

- obtain a taxpayer identification number from the Brazilian tax authorities;
- appoint a tax representative in Brazil; and
- appoint a representative in Brazil for service of process in respect of suits based on the Brazilian corporate law.

Foreign direct investors under Law No. 4,131 may sell their shares in either private or open market transactions, but these investors will generally be subject to less favorable tax treatment on gains with respect to our common or preferred shares. See “Item 10–Additional Information–Taxation–Brazilian Tax Considerations.”

E. Taxation

The following discussion contains a description of the material Brazilian and U.S. federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of our common shares or ADSs. The following discussion does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase, hold or dispose of our common shares or ADSs. This discussion is based upon the tax laws of Brazil and the United States and regulations under these tax laws as currently in effect, which are subject to change.

Although there is at present no income tax treaty between Brazil and the United States, the tax authorities of the two countries have had discussions that may culminate in such a treaty. No assurance can be given, however, as to whether or when a treaty will enter into force or how it will affect the U.S. holders of our common shares or ADSs.

Prospective purchasers of our common shares or ADSs should consult their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of our common shares or ADSs in their particular circumstances.

Brazilian Tax Considerations

The following discussion contains a description of the material Brazilian tax consequences, subject to the limitations set forth herein, of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of our common shares or ADSs by a holder not deemed to be domiciled in Brazil for purposes of Brazilian taxation, or a Non-Resident Holder. This discussion is based on the tax laws of Brazil and regulations thereunder in effect on the date hereof, which are subject to change (possibly with retroactive effect). This discussion does not specifically address all of the Brazilian tax considerations that may be applicable to any particular Non-Resident Holder. Therefore, each Non-Resident Holder should consult its own tax advisor about the Brazilian tax consequences of an investment in our common shares or ADSs.

Individuals domiciled in Brazil and Brazilian companies are taxed in Brazil on the basis of their worldwide income which includes earnings of Brazilian companies’ foreign subsidiaries, branches and affiliates. The earnings of branches of foreign companies and non-Brazilian residents, or nonresidents, in general are taxed in Brazil only on income derived from Brazilian sources.

Dividends

Dividends paid by a Brazilian corporation, such as us, including stock dividends and other dividends paid to a Non-Resident Holder of our common shares or ADSs, are currently not subject to income tax withholding in Brazil to the extent that such amounts are related to profits generated after January 1, 1996. Dividends paid from profits generated before January 1, 1996 may be subject to Brazilian income tax withholding at varying rates, according to the tax legislation applicable to each corresponding year.

On September 16, 2013, Brazilian tax authorities issued Normative Ruling 1,397/13, which, among other things, established rules regarding the withholding tax exemption on dividend distributions. According to Normative Ruling 1,397/13, the withholding tax exemption on dividend income would only be applicable to dividends distributed out of profits determined in accordance with Brazilian accounting rules that were effective until

December 31, 2007 (old Brazilian GAAP). In this sense, if (i) taxpayers make dividend distributions based on new Brazilian accounting rules already conforming to IFRS principles, and (ii) such distributions are made in excess of the dividends that could have been distributed had the profits been determined in accordance with Brazilian accounting rules that were effective until December 31, 2007, the “excess distribution” would be deemed as taxable income in the hands of the beneficiary and subject to withholding income tax at the rate of 15% or 25%.

With the enactment of Law 12,973/14, this taxation has been eliminated, since this law determined the exemption of Income Tax on the excess distribution of dividends provided that these have been assessed from 2008 to 2013 and from 2015 onwards. The risk for the dividends paid in excess remains only with respect to profit accrued in 2014 for legal entities that have not opted for the advance of effects of Law 12,973/14 for 2014, due to the provisions of RFB Regulatory Instruction 1,492/14.

Interest on Shareholders’ Equity

Law No. 9,249, dated December 26, 1995, as amended, allows a Brazilian corporation, such as us, to make distributions to shareholders of interest on shareholders’ equity, and treat those payments as a deductible expense for purposes of calculating Brazilian corporate income tax, and, since 1997, social contribution tax on net profit as well, as long as the limits described below are observed. These distributions may be paid in cash. For tax purposes, the deductible amount of this interest is limited to the daily pro rata variation of the TJLP, as determined by the Brazilian Central Bank from time to time, and the amount of the deduction may not exceed the greater of:

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

Payment of interest on shareholders’ equity to a Non-Resident Holder is subject to withholding income tax at the rate of 15%, or 25% if the Non-Resident Holder is domiciled in (i) a country or location that does not impose income tax, or (ii) where the maximum income tax rate is lower than 20.0%, or (iii) a Tax Haven Jurisdiction. See “Interpretation of the Discussion of the Definition of “Tax Haven Jurisdictions”” below.

