

## D. Exchange Controls

There are no restrictions on ownership of our common shares by individual or legal entities domiciled outside Brazil. However, the right to convert dividend payments and proceeds from the sale of our shares into foreign currency and to remit such amounts abroad is subject to requirements under foreign investment legislation which generally establish that the relevant investment be registered with the Central Bank and/or the CVM. Subject to certain procedures and specific regulatory provisions, the purchase and sale of foreign currency and the international transfer of *reais* by a person or legal entity resident, domiciled or headquartered in Brazil, as the case may be, is allowed, without limitation as to amount, provided that the underlying transaction is legal, legitimate and has economic substance, as evidenced by the applicable supporting documentation submitted to the financial institution in charge of the foreign exchange transaction. In addition, foreign currencies may only be purchased through duly authorized financial institutions headquartered in Brazil. See “Item 3. Key Information–D. Risk Factors–Risks Relating to Brazil–Restrictions on the movement of capital out of Brazil may adversely affect your ability to receive dividends and distributions on the ADSs and on our common shares, or the proceeds of any sale of our common shares” and “Item 9. The Offer and Listing–C. Markets–Investment in Our Common Shares by Non-Residents of Brazil.”

In the past, the Brazilian Central Bank has intervened occasionally to control unstable movements in foreign exchange rates. We cannot predict whether the Brazilian Central Bank or the Brazilian government will continue to let the *real* float freely or will intervene in the exchange rate market through the return of a currency band system or otherwise. The *real* may depreciate or appreciate against the U.S. dollar substantially.

Brazilian law provides that, whenever there is a serious imbalance in Brazil’s balance of payments or there are serious reasons to foresee a serious imbalance, temporary restrictions may be imposed on remittances of funds abroad. We cannot assure you that such measures will not be taken by the Brazilian government in the future. See “Item 3. Key Information–D. Risk Factors–Risks Relating to Brazil–Restrictions on the movement of capital out of Brazil may adversely affect your ability to receive dividends and distributions on the ADSs and on our common shares, or the proceeds of any sale of our common shares” and “Item 9. The Offer and Listing–C. Markets–Investment in Our Common Shares by Non-Residents of Brazil.”

## E. Taxation

The following discussion contains a description of material Brazilian and U.S. federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of common shares or ADSs. The discussion is based upon the tax laws of Brazil and regulations thereunder and on the tax laws of the United States and regulations thereunder as of the date hereof, which are subject to change.

Although there is at present no income tax treaty between Brazil and the United States, the tax authorities of the two countries have entered into a Tax Information Exchange Agreement and have had discussions that may culminate in an income tax treaty. No assurance can be given, however, as to whether or when an income tax treaty will enter into force or how it will affect the U.S. Holders (as defined below) of common shares or ADSs. Prospective holders of common shares or ADSs should consult their own tax advisers as to the tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of common shares or ADSs in their particular circumstances.

### Brazilian Tax Considerations

The following discussion summarizes the principal Brazilian tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of our common shares or ADSs by a holder that is not domiciled in Brazil for purposes of Brazilian taxation (a “Non-Resident Holder”). This discussion is based on Brazilian law as currently in effect, which is subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect, and subject to different interpretations. Any change in that law may change the consequences described below.

The tax consequences described below do not take into account the effects of any tax treaties or reciprocity agreements for tax treatment entered into by Brazil and other countries. The discussion also does not address any tax consequences under the tax laws of any state or municipality of Brazil. The description below is not intended to constitute a complete analysis of all tax consequences relating to the acquisition, exchange, ownership and disposition of our common shares or ADSs. Each Non-Resident Holder should consult his or her own tax adviser concerning the Brazilian tax consequences of an investment in our common shares or ADSs.

## Income tax

**Dividends.** Dividends paid by a Brazilian corporation, such as our company, including stock dividends and other dividends paid to a Non-Resident Holder of common shares or ADSs, are currently not subject to income withholding tax in Brazil to the extent that such amounts are related to profits generated after January 1, 1996. Dividends paid from profits generated before January 1, 1996 may be subject to Brazilian income withholding tax at varying rates, according to the tax legislation applicable to each corresponding year. We generally expect to pay dividends from profits generated after January 1, 1996. Dividends paid by us based on 2014 calendar year profits may be subject to withholding tax, which, if due, will be borne by us. See “New Tax Regime Created by Law No. 12,973” for further information.

