

E. Taxation

U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following is a description of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning and disposing of our common shares or ADSs. It does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to a particular person's decision to hold the securities. This discussion applies to you only if you are a U.S. Holder (as defined below) that holds our common shares or ADSs as capital assets for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

This discussion does not describe all of the tax consequences that may be relevant to you in light of your particular circumstances, including alternative minimum tax consequences, the potential application of the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the "Code," known as the Medicare contribution tax and differing tax consequences applicable to you if you are, for instance:

- a financial institution;
- a regulated investment company;
- a dealer or electing trader in securities that uses a mark-to-market method of tax accounting;
- holding our common shares as part of a "straddle," integrated transaction or similar transaction;
- a person whose functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes is not the U.S. dollar;
- a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes;
- a tax-exempt entity; or
- a person that owns or is deemed to own 10% or more of our stock (by vote or value);

If you are a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holding our common shares or ADSs, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of your partners will generally depend on the status of the partners and the activities of your partnership. Partnerships holding our common shares or ADSs and partners in such partnerships should consult their tax advisers as to the particular U.S. federal income tax consequences of holding and disposing of our common shares or ADSs.

This discussion is based on the Code, administrative pronouncements, judicial decisions and final, temporary and proposed Treasury regulations, all as of the date hereof, any of which is subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. Please consult your tax adviser concerning the U.S. federal, state and local and non-U.S. tax consequences of owning and disposing of our common shares or ADSs in your particular circumstances.

As used herein, the term "U.S. Holder" means a beneficial owner of our common shares or ADSs that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

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

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

This discussion generally assumes that we are not, and will not become, a passive foreign investment company, as described below.

Taxation of Distributions

Distributions paid on our common shares or ADSs (including distributions that are treated as interest on equity for Brazilian tax purposes, as discussed below under “Brazilian Tax Considerations”), other than certain *pro rata* distributions of common shares or ADSs, will be treated as dividends to the extent paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles). Because we do not expect to determine our earnings and profits in accordance with U.S. federal income tax principles, you should expect that a distribution will generally be reported as a dividend. Dividends paid by qualified foreign corporations to certain non-corporate U.S. Holders are taxable at rates applicable to long-term capital gains. A foreign corporation is treated as a qualified foreign corporation with respect to dividends paid on stock that is readily tradable on a securities market in the United States, such as the NYSE (where our ADSs are traded). It is unclear whether these reduced rates will apply to dividends paid with respect to our common shares that are not represented by ADSs. You should consult your tax adviser to determine whether these preferential rates will apply to dividends you receive and whether you are subject to any special rules that limit your ability to be taxed at these preferential rates.

The amount of a dividend will include any amounts withheld in respect of Brazilian taxes on the distribution. The amount of the dividend will be treated as foreign-source dividend income to you and will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction generally allowed to U.S. corporations under the Code. Dividends will be included in your income on the date of your or, in the case of ADSs, the depository’s, receipt of the dividend. The amount of any dividend income paid in *reais* will be the U.S. dollar amount calculated by reference to the exchange rate in effect on the date of such receipt regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars. If the dividend is converted into U.S. dollars on the date of receipt, you generally should not be required to recognize foreign currency gain or loss in respect of the dividend income. You may have foreign currency gain or loss if the dividend is converted into U.S. dollars after the date of its receipt.

Sale or Other Disposition of Common Shares or ADSs

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, gain or loss you realize on the sale or other disposition of our common shares or ADSs will be capital gain or loss, and will be long-term capital gain or loss if you held those shares or ADSs for more than one year at the time of disposition. The amount of gain or loss will be equal to the difference between your tax basis in the common shares or ADSs disposed of and the amount realized on the disposition. The gain or loss will generally be U.S.-source gain or loss for foreign tax credit purposes. If a Brazilian tax is withheld on the sale or other disposition of common shares or ADSs, your amount realized will include the gross amount of the proceeds of such sale or other disposition before deduction of the Brazilian tax.

See “Brazilian Tax Considerations—Income Tax—Capital Gains” for a description of when a disposition may be subject to taxation by Brazil.