These payments of interest on shareholders’ equity to a Non-Resident Holder 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, we are required to distribute to shareholders an additional amount to ensure that the net amount received by them, after payment of the applicable income tax withholding, plus the amount of declared dividends, is at least equal to the mandatory dividend.

Payments of interest on shareholders’ equity are decided by our shareholders, at our annual shareholders meeting, on the basis of recommendations of our board of directors. No assurance can be given that our board of directors will not recommend that future distributions of profits should be made by means of interest on shareholders’ equity instead of by means of dividends.

Taxation of Gains

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

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

With respect to our ADSs, although the matter is not entirely clear, arguably the gains realized by a Non-Resident Holder upon the disposition of ADSs to another non-Brazilian resident will not be taxed in Brazil, on the basis that ADSs are not “assets located in Brazil” for the purposes of Law No. 10,833. We cannot assure you, however, that the Brazilian tax authorities or the Brazilian courts will agree with this interpretation. As a result, gains on a disposition of ADSs by a Non-Resident Holder to a Brazilian resident, or even to a non-Brazilian resident, in the event that courts determine that ADSs would constitute assets located in Brazil, may be subject to income tax in Brazil according to the rules applicable to our common shares, described below.

As a general rule, gains realized as a result of a disposition of our common shares or ADSs are the positive difference between the amount realized on the transaction and the acquisition cost of our common shares or ADSs.

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

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

- exempt from income tax when realized by a Non-Resident Holder that (1) has registered its investment in Brazil with the Central Bank under the rules of Resolution 4,373 (a “4,373 Holder”), and (2) is not a resident in a country or location which is defined as a Tax Haven Jurisdiction for those purposes; or
- subject to income tax at a rate of 15% in the case of gains realized by (A) a Non-Resident Holder that (1) is not a 4,373 Holder and (2) is not a Tax Haven Jurisdiction resident; or by (B) a Non-Resident Holder that (1) is a 4,373 Holder, and (2) is a Tax Haven Jurisdiction resident. In this case, a withholding income tax of 0.005% shall 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 earned by the Non-Resident Holder; and
- subject to income tax at a rate of up to 25% in any other case, including a case of gains assessed by a Non-Resident Holder that is not a 4,373 Holder, and is a Tax Haven Jurisdiction resident for this purpose (as described below). In these cases, a withholding income tax of 0.005% of the sale value will be applicable and can be later offset with the eventual income tax due on the capital gain.

In the case of redemption of securities or capital reduction by a Brazilian corporation, such as us, the positive difference between the amount effectively received by the Non-Resident Holder and the corresponding acquisition cost is treated, for tax purposes, as capital gain derived from sale or exchange of shares not carried out on a Brazilian stock exchange market, and is therefore subject to income tax at the rate of 15% or 25%, as the case may be.

The deposit of our common shares in exchange for ADSs will be subject to Brazilian income tax if the acquisition cost of the shares is lower than (1) the average price per share on a Brazilian stock exchange on which the greatest number of such shares were sold on the day of deposit, or (2) if no shares were sold on that day, the average price on the Brazilian stock exchange on which the greatest number of shares were sold in the 15 trading sessions immediately preceding such deposit. In such case, the difference between the acquisition cost and the average price of the shares calculated as above will be considered to be a capital gain subject to income tax withholding at the rate of 15% or 25%, as the case may be. In some circumstances, there may be arguments to claim that this taxation is not applicable in the case of a Non-Resident Holder that is a 4,373 Holder and is not a resident in a Tax Haven Jurisdiction for this purpose. The availability of these arguments to any specific holder of our common shares will depend on the circumstances of such holder. Prospective holders of our common shares should consult their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of the deposit of our common shares in exchange for ADSs.

Any exercise of preemptive rights relating to our common shares or ADSs will not be subject to Brazilian taxation. Any gain on the sale or assignment of preemptive rights relating to our common shares, including the sale

or assignment carried out by the depositary, on behalf of Non-Resident Holders of ADSs, will be subject to Brazilian income taxation according to the same rules applicable to the sale or disposition of our common shares.

