

The following summary contains a description of the principal Brazilian and U.S. federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of a Preferred Share and Preferred ADS, but it does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase any of such securities. In particular, this summary deals only with holders that will hold Preferred Shares or Preferred ADSs as "capital assets" within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and does not address the tax treatment of a holder that may be subject to special tax rules, such as banks, insurance companies, dealers in securities, persons that will hold Preferred Shares or Preferred ADSs in a hedging transaction or as a position in a "straddle" or "conversion transaction" for tax purposes, persons that have a "functional currency" other than the U.S. dollar, persons liable for alternative minimum tax or persons that own or are treated as owning 10% or more of the voting shares of the Company. Prospective purchasers of any of such securities should consult their own tax advisors as to the personal tax consequences of their investment which may vary for investors in different tax situations.

The summary is based upon tax laws of Brazil and the United States and regulations thereunder as in effect on the date hereof, which are subject to change (possibly with retroactive effect). Although there is at present no income tax treaty between Brazil and the United States, the tax authorities of the two countries have had discussions that may culminate in such a treaty; however, no assurance can be given as to whether or when a treaty will enter into force or how it will affect the U.S. holders or Preferred Shares or Preferred ADSs. This summary is also based upon the representations of the Depositary and on the

assumption that each obligation in the Deposit Agreement relating to the Preferred ADSs and any related documents will be performed in accordance with its terms.

Brazilian Tax Considerations

The following discussion summarizes the material Brazilian tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of Preferred Shares or Preferred ADSs by a holder that is not domiciled in Brazil for purposes of Brazilian taxation and, in the case of a holder of Preferred Shares which has registered its investment in such securities with the Central Bank as a U.S. dollar investment (in each case, a "non-Brazilian holder"). The following discussion does not specifically address all of the Brazilian tax considerations applicable to any particular non-Brazilian holder, and each non-Brazilian holder should consult his or her own tax advisor concerning the Brazilian tax consequences of an investment in any of such securities.

Taxation of Dividends.

Dividends paid with respect to income earned since January 1, 1996, including dividends paid in kind (i) to the Depositary in respect of the Preferred Shares underlying the Preferred ADSs or (ii) a non-Brazilian holder in respect of Preferred Shares, are not subject to any withholding tax in Brazil according to the current tax legislation. Accordingly, dividends with respect to profits generated on or after January 1, 1996 are not subject to withholding tax in Brazil. Dividends related to profits generated prior to December 31, 1993 will be subject to Brazilian withholding tax of 25%.

Dividends related to profits generated between January 1, 1994 and December 31, 1995 will be subject to Brazilian withholding tax of 15%.

According to Law 11051, of December 29, 2004, that modified Law 4357 dated July 17, 1964, the distribution of stock dividends and profits to shareholders and directors is not permitted if the Company has non-secured debts with the Union and with Social Security (INSS); violation of this provision would subject the company and the directors and members of the Management who received these amounts, to fines of 50% of the amount distributed, limited to 50% of the total value of the Company's non-secured debt.

Taxation of Gains.

Gains realized outside Brazil by a non-Brazilian holder on the disposition of Preferred ADSs to another non-Brazilian holder are not subject to Brazilian tax.

The withdrawal of Preferred Shares in exchange for Preferred ADSs is not subject to Brazilian tax. The deposit of Preferred Shares in exchange for Preferred ADSs is not subject to Brazilian tax provided that the Preferred Shares are registered by the investor or its agent under the 2,689 Regulation. In the event the Preferred Shares were not so registered, the deposit of Preferred Shares in exchange for Preferred ADSs may be subject to Brazilian tax at the rate of 15%. On receipt of the underlying Preferred Shares, a non-Brazilian holder who qualifies under the 2,689 Regulation will be entitled to register the U.S. dollar value of such shares with the Central Bank as described below.

Non-Brazilian holders are not subject to tax in Brazil on gains realized on sales of Preferred Shares that occur abroad or on the proceeds of a redemption of, or a liquidating distribution with respect to, Preferred Shares. When the Preferred Shares are registered under the 2,689 Regulation, the non-Brazilian holder cannot transfer or assign them abroad. As a general rule, non-Brazilian holders are subject to a withholding tax imposed at a rate of 15% on gains realized on sales or exchanges of Preferred Shares that occur in Brazil to or with a resident of Brazil, outside of the São Paulo Stock Exchange. Non-Brazilian holders are subject to withholding tax at the rate of 10% on gains realized on sales or exchanges in Brazil of Preferred Shares that occur on the São Paulo Stock Exchange unless such sale is made under the 2,689 Regulation.

