

Since the beginning of 2001, the Brazilian exchange market has been increasingly volatile, and, until early 2003, the value of the *real* declined relative to the U.S. dollar, primarily due to financial and political instability in Brazil and Argentina. According to the Central Bank, in 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007, however, the period-end value of the *real* appreciated in relation to the U.S. dollar 8.8%, 13.4%, 9.5% and 20.7%, respectively. Although the Central Bank has intervened occasionally to control unstable movements in the foreign exchange rates, the exchange market may continue to be volatile as a result of this instability or other factors, and, therefore, the *real* may substantially decline or appreciate in value in relation to the U.S. dollar in the future.

The following table shows the selling rate, expressed in *reais* per U.S. dollar (R\$/US\$), for the periods and dates indicated.

	<u>Period-end</u>		<u>Average for period(1)</u>		<u>Low</u>		<u>High</u>	
			(per U.S. dollar)					
Year Ended:								
December 31, 2003	R\$	2.889	R\$	3.242	R\$	2.822	R\$	3.662
December 31, 2004		2.654		2.930		2.654		3.205
December 31, 2005		2.341		2.463		2.163		2.762
December 31, 2006		2.138		2.215		2.059		2.371
December 31, 2007		1.771		1.793		1.762		1.823
Month Ended:								
January 2008		1.760		1.786		1.741		1.830
February 2008		1.683		1.720		1.672		1.768
March 2008		1.749		1.716		1.679		1.753
April 2008		1.687		1.705		1.657		1.753
May 2008		1.629		1.662		1.629		1.694
June 2008 (through June 17)		1.613		1.628		1.613		1.643

(1) Average of the lowest and highest rates in the periods presented.

Source: Central Bank.

On June 17, 2008, the selling rate was R\$1.613 to US\$1.00. The *real*/dollar exchange rate fluctuates and, therefore, the selling rate at June 17, 2008 may not be indicative of future exchange rates.

We have translated certain amounts included in “Item 3.A. Key Information–Selected Financial Data” and elsewhere in this annual report from *reais* into U.S. dollars using the exchange rate as reported by the Central Bank as of December 31, 2007 of R\$1.771 to US\$1.00 or the indicated dates (subject to rounding adjustments). These translations should not be considered representations that any such amounts have been, could have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars at that or at any other exchange rate as of that or any other date. In addition, translations should not be construed as representations that the *real* amounts represent or have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars as of that or any other date.

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors

This section is intended to be a summary of the more detailed discussion included elsewhere in this annual report. Our business, results of operations, financial condition or prospects could be adversely affected if any of these risks occurs, and as a result, the trading price of our common shares and ADSs could decline. The risks described below are those known to us and those that we currently believe may materially affect us.

Risks Relating to Our Business and to the Brazilian Real Estate Industry

Our business and results of operations may be adversely affected by weaknesses in general economic, real estate and other conditions.

The residential homebuilding and land development industry is cyclical and is significantly affected by changes in general and local economic conditions, such as:

- employment levels;
- population growth;
- consumer confidence, stability of income levels and interest rates;;
- availability of financing for land home site acquisitions, and the availability of construction and permanent mortgages;
- inventory levels of both new and existing homes;
- supply of rental properties; and
- conditions in the housing resale market.

Furthermore, the market value of undeveloped land, buildable lots and housing inventories held by us can fluctuate significantly as a result of changing economic and real estate market conditions. If there are significant adverse changes in economic or real estate market conditions, we will have to sell homes at a loss or hold land in inventory longer than planned. For example, in 2003 and 2004, high interest rates in Brazil adversely affected consumer confidence which negatively impacted the sales of our units. Inventory carrying costs can be significant and can result in losses in a poorly performing project or market. We may be particularly affected by changes in local market conditions in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, where we derive a large portion of our revenue.

The real estate industry in Brazil is highly competitive. Failure to compete successfully could have a material adverse effect on our business, our financial condition and the results of our operations.

The Brazilian real estate industry is highly competitive and fragmented. We compete with Brazilian as well as international developers on availability and location of land, price, funding, design, quality, and reputation as well as for partnerships with other developers. Because our industry does not have high barriers to entry, new competitors, including international companies working in partnerships with Brazilian developers, may enter into the industry, further intensifying this competition. Some of our current potential competitors may have greater financial and other resources than we do. Furthermore, a significant portion of our real estate development and construction activity is conducted in the states of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, areas where the real estate market is highly competitive due to a scarcity of properties in desirable locations and the relatively large number of local competitors. If we are not able to compete effectively, our business, our financial condition and the results of our operations could be adversely affected.

Problems with the construction and timely completion of our real estate projects may damage our reputation, expose us to civil liability and decrease our profitability.