Foreign Tax Credits in Respect of Brazilian Taxes

Subject to applicable limitations that may vary depending upon your circumstances, Brazilian income taxes withheld from dividends on our common shares or ADSs generally will be creditable against your U.S. federal income tax liability.

You will be entitled to use foreign tax credits to offset only the portion of your U.S. tax liability that is attributable to foreign-source income. This limitation on foreign taxes eligible for credit is calculated separately with regard to specific classes of income. Because your gains from the sale or exchange of our common shares or ADSs will generally be treated as U.S.-source income, this limitation may preclude you from claiming a credit for all or a portion of the Brazilian taxes imposed on any such gains. You should consult your tax adviser as to whether these Brazilian taxes may be creditable against your U.S. federal income tax liability on foreign-source income from other sources. Instead of claiming a credit, you may elect to deduct such Brazilian taxes in computing your taxable income, subject to generally applicable limitations under U.S. law. An election to deduct foreign taxes instead of claiming foreign tax credits must apply to all taxes paid or accrued in the taxable year to foreign countries and possessions of the United States.

Any Brazilian IOF/Exchange Tax (as discussed below under “Brazilian Tax Considerations—Tax on Mergers Involving Bonds and Securities”) will not be treated as creditable foreign taxes for U.S. federal income tax purposes. You should consult your tax adviser regarding the tax treatment of these taxes for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

The rules governing foreign tax credits are complex and, therefore, you should consult your tax adviser regarding the availability of foreign tax credits in your particular circumstances.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules

In general, a non-U.S. corporation will be a “passive foreign investment company,” or “PFIC,” for U.S. federal income tax purposes for any taxable year in which, after applying certain look-through rules, either (1) at least 75% of its gross income is “passive income” or (2) at least 50% of the average quarterly value of its assets consists of assets that produce “passive income” or are held for the production of “passive income.” Passive income for this purpose generally includes dividends, interest, royalties, rents and gains from foreign currency, securities and certain commodities transactions. Based on the composition of its income and the composition of its assets, we do not believe that Cosan Limited was a PFIC for its taxable year ended December 31, 2020. However, because PFIC status depends upon the composition of our income and assets and the market value of our assets (including, among others, goodwill and less than 25% owned equity investments) from time to time, we cannot assure you that we will not be considered a PFIC for any taxable year.

If we were a PFIC for any taxable year during which you held our common shares or ADSs, gain recognized by you on a sale or other disposition (including certain pledges) of the common shares or ADSs would be allocated ratably over your holding period for the common shares. The amounts allocated to the taxable year of the sale or other 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 on ordinary income in effect for individuals or corporations, as appropriate for that taxable year, and an interest charge would be imposed on the resulting tax liability. Further, to the extent any distribution in respect of our common shares or ADSs exceeded 125% of the average of the annual distributions on common shares received by you during the preceding three years or your holding period, whichever was shorter, that distribution would be subject to taxation in the same manner as gain, described immediately above. Certain elections might be available that would result in alternative treatments (such as mark-to-market treatment) of our common shares or ADSs. You should consult your tax adviser to determine whether these elections would be available and, if so, what the consequences of the alternative treatments would be in your particular circumstances.

In addition, if we were a PFIC for the taxable year in which we paid a dividend or for the prior taxable year, the favorable tax rates applicable to long-term capital gains discussed above with respect to dividends paid to non-corporate U.S. Holders would not apply.

If a U.S. Holder owns our common shares or ADSs during any year in which the Company is a PFIC, the U.S. Holder generally must file annual reports containing such information as the U.S. Treasury may require on IRS Form 8621 (or any successor form) with respect to the Company, generally with the U.S. Holder’s federal income tax return for that year.

U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers regarding the potential application of the PFIC rules.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Payments of dividends and sales proceeds that are made within the United States or through certain U.S.-related financial intermediaries generally are subject to information reporting and backup withholding unless (1) you are a corporation or other exempt recipient or (2) in the case of backup withholding, you provide a correct taxpayer identification number and certify that you are not subject to backup withholding.