Gains realized arising from transactions on the São Paulo Stock Exchange by an investor under the 2,689 Regulation are not subject to tax (except as described below). The "gain realized" as a result of a transaction on the São Paulo Stock Exchange is the difference between the amount in Brazilian currency realized on the sale or exchange and the acquisition cost measured in Brazilian currency, without any correction for inflation, of the shares sold. The "gain realized" as a result of a transaction that occurs other than on the São Paulo Stock Exchange will be the positive difference between the amount realized on the sale or exchange and the acquisition cost of the Preferred Shares, both such values to be taken into account in *reais*. There are grounds, however, to hold that the "gain realized" should be calculated based on the foreign currency amount registered with the Central Bank. There can be no assurance that the current preferential treatment for holders of Preferred ADSs and for certain non-Brazilian holders of Preferred Shares under the 2,689 Regulation will continue in the future or that such treatment will not be changed in the future.

As of January 1, 2000, the preferential treatment under the 2,689 Regulation is no longer applicable if the non-Brazilian holder of the Preferred ADSs or Preferred shares is resident of a tax haven - i.e., countries which do not charge income tax or if it does such tax is lower than 20% - in accordance with Law No. 9,959, of January 27, 2000. In other words, gains realized by such holder on the sale or exchange in Brazil that occur in the spot market of shares traded on a Brazilian stock exchange would be taxed at a rate of 10%. As of January 1, 2002, the applicable tax rate increased from 10% to 20%. Law 9,959 also increased from

10% to 20%, starting January 1, 2002, the applicable tax rate on gains realized on the sale or exchange in Brazil of Preferred Shares, that occur on the São Paulo Stock Exchange.

Any exercise of preemptive rights relating to the Preferred Shares will not be subject to Brazilian taxation. Any gain on the sale or assignment of preemptive rights relating to the Preferred Shares by the Depositary on behalf of holders of Preferred ADSs will be subject to Brazilian income taxation at the rate of 15%, unless such sale or assignment is performed within the São Paulo Stock Exchange, in which the gains are exempt from withholding income tax.

Any gain on the sale or assignment of preemptive rights relating to Preferred Shares, will be subject to Brazilian income tax at the same rate applicable to the sale or disposition of Preferred Shares. The maximum rate of such tax is currently 15%.

Interest over Company's Capital

Distributions of interest on net worth in respect of the Preferred Shares as an alternative form of payment to shareholders who are either Brazilian residents or non-Brazilian residents, including holders of ADSs, are subject to Brazilian withholding tax at the rate of 15%. In the case of non-Brazilian residents that are residents of a tax haven, the income tax rate is 25%. Since 1996, such payments have been tax deductible by the Company. Since 1997, the payments made as interest over Company's capital have also been deductible in determining social welfare contributions and income tax by the Company as well as the payment of a distribution of interest is approved at the Company's General Meeting. The distribution of interest on shareholders' equity may be determined by the Board of Directors of the Company alone.

No assurance can be given that the Board of Directors of the Company will not determine that future distributions of profits will be made by means of interest over Company's capital instead of by means of dividends.

Other Brazilian Taxes.

There are no Brazilian inheritance, gift or succession taxes applicable to the ownership, transfer or disposition of Preferred Shares or Preferred ADSs by a non-Brazilian holder except eventual taxes on gift and inheritance which are levied by some states of Brazil on gifts made or inheritances bestowed by individuals or entities not resident or domiciled in Brazil or domiciled within the state to individuals or entities resident or domiciled within such state in Brazil. There are no Brazilian stamp, issue, registration or similar taxes or duties payable by holders of Preferred Shares or Preferred ADSs.

Pursuant to Decree 2,219 of May 2, 1997, and Ordinance no. 5 of January 21, 1999, issued by Ministry of Finance, the amount in reais resulting from the conversion of the proceeds received by a Brazilian entity from a foreign investment in the Brazilian securities market (including those in connection with the investment in the Preferred Shares or Preferred ADSs and those made under the 2,689 Regulation) is subject to a transaction tax ("IOF"), although at present the rate of such tax is 0%.

