central technical area - equivalent to 23% of the total.

The remaining volume, 366,982 m³, should be treated. However, 78.3% pass through some type of treatment prior to disposal and 21.7% is discarded on Paraná River without compromising on the water quality, as evidenced by monitoring the company does at several points.

The construction of the wastewater treatment system for offices of the plant were completed and ETE will be in operation throughout 2012, serving much of the effluent did not receive treatment.

Energy consumption

The energy used in Itaipu is generated by the company itself. However, offices located outside the power plant use electricity purchased from local distributors.

In 2011, there were fewer installation and maintenance activities, which probably contributed to the reduction of energy consumption. However, it is possible to observe a trend, given that

energy used in maintenance processes varies from year to year.

In 2011, 2,655.5 MWh were purchased from local distributors for the supply of offices in Brasília, Curitiba, Foz do Iguaçu, Santa Helena and São Paulo. Other 100,160 MWh were produced and consumed by Itaipu itself. However, not all the points of consumption have meters, if there were, this would amount to about 5% greater.

Energy saving





To decrease the amount of energy used, Itaipu has an Internal Commission for Energy Conservation (Cice). In 2011, there were no new investments in efficiency improvement, although the above actions, all structural, continue to give its contribution to energy savings.

Hydraulic based **electricity**



Given that the Brazilian distribution system is interconnected, it is not possible to accurately determine what is the source of electricity that Itaipu indirect purchase and use in its facilities. However, based on the production of electricity in the country,



it is possible to estimate that 2,655,532 kWh of energy consumed by the company, were 2,431,671 kWh from renewable sources and 223,861 kWh of non-renewable sources.

Electricity generated in Brazil (%)

Brazilian energy matrix	2011	2010	2009
 Hydraulic	91.18	88.80	93.20
 Thermal	5.26	7.90	3.70
 Nuclear	3.17	3.00	2.90
 Wind	0.39	0.30	0.20

Indirect energy consumption broken down by primary source (kWh)

Source	2011	2010	2009
 Hydraulic	2,421,314	2,686,004	3,149,753
 Wind	10,357	9,074	6,759
Renewable Total	2,431,671	2,695,078	3,156,512

Source	2011	2010	2009
 Thermal	139,681	238,958	125,044
 Nuclear	84,180	90,743	98,007
Total non-renewable	223,861	329,701	223,051

Renewable and non-renewable source	2011 (kWh)	2010 (kWh)	2009 (kWh)
Total	2,655,532	3,024,779	3,379,563

* To conversion to joules, to adopt the following formula: Kilowatt-hours (kWh) is 1,000 Wh or 3.6×10^6 joules.

Economy through **videoconferencing**

Itaipu has adopted the practice of videoconferencing for meetings between its offices in Curitiba, Foz do Iguaçu, Brasília, Asuncion, and also with Eletrobras, in Rio de Janeiro. The initiative contributes to the reduction of air travel. However, it is not possible to specify the amount of energy saved by this procedure, since the company does not have a control system that detail the avoided trips to participate in virtual meetings.

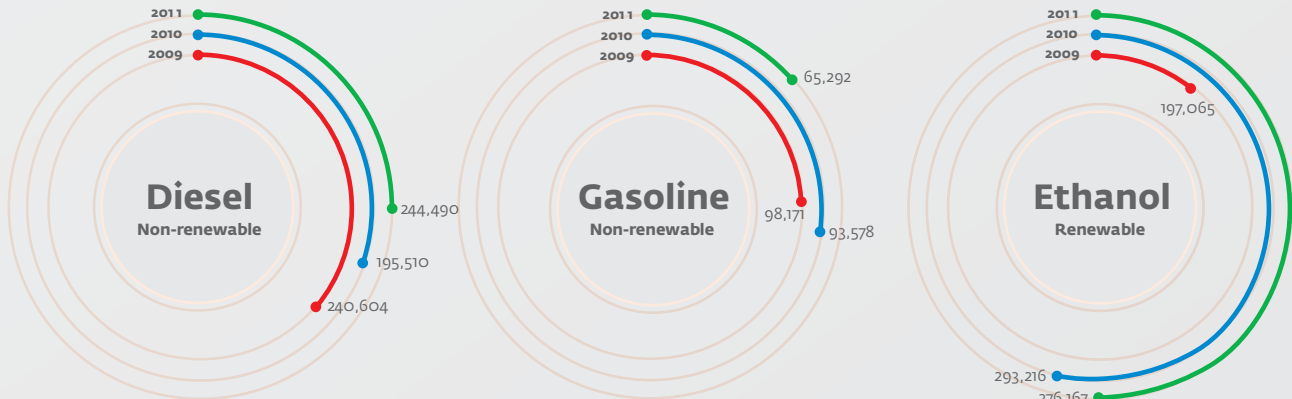
Electricity generated and consumed by Itaipu (MWh)

Hydroelectric	2011	2010	2009
	100,160	103,779	103,554

* For conversion to joules, to adopt the following formula: Megawatt-hour (MWh) is equivalent to 1,000,000 Wh or 3.6×10^9 joules.

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Direct energy consumption broken down by primary energy source (l)



*To conversion joules, to adopt the following formulas; liter (l) gas equivalent to about 34.8×10^6 joules of energy; liter (l) of the diesel equivalent to about joules of energy and 34.876 liters (l) of ethanol (hydrated alcohol) equals about 26.33×10^6 joules of energy.

Reduction of fuel consumption

The consumption of primary energy from Itaipu contemplates the use of fuels. The reduction of fuel consumption is related to the management of the transportation sector of Itaipu, with better regulation and proper maintenance of motors, reducing travel and the use of electric vehicles on a larger scale.

Initiatives to reduce emissions

The air quality is a major concern when it comes to the environment. Itaipu does not emit significant amounts of greenhouse gases.

To compensate the area that was submerged by the lake and consequently the loss of native forest, Itaipu has an extensive range of environmental

protection. The planting of trees in this range, as well as in biological refuges totaled about 93,000 seedlings in 2011. In addition, donated approximately 141,000 seedlings to surrounding cities and Paraguay. This contributed to fixation of 686.96 t CO₂ eq. Considering the maintenance of all existing forest (Brazilian side), the amount of greenhouse gases set up in 2011 to 4,630,421 t CO₂ eq.

The use of Electric Vehicles and the flex-fuel vehicles, with priority to the use of ethanol, also contributed to the reduction of CO₂ emissions. In 2011, with such measures, the company no longer consume over 245,000 liters of gasoline thereby avoiding the emission of about 441.83 t CO₂ eq.



**Total direct and indirect emissions of greenhouse gases, by weight (t CO₂ equivalent)
Other relevant indirect emissions of greenhouse gas emissions by weight.**

		2011	2010	2009
Direct	Source of emissions			
	SF ₆ substation	6,840	7,410	14,340
	Own fleet of vehicles	548.56	612.13	1,820
	Lubricating oil for 2 stroke engine		0.02	0.2
	Cooking Gas (LPG)	0.42	13.1	
	Gas pipeline (GN)	8.15	10.31	32.95
	Refrigerants Gas HCFC-22 (air conditioning)	952.78	52.4	
	CO ₂ fire extinguishers (office)	0.83	2.1	0.2
	Miscellaneous equipment	41.97	73.71	
Total direct emissions		8,678.71	8,173.77	16,193.35
Indirect	Fleet lease vehicle	1,159.21	1,152.3	48.16
	Air travel (passenger)	1,111.56	1,314.89	1,173.47
	Air travel (loads)	0.91	5.54	
	Electricity purchased from the National Interconnected System	67.9	150.72	61.35
Total of indirect emissions		2,339.58	2,623.45	1,282.98
Total		11,018.29	10,797.22	17,476.13



Itaipu follows the IPCC (2006) and the GHG Protocol, the calculation of its Emissions inventory of GEE.

The ongoing refinement of the methodology for calculating and inserting new sources, not previously contemplated, makes the current emissions equal to or even superior to those of the past.