The amount of any backup withholding from a payment to you will be allowed as a credit against your U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle you to a refund, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

Brazilian Tax Considerations**Income Tax***Dividends*

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

Notwithstanding the foregoing, it should be noted that Brazilian GAAP was subject to changes in the end of 2007 (effective as of 2008) in order to conform to IFRS accounting standards. However, until January 1, 2015, Brazilian companies were still required to adopt, for tax purposes, the accounting rules and criteria that were effective on December 31, 2007, or the old Brazilian GAAP, pursuant to a transitory tax regime (*regime tributário de transição*), or RTT. Law No. 12,973 of May 13, 2014, as amended, or Law No. 12,973/14, extinguished the RTT and approved new rules aimed at permanently aligning the Brazilian tax system with IFRS as of January 1, 2015, including with respect to dividend distributions. For the 2014 fiscal year, the taxpayers were entitled to elect to adopt the new rules or to adopt the RTT.

Under the RTT, there was controversy on how tax authorities would view certain situations, including whether dividends should be calculated in accordance with the IFRS rules or the old Brazilian GAAP. It was debatable whether any dividend distributions made in accordance with IFRS rules in excess of the amount that could have been distributed had the profits been ascertained based on the old Brazilian GAAP would be taxable income. In view of such controversy, Law No. 12,973/14 expressly determines that dividends calculated in accordance with the IFRS rules based on profits ascertained between January 1, 2008 and December 31, 2013 should not be subject to taxation.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Law No. 12,973/14, Brazilian tax authorities issued Normative Ruling No. 1,492, of September 17, 2014, or Normative Ruling No. 1,492/14, which provides that dividend distributions supported by IFRS profits ascertained in the year 2014 that exceed the amount resulting from the adoption of the old Brazilian GAAP should be subject to taxation. However, this rule would only apply to taxpayers that have not elected to account for the effects of Law No. 12,973/14 (i.e., taxation based on IFRS rules) for the 2014 fiscal year.

Despite our belief that the tax exemption on dividends applies to dividends distributed by Brazilian companies out of profits ascertained in accordance with IFRS principles, there can be no assurance that dividends distributed out of the profits of companies ascertained in the 2014 fiscal year and that have not elected to adopt the new rules in said fiscal year will be tax exempt. If the provisions of Normative Ruling No. 1,492/14 are applicable, dividends ascertained in the fiscal year of 2014 based on IFRS that exceed the amount that would result from the adoption of the old Brazilian GAAP could be subject to withholding income tax at the rate of 15%, or 25% if the Non-Resident Holder is domiciled in a country or other jurisdiction (1) that does not impose income tax, (2) where the maximum income tax rate is lower than 20.0% or 17%, as the case may be, or (3) where the applicable local laws impose restrictions on the disclosure of the shareholding composition or the ownership of investments ("Low or Nil Tax Jurisdiction"). See "Discussion on Low or Nil Tax Jurisdictions."

There can be no assurance that the current tax exemption on dividends distributed by Brazilian companies will continue in the future. If this tax exemption does not apply, it could have an adverse impact on Non-Resident Holders.

Interest Attributable to Shareholder's Equity

Law No. 9,249, dated December 26, 1995, as amended, or Law No. 9,249/95, allows a Brazilian corporation, such as Cosan, to make distributions to shareholders of interest on equity and treat those payments as deductible expense, for purposes of calculating Brazilian corporate income tax and social contribution on net profits as long as the limits described below are observed. These distributions may be paid in cash. For tax purposes, this interest is limited to the daily pro rata variation of the 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 profits (after the deduction of social contribution on net profits and before taking into account the provision for corporate income tax and the amount attributable to shareholders as interest on equity) related to the period in respect of which the payment is made; and
- 50% of the sum of retained profits and profit reserves as of the date of the beginning of the period in respect of which the payment is made.

Payment of interest on 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 a Low or Nil Tax Jurisdiction.

These payments may be included, at their net value, as part of any mandatory dividend. To the extent payment of interest on 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.

Distributions of interest on 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 Brazilian Central Bank.

Capital Gains

According to Article 26 of Law No. 10,833, dated December 29, 2003, as amended, gains related to the sale or disposition of assets located in Brazil, such as the Cosan Shares, by a Non-Resident Holder, are subject to withholding income tax in Brazil, regardless of whether the sale or disposition is made by a Non-Resident Holder to another non-resident of Brazil or to a Brazilian resident.