The quality of work in the construction of our real estate projects and the timely completion of these projects are major factors that determine our reputation, and therefore our sales and growth. Delays in the construction of our projects or defects in materials and/or workmanship may occur. Any defects could delay the completion of our real estate projects, or, if such defects are discovered after completion, expose us to civil lawsuits by purchasers or tenants. Construction projects often involve delays in obtaining, or the inability to obtain, permits or approvals from

the relevant authorities. In the past, we have encountered circumstances where we had obtained the necessary environmental permits from state authorities, but we were prevented from commencing our construction due to investigations by the local prosecutor's office in response to complaints regarding our tree-cutting activities. Such investigations delayed the start of construction by us and the delivery of completed units to our customers. In addition, construction projects may also encounter delays due to adverse weather conditions, natural disasters, fires, delays in the provision of materials or labor, accidents, labor disputes, unforeseen engineering, environmental or geological problems, disputes with contractors and subcontractors, or other events. In addition, we may encounter previously unknown conditions at or near our construction sites that may delay or prevent construction of a particular project. If we encounter a previously unknown condition at or near a site, we may be required to correct the condition prior to continuing construction and there may be a delay in the construction of a particular project. The occurrence of any one or more of these problems in our real estate projects could adversely affect our reputation and our future sales.

Construction delays, cost overruns and addressing newly discovered conditions may increase project development costs. In addition, delays in the completion of a project may result in a delay in the commencement of cash flow, which would increase our capital needs. We may also incur construction and other development costs for a project that exceed our original estimates due to increases over time in interest rates, material costs, labor costs or other costs. We may not be able to pass these increased costs on to purchasers and thus the increases may decrease our profitability.

Our inability to acquire adequate capital to finance our projects could delay the launch of new projects.

We expect that the continuing expansion and development of our business will require significant capital, which we may be unable to obtain on acceptable terms, or at all, to fund our capital expenditures and operating expenses, including working capital needs. We may fail to generate sufficient cash flow from our operations to meet our cash requirements. Furthermore, our capital requirements may vary materially from those currently planned if, for example, our revenues do not reach expected levels or we have to incur unforeseen capital expenditures and make investments to maintain our competitive position. If this is the case, we may require additional financing sooner than anticipated, or we may have to delay some of our new development and expansion plans or otherwise forgo market opportunities. We may not be able to obtain future equity or debt financing on favorable terms, if at all. Future borrowing instruments such as credit facilities are likely to contain restrictive covenants and may require us to pledge assets as security for borrowings under those facilities. Our inability to obtain additional capital on satisfactory terms may delay or prevent the expansion of our business.

Changing market conditions may adversely affect our ability to sell our home inventories at expected prices, which could reduce our margins.

As a homebuilder, we must constantly locate and acquire new tracts of land for development and development home sites to support our homebuilding operations. There is a lag between the time we acquire land for development or developed home sites and the time that we can bring the properties to market and sell homes. Lag time varies on a project-by-project basis; however, historically, we have experienced a lag time of 12 to 24 months. As a result, we face the risk that demand for housing may decline, costs of labor or materials may increase, interest rates may increase, currencies may fluctuate and political uncertainties may occur during this period and that we will not be able to dispose of developed properties at expected prices or profit margins or within anticipated time frames or at all. Significant expenditures associated with investments in real estate, such as maintenance costs, construction costs and debt payments, cannot generally be reduced if changes in the economy cause a decrease in revenues from our properties. The market value of home inventories can fluctuate significantly because of changing market conditions. In addition, inventory carrying costs (including interest on funds unused to acquire land or build homes) can be significant and can adversely affect our performance. Because of these factors, we may be forced to sell homes at a loss or for prices that generate lower profit margins than we anticipate. We may also be required to make material write-downs of the book value of our real estate assets in accordance with Brazilian GAAP if values decline.

We are subject to risks normally associated with permitting our purchasers to make payments in installments; if there are higher than anticipated defaults or if our costs of providing that financing increase, then our profitability could be adversely affected.

As is common in our industry, we and the special purpose entities, or “SPEs,” in which we participate permit some purchasers of the units in our projects to make payments in installments. As a result, we are subject to the risks associated with this financing, including the risk of default in the payment of principal or interest on the loans we make as well as the risk of increased costs for the funds raised by us. As of December 31, 2007, our receivables relating to such financing amounted to R\$2.4 billion. Our customer default rate in the last five years was 2% and as a result, on average, we recovered 98 cents of every dollar loaned that is overdue. Our term sales agreements usually provide for an inflation adjustment linked to the National Index of Construction Cost (*Índice Nacional de Custo da Construção*), or “INCC,” during the construction phase of the projects, to the General Market Price Index (*Índice Geral de Preços-Mercado*), or “IGP-M,” after completion of the construction and 12% per annum fixed-rate interest rate after delivery of the units. If the rate of inflation increases, the loan payments under these term sales agreements may increase, which may lead to a higher rate of payment default. If the default rate among our purchasers increases, our cash generation and, therefore, our profitability could be adversely affected.