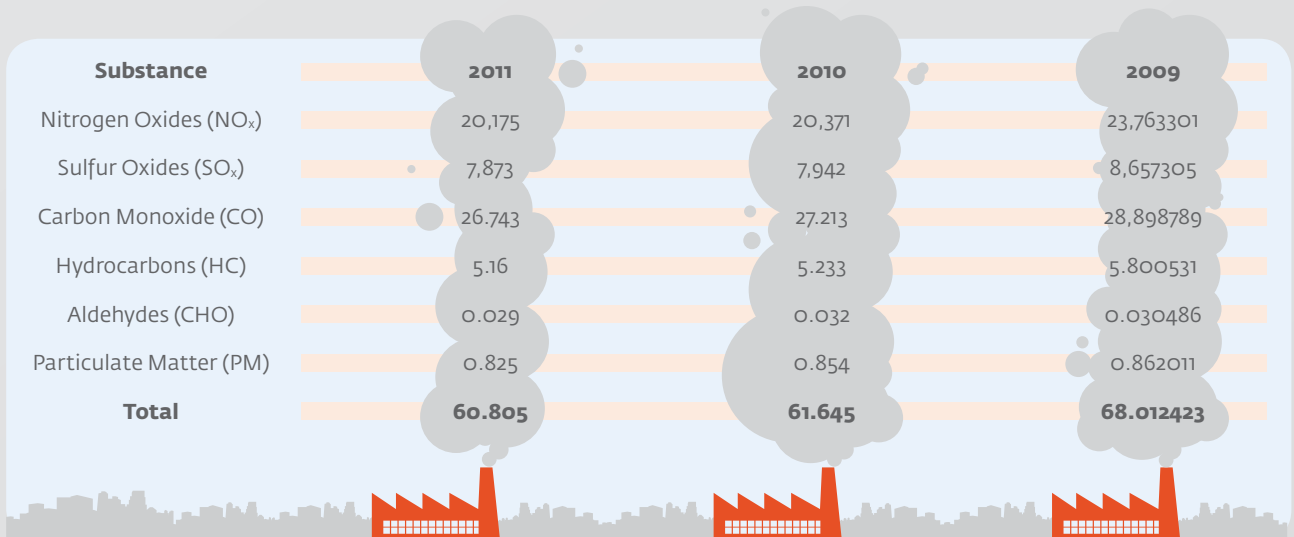
Emissions of SF₆

In 2011 there was a significant reduction of fugitive emissions of SF₆. The loss of the default period is within the specified limits. Nevertheless, the loss of 300 kg of Freon in cooling units has caused the number of emissions increase. Emissions of Refrigerants Gas HFC 134 began to be counted in 2011.

Employees transportation

With regard to employees transportation, the main impacts are related to non-renewable fuel consumption. However, with the adoption of the use of electric vehicles and the constant maintenance of its fleet, the company continually seeks to minimize these impacts.

NO_x, SO_x and other significant air emissions by type and weight (t)



The calculations include the outsourced fleet responsible for transporting employees to work. The data EN20 are calculated based on estimated income of cars (km / l) and default emission factors.

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As a result of its activities, Itaipu does not emit significant amounts of substances that destroy the ozone layer.

Climate change

Itaipu develops several actions related to climate change theme. Programs like Renewable Energy Platform · Electric Vehicle and contribute, for example, to reduce consumption and fossil fuels and emission of pollutants, and for the recovery and conservation of the environment.

Renewable Energy

Itaipu has stimulated the development of new energy sources and, preferably, clean energy – hydroelectricity as itself. In this sense, the use of biogas as well as increasing energy efficiency, reduces cost of purchasing energy and still performs environmental sanitation.

The region of the Paraná Basin 3 has a population of about 1 million people, but exceeds 1.5 million pigs, 400 million birds and 500,000 dairy cows. Of the 29 municipalities, 15 have no urban sanitation. In this scenario the use of biogas emerges as an economic reason for the sanitary treatment.

Itaipu has funded studies that allowed the use of biogas and a pilot project was implemented in Colambari Farm – owned small breeder pigs. The next step was the creation of the Condomínio Ajuricaba, in which 38 properties are connected by a pipeline and generate biogas together. For 2012, it is planned to apply the concept of the biogas in a city: Entre Rios do Oeste.

USD 2.4 million was the amount invested by Itaipu in actions of renewable energy.

Biogas in Entre Rios do Oeste

The next step of the Center for Renewable Energy Itaipu will connect the town of Entre Rios do Oeste, which has about 3,800 inhabitants and more than 120 000 pigs. Funded by the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES), the project – which will be controlled by a municipality in the county created in 2012 – will ensure energy and environmental sanitation of the municipality may become a model for other cities.

Biogas, the development fuel

Biogas is able to generate energy in three forms: electrical, thermal and vehicle. The Itaipu Renewable Energy Office, the Center for the Study of Biogas-FPTI and Biokoehler and Reihnert Energia companies successfully developed a filtering system for the purification and cracking of biogas, which qualifies as vehicle fuel, similar to using compressed natural gas GNV.

30% is the economy generated in a furnace fueled by biogas, compared with the traditional process of grain drying.



Units of demonstration

Units of Demonstration	Local	Scale	Features	Reduction Emissions
Condominium of bioenergy with biogas to family farm / Ajuricaba	Sanga do Ajuricaba, Marechal Cândido Rondon – PR	Family farms, interconnected by a rural pipeline to a microcenter Thermal Biogas	Biogas: 1,014.16 m ³ /day Installed power: 100 kVA Sale of surplus	2,647 t CO ₂ eq / year (Estimated)
Granja Colombari	São Miguel do Iguaçu – PR	Farm with 4,200 finishing pigs.	Biogas: 600 m ³ /day Installed power: 100 kVA Sale of surplus	4,067 t CO ₂ eq / year (Estimated)
Unit of Swine Breeding – Cooperativa Lar	Itaipulândia – PR	Unit with 5,000 Female pigs	Biogas: 2,016 m ³ /day Installed power: 200 kVA	9,100 t CO ₂ eq / year
Industrial Unit of Birds - Cooperativa Lar	Matelândia – PR	Slaughterhouse with 280,000 birds / day	Biogas: 2,000 m ³ /day Installed power: 200 kVA	24,000 t CO ₂ eq / year
Granja Star Milk	Vera Cruz do Oeste – PR	Farm with 600 dairy cows	Biogas: 1,000 m ³ /day Installed power: 140 kVA	1,223 t CO ₂ eq / year (Estimated)
Station of Treatment of Sewers (ETE) Ouro Verde Sanepar	Foz do Iguaçu – PR	Station of Treatment of Sewage	Served People: 40,000 Installed power: 25 kVA	-
Station of Treatment of Sewage - PTI	Foz do Iguaçu – PR	Station of Treatment of Sewage of the Itaipu Technological Park	Served People: 1,500 thousand / day Installed power: 50 kVA	-

Platform for **Renewable Energy**

Energies Installed in the Itaipu Technological Park (PTI), the Platform for Renewable Energies is the center of development of various projects and works in partnership with Itaipu Technological Park Foundation, the Institute of Applied Technology and Innovation (ITAI), Copel, Sanepar, Cooperativa Lar, the Ocepar the International Center of Hydro informatics and the Center for Renewable Energy, in joint action, promoted the implementation of units of electricity generation from biogas.

Condomínio Ajuricaba

The seven units Itaipu demonstration Platform for Renewable Energies, one of them is Condomínio Ajuricaba located at Marechal Cândido Rondon (West of Parana). A cooperative formed by 38 small farms produces and distributes gas from animal waste treatment. The biogas is transported by a pipeline to a thermal micro center and apart from generate electric energy is also used in grain drying. The residue is used as biofertilizer.

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Colombari actions

Granja Colombari in São Miguel do Iguaçu (PR), is a pioneer in the production of biogas from digesters with support from Itaipu and the sale of excess power to electric Energy Company of the State of Paraná (Copel). On average, Colombari provides 29 MWh per month, the price of BRL135.55 per megawatt, which is an extra monthly family income of BRL 2,550.00 on average.

UNIDO signs partnership with PTI

In partnership with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), will be installed in Itaipu Technological Park (PTI) of the International Renewable Energy – with emphasis on biogas. It will be the first initiative of its kind in Latin America, the world's first sectorized into biogas and still incorporate a network of seven international centers of existing UNIDO – in China (2), Italy, Turkey, India and Cape Verde. The launch will be in the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio +20.

Hydrogen in 2013

From another partnership between Itaipu, Eletrobrás and Itaipu Technological Park, emerged a project to produce hydrogen. The plan is being implemented in 2013 and should be producing hydrogen from the installation of a prototype created in the center of studies.

Electric mobility

Itaipu promotes research and development of vehicles powered by electricity since 2006. The project is carried out with various partners including the Swiss company Kraftwerke Oberhasli (KWO) and Italian automaker FIAT.

In five years, have produced 62 prototype vehicles, of which 32 are part of the fleet and circulate daily in the plant. Studies are also designed to lower production costs and optimize performance, and prototypes of minibuses, small trucks and electric tractors.

In 2011, Itaipu and KWO opened a laboratory for the development of a new sodium battery fully recyclable. The unit was installed in a research center in the town of Meiringen, Switzerland. Also is was completed the first prototype of the Uno model and the WEG electric motor water cooled, which will be tested and certified in 2012.

Electric vehicles gain the world

A prototype produced in Itaipu traveled 20,000 km in Zero Emission Project. The expedition started from California (USA) and the vehicle traveled through 15 countries before returning to Foz do Iguaçu, 128 days later, without any technical problem. Another prototype will operate for one year in the archipelago of Fernando de Noronha (Pernambuco) to contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions on the island.