As a general rule, capital gains realized as a result of a sale or disposition of common shares are equal to the positive difference between the amount realized on the sale or disposition and the respective acquisition costs of the common shares.

There is a controversy regarding the currency that should be considered for purposes of determining the capital gain realized by a Non-Resident Holder on a sale or disposition of shares in Brazil, more specifically, if such capital gain is to be determined in foreign or in local currency.

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 Brazilian Central Bank and how the disposition is carried out, as described below.

Currently, capital gains realized by Non-Resident Holders on a sale or disposition of shares carried out on the B3 (including 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 Brazilian Central Bank under the rules of Resolution 4,373/14 of the Brazilian Monetary Council (a "4,373 Holder"), and (2) is not resident or domiciled in a Low or Nil Tax Jurisdiction;
- 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 resident or domiciled in a Low or Nil Tax Jurisdiction; or (B) a Non-Resident Holder that (1) is a 4,373 Holder, and (2) is resident or domiciled in a Low or Nil Tax Jurisdiction; or
- subject to income tax at a rate of up to 25% in the case of gains realized by a Non-Resident Holder that (1) is not a 4,373 Holder, and (2) is resident or domiciled in a Low or Nil Tax Jurisdiction.

A withholding income tax of 0.005% will apply and can be offset against the eventual income tax due on the capital gain. Such withholding does not apply to a 4,373 Holder that is not resident or domiciled in a Low or Nil Tax Jurisdiction.

Under current law, for transactions taking place outside the B3 or the organized over-the counter market, capital gains recognized by a Non-Resident Holder would be, in principle, subject to income tax in Brazil at progressive rates from 15% to 22.5% or 25%, if such Non-Resident Holder is resident or domiciled in a Low or Nil Tax Jurisdiction. The rates mentioned above would apply unless a lower rate is provided for in an applicable tax treaty between Brazil and the country where the Non-Resident Holder is domiciled.

Law No. 13,259 of March 16, 2016 determined the new progressive taxation method over capital gains mentioned above that has been in force since January 1, 2017. Capital gains are subject to income tax based on the following rates:

- (i) 15% on any capital gain not exceeding R\$5,000,000.00;
- (ii) 17.5% on the portion of the capital gain between R\$5,000,000.00 and R\$10,000,000.00;
- (iii) 20% on the portion of the capital gain between R\$10,000,000.00 and R\$30,000,000.00; or
- (iv) 22.5% on the portion of the capital gain exceeding R\$30,000,000.00.

If the Non-Resident Holder is a 4,373 Holder and is not resident or domiciled in a Low or Nil Tax Jurisdiction, it is arguable that the progressive rates mentioned above should not apply and, in such case, the 4,373 Holder would be subject to income tax at a fixed rate of 15%.

In the cases above, if the capital gains are related to transactions conducted on the Brazilian non-organized over-the-counter market with the intermediation of a financial institution the withholding income tax of 0.005% will apply and can later be offset against any income tax due on the capital gains.

The exercise of any preemptive rights relating to our common shares will not be subject to Brazilian income tax. Gains realized by a Non-Resident Holder on the disposition of preemptive rights in Brazil will be subject to Brazilian income tax according to the same rules applicable to the sale or disposition of shares.

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

Discussion on Low or Nil Tax Jurisdictions

According to Law No 9,430, dated December 27, 1996, Low or Nil Tax Jurisdiction is a country or location that (1) does not impose taxation on income, (2) imposes the income tax at a rate lower than 20% or (3) imposes restrictions on the disclosure of shareholding composition or the ownership of the investment. On November 28, 2014, the Brazilian tax authorities issued the Ordinance No. 488, which decreased from 20% to 17% such minimum threshold for specific cases. The 17% threshold applies only to countries and regimes aligned with international standards of fiscal transparency in accordance with rules to be established by the Brazilian tax authorities.