In the case of a payment default after the delivery of financed units, Brazilian law provides for the filing of a collection claim to recover the amount owed or to repossess the unit following specified procedures. The collection of overdue amounts or the repossession of the property is a lengthy process, which usually takes two years, and involves additional costs. It is uncertain that we can recover the full amount owed to us or that if we repossess the unit, we can re-sell the unit at favorable terms or at all.

If we or the SPEs in which we participate fail to comply with or become subject to more onerous government regulations, our business could be adversely affected.

We and the SPEs we participate in are subject to various federal, state and municipal laws and regulations, including those relating to construction, zoning, use of soil, environmental protection, historical patrimony and consumer protection. We are required to obtain, maintain and renew on a regular basis permits, licenses and authorizations from various governmental authorities in order to carry out our projects. We strive to maintain compliance with these laws and regulations. If we are unable to maintain or achieve compliance with these laws and regulations, we could be subject to fines, project shutdowns, cancellation of licenses and revocation of authorizations or other restrictions on our ability to develop our projects, which could have an adverse impact on our financial condition. In addition, our contractors and subcontractors are required to comply with various labor and environmental regulations and tax obligations. Because we are secondary obligors to these contractors and subcontractors, if they fail to comply with these regulations or obligations, we may be subject to penalties by the relevant regulatory bodies.

Regulations governing the Brazilian real estate industry as well as environmental laws have tended to become more restrictive over time. We cannot assure you that new and stricter standards will not be adopted or become applicable to us, or that stricter interpretations of existing laws and regulations will not occur. For example, we have encountered circumstances where we had obtained the necessary environmental permits from state authorities, but subsequently became subject to investigations by the local prosecutor’s office in response to complaints regarding our tree-cutting activities based on a different interpretation of the applicable regulations. Any such event may require us to spend additional funds to achieve compliance with such new rules and therefore make the development of our projects more costly.

If there is a scarcity of financing and/or increased interest rates, this may decrease the demand for real estate properties, which could negatively affect our business.

The scarcity of financing and/or an increase in interest rates may adversely affect the ability or willingness of prospective buyers to purchase our products and services. A majority of the bank financing obtained by prospective buyers comes from the Housing Financial System (*Sistema Financeiro de Habitação*), or “SFH,” which is financed by funds raised from savings account deposits. The Brazilian Monetary Council (*Conselho Monetário Nacional*), or the “CMN,” might change the amount of such funds that banks are required to make available for real estate financing. If the CMN restricts the amount of available funds that can be used to finance the purchase of real estate properties, or if there is an increase in interest rates, there may be a decrease in the demand for our residential and commercial properties and for the development of lots of land, which may adversely affect our financial position and results of operations.

Because we recognize sales income from our real estate properties under the percentage of completion method of accounting, an adjustment in the cost of a development project may reduce or eliminate previously reported revenue and income.

We recognize income from the sale of units in our properties based on the percentage of completion method of accounting, which requires us to recognize income as we incur the cost of construction. Revenue and total cost estimates are revised on a regular basis as the work progresses, and adjustments based upon the percentage of completion are reflected in contract revenue in the period when these estimates are revised. To the extent that these adjustments result in an increase, a reduction or an elimination of previously reported income, we will recognize a credit to or a charge against income, which could have an adverse effect on our previously reported revenue and income.

Our participation in SPEs creates additional risks, including potential problems in our financial and business relationships with our partners.

We invest in SPEs with other real estate developers and construction companies in Brazil. The risks involved with SPEs include the potential bankruptcy of our SPE partners and the possibility of diverging or inconsistent economic or business interests between us and our partners. If an SPE partner fails to perform or is financially unable to bear its portion of the required capital contributions, we could be required to make additional investments and provide additional services in order to make up for our partner's shortfall in return for an increased share in the venture. In addition, under Brazilian law, the partners of an SPE may be liable for obligations of an SPE in particular areas, including tax, labor, environmental and consumer protection.

We may experience difficulties in finding desirable land tracts and increases in the price of land may increase our cost of sales and decrease our earnings.

Our continued growth depends in large part on our ability to continue to acquire land and to do so at a reasonable cost. As more developers enter or expand their operations in the Brazilian home building industry, land prices could rise significantly and suitable land could become scarce due to increased demand or decreased supply. A resulting rise in land prices may increase our cost of sales and decrease our earnings. We may not be able to continue to acquire suitable land at reasonable prices in the future.

