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following which such holder must seek to obtain its own certificate of registration with the Central Bank. Thereafter, any holder of shares may not be able to convert into foreign currency and remit outside Brazil the proceeds from the disposition of, or distributions with respect to, such shares, unless the holder is a duly qualified investor under Resolution No. 2,689 or obtains its own certificate of registration. A holder that obtains a certificate of registration will be subject to less favorable Brazilian tax treatment than a holder of ADSs. See “Item 10.E, Taxation – Material Brazilian Tax Considerations.”

If the holder does not qualify under Resolution No. 2,689 by registering with the CVM and the Central Bank and appointing a representative in Brazil, the holder will be subject to less favorable Brazilian tax treatment than a holder of ADSs. Regardless of qualification under Resolution No. 2,689, residents in tax havens are subject to less favorable tax treatment than other foreign investors. See “Item 10.E, Taxation – Material Brazilian Tax Considerations.”

Under current Brazilian legislation, the Brazilian Government may impose temporary restrictions on remittances of foreign capital abroad in the event of a serious imbalance or an anticipated serious imbalance of Brazil’s balance of payments. For approximately six months in 1989 and early 1990, the Brazilian Government froze all dividend and capital repatriations held by the Central Bank that were owed to foreign equity investors, in order to conserve Brazil’s foreign currency reserves. These amounts were subsequently released in accordance with Brazilian Government directives. There can be no assurance that the Brazilian Government will not impose similar restrictions on foreign repatriations in the future. See “Item 3.D, Risk Factors – Risks Relating to Brazil.”

### **E. Taxation**

The following discussion addresses the material Brazilian and United States federal income tax consequences of acquiring, holding and disposing of our shares or ADSs.

This discussion is not a comprehensive discussion of all the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase our shares or ADSs and is not applicable to all categories of investors, some of which may be subject to special rules, and does not specifically address all of the Brazilian and United States federal income tax considerations applicable to any particular holder. It is based upon the tax laws of Brazil and the United States as in effect on the date of this annual report, which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect, and to differing interpretations. Any change in such law may have an impact on the consequences described below. Each prospective purchaser is urged to consult its own tax advisor about the particular Brazilian and United States federal income tax consequences to it of an investment in our shares or ADSs. This discussion is also based upon the representations of the depository and on the assumption that each obligation in the deposit agreement among us, J.P. Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., as depository, and the registered holders and beneficial owners of our ADSs, and any related documents, will be performed in accordance with its terms.

Although there presently is 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. We cannot assure you, however, as to whether or when a treaty will enter into force or how it will affect holders of our shares or ADSs.

### **Material Brazilian Tax Considerations**

The following discussion is a summary of the material Brazilian tax considerations regarding the acquisition, ownership and disposition of our shares or ADSs by a holder that is not domiciled in Brazil for purposes of Brazilian taxation and which has registered its investment in such securities with the Central Bank as a U.S. dollar investment (in each case, a Non-Resident Holder). The tax consequences described below do not take into account the effects of any tax treaties or reciprocity of 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.

### **Introduction**

Pursuant to Brazilian law, foreign investors may invest in the shares under Central Bank Resolution No. 2,689.

Resolution No. 2,689 allows foreign investors to invest in Brazilian financial and capital markets, provided that some requirements therein described are fulfilled. In accordance with Resolution No. 2,689, the definition of foreign investor includes individuals, legal entities, mutual funds and other collective investment entities, domiciled or headquartered abroad.

Pursuant to Resolution No. 2,689, foreign investors must: (i) appoint at least one representative in Brazil with powers to perform actions relating to the foreign investment; (ii) complete the appropriate foreign investor registration form; (iii) register as a foreign investor with the CVM and register the foreign investment with the Central Bank; (iv) appoint a representative in Brazil for Taxation purposes; and (v) obtain a taxpayer identification number from the Brazilian Federal Tax Authorities (which will be requested by CVM). For more details about the requirements to be met in order to qualify as foreign investor under Resolution No. 2,689, see “Item 9.C, Markets – Investment in our Preferred Shares by Non-Residents of Brazil.”