Interpretation of the Discussion on the Definition of “Tax Haven Jurisdictions”

On November 28, 2014 Brazilian tax authorities enacted Normative Instruction No. 488 listing (i) the countries and jurisdictions considered Tax Haven Jurisdictions (countries and jurisdictions that do not tax income or tax it at a rate below 17% or where the local legislation does not allow access to information related to the shareholding composition of legal entities or to their ownership or to the identity of the effective beneficiary of the income attributed to non-residents), and (ii) the privileged tax regimes, which definition is provided by Law No. 11,727, of June 23, 2008. Although we believe that the best interpretation of the current tax legislation could lead to the conclusion that the above mentioned “privileged tax regime” concept should apply solely for purposes of Brazilian transfer pricing and thin capitalization rules, we cannot assure you whether subsequent legislation or interpretations by the Brazilian tax authorities regarding the definition of a “privileged tax regime” provided by Law No. 11,727 will also apply to a Non-Resident Holder on payments potentially made by a Brazilian source.

We recommend prospective investors to consult their own tax advisors from time to time to verify any possible tax consequences arising of Normative Instruction No. 1,037 and Law No. 11,727. If the Brazilian tax authorities determine that the concept of “privileged tax regime” provided by Law No. 11,727 will also apply to a Non-Resident Holder on payments potentially made by a Brazilian source the withholding income tax applicable to such payments could be assessed at a rate up to 25%.

Tax on Foreign Exchange Transactions (IOF/Exchange Tax)

Brazilian law imposes the IOF/Exchange Tax on the conversion of Reais into foreign currency and on the conversion of foreign currency into Reais. Foreign exchange agreements entered into as from October 7, 2014 in connection with inflows of funds related to investments carried out by Non-Resident Holders in the Brazilian financial and capital markets are subject to the IOF/Exchange Tax at a zero percent rate. Foreign exchange transactions related to outflows of funds in connection with investments made in the Brazilian financial and capital markets are subject to IOF/Exchange Tax at a zero percent rate. This zero percent rate applies to payments of dividends and interest on shareholders’ equity to Non-Resident Holders with respect to investments in the Brazilian financial and capital markets. Other than these transactions, the rate applicable to most foreign exchange transactions is 0.38%. Other rates may apply to particular transactions and the Brazilian government may increase the rate at any time up to 25% on the foreign exchange transaction amount. However, any increase in rates is only authorized to apply to future transactions.

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

Brazilian law also imposes the IOF/Securities Tax due on transactions involving bonds and securities, including those carried out on a Brazilian stock exchange. The rate of the IOF/Securities Tax applicable to transactions involving our common shares is currently zero. However, the rate of the IOF/Securities Tax applicable to the transfer of our common shares with the specific purpose of enabling the issuance of ADSs is currently zero. This rate is applied on the product of (1) the number of shares which are transferred, multiplied by (2) the closing price for those shares on the date prior to the transfer or, if such closing price is not available on that date, the last available closing price for those shares. The Brazilian government may increase the rate of the IOF/Securities Tax at any time up to 1.5% per day of the transaction amount, but only in respect of transactions carried out after the increase in rate enters into force.

Other Brazilian Taxes

There are no Brazilian inheritance, gift or succession taxes applicable to the ownership, transfer or disposition of our common shares or ADSs by a Non-Resident Holder except for gift and inheritance taxes levied by some states in Brazil. There are no Brazilian stamp, issue, registration, or similar taxes or duties payable by Non-Resident Holders of our common shares or ADSs.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following summary describes the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, and disposition of our common shares and ADSs as of the date hereof. Except where noted, this discussion deals only with U.S. Holders (as defined below) that hold our common shares or ADSs as capital assets for U.S. federal income tax purposes (generally, property held for investment). This summary does not represent a detailed description of the U.S. federal income tax consequences applicable to you if you are subject to special treatment under the U.S. federal income tax laws, including if you are:

- a dealer in securities or currencies;
- a financial institution;
- a regulated investment company;
- a real estate investment trust;
- an insurance company;
- a tax-exempt organization;
- a person that received our common shares or ADSs as compensation for the performance of services;
- a person holding our common shares or ADSs as part of a hedging, integrated or conversion transaction or a straddle;
- a person deemed to sell common shares or ADSs under the constructive sale provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”);
- a trader in securities that has elected the mark-to-market method of accounting for your securities;
- a person liable for alternative minimum tax;
- a person who owns or is deemed to own 10% or more of our voting stock;
- a partnership or other pass-through entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes; or
- a person whose “functional currency” is not the U.S. dollar.