Breathing Project

For three months, two electric vehicles circulating the city of São Paulo, carrying a team that measured the air quality. The results were released on articles published in Rede Globo, a station that develops the project. The initiative aims to alert the public about the health problems caused by air pollution and presents the electric vehicle as a solution.

International Hydroinformatics Center

The International Hydroinformatics Center (HIC) is a reference center that promotes water management. Hydroinformatics is a multidisciplinary field of study that deals with environmental, social and technological, in order to provide better management of water resources and environmental. The (HIC) is part of the International Hydrological Program (IHP) and Itaipu is a partnership with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Ruralists, cooperatives and small businesses now have access to software that improve management, help in decision making and increase knowledge about watersheds and natural resources of the region. Featured in the System Manager, a register that stores and analyzes technical database alphanumeric and geographic. The HIC also maintains a system of management of renewable energy sources, Renewable Energy Manager (GER), available at www.hidroinformatica.org.

of Environmental Agents in Foz do Iguaçu (Coaafi) and to Cooperativa Catamari, of Curitiba.

Rádio Água (Water Radio)

To further democratize access to relevant data, two web radios provide exclusive content on citizenship, water and environment: Rádio Água Web (www.radioagua.org) and the Rádio Água Internacional Web (www.radioaguainternacional.org). In 2011 were 25,000 access.

Recycling - who profits is the environment

Separating trash is an attitude that was incorporated into the routine of many families and that makes even more difference when large companies that generate significant amounts of material. Itaipu searches sustainably manage and efficient solid waste it produces.

Besides giving a proper disposal of materials, the company educates its employees for the provision and delivery of segregated by type of waste. This ensures an environmentally friendly destination.

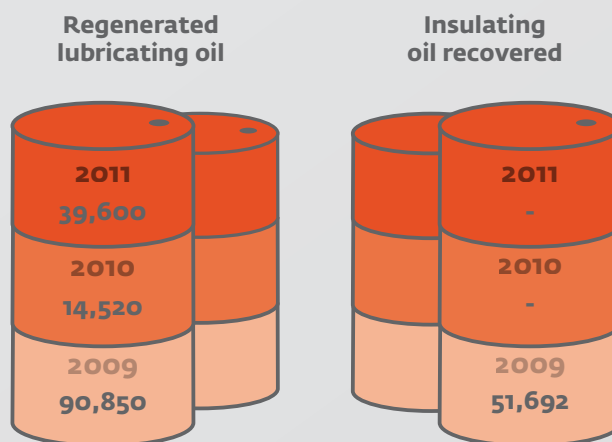
This work exists since 1998 when the program was created Come-and-Go program to encourage selective collection and increase the amount of recyclable materials separated by the company. The separated material is donated to the Cooperative

Lubricating oils

In addition, since 2001 Itaipu has been regenerating oils and insulating equipment in a process, which recovers the physical, and chemical through a series of screens and additives. In 2011, 39,600 liters of oil were regenerated.

The project will Come-and-Go project counts on the work of employees and volunteers who serve as environmental educators in their industries, encouraging changes in attitudes.

Percentage of materials used that are recycled input materials (l)



Only oil that needs to go through the process is sent for regeneration. Therefore, the amounts vary widely from year to year.

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EN1; EN14; EN22; SO1; SO5; EC9; PG1; PG2; PG3; PG4; PG5; PG6; PG7; PG8; PG9; PG10; CT1; CT2; CT3; CT4; CT5; CT6; CT8; CT9; CT10; CT12; CT13; CT15

Total weight of waste by type and disposal method (t)

	2011	2010	2009	Disposal
hazardous waste				
Fluorescent bulbs	1.71	7.86	7.92	Decontamination
Various industrial resins	2.00	12.86	11.84	Incineration
Chlorine cylinders	0	*	ND	Decontamination
Used lubricating oil	34.85	12.77	90.85	Regeneration
Used lubricating oil	23.76	ND	ND	Re-refining
Insulating mineral oil used naphthenic type	31.07	79.20	110.50	Re-refining
Scrap of various metal	542.92	240.21	ND	Recycling
Scrap materials of different electrical	26.00	ND	ND	Recycling
Tyres	3.37	ND	ND	Recycling
Hospital waste	2.00	1.59	1.29	Incineration
Total hazardous waste	667.68	354.49	222.40	
Non-hazardous waste				
(Paper, cardboard, plastic)	90.41	84.15	105.78	Recycling
Discarded dry paper filters	ND	ND	4.35	Recycling
Aluminum	0.66	14.69	9.86	Recycling
Copper	ND	12.00	6.72	Recycling
Organic waste	405.81	234.37	258.17	Landfill
Empty printer cartridges	ND	ND	0.07	Recycling
Styrofoam	0.75	ND	ND	Recycling
Total non-hazardous waste	497.63	345.21	384.95	

* Cylinders chloride were reported in units, totaling 90.
DNA - Data not available

Outreaching collection

Another program, the Outreaching collection, provides support to collectors of recyclable materials and is aimed at the formalization of workers in the public management of municipal solid waste. The support of the Itaipu occurs at all stages of the process: organization, management, fundraising, welfare, and marketing of recyclables.

Regarding fundraising, Itaipu supported the Cooperative Environmental Agents of Foz do Iguaçu (Coaafi) get more than BRL 1.8 million from the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE). The money will fund a project to develop and expand the activities of autonomous groups of collectors BP3.

Another initiative will ensure infrastructure through resources obtained by the Bank of Brazil Foundation. More than BRL 1.5 million for the purchase of trucks that will be used to form a network marketing in which Coaafi will host.

USD 396,000 were invested by Itaipu Collection Program Development.

2012 this year the Outreaching collection program will donate to Coaafi ten hydraulic presses, two freight elevators, 11 trucks and 767 kits of uniforms for collectors organizations.

Better control on the use of materials

Itaipu has been seeking to improve its controls over the use of materials. Until 2009 the information presented the total numbers of materials received by the plant. In 2010 the company sought to inform the quantities of materials with higher consumption linked to the period in which they have greater environmental impact. For 2011, were estimated all the materials in stock, so there was a significant increase in the consumption of certain products.

Materials used by weight or volume*

Material used / purchased	2011	2010
Chemicals (pounds)	153,675	142,011
Oils / Lubricants (liters)	55,961	29,649
Resins (liters)	1,378	1,700
Solvents / varnish (liters)	34,058	9,294
Batteries (units)	17,205	2,437*
Tires (units)	983	772*
Light bulbs (units)	49,274	21,405
Bond paper - packages (units)	28,797	28,264
Disposable cups (units)	6,546,750	6,341,250
Cartridges and Toners (units)	6,341	5,274
Timber square meters (units)	7,013	

*There was a change in the data 2010 due to a difference in the enter code, a battery code had been entered together with the tyre. The methodology for materials used has been improved, which caused appreciable change in the amount thereof.

Commitment to biodiversity conservation

When Itaipu was created, a study was done on the biodiversity of the region and one thing was certain – something must be done to save the native fauna. Thousands of animals were rescued in what became known as Mymba Kuera operation (“catch animals”, in Guarani).

Another fear that time was that the dam would cause the end of spawning (period in which some fish species seek the headwaters of the rivers to spawn). Thirty years later was not observed the extinction of any species due to construction or operation of the plant. Instead, many native species found conditions for establishment and reproduction in protected areas.




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The Spawning Channel, the largest channel for transposition of the world, allowed the continuity of reproductive migration. Through him, the migratory fish can cross the dam, reaching spawning areas, which contributes to the maintenance of the genetic heritage of species.

Integration of areas

Because it is a project prior to environmental legislation, Itaipu has no designated areas as “habitat of compensation” to the area that was flooded. However, the company operates in the maintenance of species of local fauna and flora. The creation of a range of protection and biological refuges, totaling 1007 km² enables physical integration between the Iguçu National Park and National Park of Ilha Grande, through the Santa Maria Biodiversity Corridor, which is 0.72 km².