Securities and other financial assets held by foreign investors pursuant to Resolution No. 2,689 must be registered or maintained in deposit accounts or under the custody of an entity duly licensed by the Central Bank or the CVM. In addition, securities trading is restricted to transactions carried out in the stock exchanges or organized over-the-counter markets licensed by the CVM, except for transfers resulting from a corporate reorganization, occurring upon the death of an investor by operation of law or will or as a consequence of the delisting of the relevant shares from a stock exchange and the cancellation of the registration with the CVM.

#### **Income tax**

For purposes of Brazilian taxation, there are two types of Non-Resident Holders of our shares or ADSs: (i) Non-Resident Holders that are not resident or domiciled in a "Tax Haven" jurisdiction (*i.e.*, a country or location that does not impose income tax or where the maximum income tax rate is lower than 20% or where the internal legislation imposes restrictions to disclosure of shareholding composition or the ownership of the investment), and that, in the case of holders of our shares, are registered before the Central Bank and the CVM being able to invest in Brazil in accordance with Resolution No. 2,689 ("Registered Holder"); and (ii) other Non-Resident Holders, which include any and all non-residents of Brazil who invest in equity securities of Brazilian companies through any other means and all types of investor that are located in Tax Haven. The investors mentioned in item (i) above which are registered with the Central Bank and the CVM being able to invest in Brazil in accordance with Resolution No. 2,689, are subject to a favorable tax regime in Brazil, as described below. Nonetheless, there can be no assurance that the current preferential treatment for holders of ADSs and Non-Resident Holders of preferred or common shares under Resolution No. 2,689 will continue or will not be changed in the future.

*Dividends.* Historically, dividends paid by a Brazilian company, such as ourselves, including dividends paid to a Non-Resident Holder, were not subject to income tax withholding in Brazil, to the extent that such amounts were related to profits generated as of January 1, 1996.

However, although controversial, the tax authorities recently issued Normative Instruction n. 1,397/2013 (IN 1,397) providing that tax-free dividends should be calculated and paid out based on the generally accepted accounting principles in force in Brazil on December 31, 2007, that is, before the introduction of the new accounting standards in Brazil in convergence to IFRS (Brazilian GAAP). Dividends paid to Non-Resident Holders in excess to the amount calculated under such criteria should be subject to income tax withholding at a rate of 15.0% (general rule) or 25.0% (in case the beneficiary is located in a "Tax Haven" jurisdiction).

In November 2013, Provisional Measure n. 627 (MP 627) was enacted, providing that Brazilian GAAP will only prevail for tax purposes until 2014 (mandatory) or until 2013 (for taxpayers who decide to enact the provisions of MP 627, as of January 1, 2014). As a result of MP 627, two scenarios are possible regarding the distribution of dividends:

(i) taxpayers who chose to recognize the effects of MP 627 for the year of 2014 will not be subject to income tax withholding on the amount of dividends paid in excess to the calculation criteria for the period between 2008 and November 12, 2013, the date that MP 627 was enacted; and,

(ii) taxpayers who chose not to recognize the effects of MP 627 for the year of 2014 will be obliged to withhold and collect the income tax on dividends in excess of the dividends distributed in the period from 2008 until 2014 (pursuant to IN 1,397).

In any case, dividends distributed as of 2015 (for taxpayers who choose not to follow MP 627 as of January 1, 2014) or as of 2014 (for taxpayers who chose to implement MP 627 as of January 1, 2014) shall not be subject to income tax withholding, as MP 627 establishes that the accounting standards in line with IFRS would be also applicable for tax purposes, and, therefore, there will be no difference between the dividends to be distributed for accounting and tax purposes. Accordingly, dividends paid during 2014 (if we do not elect to apply the provisions of MP 627 as of January 1, 2014) to Non-Resident Holders, in excess to those calculated under the Brazilian GAAP, shall be subject to the imposition of income tax withholding at a rate of 15% or 25% (as explained above). On the other hand, starting from 2015 or if we decide to apply the provisions of MP 627 as starting as of January 1, 2014, such taxation shall not be applicable.