Increases in the price of raw materials may increase our cost of sales and reduce our earnings.

The basic raw materials used in the construction of our homes include concrete, concrete block, steel, aluminum, bricks, windows, doors, roof tiles and plumbing fixtures. Increases in the price of these and other raw materials, including increases that may occur as a result of shortages, duties, restrictions, or fluctuations in exchange rates, could increase our cost of sales. Any such cost increases could reduce our earnings to the extent we are unable to pass on these increased costs to our buyers.

If we are not able to implement our growth strategy as planned, or at all, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

We plan to grow our business by selectively expanding to meet the growth potential of the Brazilian residential market. We believe that there is increasing competition for suitable real estate development sites. We may not find suitable additional sites for development of new projects or other suitable expansion opportunities.

We anticipate that we will need additional financing to implement our expansion strategy and we may not have access to the funding required for the expansion of our business or such funding may not be available to us on

acceptable terms. We may finance the expansion of our business with additional indebtedness or by issuing additional equity securities. We could face financial risks associated with incurring additional indebtedness, such as reducing our liquidity and access to financial markets and increasing the amount of cash flow required to service such indebtedness, or associated with issuing additional stock, such as dilution of ownership and earnings.

Our level of indebtedness could have an adverse effect on our financial health, diminish our ability to raise additional capital to fund our operations and limit our ability to react to changes in the economy or the real estate industry.

As of December 31, 2007, our total debt was R\$689.4 million. For the fiscal year 2007, our annual debt service obligation was approximately R\$68.7 million.

Our level of indebtedness could have important negative consequences for us. For example, it could:

- require us to dedicate a large portion of our cash flow from operations to fund payments on our debt, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund working capital, capital expenditures and other general corporate purposes;
- increase our vulnerability to adverse general economic or industry conditions;
- limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business or the industry in which we operate;
- limit our ability to raise additional debt or equity capital in the future or increase the cost of such funding;
- restrict us from making strategic acquisitions or exploring business opportunities;
- make it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations with respect to our debt; and
- place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt.

Our indebtedness has variable interest rates. At December 31, 2007, the principal amount of our aggregate outstanding variable rate indebtedness was R\$689.4 million. A hypothetical 1% adverse change in interest rates would have had an annualized unfavorable impact of approximately R\$6.9 million on our earnings and cash flows, based on the debt level at December 31, 2007.

Risks Relating to Brazil

Brazilian economic, political and other conditions, and Brazilian government policies or actions in response to these conditions, may negatively affect our business and results of operations and the market price of our common shares or the ADSs.

The Brazilian economy has been characterized by frequent and occasionally extensive intervention by the Brazilian government and unstable economic cycles. The Brazilian government has often changed monetary, taxation, credit, tariff and other policies to influence the course of Brazil's economy. For example, the government's actions to control inflation have at times involved setting wage and price controls, blocking access to bank accounts, imposing exchange controls and limiting imports into Brazil. We have no control over, and cannot predict, what policies or actions the Brazilian government may take in the future.

Our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects, as well as the market prices of our common shares or the ADSs, may be adversely affected by, among others, the following factors:

- exchange rate movements;
- exchange control policies;

- expansion or contraction of the Brazilian economy, as measured by rates of growth in gross domestic product, or “GDP;”
- inflation;
- tax policies;
- other economic, political, diplomatic and social developments in or affecting Brazil;
- interest rates;
- energy shortages;
- liquidity of domestic capital and lending markets; and
- social and political instability.

Uncertainty over whether the Brazilian government may implement changes in policy or regulations may contribute to economic uncertainty in Brazil and to heightened volatility in the Brazilian securities markets as well as securities issued abroad by Brazilian issuers. As a result, these uncertainties and other future developments in the Brazilian economy may adversely affect us and our business and results of operations and the market price of our common shares.

Inflation, and government measures to curb inflation, may adversely affect the Brazilian economy, the Brazilian securities market, our business and operations and the market prices of our common shares or the ADSs.

At times in the past, Brazil has experienced high rates of inflation. According to the IGP-M, the inflation rates in Brazil were 1.2% in 2005, 3.8% in 2006 and 7.7% in 2007 and 4.7% for the five month period ended in May 2008. In addition, according to the National Extended Consumer Price Index (*Índice Nacional de Preços ao Consumidor Amplo*), or “IPCA,” published by the IBGE, the Brazilian price inflation rates were 5.7% in 2005, 3.1% in 2006 and 4.5% in 2007 and 2.9% for the five month period ended in May 2008. The Brazilian government’s measures to control inflation have often included maintaining a tight monetary policy with high interest rates, thereby restricting availability of credit and reducing economic growth. Inflation, actions to combat inflation and public speculation about possible additional actions have also contributed materially to economic uncertainty in Brazil and to heightened volatility in the Brazilian securities markets.