As used herein, “U.S. Holder” means a holder of our common shares or ADSs that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- an individual citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation (or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) 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 U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust if it (1) is subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (2) has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

The discussion below is based upon the provisions of the Code, and regulations, rulings and judicial decisions thereunder at the date hereof, and such authorities may be repealed, revoked or modified (possibly on a retroactive basis) so as to result in U.S. federal income tax consequences different from those discussed below. In addition, this summary is based, in part, upon representations made by the depositary to us and assumes that the deposit agreement, and all other related agreements, will be performed in accordance with their terms.

If a partnership (or other entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds our common shares or ADSs, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partner of a partnership holding our common shares or ADSs, you should consult your tax advisors.

This summary does not contain a detailed description of all the U.S. federal income tax consequences to you in light of your particular circumstances and does not address the Medicare tax on net investment income or the effects of any state, local or non-U.S. tax laws.

If you are considering the purchase, ownership or disposition of our common shares or ADSs, you should consult your own tax advisors concerning the U.S. federal income tax consequences to you in light of your particular situation as well as any consequences arising under the laws of any other tax jurisdiction.

ADSs

If you hold ADSs, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, you generally will be treated as the owner of the underlying common shares that are represented by such ADSs. Accordingly, deposits or withdrawals of our common shares for ADSs will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax.

Taxation of Distributions

Subject to the discussion under “–Passive Foreign Investment Company” below, distributions on our common shares or ADSs (including amounts withheld to reflect Brazilian withholding taxes and distributions of interest on shareholders’ equity, as described above under “–Brazilian Tax Considerations”) will be taxable as dividends to the extent paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles. Such dividends (including withheld taxes) will be includable in your gross income as ordinary income on the day actually or constructively received by you, in the case of our common shares, or by the depositary, in the case of our ADSs. Such dividends, however, will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction allowed to corporations.

Under current law, dividends received by non-corporate U.S. shareholders of qualified foreign corporations will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at lower rates than other types of ordinary income if certain conditions are met. A foreign corporation generally is treated as a qualified foreign corporation with respect to dividends received from that corporation on shares (or ADSs backed by such shares) that are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. U.S. Treasury Department guidance indicates that our ADSs (which are listed on the NYSE), but not our common shares, are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. Thus, we do not believe that dividends that we pay on our common shares that are not represented by ADSs currently meet the conditions required for these reduced tax rates. There can be no assurance that our ADSs will be considered readily tradable on an established securities market in later years. Non-corporate holders that do not meet a minimum holding period requirement during which they are not protected from the risk of loss or that elect to treat the dividend income as “investment income” pursuant to Section 163(d)(4) of the Code will not be eligible for the reduced rates of taxation regardless of our status as a qualified foreign corporation. In addition, the rate reduction will not apply to dividends if the recipient of a dividend is obligated to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property. This disallowance applies even if the minimum holding period has been met. You should consult your tax advisors regarding the application of this legislation to your particular circumstances.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, non-corporate U.S. Holders will not be eligible for reduced rates of taxation on any dividends received from us if we are a passive foreign investment company (a “PFIC”) in the taxable year in

which such dividends are paid or in the preceding taxable year (as discussed under “—Passive Foreign Investment Company” below).

The amount of any dividend paid in Reais will equal the U.S. dollar value of the Reais received, calculated by reference to the exchange rate in effect at the date the dividend is actually or constructively received by you, in the case of our common shares, or by the depository, in the case of our ADSs, regardless of whether the Reais are converted into U.S. dollars at that time. If the Reais received as a dividend are not converted into U.S. dollars at the date of receipt, you will have a tax basis in the Reais equal to their U.S. dollar value at the date of receipt. Any gain or loss realized on a subsequent conversion or other disposition of the Reais will be treated as U.S. source ordinary income or loss.