**Interest on Shareholders’ Equity.** Law No. 9,249, dated December 26, 1995, as amended, permits a Brazilian corporation, such as our company, to make distributions to shareholders of interest on shareholders’ equity as an alternative to making dividend distributions and to treat such payments as a deductible expense for purposes of calculating Brazilian corporate income tax and social contribution on net profits, to the extent the limits described below are observed. These distributions may be paid in cash. For tax purposes, this interest is limited to the daily *pro rata* variation of the Brazilian long-term interest rate (“TJLP”), as determined by the Central Bank from time to time, and the amount of the deduction may not exceed the greater of:

- 50% of net income (after the deduction of social contribution on net profits but before taking into account the provision for corporate income tax and the interest on shareholders’ equity) for the period in respect of which the payment is made; and
- 50% of the sum of retained profits and profit reserves as of the date of the beginning of the period in respect of which the payment is made.

Payment of interest to a Non-Resident Holder is subject to income withholding tax at the rate of 15%, or 25% if the Non-Resident Holder is domiciled in a “tax favorable jurisdiction.” The definition of a “tax favorable jurisdiction” includes countries and locations (1) that do not impose income tax, (2) that impose income tax at a rate of 20% or less, or (3) where local laws do not allow access to information related to shareholder composition, ownership of investments or the identity of the beneficial owners of earnings that are attributed to non-residents.

On November 28, 2014, the Brazilian Revenue Service issued Rule No. 488, which reduces the threshold income tax rate for determining a “tax favorable jurisdiction” from 20% to 17%. Please refer to “Tax Favorable Jurisdictions and Low or Nil Tax Jurisdictions”. These payments of interest on shareholders’ equity may be included, at their net value, as part of any mandatory dividend. To the extent payment of interest on shareholders’ equity is so included, the corporation is required to distribute to shareholders an additional amount to ensure that the net amount received by them, after payment of the applicable withholding income tax, plus the amount of declared dividends is at least equal to the mandatory dividend.

There are ongoing discussions in Congress regarding possible changes to the rate of withholding applied to interest on shareholders’ equity and to the deductibility limit. In particular, in 2015, Provisional Measure No. 694 was published seeking to change some of these tax rules, but it has not entered into force. There is no assurance that the same tax treatment for interest on shareholders’ equity will continue to be applied in the future.

## Gains

According to Law No. 10,833/03, enacted on December 29, 2003, the disposition or sale of assets located in Brazil by a Non-Resident Holder, whether to another non-Brazilian resident or to a Brazilian resident, may be subject to capital gain taxes in Brazil.

With respect to the disposition of common shares, which are treated as assets located in Brazil, the Non-Resident Holder will be subject to income tax on the gains assessed, following the rules described below, regardless of whether the transactions are conducted in Brazil or with a Brazilian resident.

With respect to the ADSs, although the matter is not entirely clear, it is reasonable to argue that ADSs do not constitute assets located in Brazil for the purposes of Article 26 of Law No. 10,833 and, therefore, that the gains realized by a Non-Resident Holder on the disposition of ADSs to another Non-Resident Holder should not be taxed in Brazil. We cannot assure you, however, that the Brazilian tax authorities or the Brazilian courts will agree with this interpretation. Accordingly, gains on a disposition of ADSs by a Non-Resident Holder may be subject to income tax in Brazil in the event that courts determine that ADSs constitute assets located in Brazil. For more information,

please refer to “Item 3. Key Information–D. Risks Factors–Risks Relating to Our Common Shares and the ADSs–Changes in Brazilian tax laws may have an adverse impact on the taxes applicable to a disposition of the ADSs.”

As a general rule, gains realized as a result of a disposition or sale transaction of common shares (or ADSs should they be deemed to be “assets located in Brazil”) are the positive difference between the amount realized on the sale or exchange of the securities and their acquisition cost.

Under Brazilian law, however, income tax rules on such gains can vary, depending on the domicile of the Non-Resident Holder, the type of registration of the investment by the Non-Resident Holder with the Central Bank and how the disposition is carried out, as described below.