Location and size of land owned, leased, managed in protected areas, or adjacent to, and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas

Protected Areas 				
Area	Size (sq. km)	Biome	Location	Type of power plant operation
Dry area	1,006.62*	Atlantic Forest	Paraná: Foz do Iguçu, Santa Terezinha de Itaipu, São Miguel do Iguçu, Medianeira, Missal, Santa Helena, Entre Rios do Oeste, Pato Bragado, Marechal Cândido Rondon, São José das Palmeiras, Mercedes, Guaíra, Itaipulândia, Diamante D'Oeste and Terra Roxa.	Reservoir/Plant
Reservoir	1,350**			
Federal University of Latin American Integration (Unila)	0,38		Paraná – Foz do Iguçu.	It has no power plant operation. The area will be the headquarter of Unila
Protected areas adjacent to Itaipu 				
Iguçu National Park	1,852.6	Atlantic Forest	Paraná: Foz do Iguçu, Santa Terezinha de Itaipu, São Miguel do Iguçu, Medianeira, Serranópolis do Iguçu, Matelândia, Ramilândia, Céu Azul, Vera Cruz do Oeste, Santa Tereza do Oeste, Lindoeste, Capitão Leônidas Marques, Santa Lúcia and Capanema.	Reservoir/Plant
Ilha Grande National Park	1,081		Paraná: Guaíra, Altônia, São Jorge do Patrocínio, Vila Alta, Icaraíma and Querência do Norte. Mato Grosso do Sul: Novo Mundo, Eldorado, Naviraí and Itaquiraí.	
High biodiversity rate areas 				
Cabeça do Cachorro State Park	0.61	Atlantic Forest	Paraná: São Pedro do Iguçu.	Reservoir/Plant
National Heritage Private Reserve - Santa Maria	2.42		Paraná: Santa Terezinha de Itaipu.	
National Heritage Private Reserve - other	30		Paraná: Diamante D'Oeste, Guaíra, Medianeira, Santa Terezinha de Itaipu, Terra Roxa, Toledo and Vera Cruz do Oeste	

*Being 327.96 km² Brazil, 665.10 km² Paraguay and 13.56 km². Binational

**Being 770 km² Brazil and 580 km² Paraguay.

Bela Vista Biological Refuge

Among the protected areas created by Itaipu is the Bela Vista Biological Refuge (RBV). Over 1,908 hectares of area are examples of regional flora and fauna. The main objective of RBV preserve endangered species, through the management of environments and the implementation of specific projects, such as captive breeding.

More than 180 animals of 31 different species, including mammals, birds and reptiles in the Breeding of Wild Animals of Itaipu. Since its implementation have been born more than 863 animals.

23.5 million seedlings of tree species were planted for recovery and / or training environments in the Brazilian side.

Forest Nursery

Itaipu has a Forest Nursery that each year produces more seedlings, covering a total of 42 native species. In 2011, the Forest Nursery increased production by 38% over the previous year. In addition, the plant maintains a garden with 80 species, including medicinal, aromatic, spice and forest.

Germoplasm bank

The forest germoplasm bank (in nature) has over 100 species and plays an important role in biodiversity conservation of regional environments, serving as a source of genetic material for reproduction of native species. Already the germoplasm bank of wildlife remains in inventory, material of four species of fish: three-pints-piau , cachara, pacu and piracanjuba. In four mammals: the cat small wild, jaguars, ocelots and dwarf brocket deer.

Mussel monitoring

With the potential to block narrow pipes and cause environmental imbalances, the golden mussel has been followed since it was discovered the plant in 2001. The exotic species reached the Rio Parana after accidental introduction from ballast water of ships from Asia.

The monitoring shows that the population of this species decreased in recent years. However, in 2011 it increased from a year earlier, due to favorable environmental conditions, such as food availability and temperature. There were counted 599 larvae / m per month and 7,400 adults/m² animals, numbers well below the peak of reproduction, which arrived in 2,400 and 53,800 larvae /m³ animals/m² in 2005 and 2003, respectively.

Range of protection

Before the beginning of construction of Itaipu, the biome of the region was already seriously compromised by logging and the expansion of agriculture. Still, all activities related to the operation have been and are carefully planned and organized to avoid any impact on biodiversity. Concern for environmental issues led to Itaipu to acquire and restore its Permanent Preservation Area (APP), called Protection Strip, even before the same obligation. For more information go to page 109: www.itaipu.gov.br/sites/default/files/ING_RS2008_novembro.pdf

Complementary actions

Among the various actions aimed at protecting habitats, Itaipu also plans to reforest 0.09 km², 5.65 km of fences to build, enabling the system of drinking water for communities bordering the rivers Apepu and Barro Preto, which form the Biodiversity Corridor Santa Maria - that makes the physical integration between the Range Protection, the Iguazu National Park and Ilha Grande Iguazu National Park. Is also scheduled to build 73 septic tanks on properties bordering the Santa Maria Corridor, this project due to be deployed in 2011 and not performed for technical reasons.

Number of species on the IUCN Red List and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations, by level of extinction risk



Av.

Scientific name	IUCN	BR	PR	CASIB								Zoo				Germoplasm bank	Animal inventory 1977-1979	Animal Rescue 1982		
				Breeding stock			Births in				Breeding stock			Births in						
				2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009	until 2008	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010				2009	until 2008
<i>Amazona vinacea</i>	EN	VU	NT	6	6	7											yes			
<i>Harpia harpyja</i>	NT		CR	9	7	4	3	2	4	3							yes			
<i>Primolius maracana</i>			EN	8	8	2					4	4								
<i>Ara ararauna</i>			CR	16	16	9	2			16										
<i>Ara chloropterus</i>			CR	6	6	1											yes			
<i>Polyborus plancus</i>											4	3	4				yes			
<i>Milvago chimango</i>				1	1	1														
<i>Speotyto cunicularia</i>											2	2	3				yes			
<i>Rhinopteryx clamator</i>											2	2	2				yes			
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>											3	1	1	4			yes			
<i>Casmerodius albus</i>											1	1	1				yes			
<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>				2	2	2											yes			
<i>Buteo albicaudatus</i>											2	2	1							
<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>				17	17	17				57	27	28	32			28				
<i>Pionus maximiliani</i>										1	3	3	3				yes			
<i>Amazonetta brasiliensis</i>											23	21	18	5	5	5	14	yes	yes	
<i>Crax fasciolata</i>			CR							2	6	4	1	2			yes			
<i>Amazona aestiva</i>											4	4	4				yes			
<i>Cairina moschata</i>	LC									48							yes			
<i>Pyroderus scutatus</i>			NT									1	1				yes			
<i>Aratinga leucophthalmus</i>				1	1	1						1	1				yes			
<i>Nendayus nenday</i>										6			1				yes			
<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>											1	1	3				yes			
<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>											3	3	3				yes			
<i>Falco sparverius</i>				2	3	1											yes			
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>											12	2	2				yes			
<i>Cariama cristata</i>				2	4	4				26										
<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>				2	2	2											yes	yes		
<i>Tyto alba</i>				6	7	7				17	1	1	2				yes			
<i>Chauna torquata</i>				2																
<i>Ramphastos dicolorus</i>											1	1	1				yes			
<i>Coragyps atratus</i>										1	2	2	2				yes	yes		
<i>Cathartes aura</i>											1	1	1				yes			
<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>				1	1	1											yes			

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Number of species on the IUCN Red List and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations, by level of extinction risk (continuação)



REPTILES

Scientific name	IUCN	BR	PR	CASIB								Zoo				Germoplasm bank	Animal Inventory 1977-1979	Animal Rescue 1982		
				Breeding stock			Births in				Breeding stock			Births in						
				2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009	until 2008	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010				2009	until 2008
<i>Chelonoidis chilensis</i>	VU									1	2	1						yes		
<i>Chelonoidis denticulata</i>										3	3	3								
<i>Crotalus durissus</i>										1	1	2							yes	
<i>Caiman latirostris</i>	LC			4	4	5				78	9	11	15						yes	
<i>Tupinambis teguixin</i>									10			2							yes	



AMPHIBIANS

Scientific name	IUCN	BR	PR	CASIB								Zoo				Germoplasm bank	Animal Inventory 1977-1979	Animal Rescue 1982		
				Breeding stock			Births in				Breeding stock			Births in						
				2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009	until 2008	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010				2009	until 2008
<i>Rhinella schneideri</i>	LC									1	1	1							yes	

Number of species on the IUCN Red List and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations, by level of extinction risk (continuação)



FISH

Scientific name	IUCN	BR	PR	Found in									Germoplasm bank	1981 Inventory
				Fishing			Turbine Rescue			Spawning Channel				
				2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009		
<i>Leporinus striatus</i>										yes	yes	yes		yes
<i>Crenicichla lepidota</i>	LC									yes				
<i>Leporinus obtusidens</i>						yes				yes	yes	yes		yes
<i>Potamotrygon motoro</i>					yes	yes				yes				
<i>Potamotrygon cf. falkneri</i>	DD					yes					yes	yes		
<i>Brycon orbignyanus</i>		EN	EN		yes				yes		yes	yes	yes	yes
<i>Steindachneridion scriptum</i>		EN	VU											yes
<i>Gymnogeophagus setequedas</i>		VU	VU											
<i>Pseudopimelodus mangurus</i>			VU				yes	yes	yes					
<i>Salminus brasiliensis</i>			VU		yes	yes		yes		yes	yes	yes		yes
<i>Zungaro zungaro</i>			VU		yes		yes		yes					yes
<i>Pseudoplatystoma corruscans</i>			NT		yes	yes		yes			yes	yes		yes
<i>Pseudoplatystoma fasciatum</i>						yes				yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
<i>Piaractus mesopotamicus</i>					yes	yes	yes	yes		yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
<i>Leporinus friderici</i>					yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
<i>Parauchenipterus galeatus</i>					yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes		yes
<i>Leporinus elongatus</i>					yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes		