The Minister of Finance is empowered to establish the applicable IOF tax rate. Under Law 8,894 of June 21, 1994, such IOF tax rate may be increased at any time to a maximum of 25%, but any such increase will only be applicable to transactions occurring after such increase becomes effective.

Pursuant to Law 9,311 of October 24, 1996, the Contribuição Provisória sobre Movimentação Financeira (the "CPMF tax") was levied at a rate of 0.2% on all fund transfers in connection with financial transactions in Brazil. Pursuant to Law 9,539, the CPMF tax is payable until February 1999. Pursuant to Constitutional Amendment 21, of March 18, 1999, the collection of the CPMF was extended for an additional period of 36 months. The payment of the CPMF tax was initiated on June 17, 1999 and its rate was increased to 0.38% during the first 12 months, and went down to 0.30% for the remaining period. But in December 2000, Constitutional Amendment 31 increased the rate to 0.38% as of March 2001. Although the CPMF tax was set to expire on June 16, 2002, the Constitutional Amendment 37 dated June 12, 2002 established an extension of the expiration date of the CPMF tax to December 31, 2004. Notwithstanding this, such Constitutional Amendment 37 maintained the tax rate of 0.38% up to December 31, 2003 and reduced its rate to 0.08% in 2004. However, on December 31, 2003, Congress approved the new Constitutional Amendment 42, which extends the collection of the CPMF to December 31, 2007, also extending to the same date, the validity of Law 9,311/96 and of the applicable rate of 0.38%.

The responsibility for the collection of the CPMF tax is borne by the financial institution, responsible for financial operations, object of this tax incidence. Additionally, when the non-Brazilian holder remits the proceeds from the sale or assignment of Preferred Shares by means of a foreign exchange transaction, the CPMF tax will be levied on the amount to be remitted abroad in Brazilian reais. If it is necessary to perform any exchange transaction in connection with Preferred ADSs or Preferred Shares, it will bear the CPMF tax.

Registered Capital.

The amount of an investment in Preferred Shares held by a non-Brazilian holder registered with the CVM under the 2,689 Regulation, or in ADSs held by the Depositary representing such holder, as the case may be, is eligible for registration with the Central Bank; such registration (the amount so registered is referred to as "Registered Capital") allows the remittance abroad of foreign currency, converted at the Commercial Market rate, acquired with the proceeds of distributions on, and amounts

realized with respect to disposition of, such Preferred Shares. The Registered Capital for Preferred Shares purchased in the form of a Preferred ADS, or purchased in Brazil and deposited with the Depositary in exchange for a Preferred ADS, will be equal to their purchase price (in U.S. dollars) paid by the purchaser. The Registered Capital for Preferred Shares that are withdrawn upon surrender of Preferred ADSs, will be the U.S. dollar equivalent of (i) the average price of the Preferred Shares on the São Paulo Stock Exchange on the day of withdrawal, or (ii) if no Preferred Shares were sold on such day, the average price of Preferred Shares that were sold in the fifteen trading sessions immediately preceding such withdrawal. The U.S. dollar value of the Preferred Shares is determined on the basis of the average Commercial Market rates quoted by the Central Bank on such date (or, if the average price of Preferred Shares is determined under clause (ii) of the preceding sentence, the average of such average quoted rates on the same fifteen dates used to determine the average price of the Preferred Shares).

A non-Brazilian holder of Preferred Shares may experience delays in effecting the registration of Registered Capital which may delay remittances abroad. Such a delay may adversely affect the amount, in U.S. dollars, received by the non-Brazilian holder.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Consideration

As used below, a "U.S. holder" is a beneficial owner of a Preferred Share or Preferred ADR that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, (i) a citizen or resident alien individual of the United States, (ii) a corporation (or an entity

treated as a corporation) organized under the law of the United States, any State thereof or the District of Columbia, (iii) an estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax without regard to its source, or (iv) a trust if (1) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust, and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or (2) the trust was in existence on August 20, 1996 and properly elected to continue to be treated as a United States person. For purposes of this discussion, a “non-US holder” is a beneficial owner of a Preferred Share or Preferred ADR that is (i) a nonresident alien individual, (ii) a corporation (or an entity treated as a corporation) created or organized in or under the law of a country other than the United States or a political subdivision thereof or (iii) an estate or trust that is not a U.S. holder. If a partnership (including for this purpose any entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal tax purposes) is a beneficial owner of a Preferred Share or Preferred ADR, the U.S. federal tax treatment of a partner in the partnership generally will depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A holder of a Preferred Share or Preferred ADR that is a partnership and partners in that partnership should consult their own tax advisers regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of holding and disposing of Preferred Shares or Preferred ADRs.