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Considering the impact of IN 1,397 on the taxation of dividends payments, and other discussions regarding its legality, especially in light of the recent enactment of MP 627, such instruction may be subject to further changes or may be revoked by Brazilian tax authorities.

A Provisional Measure is a presidential act with the power of law enacted under urgent or relevant circumstances and it is effective as of the date of its enactment. Notwithstanding, the Brazilian National Congress must vote it within 60 days or it will lose its effectiveness. If the National Congress does not vote the Provisional Measure within 45 days of its publication, the voting will become urgent and the Congress will be prevented from voting other matters, except those with a constitutional term for voting. The 60-day term may be renewed once, if the Provisional Measure is not voted. If the Provisional Measure is accepted by the National Congress, it becomes a federal law, with legal effects as of the date the Provisional Measure was enacted.

*Capital Gains.* As a general rule, capital gains realized as a result of a disposition transaction are the positive difference between the amount received on the disposition of the units and the respective acquisition cost. Under Brazilian law, income tax 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.

### (a) Sale of ADS

Gains realized outside Brazil by a Non-Resident Holder on the disposition of ADSs to another Non-Resident Holder should not be subject to Brazilian tax. However, according to Law No. 10,833, enacted on December 29, 2003, or Law No. 10,833, gains recognized on the disposition of assets located in Brazil by a Non-Resident Holder, whether to other Non-Resident Holders or Brazilian holders, are subject to taxation in Brazil. This rule is applicable regardless of whether the disposition is conducted in Brazil or abroad. Although we believe that the ADSs do not fall within the definition of assets located in Brazil for purposes of Law No. 10,833 because they represent securities issued and renegotiated in an offshore exchange market, considering the general and unclear scope of such provisions, as well as the lack of a judicial court ruling in respect thereto, we are unable to predict whether such understanding will ultimately prevail in the courts of Brazil. It is important to note, however, that even if ADSs were considered assets located in Brazil, investors which are resident in non-Tax Haven locations could apply for exemption of capital gain tax according to article 81 of Law No. 8,981/95.

If such argument does not prevail, it is important to mention that with respect to the cost of acquisition to be adopted for calculating such gains, Brazilian law has conflicting provisions regarding the currency in which such amount must be determined. Our view is that the capital gains should be based on the positive difference between the cost of acquisition of the preferred shares or common shares registered with the Brazilian Central Bank in foreign currency and the value of disposal of those preferred shares or common shares in the same foreign currency. However, considering that tax authorities are not bound by such precedent, assessments have been issued adopting the cost of acquisition in Brazilian currency.

### (b) Conversion of shares into ADS

The deposit of our shares in exchange for ADSs may be subject to Brazilian tax on capital gains at the rate of 15%, or 25%, in the case of investors domiciled in a Tax Haven, if the acquisition cost of the shares, in the case of other market investors under Resolution No.2,689, or the amount otherwise previously registered with the Central Bank as a foreign investment in the preferred or common shares is lower than:

- (i) the average price per preferred or common share on a Brazilian stock exchange on which the greatest number of such shares were sold on the day of deposit; or
- (ii) if no preferred or common shares were sold on that day, the average price on the Brazilian stock exchange on which the greatest number of preferred or common shares were sold in the 15 trading sessions immediately preceding such deposit.

In such case, the difference between the amount previously registered, or the acquisition cost, as the case may be, and the average price of the shares calculated as set forth above will be considered to be a capital gain. Although there is no clear regulatory guidance, such taxation should not apply to the case of Non-Resident Holders registered under Resolution No. 2,689 which are not located in a Tax Haven.