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Number of species on the IUCN Red List and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations, by level of extinction risk (continuação)

PLANTS

Scientific name	IUCN	BR	PR	Forest Nursery Production			Seeds in stock			Seeds Holder		1976 Forest Inventory	Medicinal plant nursery production ^o			
				2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009	Regional	RBV		2011	2010	2009	
<i>Caesalpinia echinata</i>		yes				yes										
<i>Aspidosperma polyneuron</i>			rara			yes			yes	yes		yes				
<i>Balfourodendron riedelianum</i>	EN		rara		yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes				
<i>Cedrela fissilis</i>				yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes		yes				
<i>Myrcianthes pungens</i>									yes	yes		yes				
<i>Pterogyne nitens</i>	NT			yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes				
<i>Tabebuia impetiginosa</i>				yes		yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes				
<i>Ocotea puberula</i>	LC						yes	yes	yes	yes		yes				
<i>Pereskia grandifolia</i>													yes	yes	yes	
<i>Punica granatum</i>													yes	yes	yes	
<i>Myrocarpus frondosus</i>	DD		rara					yes		yes		yes				
<i>Euterpe edulis</i>		yes		yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes						
<i>Maytenus ilicifolia</i>			rara	yes	yes			yes					yes	yes	yes	
<i>Lonchocarpus muehlbergianus</i>			rara	yes	yes		yes	yes	yes	yes		yes				

* The medicinal plant nursery production is certified as Organic.

IUCN - International Union for Conservation of Nature

Casib - Itaipu Binacional Wild Animal Nursery

Zoo - Roberto Ribas Lange Zoo

CR - Critically Endangered

EN - Endangered

VU - Vulnerable

NT - Near Threatened

LC - Least Concern

DD - Data Deficient

BR - based on the list of endangered species of the Ministry of Environment (MMA) - the federal list

PR - based on the list of threatened species of the Environmental Institute of Paraná (IAP) - state list

Medicinal plants

Eight years ago Itaipu helps to rescue the culture of medicinal plants to improve the quality of life and health of the community. With the Medicinal Plants program, encouraging the use, trade and distribution of species occurs in several ways.

One of them is the production of medicinal plants in the garden installed on Biological Refuge that once grown and benefited, are distributed free in 20 health units in the region in the form of herbal drugs. Seedlings are also donated to farmers, former slaves, land reform settlers and Indians – who are encouraged to make growing these plants in an economic activity and creating community gardens. (Read more on page 54)

In addition, health professionals are trained to prescribe the correct use of herbs and medicinal plants for public patients. Are also conducted courses for community workers and cooks for guidance on the proper use of medicinal plants, food and nutrition security, recycling plants and notions of hygiene and sanitation.

USD 190,000 were invested by Itaipu project in Medicinal Plants in 2011.

Actions taken in 2011

- The Itaipu herbalist dehydrated, fractionate and packed and 467.5 kilograms of medicinal plants.
- The number of health units that receive free plants increased from 18 to 20.
- 242 kilograms of herbs provided to be used in the treatment of smoking, hypertension, dental problems and other diseases by the National Unified Health System (SUS).
- The medicinal garden installed on the Refuge produced 75,234 seedlings of various medicinal plant species, of which 36,733 were donated.
- The program was visited by 1,149 people from various regions of Brazil interested in learning activities.
- Five medicinal gardens were established in Tekoa Ocoy indigenous village with 270 seedlings of 55 medicinal species.
- Since 2003, 326 health professionals, 874 local health officers and 488 school meal cooks have been trained in the use of medicinal plants in health care and food.
- A partnership between Itaipu and the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz) will replicate the methodology of the program in Brazil.

Sustainable rural development

The region of the Paraná Basin 3 (BP3) has a strong role in family farming. And it is through the Sustainable Rural Development program since 2005 Itaipu contributes to strengthening the sector through training, technical assistance and encouragement for cooperatives.

From agreements, in 2011 it was possible to support the creation of the Cooperative Agriculture and Family Solidarity (Coafaso) involving organic farmers and the cities of Foz do Iguacu, Missal and Medianeira. The Industry Cooperative Agro-ecology and Family (Cooperfam) was reactivated, allowing 88 members from 12 counties were able to improve the quality of food produced and expand its marketing.

Only the production of Cooperfam supplied one hundred schools in the region and moved about BRL 420,000. For 2012, the goal is that businesses exceeding BRL 1 million.

USD 848,000 were invested by Itaipu in Sustainable Rural Development program.

Lines of action

- Development of family farming, through the creation of cooperatives and specialized technical assistance.
- Encouraging the production and consumption of organic food, which in 2011 were present in school meals in 14 cities.
- Boost the diversification of production, replacing the cultivation of soybeans and corn, such as fruits, vegetables, honey and milk.
- Intensification and qualifying for use of the technique of direct seeding, which aims to protect the soil and minimize silting.
- Technical assistance, which provides 21 specialists to care for small farmers, beekeepers, indigenous families, families settled, rural villages and maroon communities.
- Encouraging rural tourism in BP3 in search of income generation and appreciation of local culture.

Encouragement of rural tourism

Since 2005, Itaipu encourages rural tourism in the region of BP3. In 2011, producers were able to attend events like the Falls Festival Tourism, Sustainable Tourism Exhibition and Panel Green Cup, to spread the road map and reinforce the importance of regional organic agriculture.

Taking care of things here, thinking on *the planet*

Cooperation and prosperity

“Today, Herberto smiles and happier than ever before,” says the president of Cooperfam, Herberto Lanb. Like him, 87 other small farmers in BP3 have much to celebrate.

With support from Itaipu, they are discovering the potential of cooperatives. After a decade of struggle, in 2011, organic food produced on properties up to two acres came to the table many of Paraná. For 2012, the number of educational institutions attended should triple and turnover grow by 150%.

And the benefits do not stop there. “They are no longer supporting and feel empowered,” says the consultant that assists in managing the cooperative, Paulo Amaral. “For us, this advice was one of the best help we had so far” says Lanb.

“Today, managing the cooperative and seeing what’s working, I have increasingly wanted to be working for it, because I see that will have a bright future.”

Herberto Lanb, president of Cooperfam.





Statement GRI Application Level Check

GRI hereby states that **Itaipu Binacional** has presented its report "Itaipu Sustainability Report 2011" to GRI's Report Services which have concluded that the report fulfills the requirement of Application Level A+.

GRI Application Levels communicate the extent to which the content of the G3.1 Guidelines has been used in the submitted sustainability reporting. The Check confirms that the required set and number of disclosures for that Application Level have been addressed in the reporting and that the GRI Content Index demonstrates a valid representation of the required disclosures, as described in the GRI G3.1 Guidelines.

Application Levels do not provide an opinion on the sustainability performance of the reporter nor the quality of the information in the report.

Amsterdam, 7 June 2012

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Nelmara Arbex".

Nelmara Arbex
Deputy Chief Executive
Global Reporting Initiative



The "+" has been added to this Application Level because **Itaipu Binacional** has submitted (part of) this report for external assurance. GRI accepts the reporter's own criteria for choosing the relevant assurance provider.

The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) is a network-based organization that has pioneered the development of the world's most widely used sustainability reporting framework and is committed to its continuous improvement and application worldwide. The GRI Guidelines set out the principles and indicators that organizations can use to measure and report their economic, environmental, and social performance. www.globalreporting.org

Disclaimer: Where the relevant sustainability reporting includes external links, including to audio visual material, this statement only concerns material submitted to GRI at the time of the Check on 31 May 2012. GRI explicitly excludes the statement being applied to any later changes to such material.