Subject to certain conditions and limitations, Brazilian withholding taxes on dividends may be treated as foreign taxes eligible for credit against your U.S. federal income tax liability. For purposes of calculating the foreign tax credit, dividends paid on our common shares or ADSs will be treated as income from sources outside the United States and will generally constitute passive category income. Further, in certain circumstances, if you have held our common shares or ADSs for less than a specified minimum period during which you are not protected from risk of loss, or are obligated to make payments related to the dividends, you will not be allowed a foreign tax credit for foreign taxes imposed on dividends paid on our common shares or ADSs. If you do not elect to claim a U.S. foreign tax credit, you may instead claim a deduction for Brazilian income tax withheld, but only for a taxable year in which you elect to do so with respect to all foreign income taxes paid or accrued in such taxable year. The rules governing the foreign tax credit are complex. You are urged to consult your tax advisors regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit under your particular circumstances.

To the extent that the amount of any distribution (including amounts withheld to reflect Brazilian withholding taxes and distributions of interest on shareholders’ equity, as described above under “—Brazilian Tax Considerations”) exceeds our current and accumulated earnings and profits for a taxable year, as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles, the distribution will first be treated as a tax-free return of capital, causing a reduction in the adjusted basis of our common shares or ADSs, and the balance in excess of adjusted basis will be taxed as capital gain recognized on a sale or exchange (as discussed below under “—Taxation of Capital Gains”). However, we do not expect to keep earnings and profits in accordance with U.S. federal income tax principles. Therefore, you should expect that a distribution will generally be treated as a dividend (as discussed above).

Distributions of common shares or ADSs that are received as part of a pro rata distribution to all of our shareholders generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax.

Passive Foreign Investment Company

In general, we will be a PFIC for any taxable year in which:

- at least 75% of our gross income is passive income, or
- at least 50% of the value (determined based on a quarterly average) of our assets is attributable to assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income.

For purposes of determining whether we are a PFIC, cash is a passive asset and passive income generally includes dividends, interest, royalties and rents (other than royalties and rents derived in the active conduct of a trade or business and not derived from a related person). In addition, income from commodities transactions is generally considered passive unless such income is derived in the active conduct of a commodities business. If we own at least 25% (by value) of the stock of another corporation, we will be treated, for purposes of the PFIC tests, as owning our proportionate share of the other corporation’s assets and receiving our proportionate share of the other corporation’s income.

Based on the composition of our income and assets, including goodwill, we do not believe that we were classified as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes for our most recent taxable year. The rules in this regard are not entirely clear, however, and there can be no assurance that the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) will not

successfully assert a contrary position. In addition, the determination of whether we are a PFIC is made annually. Accordingly, it is possible that our status as a PFIC may change in any future taxable year due to changes in our asset or income composition. Although the determination of whether we are a PFIC is made annually, if we are a PFIC for any taxable year in which you hold our common shares or ADSs, you will be subject to special tax rules discussed below for that year and for each subsequent year in which you hold the common shares or ADSs (even if we do not qualify as a PFIC in such subsequent years). However, if we cease to be a PFIC, you can avoid the continuing impact of the PFIC rules by making a special election (a “Purging Election”) to recognize gain in the manner described below as if your common shares or ADSs had been sold on the last day of the last taxable year during which we were a PFIC. In addition, a new holding period would be deemed to begin for your common shares or ADSs for purposes of the PFIC rules. After the Purging Election, your common shares or ADSs with respect to which the Purging Election was made will not be treated as shares in a PFIC unless we subsequently become a PFIC. You are urged to consult your own tax advisor about the availability of this election, and whether making the election would be advisable in your particular circumstances.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which you hold our common shares or ADSs, you will be subject to special tax rules with respect to any “excess distribution” received and any gain realized from a sale or other disposition, including a pledge, of common shares or ADSs. Distributions received in a taxable year that are greater than 125% of the average annual distributions received during the shorter of the three preceding taxable years or your holding period for the common shares or ADSs will be treated as excess distributions. Under these special tax rules:

- the excess distribution or gain will be allocated ratably over your holding period for the common shares or ADSs,
- the amount allocated to the current taxable year, and any taxable year prior to the first taxable year in which we were a PFIC, will be treated as ordinary income, and
- the amount allocated to each other year will be subject to tax at the highest tax rate in effect for that year and the interest charge generally applicable to underpayments of tax will be imposed on the resulting tax attributable to each such year.

You will also generally be required to file IRS Form 8621 if you hold our common shares or ADSs in any year in which we are classified as a PFIC.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which you hold our common shares or ADSs and any of our non-U.S. subsidiaries is also a PFIC, you will be treated as owning a proportionate amount (by value) of the shares of the lower-tier PFIC for purposes of the application of these rules. You are urged to consult your tax advisors about the application of the PFIC rules to any of our subsidiaries.