### (c) Conversion of ADS into shares

Although there is no clear regulatory guidance, the exchange of ADSs for shares should not be subject to Brazilian tax. Non-Resident Holders may exchange ADSs for the underlying shares, sell the shares on a Brazilian stock exchange and remit abroad the proceeds of the sale within five business days from the date of exchange (in reliance on the depository's electronic registration), with no tax consequences.

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Upon receipt of the underlying shares in exchange for ADSs, Non-Resident Holders may also elect to register with the Central Bank the U.S. dollar value of such shares as a foreign portfolio investment under Resolution No. 2,689, which will entitle them to the tax treatment referred above.

Alternatively, the Non-Resident Holder is also entitled to register with the Central Bank the U.S. dollar value of such shares as a foreign direct investment under Law 4,131/62, in which case the respective sale would be subject to the tax treatment applicable to transactions carried out of by a Non-Resident Holder that is not a registered holder.

### (d) Common and Preferred shares negotiated in Brazil

Capital gains realized by Non-Resident Holder on the disposition of shares sold on the Brazilian stock exchange (which includes the transactions carried out on the organized over-the-counter market):

- are subject to the withholding income tax at a zero percent rate, when realized by a Non-Resident Holder that (a) has registered its investment in Brazil before the Central Bank. (a Registered Holder under the regulations of Resolution 2,689); and (b) is not resident in a Tax Haven; and
- are subject to income tax at a rate of 15% with respect to gains realized by a Non-Resident Holder that is not a Registered Holder (including a Non-Resident Holder who qualifies under Law 4,131/62) and gains earned by Tax Haven residents that are Registered Holders. In this case, a withholding income tax of 0.005% over the sale price shall be applicable and withheld by the intermediary institution (i.e., a broker) that receives the order directly from the Non-Resident Holder, which and can be later offset against any income tax due on the capital gain and which will be collected by the Non-Resident Holder's tax representative in Brazil.

Any other gains realized on the disposition of units that are not carried out on the Brazilian stock exchange:

- are subject to income tax at a rate of 15% when realized by any Non-Resident Holder that is not a Tax Haven resident, no matter if a Registered Holder or not; and
- are subject to income tax at a rate of 25% when realized by a Tax Haven resident, no matter if a Registered Holder or not.

In the cases above, if the 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 withheld by the intermediary institution (i.e., a broker) that receives the order directly from the Non-Resident Holder, which can be later offset against any income tax due on the capital gain and which will be collected by the Non-Resident Holder's tax representative in Brazil. The Non-Resident Holder will not need to file a Brazilian tax return with the Brazilian tax authorities.

Any exercise of preemptive rights relating to the preferred or common shares or ADSs will not be subject to Brazilian withholding income tax. Any gain on the sale or assignment of preemptive rights relating to shares by the depositary on behalf of holders of ADSs will be subject to Brazilian income taxation according to the same rules applicable to the sale or disposal of shares.

*Payments of Interest Attributable to Shareholders' Equity.* In accordance with Law No. 9,249, dated December 26, 1995, as amended, Brazilian corporations may make payments to shareholders characterized as distributions of interest on own capital and treat those payments as a deductible expense for the purposes of calculating Brazilian corporate income tax and, as from 1997, social contribution on net profits, as far as certain limits are observed. Such interest is limited to the daily *pro rata* variation of the TJLP as determined by the Central Bank from time to time and the amount of deduction cannot exceed the greater of:

- 50% of the net income (after the social contribution on net profits and before the provision for corporate income tax, and the amounts attributable to shareholders as interest on net equity) for the period in respect of which the payment is made; or
- 50% of the sum of retained profits and profits reserves as of the date of the beginning of the period in respect of which the payment is made.

Payments of interest on own capital in respect of the preferred or common shares paid to shareholders who are either Brazilian residents or Non-Resident Residents, including holders of ADSs, are subject to Brazilian income withholding tax at the rate of 15%, or 25% in case of shareholders domiciled in a Tax Haven and shall be deductible by us as long as the payment of a distribution of interest is approved by our shareholders. Although controversial, the Brazilian tax authorities

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have adopted the understanding that interest on shareholders' equity should be calculated and paid out based on the generally accepted accounting principles in force in Brazil on December 31, 2007, that is, before the introduction of the new accounting standards in Brazil in convergence to IFRS (Brazilian GAAP). See "*Income Tax - Dividends*" above.