Profile disclosures					
		Justification RS2011	Global Compact Principles	Earth Charter Principles	Page
Strategy and Analysis					
1.1	Statement from the most senior decision-maker of the organization (e.g., CEO, chair, or equivalent senior position) about the relevance of sustainability to the organization and its strategy				03
1.2	Description of key impacts, risks and opportunities				03
Organizational Profile					
2.1	Name of the organization				10, 11
2.2	Primary brands, products, and/or services				10, 11
2.3	Operational structure of the organization, including main divisions, operating companies, subsidiaries, and joint ventures				10, 11
2.4	Location of organization's headquarters				10, 11
2.5	Number of countries where the organization operates, and names of countries with either major operations or that are specifically relevant to the sustainability issues covered in the report				10, 11
2.6	Nature of ownership and legal form				8 - 11
2.7	Markets served (including geographic breakdown, sectors served, and types of customers/beneficiaries)				8 - 11
2.8	Scale of the reporting organization				8 - 11, 24
2.9	Significant changes during the reporting period regarding size, structure, or ownership	There were no changes.			
2.10	Awards received in the reporting period				22
Report Parameters					
3.1	Reporting period for information provided				04
3.2	Date of most recent previous report				04
3.3	Reporting cycle				04
3.4	Contact point for questions regarding the report or its contents				99
3.5	Process for defining report content				04
3.6	Boundary of the report (e.g., countries, divisions, subsidiaries, leased facilities, joint ventures, suppliers)				04
3.7	State any specific limitations on the scope or boundary of the report				04

Profile disclosures					
		Justification RS2011	Global Compact Principles	Earth Charter Principles	Page
Report Parameters					
3.8	Basis for reporting on joint ventures, subsidiaries, leased facilities, outsourced operations, and other entities that can significantly affect comparability from period to period and/or between organizations	Itaipu does not have joint ventures, subsidiaries, leased facilities, outsourced operations, and other entities. However, except for product, operation and financial information, only the power plant's Brazilian share of the work is reported.			
3.9	Data measurement techniques and the bases of calculations, including assumptions and techniques underlying estimations applied to the compilation of the Indicators and other information in the report				04
3.10	Explanation of the effect of any re-statements of information provided in earlier reports, and the reasons for such re-statement (e.g. mergers/acquisitions, change of base years/ periods, nature of business, measurement methods)				04
3.11	Significant changes from previous reporting periods in the scope, boundary, or measurement methods applied in the report				04
3.12	Table identifying the location of the Standard Disclosures in the report				83
3.13	Policy and current practice with regard to seeking external assurance for the report				97
Governance, Commitments, and Engagement					
4.1	Governance structure of the organization, including committees under the highest governance body responsible for specific tasks, such as setting strategy or organizational oversight				10, 11
4.2	Indicate whether the Chair of the highest governance body is also an executive officer (and, if so, their function within the organization's management and the reasons for this arrangement)				10, 11
4.3	For organizations that have a unitary board structure, state the number and gender of members of the highest governance body that are independent and/or non-executive members				10, 11
4.4	Mechanisms for shareholders and employees to provide recommendations or direction to the highest governance body	The company is not publicly traded and there are no formal mechanisms to ensure employee participation in the decisions made by the highest governance body.			

Profile disclosures					
		Justification RS2011	Global Compact Principles	Earth Charter Principles	Page
Governance, Commitments, and Engagement					
4.5	Linkage between compensation for members of the highest governance body, senior managers, and executives (including departure arrangements), and the organization's performance (including social and environmental performance)	There is no varying compensation linked to the organization's performance.			
4.6	Processes in place for the highest governance body to ensure conflicts of interest are avoided				10, 11
4.7	Process for determining the composition, qualifications and expertise of the members of the highest governance body and its committees, including any consideration of gender and other indicators of diversity				10, 11
4.8	Internally developed statements of mission or values, codes of conduct, and principles relevant to economic, environmental, and social performance and the status of their implementation				8 - 11, 14, 15
4.9	Procedures of the highest governance body for overseeing the organization's identification and management of economic, environmental, and social performance, including relevant risks and opportunities, and adherence or compliance with internationally agreed standards, codes of conduct, and principles				10, 11
Commitments to external initiatives					
4.10	Processes for evaluating the highest governance body's own performance, particularly with respect to economic, environmental, and social performance	There are no formal self-evaluation mechanisms.			
4.11	Explanation of whether and how the precautionary approach or principle is addressed by the organization				14 - 17
4.12	Externally developed economic, environmental, and social charters, principles, or other initiatives to which the organization subscribes or endorses			General	14 - 17
4.13	Memberships in associations (such as industry associations) and/or national/international advocacy organizations				21
Stakeholder engagement					
4.14	List of stakeholder groups engaged by the organization				16 - 21
4.15	Basis for identification and selection of stakeholders with whom to engage				16, 17
4.16	Approaches to stakeholder engagement, including frequency of engagement by type and by stakeholder group				16, 17

Profile disclosures					
		Justification RS2011	Global Compact Principles	Earth Charter Principles	Page
Stakeholder engagement					
4.17	Key topics and concerns that have been raised through stakeholder engagement, and how the organization has responded to those key topics and concerns				04
Economic Performance					
Economic Performance					
EC1	Direct economic value generated and distributed, including revenues, operating costs, employee compensation, donations and other community investments, retained earnings, and payments to capital providers and governments			2,3,4,9,10,15	24
EC2	Financial implications and other risks and opportunities for the organization's activities due to climate change		7	5	66 - 68
EC3	Coverage of the organization's defined benefit plan obligations				45, 46
EC4	Significant financial assistance received from government	Itaipu resources comprise its capital, loans, thirdparty funding, and revenues.			
Market presence					
EC5	Range of ratios of standard entry level wage by gender compared to local minimum wage at significant locations of operation		1	2,3,9,10,15	40
EC6	Policy, practices, and proportion of spending on locally-based suppliers at significant locations of operation			2,3,9,10,15	30
EC7	Procedures for local hiring and proportion of senior management hired from the local community at significant locations of operation		6	2,3,4,9,10,15	32
Indirect economic impacts					
EC8	Development and impact of infrastructure investments and services provided primarily for public benefit through commercial, in-kind, or pro bono engagement			2,3,4,5,9,10,15	48 - 53, 60, 68
EC9	Understanding and describing significant indirect economic impacts, including the extent of impacts			2,3,4,5,9,10,15	16, 17, 44

Environmental Performance					
		Justification RS2011	Global Compact Principles	Earth Charter Principles	Page
Materials					
EN1	Supplies used by weight or volume	The company does not have equipment containing PCB (polychlorinated biphenyl).	8	5	71
EN2	Percentage of materials used that are recycled input materials		8,9	5	69
Energy					
EN3	Direct energy consumption by primary energy source		8	4,5	62
EN4	Indirect energy consumption by primary energy source		8	4,5	63
EN5	Energy saved due to conservation and efficiency improvements		8,9	4,5	62
EN6	Initiatives to provide energy-efficient or renewable energy based products and services, and reductions in energy requirements as a result of these initiatives	Not applicable – Itaipu is a company that generates renewable energy.	8,9	4,5,7	
EN7	Initiatives to reduce indirect energy consumption and reductions achieved		8,9	4,5,7	63
Water					
EN8	Total water withdrawal by source		8	5	60
EN9	Water sources significantly affected by withdrawal of water	There are no water sources significantly affected by withdrawal of water associated to the company's activities; and no water is withdrawn from areas listed in the Ramsar Convention.	8	5	
EN10	Percentage and total volume of water recycled and reused		8,9	5	61
Biodiversity					
EN11	Location and size of land owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas		8	1,5,12,15	72
EN12	Description of significant impacts of activities, products, and services on biodiversity in protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas		8	1,5,12,15	73
EN13	Habitats protected or restored		8	1,5,12,15	72
EN14	Strategies, current actions, and future plans for managing impacts on biodiversity		8	1,5,12,15	59, 60, 71, 73
EN15	Number of IUCN Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations, by level of extinction risk		8	1,5,12,15	74 - 77

Environmental Performance					
		Justification RS2011	Global Compact Principles	Earth Charter Principles	Page
Emissions, effluents and waste					
EN16	Total direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions by weight		8	2,3,4,5 6,12,15	65
EN17	Other relevant indirect greenhouse gas emissions by weight		8	2,3,4,5 6,12,15	65
EN18	Initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reductions achieved		7, 8,9	2,3,4,5 6,12,15	64
EN19	Emissions of ozone-depleting substances by weight		8	2,3,4,5 6,12,15	66
EN20	NOx, SOx and other significant air emissions by type and weight		8	2,3,4,5 6,12,15	65
EN21	Total water discharge by quality and destination		8	2,3,4,5 6,12,15	62
EN22	Total weight of waste by type and disposal method		8	2,3,4,5 6,12,15	69, 70
EN23	Total number and volume of significant spills	In 2011, there were no significant spills in the industrial area.	8	2,3,5 6,12,15	
EN24	Weight of transported, imported, exported, or treated waste deemed hazardous under the terms of the Basel Convention Annex I, II, III, and VIII, and percentage of transported waste shipped internationally	No hazardous waste was shipped internationally.	8	2,3,5 6,12,15	
EN25	Identity, size, protected status, and biodiversity value of water bodies and related habitats significantly affected by the reporting organization's discharges of water and runoff	Itaipu did not discharge significant or even minor amounts of water capable of causing environmental damage. No water body Itaipu uses for harnessing or discharge is located in wet areas listed in the Ramsar Convention.	8	2,3,5 6,12,15	
Products and services					
EN26	Initiatives to mitigate environmental impacts of products and services, and extent of impact mitigation		7,8,9	5,7	56, 59
EN27	Percentage of products sold and their packaging materials that are reclaimed by category	Not applicable – Itaipu's product is energy, which is not packed.	8,9	5,7	