Nature of Preferred ADRs for U.S. Federal Income Tax Purposes

In general, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, a holder of a Preferred ADR will be treated as the owner of the underlying Preferred Shares. Accordingly, except as specifically noted below, the tax consequences discussed below with respect to Preferred ADRs will be the same for Preferred Shares in the Company, and exchanges of Preferred Shares for Preferred ADRs, and Preferred ADRs for Preferred Shares, generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax.

Taxation of Dividends

U.S. holders: In general, subject to the passive foreign investment company rules discussed below, a distribution on a Preferred ADR (including for this purpose a distribution of interest on shareholders’ equity) will constitute a dividend for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent that it is made from the Company’s current or accumulated earnings and profits as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles. If a distribution exceeds the Company’s current and accumulated earnings and profits, it will be treated as a non-taxable reduction of basis to the extent of the U.S. holder’s tax basis in the Preferred ADR on which it is paid, and to the extent it exceeds that basis it will be treated as a capital gain. For purposes of this discussion, the term “dividend” means a distribution that constitutes a dividend for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

The gross amount of any dividend on a Preferred ADR (which will include the amount of any Brazilian taxes withheld) will be subject to U.S. federal income tax as foreign source dividend income. The amount of a dividend paid in Brazilian currency will be its value in U.S. dollars based on the prevailing spot market exchange rate in effect on the day that the U.S. holder receives the dividend or, in the case of a dividend received in respect of a Preferred ADR, on the date the Depository receives it, whether or not the dividend is converted into U.S. dollars. Any gain or loss realized on a conversion or other disposition of the Brazilian currency generally will be treated as U.S. source ordinary income or loss. Any Brazilian withholding tax will be treated as a foreign income tax eligible for credit against a U.S. holder’s U.S. federal income tax liability, subject to generally applicable limitations under U.S. federal income tax law. For purposes of computing those limitations separately under current law for specific categories of income, a dividend generally will constitute foreign source “passive income” or, in the case of certain holders, “financial services income” for purposes of the current foreign tax credit limitation rules. For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2006, “financial services income” generally will be treated as “general category income,” and “passive income” generally will be treated as “passive category income.” A U.S. holder will be denied a foreign tax credit with respect to Brazilian income tax withheld from dividends received with respect to the underlying Preferred Shares represented by the Preferred ADRs to the extent the U.S. holder has not held the Preferred ADRs for at least 16 days of the 30-day period beginning on the date which is 15 days before the ex-dividend date or to the extent the U.S. holder is under an obligation to make related payments with respect to substantially similar or related property. Any days during which a U.S. holder has substantially diminished its risk of loss on the Preferred ADRs are not counted toward meeting the 16-day holding period required by the statute. The rules relating to the determination of the foreign tax credit are complex, and you should consult with your own tax

advisers to determine whether and to what extent you would be entitled to this credit. You should consult your tax adviser with respect to the determination of the foreign tax credit limitation, as the relevant rules are complex and are scheduled to change in future years. Alternatively, any Brazilian withholding tax may be taken as a deduction against taxable income. A dividend will not be eligible for the corporate dividends received deduction.

Subject to certain exceptions for short-term and hedged positions, any dividend that an individual receives on a Preferred ADR before January 1, 2009 will be subject to a maximum tax rate of 15% if the dividend is a “qualified dividend.” A dividend on a Preferred ADR will be a qualified dividend if (i) the Preferred ADRs are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States, and (ii) the Company was not, in the year prior to the year the dividend was paid, and is not, in the year the dividend is paid, a passive foreign investment company (“PFIC”), a foreign personal holding company (“FPHC”) or a foreign investment company (“FIC”). The Preferred ADRs are listed on the New York Stock Exchange and will qualify as readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States so long as they are so listed. Based on existing guidance, it is not entirely clear whether a dividend on a Preferred Share will be treated as a qualified dividend, because the Preferred Shares themselves are not listed on a U.S. exchange. Based on the Company’s audited financial statements and relevant market and shareholder data, the Company does not believe that it was a PFIC, FPHC or FIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes for its 2003 or 2004 taxable year. Effective for taxable years of foreign corporations beginning after December 31, 2004, the rules relating to FPHCs and FICs are repealed. Based on the Company’s audited financial statements and its current expectations regarding the value and nature of its assets, the sources and nature of its income, and relevant market and shareholder data, the Company does not anticipate becoming a PFIC for its 2005 taxable year. The U.S. Treasury has announced its intention to promulgate rules pursuant to which holders of stock of non-US corporations, and intermediaries through whom the stock is held, will be permitted to rely on certifications from issuers to establish that dividends are treated as qualified dividends. Because those procedures have not yet been issued, it is not clear whether the Company will be able to comply with them. Special limitations on foreign tax credits apply to dividends subject to the reduced rate of tax. Holders of Preferred ADRs should consult their own tax advisers regarding the availability of the reduced dividend tax rate in the light of their own particular circumstances.