Gains assessed on a disposition of common shares carried out on a Brazilian stock exchange (which includes the transactions carried out on the organized over-the-counter market) are:

- exempt from income tax when the gain is earned by a Non-Resident Holder that (1) has registered its investment in Brazil with the Central Bank under the rules of Resolution No. 4,373, dated September 14, 2014, which replaced Resolution 2,689, dated January 26, 2000 (“4,373 Holder”) and (2) is not a resident in a country that does not tax income or that taxes it at a maximum rate of 20% (“Low or Nil Tax Jurisdiction”). Please refer to “–Discussion on Tax Favorable Jurisdictions and Low or Nil Tax Jurisdictions” below for more information on this maximum rate of 20% and its reduction to 17% for purposes unrelated to the definition of Low or Nil Tax Jurisdictions; or
- subject to income tax at a rate of up to 25% in any other case, including a case of gains recognized by a Non-Resident Holder that is not a 4,373 Holder, or is a resident in a Low or Nil Tax Jurisdiction. In these cases, a withholding income tax of 0.005% of the sale value will be applicable and can be later offset against any income tax due on the capital gain.

Any other gains recognized on a disposition of the common shares that is not carried out on a Brazilian stock exchange are subject to income tax at the rate of 15%, or 25% in the case of a Non-Resident Holder residing in a Low or Nil Tax Jurisdiction or where the local legislation does not allow access to information related to the shareholder composition of legal entities, to their ownership or to the identity of the beneficial owner of the income attributed to non-residents. In the event that these gains are related to transactions conducted on the Brazilian non-organized over-the-counter market with intermediation, the withholding income tax of 0.005% shall also be applicable and can be offset against the eventual income tax due on the capital gain.

In the case of a redemption of common shares (or ADSs, should they be deemed to be “assets located in Brazil”) or a capital reduction by a Brazilian corporation, such as our company, the positive difference between the amount received by the Non-Resident Holder and the acquisition cost of the common shares or ADSs redeemed is treated as capital gain derived from the sale or exchange of shares not carried out on a Brazilian stock exchange and is therefore subject to income tax at the rate of 15%, or 25%, as the case may be.

Any exercise of preemptive rights relating to the common shares or ADSs will not be subject to Brazilian income tax. Gains realized by a Non-Resident Holder on the disposition of preemptive rights relating to the common shares (or ADSs, should they be deemed to be “assets located in Brazil”) will be subject to Brazilian income tax according to the same rules applicable to the sale or disposition of common shares.

As a Non-Resident Holder of ADSs, you may cancel your ADSs and exchange them for the underlying common shares and no income tax may be levied on such exchange, as long as the appropriate rules are complied with in connection with the registration of the investment with the Central Bank and as long as ADSs are not deemed to be “assets located in Brazil.”

The deposit of common shares by Non-Resident Holders in exchange for ADSs may be subject to Brazilian income tax if the acquisition cost of the common shares is lower than (a) the average price per common share on a Brazilian stock exchange on which the greatest number of such common shares were sold on the day of deposit; or (b) if no common shares were sold on that day, the average price on a Brazilian stock exchange on which the greatest number of common shares were sold in the 15 trading sessions immediately preceding such deposit. The difference between the acquisition cost and the average price of the common shares will be considered to be a capital gain subject to income tax at a rate of 15% or 25%, as the case may be. In some circumstances, there may be arguments to claim that this taxation is not applicable in the case of a Non-Resident Holder that is a 4,373 Holder and is not a resident in a “tax favorable jurisdiction.”

There can be no assurance that the current favorable treatment of 4,373 Holders will continue in the future.

On March 16, 2016, Provisional Measure No. 692 was converted into Law 13,259/16, increasing tax rates on capital gains earned by Brazilian individuals and certain legal entities. Even though the law is not very clear on this respect, the new rates should apply as from 2017 as follows: (i) 15% on the capital gain not exceeding R\$5,000,000; (ii) 17.5% on the capital gain amount which varies from R\$5,000,000 and R\$10,000,000; (iii) 20% on the capital gain amount which varies from R\$10,000,000 and R\$30,000,000; and (iv) 22.5% on the capital gain which exceeds R\$ 30,000,000. The new rates should also apply to Non-Resident Holders depending on their type of investment, jurisdiction and the sale transaction, to be determined on a case by case basis.

#### ***Discussion on Tax Favorable Jurisdictions and Low or Nil Tax Jurisdictions***

On June 24, 2008, Law No. 11,727 introduced the concept of “privileged tax regimes,” which went into effect on January 1, 2009. In principle, the best interpretation of Law No. 11,727/08 leads us to conclude that the concept of privileged tax regimes should be applied solely for purposes of transfer pricing rules in export and import transactions, for the definition of the applicable rate of withholding income tax on the remittance of specific items of income and for certain other Brazilian tax purposes that are not relevant to an investment by a Non-Resident Holder in our common shares or ADSs. Although we are of the opinion that the concept of privileged tax regimes should not affect the tax treatment of a Non-Resident Holder described above, we cannot assure you whether subsequent legislation or interpretations by the Brazilian tax authorities regarding the definition of “privileged tax regimes” will extend such concept to the tax treatment of a Non-Resident Holder described above.