Environmental Performance					
		Justification RS2011	Global Compact Principles	Earth Charter Principles	Page
Compliance					
EN28	Monetary value of significant fines and total number of non-monetary sanctions for non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations		8	5,7	56
Transport					
EN29	Significant environmental impacts of transporting products and other goods and materials used for the organization's operations, and transporting members of the workforce		8	5,7	65
Overall					
EN30	Total environmental protection expenditures and investments by type	The indicator was partially answered because Itaipu uses different control lines requested by the indicator and, this year, it was not possible its accounting as the protocol suggests. The intention is to have this information available in the 2012 report.	7,8,9	5,7	56
Social Performance – Labor Practices					
Employment					
LA1	Total workforce by employment type, employment contract, and region, broken down by gender			1,2,3,4,9, 10,11,13,15	32
LA2	Total number and rate of new employee hires and employee turnover by age group, gender, and region		6	1,2,3,4,9, 10,11,13,15	35 - 38
LA3	Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees, by significant locations of operation			1,2,3,4,9, 10,13,15	32
Labor/management relations					
LA4	Percentage of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements		1,3	1,2,3,4,9, 10,13,15	39
LA5	Minimum notice period(s) regarding significant operational changes, including whether it is specified in collective agreements		3	1,2,3,4,9, 10,13,15	39
Occupational health and safety					
LA6	Percentage of total workforce represented in formal joint management-worker health and safety committees that help monitor and advise on occupational health and safety programs		1	1,2,3,4,8,9, 10,13,15	43
LA7	Rates of injury, occupational diseases, lost days, and absenteeism, and number of work-related fatalities by region and by gender		1	1,2,3,4,8,9, 10,11,13,15	43

Social Performance – Labor Practices					
		Justification RS2011	Global Compact Principles	Earth Charter Principles	Page
Occupational health and safety					
LA8	Education, training, counseling, prevention, and risk-control programs in place to assist workforce members, their families, or community members regarding serious diseases		1	1,2,3,4,8,9,10,11,13,14,15	43, 44
LA9	Health and safety topics covered in formal agreements with trade unions		1	1,2,3,4,8,9,10,13,15	42
Training and education					
LA10	Average hours of training per year per employee by gender, and by employee category			1,2,3,4,8,9,10,11,13,14,15	41
LA11	Programs for skills management and lifelong learning that support the continued employability of employees and assist them in managing career endings			1,2,3,4,8,9,10,11,13,14,15	45
LA12	Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews, by gender			1,2,3,4,8,9,10,11,13,14,15	41
Diversity and equal opportunity					
LA13	Composition of governance bodies and breakdown of employee per category according to gender, age group, minority group membership, and other indicators of diversity		1,6	1,2,3,4,8,9,10,11,13,14,15	33, 34, 39
Equal remuneration for women and men					
LA14	Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men by employee category, by significant locations of operation		1,6	1,2,3,4,9,10,11,12,15	40
Employment					
LA15	Return to work and retention rates after parental leave, by gender		1,6	1,2,3,4,9,10,11,13,15	40
Social Performance – Human Rights					
Investment and procurement practices					
HR1	Percentage and total number of significant investment agreements and contracts that include clauses incorporating human rights concerns, or that have undergone human rights screening	Itaipu does not invest in other companies or projects with other companies, like joint ventures, corporations etc.	1,2,3,4,5,6	11	16, 17
HR2	Percentage of significant suppliers, contractors, and other business partners that have undergone human rights screening and actions taken		1,2,3,4,5,6	11	30

Social Performance – Human Rights					
		Justification RS2011	Global Compact Principles	Earth Charter Principles	Page
Investment and procurement practices					
HR3	Total hours of employee training on policies and procedures concerning aspects of human rights that are relevant to operations, including the percentage of employees trained		1,2,3,4,5,6	11	42
Non-discrimination					
HR4	Total number of incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken		1,2,6	11, 12	39
Freedom of association and collective bargaining					
HR5	Operations and significant suppliers identified in which the right to exercise freedom of association and collective bargaining may be violated or at significant risk, and actions taken to support these rights		1,2,3	11, 13	39
Child labor					
HR6	Operations and significant suppliers identified as having significant risk for incidents of child labor, and measures taken to contribute to the effective abolition of child labor		1,2,5	11, 13	27, 30
Forced and compulsory labor					
HR7	Operations identified as having significant risk for incidents of forced or compulsory labor, and measures to contribute to the elimination of forced or compulsory labor		1,2,4	11, 13	27, 30
Security practices					
HR8	Percentage of security personnel trained in the organization's policies or procedures concerning aspects of human rights that are relevant to operations		1,2	11	42
Indigenous rights					
HR9	Total number of incidents of violations involving rights of indigenous people and actions taken		1,2	11,12	53, 54
Assessment*					
HR10	Percentage and total number of operations that have been subject to human rights reviews and/or impact assessments		1,2	11	39
Remediation*					
HR11	Number of grievances related to human rights field, addressed and resolved through formal grievance mechanisms		1,2	11	17

Social Performance - Society					
		Justification RS2011	Global Compact Principles	Earth Charter Principles	Page
Local Communities					
SO1	Percentage of operations with implemented local community engagement, impact assessment, and development programs	The indicator was partially answered because, although Itaipu conducts stakeholder engagement in several of its programs and activities, the measurement of the percentage of engagement is still not done. Also the impacts assessment is not structured, although this is one of the goals chased by the company, which will be worked in Sustainability Management System (SMS) launched in June 2012. The SMS wants to insert sustainability topics and practices in the Strategic Objectives outlined in the Strategic Plan 2012-2016 and the intention is that such information will be provided in 2016.		4,13	16 -21, 48 -51, 55, 57-60, 66 -68, 71,79
Corruption					
SO2	Percentage and total number of business units analyzed for risks related to corruption		10	4,13	10, 11
SO3	Percentage of employees trained in organization's anti-corruption policies and procedures		10	4,13	42
SO4	Actions taken in response to incidents of corruption	There are no lawsuits filed against Itaipu or its employees whose subject is corruption. Thus, as there were no cases of corruption in the last three years.	10	4,13	
Public policy					
SO5	Public policy positions and participation in public policy development and lobbying		1,2,3,4,5 6,7,8,9,10	4,8,13	48, 52 - 54, 71
SO6	Total value of financial and in-kind contributions to political parties, politicians, and related institutions by country	The company does not make financial contributions to political parties or the like.	10	4,8	
Compliance					
SO7	Total number of legal actions for anti-competitive behavior, anti-trust, and monopoly practices and their outcomes	Not applicable – Under the Itaipu Treaty, the company's entire energy generating capability is purchased by Eletrobrás and Ande. Therefore, Itaipu has no competitors.		4	
SO8	Monetary value of significant fines and total number of non-monetary sanctions for non-compliance with laws and regulations	There are no accounting records of significant fines or non-monetary sanctions for non-compliance with laws and regulations.		4	

Social Performance - Society					
		Justification RS2011	Global Compact Principles	Earth Charter Principles	Page
Local Communities					
SO9	Operations with significant potential or actual negative impacts on local communities		1,2	4,13	14, 15
SO10	Prevention and mitigation measures implement in operations with significant potential or actual negative impacts on local communities		1,2	4,13	
Social Performance – Product Responsibility					
Customer health and safety					
PR1	Life cycle stages in which health and safety impacts of products and services are assessed for improvement, and percentage of significant products and services categories subject to such procedures		1	1,4,5,7,15	42
PR2	Total number of incidents of non-compliance with regulations and voluntary codes concerning health and safety impacts of products and services during their life cycle, by type of outcomes	There were no incidents in terms of community impacts as a result of Itaipu's activities or the supply of its product to the community.	1	1,4,5,7	
Product and service labeling					
PR3	Type of product and service information required by procedures, and percentage of significant products and services subject to such information requirements	Not applicable – Itaipu's product is electricity, which does not entail labeling.	8	4,5,6,7	
PR4	Total number of incidents of non-compliance with regulations and voluntary codes concerning product and service information and labeling, by type of outcomes	Not applicable – Itaipu's product is electricity, which does not entail labeling.	8	4,5,6,7	
PR5	Practices related to customer satisfaction, including results of surveys measuring customer satisfaction	Not applicable – Itaipu does not conduct customer satisfaction surveys because it is a power generation company. Its relationship with Eletrobrás, its direct client in Brazil, is strategic regarding actions to improve the Brazilian Electricity System.		4,5,6,7	
Marketing communications					
PR6	Programs for adherence to laws, standards, and voluntary codes related to marketing communications, including advertising, promotion, and sponsorship			4,5,7	22
PR7	Programs for adherence to laws, standards, and voluntary codes related to marketing communications, including advertising, promotion, and sponsorship	There were no incidents of non-compliance.		4,5,7	
Customer privacy					
PR8	Total number of substantiated complaints regarding breaches of customer privacy and losses of customer data	Not applicable – Itaipu does not have direct endcustomers; therefore, the company does not handle such type of information.	1	5,7	