Brazil may experience high levels of inflation in future periods. Periods of higher inflation may slow the rate of growth of the Brazilian economy, which could lead to reduced demand for our products in Brazil and decreased net sales. Inflation is also likely to increase some of our costs and expenses, which we may not be able to pass on to our customers and, as a result, may reduce our profit margins and net income. In addition, high inflation generally leads to higher domestic interest rates, and, as a result, the costs of servicing our *reais*-denominated debt may increase, resulting in lower net income. Inflation and its effect on domestic interest rates can, in addition, lead to reduced liquidity in the domestic capital and lending markets, which could affect our ability to refinance our indebtedness in those markets. Any decline in our net sales or net income and any deterioration in our financial condition would also likely lead to a decline in the market price of our common shares and the ADSs.

Fluctuations in interest rates may have an adverse effect on our business and the market prices of our common shares and the ADSs.

The Central Bank establishes the basic interest rate target for the Brazilian financial system by reference to the level of economic growth of the Brazilian economy, the level of inflation and other economic indicators. Debts of companies in the real estate industries, including ours, are subject to the fluctuation of market interest rates, as established by the Central Bank. Should such interest rates increase, the costs relating to the service of our debt obligations would also increase.

At December 31, 2007, all of our indebtedness was denominated in *reais* and subject to Brazilian floating interest rates, such as the Reference Interest Rate (*Taxa Referencial*), or “TR,” and, the Interbank Deposit Certificate Rate (*Certificado de Depósito Interbancário*), or “CDI rate.” Any increase in the TR rate or the CDI rate may have an adverse impact on our financial expenses and our results of operations.

Restrictions on the movement of capital out of Brazil may adversely affect your ability to receive dividends and distributions on, or the proceeds of any sale of, our common shares or the ADSs.

Brazilian law permits the Brazilian government to impose temporary restrictions on conversions of Brazilian currency into foreign currencies and on remittances to foreign investors of proceeds from their investments in Brazil, whenever there is a serious imbalance in Brazil’s balance of payments or there are reasons to expect a pending serious imbalance. The Brazilian government last imposed remittance restrictions for approximately six months in 1989 and early 1990. The Brazilian government may take similar measures in the future. Any imposition of restrictions on conversions and remittances could hinder or prevent holders of our common shares or the ADSs from converting into U.S. dollars or other foreign currencies and remitting abroad dividends, distributions or the proceeds from any sale in Brazil of our common shares. Exchange controls could also prevent us from making payments on our U.S. dollar-denominated debt obligations and hinder our ability to access the international capital markets. As a result, exchange controls restrictions could reduce the market prices of our common shares and the ADSs.

Changes in tax laws may increase our tax burden and, as a result, adversely affect our profitability.

The Brazilian government regularly implements changes to tax regimes that may increase our and our customers’ tax burdens. These changes include modifications in the rate of assessments and, on occasion, enactment of temporary taxes, the proceeds of which are earmarked for designated governmental purposes. In April 2003, the Brazilian government presented a tax reform proposal, which was mainly designed to simplify tax assessments, to avoid internal disputes within and between the Brazilian states and municipalities, and to redistribute tax revenues. The tax reform proposal provided for changes in the rules governing the federal Social Integration Program (*Programa de Integração Social*), or “PIS,” the federal Contribution for Social Security Financing (*Contribuição para Financiamento da Seguridade Social*), or “COFINS,” the state Tax on the Circulation of Merchandise and Services (*Imposto Sobre a Circulação de Mercadorias e Serviços*), or “ICMS,” and some other taxes. The effects of these proposed tax reform measures and any other changes that result from enactment of additional tax reforms have not been, and cannot be, quantified. However, some of these measures, if enacted, may result in increases in our overall tax burden, which could negatively affect our overall financial performance.

Risks Relating to Our Common Shares and the ADSs

International economic and market conditions, especially in the United States, may adversely affect the market price of the ADSs.

The market for securities issued by Brazilian companies is influenced, to a varying degree, by international economic and market conditions generally. Because our ADSs are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, or the “NYSE” adverse market conditions and economic and/or politic crisis especially in the United States, such as the subprime mortgage lending crisis in 2007 and 2008, have at times resulted in significant negative impacts on the market price of our ADSs. Despite the fact that our clients, whether financed by us or by Brazilian banks through resources obtained in the local market, are not directly exposed to the mortgage lending crisis in the United States, there are still uncertainties as to whether such crisis may indirectly affect homebuilders worldwide. The uncertainties generated by the subprime crisis may affect the market prices of our ADSs and could also make it more difficult for us to access the capital markets and finance our operations in the future on acceptable terms or at all.