On November 28, 2014, the Brazilian Revenue Service issued Rule No. 488, which reduces the threshold income tax rate for determining a “tax favorable jurisdiction” from 20% to 17%. This rule also applies for purposes of the definition of “privileged tax regimes”. However, this rule is not relevant for the definition of Low or Nil Tax Jurisdictions. In any event, differing interpretations by the tax authorities in the application of this rule to the definition of Low or Nil Tax Jurisdictions may result in a lower number of jurisdictions being characterized as Low or Nil Tax Jurisdictions. Furthermore, Normative Instruction No. 1,530/14 provides that compliance with such standards requires: (a) the signing of or the completion of negotiations for a treaty or agreement allowing the exchange of information related to the identification of income beneficiaries, shareholding structure, ownership of goods or rights, or economic transactions that are carried out; and (b) a commitment to the criteria set out in international anti-tax evasion forums of which Brazil is a member.

#### ***Tax on Foreign Exchange and Financial Transactions***

**Foreign Exchange Transactions.** Brazilian law imposes a Tax on Foreign Exchange Transactions (“IOF/Exchange Tax”) on the conversion of *reais* into foreign currency and on the conversion of foreign currency into *reais*. Any inflow of funds related to investments carried out on the Brazilian financial and capital markets by 4,373 Holders is currently subject to the IOF/Exchange Tax at a rate of zero percent. Foreign exchange transactions related to outflows of funds in connection with investments carried out on the Brazilian financial and capital markets are subject to the IOF/Exchange Tax at a rate of zero percent, which also applies to payments of dividends and interest on shareholders’ equity to 4,373 Holders with respect to investments on the Brazilian financial and capital markets.

Nevertheless, the rate applicable to most foreign exchange transactions is 0.38%. In any case, the Brazilian government may increase the rate at any time by up to 25% on the foreign exchange transaction amount. However, any increase in rates will only apply to future transactions.

The purchase of ADSs by a Non-Resident Holder outside Brazil generally does not require the execution of a foreign exchange agreement with the Brazilian Central Bank. If this is the case, the IOF/Exchange Tax is not due. The IOF/Exchange Tax is levied at a zero percent rate in connection with foreign exchange agreements, without any actual flows of funds, that are required for a cancellation of ADSs and exchange for shares traded on a Brazilian stock exchange.

**Tax on Transactions Involving Bonds and Securities.** Brazilian law imposes a Tax on Transactions Involving Bonds and Securities (“IOF/Bonds Tax”) due on transactions involving bonds and securities, including those carried out on a Brazilian stock exchange. The rate of IOF/Bonds Tax applicable to transactions involving common shares is currently zero.

As from December 24, 2013, the rate of the IOF/Bonds Tax applicable to the transfer of shares with the sole purpose of enabling the issuance of ADSs is zero percent. If the transfer of shares with such characteristics was

carried out before December 24, 2013, a rate of 1.5% was applied on the product of (a) the number of shares which were transferred, multiplied by (b) the closing price for those shares on the date prior to the transfer or, if such closing price was not available on that date, the last available closing price for those shares, or, in case of a public offer, the price defined in the bookbuilding process. The person responsible for paying the IOF/Bonds Tax was (a) the financial institution that acts as custodian of the shares in Brazil, or (b) in case of public offers, the leading bookrunner.

The Brazilian government may increase the rate of the IOF/Bonds Tax at any time by up to 1.5% per day on the transaction amount, but only in respect of future transactions.

#### ***New Tax Regime Created by Law No. 12,973***

Normative Instruction 1,397/2013 ("NI 1,397/2013"), published in the Official Gazette on September 17, 2013, as amended by Normative Instruction 1,492/2014, regulates the RTT, in force between January 1, 2008 and December 31, 2014, to adjust, for tax purposes, the net profits calculated under the IFRS rules in accordance with Law 11,638/2007. According to NI 1,397/2013, for purposes of calculating dividends based on the profits only of calendar-year 2014, taxpayers must use the accounting books prepared according to the criteria in place on December 31, 2007, and not according to IFRS. According to such provisions, depending on the tax basis used by the taxpayer, the dividends that are distributed based on 2014 profits might be considered taxable, subject to 15% withholding tax or 25% if the Non-Resident Holder is domiciled in a country or location that is defined as a "tax favorable jurisdiction."