Sector Disclosures					
		Justification RS2011	Global Compact Principles	Earth Charter Principles	Page
Compliance					
PR9	Monetary value of significant fines for non-compliance with laws and regulations concerning the provision and use of products and services	There are no accounting records of significant fines or non-monetary sanctions for non-compliance with laws and regulations.		5,7	
Disaster/emergency planning and response					
EU1	Installed capacity (MW), broken down by primary energy source and by regulatory regime				08, 09
EU2	Net energy output broken down by primary energy source and by regulatory regime				12, 13
EU3	Number of residential, industrial, institutional and commercial customer accounts	Not applicable – Itaipu does not have direct end-customers like households, factories and commercial facilities.			
EU4	Length of above and underground transmission and distribution lines by regulatory regime	Not applicable – Itaipu is not a transmission and distribution company. However, it has 75.2 km long 500 KV transmission lines used to connect itself to the substations taking energy to the Brazilian and Paraguayan electricity systems. Additionally, the power plant has 13.8 KV internal distribution systems that supply its offices and attached facilities inside its Priority Area, such as the PTI.			
EU5	Allocation of CO ₂ emissions allowances or equivalent, broken down by carbon trading	Itaipu does not participate in the carbon credit market (CDM - Clean Development Mechanism projects) and does not have projects allowing it to obtain credits, given that it is not possible to get them by keeping the forest standing. Reforestation of the reservoir protection strip and the biological sanctuaries has been a part of the company's plans since it started operating, regardless of getting carbon credits.	7	5,12	
EU6	Management approach to ensure short and long-term electricity availability and reliability			12	12, 13
EU7	Demand-side management programs including residential, commercial, institutional and industrial programs	Not applicable - Demand-side management programs are developed by distribution companies and Eletrobras; because it is a generation company, Itaipu does not develop such programs.			

Sector Disclosures					
		Justification RS2011	Global Compact Principles	Earth Charter Principles	Page
Disaster/emergency planning and response					
EU8	Research and development activity and expenditure aimed at providing reliable electricity and promoting sustainable development		9	8,14	14, 15
Availability and reliability					
EU9	Provisions for decommissioning of nuclear power sites	Not applicable – Itaipu does not have nuclear sites.			
Demand-side management					
EU10	Planned capacity against projected electricity demand over the long term, broken down by energy source and regulatory regime	Not applicable – Itaipu already has its maximum capacity installed.			
EU11	Average generation efficiency of thermal plants by energy source and regulatory regime	Not applicable – Itaipu does not have thermal plants.			
System efficiency					
EU12	Transmission and distribution losses as a percentage of total energy	Not applicable – Although it has transmission equipment connecting it to the system that conveys its energy up to charging centers, Itaipu does not operate in the transmission and distribution business.			
EU13	Biodiversity of offset habitats compared to the biodiversity of the affected areas		8	5,14,15	72, 74 - 77
EU14	Programs and processes to ensure the availability of a skilled workforce			1,2,3,10	41
EU15	Percentage of employees eligible to retire in the next 5 and 10 years broken down by job category and by region		6	1,12	47
EU16	Policies and requirements regarding health and safety of employees and employees of contractors and subcontractors		1,2	1,2,3,8,12	39
EU17	Days worked by contractor and subcontractor employees involved in construction, operation and maintenance activities		4	1,2,3	39
Electric utilities management approach					
EU18	Percentage of contractor and subcontractor employees that have undergone relevant health and safety training		2,4	1,2,3,8,14	39
EU19	Stakeholder participation in the decision making process related to energy planning and infrastructure development			1,13	12, 13
EU20	Approach to managing the impacts of displacement	Not applicable – Because it is a fully installed project, Itaipu no longer causes displacements.	1	2, 3	
EU21	Contingency planning measures, disaster/emergency management plan and training programs, and recovery/restoration plans		1,8	1,2,6,15	12 - 15

Sector Disclosures					
		Justification RS2011	Global Compact Principles	Earth Charter Principles	Page
Access					
EU22	Number of people physically or economically displaced and compensation, broken down by type of project	Because it is a fully installed project, Itaipu no longer causes displacements.	1	1,2,3,15	
Provision of information					
EU23	Programs, including those in partnership with government, to improve or maintain access to electricity and customer support services	Not applicable – Itaipu does not have direct end-customers because it is a power generation company.	1	3,15	
EU24	Practices to address language, cultural, low literacy and disability related barriers to accessing and safely using electricity and customer support services	Not applicable – Itaipu is not a distribution company; therefore, it does not deal with end-customers directly.	1	3,12,15	
Access					
EU25	Number of injuries and fatalities to the public involving company assets, including legal judgments, settlements and pending legal cases of diseases	Not applicable - Itaipu is a power generation company, and therefore does not have a direct relationship with electricity end-users.		2,15	
EU26	Percentage of population unserved in licensed distribution or service areas	Not applicable – Itaipu does not work in energy distribution..			
EU27	Number of residential disconnections for non-payment, broken down by duration of disconnection and by regulatory regime	Not applicable – Itaipu does not work in energy distribution.			
EU28	Power outage frequency	Not applicable – Itaipu does not work in energy distribution.			
EU29	Average power outage duration	Not applicable – Itaipu does not work in energy distribution.			
EU30	Average plant availability factor by energy source and by regulatory regime				12 - 15

Independent auditors' Limited Assurance Report

To the Board of Directors
Itaipu Binacional – Curitiba – PR

Introduction

We have been engaged for the purpose of applying Limited Assurance Procedures on the sustainability information reported at Itaipu Binacional's ("Company") 2011 Sustainability Report, a binational Brazilian-Paraguayan organization, related to the year ended December 31th, 2011 and prepared under its management responsibility. The report information refers solely to the actions carried out in Brazil, except for the information related to the power plant's production and facilities, the Value Added Statement (VAS) and the performance appraisal according to the template issued by iBase (Brazilian Institute of Social and Economic Analyses), which include the binational information. Our responsibility is to issue a Limited Assurance report on this sustainability information.

Applied Procedures

The limited assurance procedures were performed in accordance with Rule NBC TO 3000 – Assurance Engagement Other than Audit and Review, issued by the Brazilian Federal Accounting Board – CFC and with ISAE 3000 – International Standard on Assurance Engagements, issued by International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board – IAASB, both related to "Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information".

The procedures comprised: (a) the planning of the work, considering the relevance, coherence, volume of quantitative and qualitative information and operational and internal control systems that served as a basis for the preparation of the sustainability information contained in the Company's Sustainability Report; (b) the understanding of the calculation methodology and the consolidation of the performance indicators through interviews with the personnel responsible for the preparation of information; (c) the comparison, on a sample basis, of the quantitative and qualitative information with the sustainability information disclosed at the Sustainability Report; and (d) the comparison of the financial indicators with the financial statements and/or accounting records.

Reporting criteria

The sustainability information contained in the Company's Sustainability Report was prepared according to the Global Reporting Initiative guidelines (GRI-G3.1) and to the Electric Utility Sector Supplement – RG Version 3.0/EUSS Final Version.

Scope and limitations

The objective of our work was to apply limited assurance procedures on the sustainability information disclosed in the Company's Sustainability Report, not including its greenhouse gas emissions data, neither the assessment of the appropriateness of its policies, practices and sustainability performance.

The applied procedures do not represent an examination in accordance with the Brazilian and international audit rules for financial statements. In addition, our report does not provide limited assurance on the achievability of future information (such as targets, expectations and ambitions) nor on qualitative information that is under subjective evaluation.

Conclusion

Based on the applied procedures, we have not identified any relevant modification that should be performed on the sustainability information reported at Itaipu Binacional's 2011 Sustainability Report, related to the year ended December 31th, 2011, to agree with the GRI-G3.1 guidelines, the Electric Utility Sector Supplement - RG Version 3.0/EUSS Final Version and with the records and files that served as a basis for its preparation.

Curitiba, June 08th, 2012.



KPMG Risk Advisory Services Ltda.
CRC 2SP023233/O-4

Eduardo V. Cipullo
Accountant CRC 1SP135597/O-6

FOCAL POINTS

Since 2007, when Itaipu adopted the guidelines of Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) for the preparation of sustainability reports, the indicators have been answered by representatives from various areas throughout the company. They are the “focal points of sustainability”, which involved the definition of materiality, provide data and review before and after the final draft.

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