Developments and the perception of risks in other countries, especially emerging market countries, may adversely affect the market prices of our common shares and the ADSs.

The market for securities issued by Brazilian companies is influenced, to varying degrees, by economic and market conditions in other emerging market countries, especially other Latin American countries. Although economic conditions are different in each country, the reaction of investors to developments in one country may

cause the capital markets in other countries to fluctuate. Developments or adverse economic conditions in other emerging market countries have at times resulted in significant outflows of funds from, and declines in the amount of foreign currency invested in, Brazil. For example, in 2001, after a prolonged recession, followed by political instability, Argentina announced that it would no longer continue to service its public debt. The economic crisis in Argentina negatively affected investors' perceptions of Brazilian securities for several years. Economic or political crises in Latin America or other emerging markets may significantly affect perceptions of the risk inherent in investing in the region, including Brazil.

The Brazilian economy is also affected by international economic and market conditions generally, especially economic and market conditions in the United States. Share prices on the São Paulo Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Valores de São Paulo S.A. – BVSP*), or the "BOVESPA," for example, have historically been sensitive to fluctuations in U.S. interest rates as well as movements of the major U.S. stock indexes. Developments in other countries and securities markets could adversely affect the market prices of our common shares and the ADSs and could also make it more difficult for us to access the capital markets and finance our operations in the future on acceptable terms or at all.

The relative volatility and the lack of liquidity of the Brazilian securities market may adversely affect you.

The Brazilian securities market is substantially smaller, less liquid, more concentrated and more volatile than major securities markets in the United States. This may limit your ability to sell our common shares and the common shares underlying your ADSs at the price and time at which you wish to do so. The BOVESPA, the only Brazilian stock exchange, had a market capitalization of approximately US\$1.4 trillion as of December 31, 2007 and an average daily trading volume of approximately US\$2.6 billion for 2007. In comparison, "NYSE," had a market capitalization of US\$30.5 trillion as of December 31, 2007 and an average daily trading volume of approximately US\$141 billion for 2007.

There is also a large concentration in the Brazilian securities market. The ten largest companies in terms of market capitalization represented approximately 61.4% of the aggregate market capitalization of the BOVESPA as of December 31, 2007. The top ten stocks in terms of trading volume accounted for approximately 14.9% of all shares traded on the BOVESPA in 2007. Gafisa's average daily trading volume on the BOVESPA and in the NYSE in 2007 were US\$13.8 million and US\$13.6 million, respectively.

Shares eligible for future sale may adversely affect the market value of our common shares and the ADSs.

Certain of our shareholders have the ability, subject to applicable Brazilian laws and regulations and applicable securities laws in the relevant jurisdictions, to sell our shares and the ADSs. We cannot predict what effect, if any, future sales of our shares or ADSs may have on the market price of our shares or the ADSs. Future sales of substantial amounts of such shares or the ADSs, or the perception that such sales could occur, could adversely affect the market prices of our shares or the ADSs.

The economic value of your investment in our company may be diluted.

We may need additional funds and, in the case public or private financing is unavailable or if our shareholders decide, we may issue additional common shares. Any additional funds obtained by such a capital increase may dilute your interest in our company. Moreover, because we may pay the remaining 40% of Alphaville's acquisition price with our common shares, you may experience additional dilution of your investment in our company. See "Item 4.A. Information on the Company—History and Development of the Company."

Holders of our common shares or the ADSs may not receive any dividends or interest on shareholders' equity.

According to our by-laws, we must generally pay our shareholders at least 25% of our annual net profit as dividends or interest on shareholders' equity, as calculated and adjusted under the Brazilian corporate law method. This adjusted net profit may be capitalized, used to absorb losses or otherwise retained as allowed under the Brazilian corporate law method and may not be available to be paid as dividends or interest on shareholders' equity. Additionally, the Brazilian corporate law allows a publicly traded company like ours to suspend the mandatory

distribution of dividends in any particular year if our board of directors informs our shareholders that such distributions would be inadvisable in view of our financial condition or cash availability. For 2003, 2004 and 2005, we did not distribute dividends. In 2007, we distributed dividends in the total amount of approximately R\$11 million, or R\$0.11 per share, for fiscal year 2006. In April 2008, our shareholders approved the distribution of dividends for the fiscal year 2007 in the amount of approximately R\$ 27 million, or R\$0.21 per share, which were fully paid to our shareholders on April 29, 2008. See “Item 8.A. Financial Information—Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information—Dividend Policy.”