Provisional Measure 627/2013 was converted into Law No. 12,973, enacted on May 13, 2014 ("Law 12,973/14"), which revoked the RTT and introduced a new tax regime, in line with the current Brazilian accounting standards (IFRS). According to Law 12,973/14, companies that elected to be taxed under the new regime on January 1, 2014 as opposed to January 1, 2015 would not be subject to taxation under NI 1,397/2013 on their dividend distributions based on 2014 profits. During 2014, we analyzed the potential impact of the new rules on our consolidated financial statements and internal controls structure. Based on our analysis, we concluded that the new rules would not have a material impact on how we account for taxes and we did not elect to adopt the tax regime set forth by Law 12,973/14 for the 2014 calendar year. Companies that did not elect to be taxed under the new regime on January 1, 2014, like ourselves, might be subject to withholding income tax on a part of the dividend distributions based on 2014 profits, according to the rules set forth under NI 1,397/2013. To the extent dividends paid by us are based on 2014 profits, any tax liabilities will be borne by us.

#### ***Other Brazilian Taxes***

There are no Brazilian inheritance, gift or succession taxes applicable to the ownership, transfer or disposition of common shares or ADSs, except for gift and inheritance taxes that may be imposed by some Brazilian states. There are no Brazilian stamp, issue, registration, or similar taxes or duties payable by holders of common shares or ADSs.

#### **U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations**

The following discussion is a summary of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. Holders described herein of owning and disposing of common shares or ADSs, but it does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to a particular person's decision to hold such securities. The discussion applies only to U.S. Holders (as defined below) that hold common shares or ADSs as capital assets for U.S. federal tax purposes and does not address all of the tax consequences applicable to all categories of investors, some of which may be subject to special rules, such as:

- certain financial institutions;
- dealers or traders in securities who use a mark-to-market method of tax accounting;
- persons holding common shares or ADSs as part of a hedging transaction, straddle, wash sale, conversion transaction or integrated transaction or persons entering into a constructive sale with respect to the common shares or ADSs;
- persons whose functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes is not the U.S. dollar;
- entities classified as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes;

- persons liable for the alternative minimum tax;
- tax-exempt entities, including “individual retirement accounts” or “Roth IRAs;”
- persons that own or are deemed to own ten percent or more of our voting stock;
- persons who acquired our ADSs or common shares pursuant to the exercise of any employee stock option or otherwise as compensation; or
- persons holding shares in connection with a trade or business conducted outside of the United States.

If an entity that is classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds common shares or ADSs, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner will generally depend on the status of the partner and upon the activities of the partnership. Partnerships holding common shares or ADSs and partners in such partnerships should consult their tax advisers as to the particular U.S. federal income tax consequences of holding and disposing of common shares or ADSs.

This discussion is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), administrative pronouncements, judicial decisions and final, temporary and proposed Treasury regulations, all as of the date hereof, any of which is subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. It is also based in part on representations by the depositary and assumes that each obligation under the deposit agreement and any related agreement will be performed in accordance with its terms.

You are a “U.S. Holder” if you are a beneficial owner of our common shares or ADSs and if you are, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- a citizen or individual resident of the United States;
- a corporation, or other entity taxable as a corporation, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state therein or the District of Columbia; or
- an estate or trust the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source.

**The summary of U.S. federal income tax consequences set out below is intended for general informational purposes only. You should consult your advisers with respect to the particular tax consequences to you of owning or disposing of common shares or ADSs, including the applicability and effect of state, local, non-U.S. and other tax laws and the possibility of changes in tax laws.**

In general, if you own ADSs, you will be treated as the owner of the underlying shares represented by those ADSs for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, no gain or loss will be recognized if you exchange ADSs for the underlying shares represented by those ADSs.

The U.S. Treasury has expressed concerns that parties to whom American depositary shares are released before shares are delivered to the depositary (“pre-release”) or intermediaries in the chain of ownership between U.S. Holders and the issuer of the security underlying the American depositary shares may be taking actions that are inconsistent with the claiming of foreign tax credits by U.S. Holders of American depositary shares. Such actions would also be inconsistent with the claiming of the reduced rate of tax, described below, applicable to dividends received by certain non-corporate holders. Accordingly, the creditability of Brazilian taxes, and the availability of the reduced tax rate for dividends received by certain non-corporate holders, each described below, could be affected by actions taken by such parties or intermediaries.