In certain circumstances, in lieu of being subject to the excess distribution rules discussed above, you may make an election to include gain on the stock of a PFIC as ordinary income under a mark-to-market method, provided that such stock is regularly traded on a qualified exchange. Under current law, the mark-to-market election may be available to holders of ADSs because the ADSs are listed on the NYSE, which constitutes a qualified exchange, although there can be no assurance that the ADSs will be “regularly traded” for purposes of the mark-to-market election. It should also be noted that only our ADSs and not our common shares are listed on a qualified stock exchange in the United States. Our common shares are listed on the BM&FBOVESPA, which must meet certain trading, listing, financial disclosure and other requirements to be treated as a qualified exchange under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations for purposes of the mark-to-market election, and no assurance can be given that our common shares will be “regularly traded” for purposes of the mark-to-market election.

If you make an effective mark-to-market election, you will include in each year that we are a PFIC as ordinary income the excess of the fair market value of your common shares or ADSs at the end of the year over your adjusted tax basis in the common shares or ADSs. You will be entitled to deduct as an ordinary loss in each such year the excess of your adjusted tax basis in the common shares or ADSs over their fair market value at the end of the year, but only to the extent of the net amount previously included in income as a result of the mark-to-market

election. If you make an effective mark-to-market election, in each year that we are a PFIC any gain you recognize upon the sale or other disposition of your common shares or ADSs will be treated as ordinary income and any loss will be treated as ordinary loss, but only to the extent of the net amount of previously included income as a result of the mark-to-market election.

Your adjusted tax basis in the common shares or ADSs will be increased by the amount of any income inclusion and decreased by the amount of any deductions under the mark-to-market rules. If you make a mark-to-market election, it will be effective for the taxable year for which the election is made and all subsequent taxable years unless the common shares or ADSs are no longer regularly traded on a qualified exchange or the IRS consents to the revocation of the election. You are urged to consult your tax advisor about the availability of the mark-to-market election, and whether making the election would be advisable in your particular circumstances.

Alternatively, you can sometimes avoid the rules described above by electing to treat a PFIC as a “qualified electing fund” under Section 1295 of the Code. However, this option is not available to you because we do not intend to comply with the requirements necessary to permit you to make this election.

You are urged to consult your tax advisors concerning the United States federal income tax consequences of holding common shares or ADSs if we are considered a PFIC in any taxable year.

Taxation of Capital Gains

You generally will recognize taxable gain or loss upon the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of our common shares or ADSs equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of such common shares or ADSs and your adjusted tax basis in such common shares or ADSs. Subject to the discussion under “—Passive Foreign Investment Company” above, such gain or loss will generally be capital gain or loss. Capital gains or losses will be long-term capital gain or loss if our common shares or ADSs have been held for more than one year. Certain non-corporate U.S. Holders (including individuals) may be eligible for preferential rates of U.S. federal income tax in respect of long-term capital gains. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations under the Code.

If a Brazilian income tax is withheld on the sale or other disposition of our common shares or ADSs, your amount realized will include the gross amount of the proceeds of that sale or other disposition before deduction of the Brazilian income tax. Capital gain or loss, if any, realized by you on the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of our common shares or ADSs generally will be treated as U.S. source gain or loss for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. Consequently, in the case of gain from the disposition of common shares or ADSs that is subject to Brazilian income tax, you may not be able to benefit from the foreign tax credit for that Brazilian income tax (i.e., because the gain from the disposition would be U.S. source), unless you can apply the credit (subject to applicable limitations) against U.S. federal income tax payable on other income from foreign sources. Alternatively, you may take a deduction for the Brazilian income tax if you do not take a credit for any foreign taxes paid or accrued during the taxable year.

Other Brazilian Taxes

You should note that any Brazilian IOF/Exchange Tax or IOF/Securities Tax (as discussed above under “—Brazilian Tax Considerations”) generally will not be treated as a creditable foreign tax for U.S. federal income tax purposes, although you may be entitled to deduct such taxes, subject to applicable limitations under the Code. You should consult your tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of these taxes.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

In general, information reporting will apply to dividends (including distributions of interest on shareholders’ equity) in respect of our common shares or ADSs and the proceeds from the sale, exchange or redemption of our common shares or ADSs that are paid to you within the United States (and in certain cases, outside the United States), unless you establish that you are an exempt recipient, such as a corporation. A backup