Non-U.S. holders: A dividend paid to a non-U.S. holder on a Preferred ADR will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax unless the dividend is effectively connected with the conduct of trade or business by the non-U.S. holder within the United States (and is attributable to a permanent establishment or fixed base the non-U.S. holder maintains in the United States if an applicable income tax treaty so requires as a condition for the non-U.S. holder to be subject to U.S. taxation on a net income basis on income from the Preferred ADR). A non-U.S. holder generally will be subject to tax on an effectively connected dividend in the same manner as a U.S. holder. A corporate non-U.S. holder may also be subject under certain circumstances to an additional “branch profits tax,” the rate of which may be reduced pursuant to an applicable income tax treaty.

Taxation of Capital Gains

U.S. holders: Subject to the passive foreign investment company rules discussed below, on a sale or other taxable

disposition of a Preferred ADR, a U.S. holder will recognize capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the U.S. holder's adjusted basis in the Preferred ADR and the amount realized on the sale or other disposition, each determined in U.S. dollars. Any gain a U.S. holder recognizes generally will be U.S. source income for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes, and, subject to certain exceptions, any loss will generally be a U.S. source loss. If a Brazilian tax is withheld on a sale or other disposition of a Preferred Share, the amount realized will include the gross amount of the proceeds of that sale or disposition before deduction of the Brazilian tax. The generally applicable limitations under U.S. federal income tax law on crediting foreign income taxes may preclude a U.S. holder from obtaining a foreign tax credit for any Brazilian tax withheld on a sale of a Preferred Share.

In general, any adjusted net capital gain of an individual in a taxable year ending before January 1, 2009 is subject to a maximum tax rate of 15%. In subsequent years, the maximum tax rate on the net capital gain of an individual will be 20%. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Non-U.S. holders. A non-U.S. holder will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a gain recognized on a sale or other disposition of a Preferred ADR unless (i) the gain is effectively connected with the conduct of trade or business by the non-U.S. holder within the United States (and is attributable to a permanent establishment or fixed base that the non-U.S. holder maintains in the United States if an applicable income tax treaty so requires as a condition for the non-U.S. holder to be subject to U.S. taxation on a net income basis on income from the Preferred ADR), or (ii) in the case of a non-U.S. holder who is an individual, the holder is present in the United States for 183 or more days in the taxable year of the sale or other disposition and certain other conditions apply. Any effectively connected gain of a corporate non-U.S. holder may also be subject under certain circumstances to an additional "branch profits tax", the rate of which may be reduced pursuant to an applicable income tax treaty.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules

A special set of U.S. federal income tax rules applies to a foreign corporation that is a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As noted above, based on the Company's audited financial statements and relevant market and shareholder data, the Company believes it was not a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes for its 2003 or 2004 taxable year. However, because the determination of whether the Company is a PFIC is based upon the composition of its income and assets from time to time, it

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is possible that the Company will become a PFIC for any future taxable year. In addition, based on the Company's audited financial statements and its current expectations regarding the value and nature of its assets, the sources and nature of its income, and relevant market and shareholder data, the Company does not anticipate becoming a PFIC for its 2005 taxable year.