Please consult your tax adviser concerning the U.S. federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences of purchasing, owning and disposing of common shares or ADSs in your particular circumstances.

This discussion assumes that the Company is not, and will not become, a passive foreign investment company, as described below.

#### ***Taxation of Distributions***

Distributions paid on ADSs or common shares, other than certain *pro rata* distributions of ordinary shares, will generally be treated as dividends to the extent paid out of the Company’s current or accumulated earnings and

profits as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles. Because the Company does not maintain calculations of its earnings and profits under U.S. federal income tax principles, it is expected that distributions will generally be reported to you as dividends.

Subject to applicable limitations and the discussion above regarding concerns expressed by the U.S. Treasury, dividends paid by “qualified foreign corporations” to certain non-corporate U.S. Holders may be taxable at rates applicable to long-term capital gains. A foreign corporation is treated as a qualified foreign corporation with respect to dividends paid on stock that is readily tradable on a securities market in the United States, such as the NYSE, where our ADSs are traded. You should consult your tax adviser to determine whether the favorable rate will apply to dividends you receive and whether you are subject to any special rules that limit your ability to be taxed at this favorable rate.

The amount of a dividend will include any amounts withheld by the Company in respect of Brazilian taxes on the distribution, and any amounts the Company paid on your behalf with respect to withholding for Brazilian taxes on distributions based on our 2014 profits, as discussed in “–Brazilian Tax Considerations–New Tax Regime Created by Law No. 12,973”. The amount of the dividend will be treated as foreign-source dividend income to you and will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction generally available to U.S. corporations under the Code. Dividends will be included in your income on the date of your, or in the case of ADSs, the depository’s, receipt of the dividend. The amount of any dividend income paid in *reais* will be the U.S. dollar amount calculated by reference to the exchange rate in effect on the date of such receipt, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars. If the dividend is converted into U.S. dollars on the date of receipt, you should not be required to recognize foreign currency gain or loss in respect of the dividend income. You may have foreign currency gain or loss if the amount of such dividend is converted into U.S. dollars after the date of such receipt. See also “–Brazilian Tax Considerations–Tax on Foreign Exchange and Financial Transactions.”

Subject to applicable limitations that may vary depending upon your circumstances and subject to the discussion above regarding concerns expressed by the U.S. Treasury, Brazilian income taxes withheld from dividends on common shares or ADSs will be creditable against your U.S. federal income tax liability. The rules governing foreign tax credits are complex, and you should consult your tax adviser regarding the availability of foreign tax credits in your particular circumstances. Instead of claiming a credit, you may, at your election, deduct foreign taxes, including Brazilian taxes in computing your taxable income, subject to generally applicable limitations under U.S. law. An election to deduct foreign taxes instead of claiming foreign tax credits must apply to all taxes paid or accrued in the taxable year to foreign countries and possessions of the United States.

#### ***Sale or Other Disposition of Common Shares or ADSs***

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, gain or loss you realize on the sale or other disposition of common shares or ADSs will be capital gain or loss, and will be long-term capital gain or loss if you have held the common shares or ADSs for more than one year. The amount of your gain or loss will equal the difference between the amount realized on the disposition and your tax basis in the common shares or ADSs disposed of, in each case as determined in U.S. dollars. If a Brazilian tax is withheld on the sale or disposition of common shares or ADSs, your amount realized will include the gross amount of the proceeds of such sale or disposition before deduction of the Brazilian tax. See “–Brazilian Tax Considerations–Gains” for a description of when a disposition may be subject to taxation by Brazil. Such gain or loss will generally be U.S.-source gain or loss for foreign tax credit purposes. You should consult your tax adviser as to whether the Brazilian tax on gains would be creditable against your U.S. federal income tax on foreign-source income from other sources.

#### ***Other Brazilian Taxes***

The Brazilian IOF/Bond Tax and the IOF/Exchange Tax imposed on the deposit of common shares in exchange for ADSs and the cancellation of ADSs in exchange for common shares (as discussed above under “–Brazilian Tax Considerations–Tax on Foreign Exchange and Financial Transactions”) will not be treated as creditable foreign taxes for U.S. federal income tax purposes. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers regarding the treatment of these taxes for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

#### ***Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules***

The Company believes that it was not a “passive foreign investment company” (a “PFIC”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes for its 2015 taxable year. However, because PFIC status depends on the composition of a company’s income and assets and the market value of its assets from time to time, which may be determined in part by reference to the market value of the Company’s stock, there can be no assurance that the Company will not be a