Holders of ADSs may find it difficult to exercise voting rights at our shareholders’ meetings.

Holders of ADSs may exercise voting rights with respect to our common shares represented by ADSs only in accordance with the terms of the deposit agreement governing the ADSs. Holders of ADSs will face practical limitations in exercising their voting rights because of the additional steps involved in our communications with ADS holders. For example, we are required to publish a notice of our shareholders’ meetings in specified newspapers in Brazil. Holders of our common shares will be able to exercise their voting rights by attending a shareholders’ meeting in person or voting by proxy. By contrast, holders of ADSs will receive notice of a shareholders’ meeting from the ADR depositary following our notice to the depositary requesting the depositary to do so. To exercise their voting rights, holders of ADSs must instruct the ADR depositary on a timely basis. This voting process necessarily will take longer for holders of ADSs than for holders of our common shares. Common shares represented by ADSs for which no timely voting instructions are received by the ADR depositary from the holders of ADSs shall not be voted.

Holders of ADSs also may not receive the voting materials in time to instruct the depositary to vote the common shares underlying their ADSs. In addition, the depositary and its agents are not responsible for failing to carry out voting instructions of the holders of ADSs or for the manner of carrying out those voting instructions. Accordingly, holders of ADSs may not be able to exercise voting rights, and they will have little, if any, recourse if the common shares underlying their ADSs are not voted as requested.

No single shareholder or group of shareholders holds more than 50% of our capital stock, which may increase the opportunity for alliances between shareholders as well as conflicts between them.

No single shareholder or group of shareholders holds more than 50% of our capital stock. There is no guidance in Brazilian corporate law for publicly-held companies without an identified controlling shareholder. Due to the absence of a controlling shareholder, we may be subject to future alliances or agreements between our new shareholders, which may result in the exercise of a controlling power over our company by them. In the event a controlling group is formed and decides to exercise its controlling power over our company, we may be subject to unexpected changes in our corporate governance and strategies, including the replacement of key executive officers. The absence of a controlling group may also jeopardize our decision-making process as the minimum quorum required by law for certain decisions by shareholders may not be reached. Any unexpected change in our management team, business policy or strategy, any dispute between our shareholders, or any attempt to acquire control of our company may have an adverse impact on our business and result of operations.

Holders of ADSs will not be able to enforce the rights of shareholders under our by-laws and Brazilian corporate law and may face difficulties in protecting their interests because we are subject to different corporate rules and regulations as a Brazilian company.

Holders of ADSs will not be direct shareholders of our company and will be unable to enforce the rights of shareholders under our by-laws and Brazilian corporate law.

Our corporate affairs are governed by our by-laws and Brazilian corporate law, which differ from the legal principles that would apply if we were incorporated in a jurisdiction in the United States, such as the State of Delaware or New York, or elsewhere outside Brazil. Although insider trading and price manipulation are crimes under Brazilian law, the Brazilian securities markets are not as highly regulated and supervised as the U.S. securities markets or the markets in some other jurisdictions. In addition, rules and policies against self-dealing or for preserving shareholder interests may be less well-defined and enforced in Brazil than in the United States and

certain other countries, which may put holders of the ADSs at a potential disadvantage. Corporate disclosures also may be less complete or informative than for a public company in the United States or in certain other countries.

Holders of ADSs may face difficulties in serving process on or enforcing judgments against us and other persons.

We are a corporation (*sociedade anônima*) organized under the laws of Brazil, and all of our directors and executive officers and our independent public accountants reside or are based in Brazil. Most of the assets of our company and of these other persons are located in Brazil. As a result, it may not be possible for holders of ADSs to effect service of process upon us or these other persons within the United States or other jurisdictions outside Brazil or to enforce against us or these other persons judgments obtained in the United States or other jurisdictions outside Brazil. Because judgments of U.S. courts for civil liabilities based upon the U.S. federal securities laws may be enforced in Brazil only if certain conditions are met, holders may face greater difficulties in protecting their interests in the case of actions by us or our directors or executive officers than would shareholders of a U.S. corporation.

Changes in Brazilian tax laws may have an adverse impact on the taxes applicable to a disposition of the ADSs.

According to Law No. 10,833 of December 29, 2003, the disposition of assets located in Brazil by a non-resident to either a Brazilian resident or a non-resident is subject to taxation in Brazil, regardless of whether the disposition occurs outside or within Brazil. In these terms, gains arising from a disposition of our common shares by a non-resident of Brazil to another non-resident of Brazil are subject to income of tax. There is no case law regarding the application of Law No. 10,833 of December 29, 2003 and, accordingly, we are unable to predict whether Brazilian courts would apply it to dispositions of our ADSs between non-residents of Brazil. However, if a disposition of our ADSs is considered a disposition of assets, this tax law would result in the imposition of withholding taxes on the disposition of our ADSs by a non-resident of Brazil to another non-resident of Brazil. See “Item 10.E. Additional Information–Taxation–Brazilian Tax Considerations–Gains.”