These distributions 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 Brazilian withholding income tax, plus the amount of declared dividends, is at least equal to the mandatory dividend. If we pay interest attributable to shareholders' equity in any year, and the payment is not recorded as part of the mandatory distribution, no additional amounts would be required to be paid by the Company, with respect to the mandatory dividend amount. The payment of interest on owner capital may be determined by our board of directors. We cannot assure you that our board of directors will not determine that future distributions of profits may be made by means of interest on owner capital instead of by means of dividends. Payments of interest on shareholder's equity to Non-Resident Holders may be converted into U.S. dollars and remitted outside Brazil, subject to applicable exchange controls, to the extent that the investment is registered with the Central Bank.

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

On June 24, 2008, Law 11,727 was enacted establishing the concept of a "privileged tax regime." Under this new law, a "privileged tax regime" is considered to apply to a jurisdiction that meets any of the following requirements: (1) it does not tax income or taxes income at a maximum rate lower than 20%; (2) it grants tax advantages to a non-resident entity or individual (a) without requiring substantial economic activity in the jurisdiction of such non-resident entity or individual or (b) to the extent such non-resident entity or individual does not conduct substantial economic activity in the jurisdiction of such non-resident entity or individual; (3) it does not tax income generated abroad, or imposes tax on income generated abroad at a maximum rate lower than 20%; or (4) restricts the ownership disclosure of assets and ownership rights or restricts disclosure about the execution of economic transactions.

Although the interpretation of the current Brazilian tax legislation could lead to the conclusion that the above-mentioned concept of "privileged tax regime" should apply only for the purposes of Brazilian transfer pricing and thin capitalization rules, it is unclear whether such concept would also apply to investments carried out in the Brazilian financial and capital markets for purposes of this law. There is no judicial guidance as to the application of Law No. 11,727 of June 24, 2008 and, accordingly, we are unable to predict whether the Brazilian Internal Revenue Service or the Brazilian courts may decide that the "privileged tax regime" concept shall be applicable to deem a Non-Resident Holder as a Tax Haven resident when carrying out investments in the Brazilian financial and capital markets. In the event that the "privileged tax regime" concept is interpreted to be applicable to transactions carried out in the Brazilian financial and capital markets, this tax law would accordingly result in the imposition of taxation on a Non-Resident Holder that meets the privileged tax regime requirements in the same manner and to the same extent applicable to a Tax Haven resident.

Moreover, Law No. 12,249 of June 11, 2010, applied the privileged tax regime concept to other income remitted abroad. Although the concept of privileged tax regime should not affect the tax treatment of a Non-Resident Holder described above, it is not certain whether subsequent legislation or interpretations by the Brazilian tax authorities regarding the definition of "privileged tax regime" will extend such a concept to the tax treatment of a Non-Resident Holder described above.

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

#### *Foreign Exchange Transactions (IOF/Exchange)*

Brazilian law imposes a Tax on Foreign Exchange Transactions, or "IOF/Exchange," triggered by the conversion of *reais* into foreign currency and on the conversion of foreign currency into *reais*.

Pursuant to Decree No. 6,306/07, as amended, IOF/Exchange may be levied on foreign exchange transactions, affecting either or both the inflow or outflow of investments. The IOF rates are set by the Brazilian executive branch, and the highest applicable rate is 25%. Currently, for most exchange transactions, the rate of IOF/Exchange is 0.38%.

The rate of IOF/Exchange tax imposed on foreign exchange transactions carried out by a foreign investor for the purpose of investing in the financial and capital markets may vary from time to time as defined by the government and the rates may be different based on the type of investment as well as the time in which such investment is maintained in Brazil.