The PFIC rules are designed generally to eliminate any benefits of deferral of U.S. federal income tax that a U.S. holder could derive from investing in a corporation that is organized outside the United States (a "foreign corporation"). In general, a foreign corporation is a PFIC if at least 75% of its gross income for the taxable year is passive income or if at least 50% of its assets for the taxable year produce passive income or are held for the production of passive income. In general, passive income for this purpose means, with certain designated exceptions, dividends, interest, rents, royalties (other than certain rents and royalties derived in the active conduct of trade or business), annuities, net gains from dispositions of certain assets, net foreign currency gains, income equivalent to interest, income from notional principal contracts and payments in lieu of dividends. The determination of whether a foreign corporation is a PFIC is a factual determination made annually and is therefore subject to change. Subject to certain exceptions pursuant to certain elections that generally require the payment of tax, once stock in a foreign corporation is stock in a PFIC in the hands of a particular shareholder that is a United States person, it remains stock in a PFIC in the hands of that shareholder.

If the Company is treated as a PFIC, contrary to the tax consequences described in "U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations - Taxation of Dividends" and "U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations - Taxation of Capital Gains" above, a U.S. holder that does not make an election described in the next two paragraphs would be subject to special rules with respect to (i) any gain realized on a sale or other disposition of a Preferred ADR and (ii) any "excess distribution" by the Company to the U.S. holder (generally, any distribution during a taxable year in which distributions to the U.S. holder on the Preferred ADR exceed 125% of the average annual taxable distributions that the U.S. holder received on the Preferred ADR during the preceding three taxable years or, if shorter, the U.S. holder's holding period for the Preferred ADR). Under those rules, (i) the gain or excess distribution would be allocated ratably over the U.S. holder's holding period for the Preferred ADR, (ii) the amount allocated to the taxable year in which the gain or excess distribution is realized would be taxable as ordinary income and (iii) the amount allocated to each of those years, with certain exceptions, would be subject to tax at the highest tax rate in effect for that year, and the interest charge generally applicable to underpayments of tax would be imposed in respect of the tax attributable to of those years. A U.S. holder who owns a Preferred ADR during any year that the Company is a PFIC must file Internal Revenue Service Form 8621.

The special PFIC rules described above will not apply to a U.S. holder if the U.S. holder makes a timely election to treat the Company as a "qualified electing fund" ("QEF") in the first taxable year in which the U.S. holder owns a Preferred ADR and the Company is a PFIC and if the Company complies with certain reporting requirements. Instead, a shareholder of a QEF generally is currently taxed on a pro-rata share of the Company's ordinary earnings and net capital gain treated as ordinary income and long-term capital gain, respectively. Neither that ordinary income nor any actual dividend from the Company would qualify for the 15% maximum tax rate on dividends described above if the Company is a PFIC in the taxable year that the ordinary income is realized or the dividend is paid or in the preceding taxable year. The Company has not yet determined whether, if it were a PFIC, it would make the computations necessary to supply U.S. holders with the information needed to report income and gain pursuant to a QEF election. It is, therefore, possible that U.S. holders would not be able to make or retain that election in any year that the Company is a PFIC. Although a QEF election generally cannot be revoked, if a U.S. holder makes a timely QEF election for the first taxable year that it owns a Preferred ADR and the Company is a PFIC (or is treated as having done so pursuant to any of certain elections), the QEF election will not apply during any later taxable year in which the Company does not satisfy the tests to be a PFIC. If a QEF election is not made in that first taxable year, an election in a later year will generally require the payment of tax and interest, and in certain circumstances the election may cease to be available at a later date.

Instead of a QEF election, a U.S. holder of stock in a PFIC that is considered marketable stock could elect to mark the stock to market annually, recognizing as ordinary income or loss each year an amount equal to the difference as of the close of the taxable year between the fair market value of the stock and the U.S. holder's adjusted basis in the stock. Losses would be allowed only to the extent of the net mark-to-market gain previously included in income by the U.S. holder under the election for prior taxable years. A U.S. holder's adjusted basis in the Preferred ADRs will be adjusted to reflect the amounts included or deducted with respect to the mark-to-market election. If the mark-to-market election were made, the rules stated in the second preceding paragraph would not apply for periods covered by the election. A mark-to-market election will not apply during any later taxable year in which the Company does not satisfy the tests to be a PFIC. In general, the Preferred ADRs will be considered to be marketable stock if the Preferred ADRs trade, other than in *de minimis* quantities, on at least 15 days during each calendar quarter. There is no certainty, however, that the Preferred Shares will be considered to be "marketable stock" for these purposes unless and until the Internal Revenue Service designates the Bovespa as having rules adequate to carry out the purposes of the PFIC rules. There can be no assurance that the Internal Revenue Service will make that designation.