Because any gain or loss recognized by a U.S. Holder (as defined in “Item 10.E. Additional Information–Taxation–Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations”) will generally be treated as U.S. source gain or loss unless such credit can be applied (subject to applicable limitations) against tax due on the other income treated as derived from foreign sources, such U.S. Holder would not be able to use the foreign tax credit arising from any Brazilian tax imposed on the disposition of our common shares.

Judgments of Brazilian courts with respect to our common shares will be payable only in *reais*.

If proceedings are brought in the courts of Brazil seeking to enforce our obligations in respect of the common shares, we will not be required to discharge our obligations in a currency other than *reais*. Under Brazilian exchange control limitations, an obligation in Brazil to pay amounts denominated in a currency other than *reais* may be satisfied in Brazilian currency only at the exchange rate, as determined by the Central Bank, in effect on the date the judgment is obtained, and such amounts are then adjusted to reflect exchange rate variations through the effective payment date. The then, prevailing exchange may not afford non-Brazilian investors with full compensation for any claim arising out of or related to our obligations under our common shares or the ADSs.

Holders of ADSs may be unable to exercise preemptive rights with respect to our common shares underlying the ADSs.

Holders of ADSs will be unable to exercise the preemptive rights relating to our common shares underlying ADSs unless a registration statement under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the “Securities Act,” is effective with respect to those rights or an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act is available. We are not obligated to file a registration statement with respect to the shares relating to these preemptive rights or to take any other action to make preemptive rights available to holders of ADSs. We may decide, in our discretion, not to file any such registration statement. If we do not file a registration statement or if we, after consultation with the ADR depositary, decide not to make preemptive rights available to holders of ADSs, those

holders may receive only the net proceeds from the sale of their preemptive rights by the depositary, or if they are not sold, their preemptive rights will be allowed to lapse.

An exchange of ADSs for common shares risks loss of certain foreign currency remittance and Brazilian tax advantages.

The ADSs benefit from the certificate of foreign capital registration, which permits Citibank N.A., as depositary, to convert dividends and other distributions with respect to our common shares into foreign currency, and to remit the proceeds abroad. Holders of ADSs who exchange their ADSs for common shares will then be entitled to rely on the depositary's certificate of foreign capital registration for five business days from the date of exchange. Thereafter, they will not be able to remit non-Brazilian currency abroad unless they obtain their own certificate of foreign capital registration, or unless they qualify under Resolution CMN 2,689, which entitles certain investors to buy and sell shares on Brazilian stock exchanges without obtaining separate certificates of registration.

If holders of ADSs do not qualify under Resolution CMN 2,689, they will generally be subject to less favorable tax treatment on distributions with respect to our common shares. There can be no assurance that the depositary's certificate of registration or any certificate of foreign capital registration obtained by holders of ADSs will not be affected by future legislative or regulatory changes, or that additional Brazilian law restrictions applicable to their investment in the ADSs may not be imposed in the future.

If we are not able to adequately implement the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and are the subject of sanctions or investigation, our results of operations and our ability to provide timely and reliable financial information may be adversely affected.

Changing laws, regulations and standards relating to corporate governance and public disclosure, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and related regulations implemented by the SEC are creating uncertainty for public companies, increasing legal and financial compliance costs and making some activities more time consuming. We are evaluating our internal control over financial reporting to allow management to report on, and our registered - independent public accounting firm to attest to, our internal controls over financial reporting. We will be performing the system and process evaluation and testing (and any necessary remediation) required to comply with the management certification and auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, which we are required to comply with in our annual report which we will file in 2009 for our 2008 fiscal year. As a result, we expect to incur substantial additional expenses and diversion of management's time. While we anticipate being able to fully implement the requirements relating to internal controls and all other aspects of Section 404 by our deadline, we cannot be certain as to the timing of completion of our evaluation, testing and any remediation actions or the impact of the same on our operations since there is presently no precedent available by which to measure compliance adequacy. If we are not able to implement the requirements of Section 404 in a timely manner or with adequate compliance, we might be subject to sanctions or investigation by regulatory authorities such as the SEC. Any such action could adversely affect our financial results or investors' confidence in our company and could cause the price of our securities to fall. In addition, if we fail to develop and maintain effective controls and procedures, we may be unable to provide the financial information in a timely and reliable manner.