The inflow of foreign funds for the purchase of shares under Resolution No. 2,689 is subject to 0% IOF/Exchange rate and the same 0% rate levies on the remittance of dividends and payments of interest on shareholder's equity. Although it is not clearly regulated, the conversion of *reais* into dollars for payment of dividends to holders of ADSs should also benefit from the 0% IOF/Exchange rate. The inflow of funds derived from the ADS cancellation for purposes of investing in shares is also subject to a 0% rate of IOF/Exchange.

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### *Tax on Transactions Involving Bonds and Securities (IOF/Bonds Tax)*

Brazilian law imposes a Tax on Transactions Involving Bonds and Securities, known as “IOF/Bonds Tax.” Currently, the rate of IOF/Bonds Tax applicable to transactions involving common or preferred shares is zero, although the Brazilian government may increase such rate at any time, up to 1.5% per day, but only in respect to future transactions.

The conversion of shares into ADRs or shares into ADSs was not taxable before November 17, 2009. Following the enactment of Decree No. 7,011 of November 18, 2009, these transactions started to be taxed by the IOF/Bonds Tax at the rate of 1.5% over the transaction value (obtained by multiplying the number of shares/units converted by its closing price at the day before the conversion, or, in the case no negotiation was made on that day, by the last closing price available). However, in view of a recent change in the applicable legislation, starting as of December 24, 2013, the rate was reduced to 0%.

### **Other Relevant Brazilian Taxes**

Some Brazilian states impose gift and inheritance tax on gifts or bequests made by individuals or entities not domiciled or residing in Brazil to individuals or entities domiciled or residing within such states. There are no Brazilian stamp, issue, registration or similar taxes or duties payable by holders of our shares or ADSs.

**Registered Capital.** The amount of an investment in shares held by a Non-Brazilian Holder who qualifies under Resolution No. 2,689 and obtains registration with the CVM, or by the depositary, as the depositary representing such holder, is eligible for registration with the Central Bank. Such registration allows the remittance outside of Brazil of any proceeds of distributions on the shares, and amounts realized with respect to disposition of such shares. The amounts received in Brazilian currency are converted into foreign currency through the use of the commercial market rate. The registered capital for preferred or common shares purchased in the form of ADSs or purchased in Brazil, and deposited with the depositary in exchange for ADSs will be equal to their purchase price (in U.S. dollars) to the purchaser. The registered capital for shares that are withdrawn upon surrender of ADSs, as applicable, will be the U.S. dollar equivalent of the average price of preferred or common shares, as applicable, on a Brazilian stock exchange on which the greatest number of such shares, as applicable, was sold on the day of withdrawal. If no preferred or common shares, as applicable, were sold on such day, the registered capital will refer to the average price on the Brazilian stock exchange on which the greatest number of such shares, as applicable, was sold in the 15 trading sessions immediately preceding such withdrawal. The U.S. dollar value of the preferred or common shares, as applicable, is determined on the basis of the average commercial market rate quoted by the Central Bank on such date or, if the average price of such shares is determined under the last preceding sentence, the average of such average quoted rates on the same 15 dates used to determine the average price of the shares.

A Non-Resident Holder of our shares may experience delays in effecting such action, which may delay remittances abroad. Such a delay may adversely affect the amount, in U.S. dollars, received by the Non-Resident Holder.

### **Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences**

The following discussion describes the material United States federal income tax consequences of purchasing, holding and disposing of our shares or ADSs. This discussion applies only to beneficial owners of our ADSs or shares that are “U.S. Holders,” as defined below. This discussion is based on the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, its legislative history, existing final, temporary and proposed Treasury Regulations, administrative pronouncements by the United States Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, and judicial decisions, all as currently in effect and all of which are subject to change (possibly on a retroactive basis) and to different interpretations. This discussion is also based upon the representations of the depositary and on the assumption that each obligation in the deposit agreement among us, J.P. Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., as depositary, and the registered holders and beneficial owners of our ADSs, and any related documents, will be performed in accordance with its terms.

This discussion does not purport to address all United States federal income tax consequences that may be relevant to a particular holder and you are urged to consult your own tax advisor regarding your specific tax situation. The discussion applies only to U.S. Holders who hold our shares or ADSs as “capital assets” (generally, property held for investment) under the Code and does not address the tax consequences that may be relevant to U.S. Holders in special tax situations including, for example:

- financial institutions or insurance companies;
- tax-exempt organizations;
- broker-dealers;
- traders in securities that elect to mark to market;

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- real estate investments trusts, regulated investment companies, partnership or grantor trusts;
- investors whose functional currency is not the United States dollar;
- United States expatriates;
- holders that hold our shares or ADSs as part of a hedge, straddle or conversion transaction; or
- holders that own, directly, indirectly, or constructively, 10% or more of the total combined voting power, if any, of our shares or ADSs.

Except where specifically described below, this discussion assumes that we are not a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for United States federal income tax purposes. Please see the discussion in “Item 10. E, Taxation – Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences – Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules” below. Further, this discussion does not address the alternative minimum tax consequences of holding our shares or ADSs or the indirect consequences to holders of equity interests in partnerships or other entities that own our shares or ADSs. In addition, this discussion does not address the state, local and non-U.S. tax consequences of holding our shares or ADSs.

You should consult your own tax advisor regarding the United States federal, state, local and non-U.S. income and other tax consequences of purchasing, owning, and disposing of our shares or ADSs in your particular circumstances.

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

- an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation, or any other entity taxable as a corporation, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof, or the District of Columbia;
- an estate the income of which is subject to United States federal income tax regardless of its source; or
- a trust if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

If a partnership holds shares or ADSs, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend upon the status of the partner and upon the activities of the partnership. A prospective investor who is a partner of a partnership holding our shares or ADSs should consult its own tax advisor.

### *Ownership of ADSs in General*

For United States federal income tax purposes, if you are a holder of ADSs, you generally will be treated as the owner of the shares represented by such ADSs. Deposits and withdrawals of shares by a U.S. Holder in exchange for ADSs generally will not result in the realization of gain or loss for United States federal income tax purposes.

The U.S. Treasury has expressed concerns that parties to whom receipts similar to the ADSs are released may be taking actions that are inconsistent with the claiming of foreign tax credits by U.S. Holders of ADSs and that would also be inconsistent with the claiming of the reduced tax rate described below applicable to dividends received by certain non-corporate U.S. Holders. Accordingly, the analysis of the creditability of Brazilian taxes and the availability of the reduced rate for dividends received by certain non-corporate holders could be affected by actions taken by parties to whom the ADSs are released.

### *Distributions on Shares or ADSs*

The gross amount of distributions made to you of cash or property with respect to your shares or ADSs, before reduction for any Brazilian taxes withheld therefrom, will be includible in your income as dividend income to the extent such distributions are paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits as determined under United States federal income tax principles. Such dividends will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction generally allowed to corporate U.S. Holders. Subject to applicable limitations, including holding period limitations, and the discussion above regarding concerns expressed by the U.S. Treasury, dividends paid to non-corporate U.S. Holders of ADSs in taxable years beginning before January 1, 2013, are taxable at a maximum rate of 15.0% and dividends paid to non-corporate U.S. Holders of ADSs in later taxable years will be taxable at a maximum rate of 20.0%. U.S. Holders, in particular U.S. Holders of shares, should consult their own tax advisors regarding the implications of this legislation in their particular circumstances.

If you are a U.S. Holder, and we pay a dividend in Brazilian *reais*, any such dividend will be included in your gross income in an amount equal to the U.S. dollar value of Brazilian *reais* on the date of receipt by you or, in the case of ADSs, the depository, regardless of whether or when the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars. If the dividend is converted into U.S. dollars on the date of receipt, a U.S. Holder generally should not be required to recognize foreign currency gain or loss in respect of the dividend income.

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If you are a U.S. Holder, dividends paid to you with respect to your shares or ADSs will be treated as foreign source income, which may be relevant in calculating your foreign tax credit limitation. Subject to certain conditions and limitations, Brazilian tax withheld on dividends may be credited against your U.S. federal income tax liability. Instead of claiming a credit, you may, at your election, deduct such otherwise creditable Brazilian taxes in computing your taxable income, subject to generally applicable limitations under U.S. law. The rules governing foreign tax credits and deductions for non-U.S. taxes are complex and, therefore, you should consult your own tax advisor regarding the applicability of these rules in your particular circumstances.

### *Sale or Exchange or other Taxable Disposition of Shares or ADSs*

A U.S. Holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss upon the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of our shares or ADSs measured by the difference between the U.S. dollar value of the amount realized and the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the shares or ADSs. Any gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if the shares or ADSs have been held for more than one year. Long-term capital gains of certain U.S. holders (including individuals) are eligible for reduced rates of United States federal income taxation. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to certain limitations under the Code.

If a Brazilian tax is withheld on the sale or other disposition of a share or ADS, the amount realized by a U.S. Holder will include the gross amount of the proceeds of that sale or other disposition before deduction of the Brazilian tax. Capital gain or loss, if any, realized by a U.S. Holder on the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of a share or ADS generally will be treated as United States source income or loss for United States foreign tax credit purposes. Consequently, in the case of a disposition of a share that is subject to Brazilian tax imposed on the gain (or, in the case of a deposit, in exchange for an ADS or share, as the case may be, that is not registered pursuant to Resolution No. 2,689, on which a Brazilian capital gains tax is imposed), the U.S. Holder may not be able to benefit from the foreign tax credit for that Brazilian tax unless the U.S. Holder can apply the credit against United States federal income tax payable on other income from non-U.S. sources in the appropriate income category. Alternatively, the U.S. Holder may take a deduction for the Brazilian tax if it does not elect to claim a foreign tax credit for any non-U.S. taxes paid during the taxable year.

### *Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules*

In general, a non-U.S. corporation is a PFIC with respect to a U.S. Holder if, for any taxable year in which the U.S. Holder holds stock in the non-U.S. corporation, at least 75% of its gross income is passive income or at least 50% of the value of its assets (determined on the basis of a quarterly average) produce passive income or are held for the production of passive income. For this purpose, passive income generally includes, among other things, dividends, interest, rents, royalties and gains from the disposition of investment assets (subject to various exceptions). Based upon the nature of our current and projected income, assets and activities, we do not believe the shares or ADSs were for the preceding taxable year nor do we expect them to be, shares of a PFIC for United States federal income tax purposes. However, the determination of whether the shares or ADSs constitute shares of a PFIC is a factual determination made annually and thus may be subject to change. Because these determinations are based on the nature of our income and assets from time to time, as well as certain items that are not directly in our control, such as the value of our shares and ADSs and involve the application of complex tax rules the application of which to our business is not always entirely clear, no assurances can be provided that we will not be considered a PFIC for the current or any past or future tax year.

If we are treated as a PFIC for any taxable year during which you are a U.S. Holder, various adverse consequences could apply to you. Neither gains nor dividends would be subject to the reduced tax rates discussed above that are applicable in certain situations. Rather, gain recognized by you on a sale or other disposition of the shares or ADSs would be allocated ratably over your period for the shares or ADSs. The amounts allocated to the taxable year of the sale or disposition and to any year before we became a PFIC would be taxed as ordinary income. The amount allocated to each other taxable year would be subject to tax at the highest rate in effect for individuals or corporations, as appropriate, and an interest charge would be imposed on such tax as if it had not been paid from the original due date for your tax return for such year. Further, any distribution in respect of shares or ADSs in excess of 125 percent of the average of the annual distributions on shares or ADSs received by you during the preceding three years or, if shorter, your holding period would be subject to taxation as described above. Certain elections may be available (including a mark to market election) to U.S. persons that may mitigate the adverse consequences resulting from PFIC status. In any case, you would be subject to additional U.S. tax form filing requirements.