Law No. 11,727/08 created the concept of Privileged Tax Regimes, which encompasses the countries and jurisdictions that: (1) do not tax income or tax it at a maximum rate lower than 20% or 17%, as the case may be; (2) grant tax advantages to a non-resident entity or individual (i) without the need to carry out a substantial economic activity in the country or a said territory or (ii) conditioned to the non-exercise of a substantial economic activity in the country or a said territory; (3) do not tax or taxes proceeds generated abroad at a maximum rate lower than 20%, or 17%, as applicable; or (4) restricts the ownership disclosure of assets and ownership rights or restricts disclosure about economic transactions carried out.

In addition, Brazilian tax authorities enacted Normative Ruling No. 1,037, of June 7, 2010, or Normative Ruling No. 1,037/10, as amended, listing (1) the countries and jurisdictions considered Low or Nil Tax Jurisdictions, and (2) the Privileged Tax Regimes.

The interpretation of the current Brazilian tax legislation should lead to the conclusion that the concept of Privileged Tax Regimes should only apply for certain Brazilian tax purposes, such as transfer pricing and thin capitalization rules. According to this interpretation, the concept of Privileged Tax Regimes should not be applied in connection with the taxation of dividends, interest on equity and gains related to investments made by Non-Brazilian Holders in Brazilian corporations. Regulations and non-binding tax rulings issued by Brazilian federal tax authorities seem to confirm this interpretation.

Notwithstanding the fact that such Privileged Tax Regimes concept was enacted in connection with transfer pricing rules and is also applicable to thin capitalization and cross-border interest deductibility rules, Brazilian tax authorities may take the position that such Privileged Tax Regimes definition also applies to other types of transactions.

As a result, there is no assurance that Brazilian tax authorities will not attempt to apply the concept of Privileged Tax Regimes to non-resident investors holding common shares such as a Non-Resident Holder. Prospective purchasers should therefore consult with their own tax advisors regarding the consequences of the implementation of Law No. 11,727/08, Normative Ruling No. 1,037/10, as amended, and of any related Brazilian tax laws or regulations concerning Low or Nil Tax Jurisdictions and Privileged Tax Regimes.

Sale of ADSs

We do not expect the gains realized by a Non-Resident Holder on the disposition of ADSs to another non-Brazilian resident to be subject to Brazilian tax, based on the argument that the ADSs would not constitute assets located in Brazil for purposes of Law No. 10,833/03. However, we cannot assure you how Brazilian courts would interpret the definition of assets located in Brazil in connection with the taxation of gains realized by a Non-Resident Holder on the disposition of ADSs to another non-Brazilian resident. As a result, gains on a disposition of ADSs by a Non-Resident Holder to a Brazilian resident, or even to a Non-Resident Holder in the event that courts determine that the ADSs would constitute assets located in Brazil, may be subject to income tax in Brazil according to the rules described above. If this income tax does apply, it could have an adverse impact on Non-Resident Holders.

Gains on the exchange of ADSs for shares

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. As a general rule, the exchange of ADSs for shares is not subject to income taxation in Brazil.

Upon receipt of the underlying shares in exchange for ADSs, Non-Resident Holders may also elect to register with the Brazilian Central Bank the U.S. dollar value of such shares as a foreign portfolio investment under CMN Resolution No. 4,373/14, which will entitle them to the tax treatment referred above on the future sale of the shares.

Alternatively, the Non-Resident Holder is also entitled to register with the Brazilian Central Bank the U.S. dollar value of such shares as a foreign direct investment under Law No. 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 4,373 Holder.

Gains on the Exchange of Shares for ADSs

The deposit of shares of a Brazilian entity in exchange for the ADSs by a Non-Resident Holder may be subject to Brazilian withholding income tax on capital gains if the acquisition cost is lower than the share price verified on the exchange date. The capital gains ascertained by the Non-Resident Holder, in this case, should be subject to taxation at rates that vary from 15% to 22.5%, depending on the amount of the gain, as referred to above; or at 25% if realized by a Non-Resident Holder that is resident or domiciled in a Low or Nil Tax Jurisdiction. In certain circumstances, there may be arguments to sustain the position that such taxation is not applicable to 4,373 Holders that are not resident or domiciled in a Low or Nil Tax Jurisdiction, which would be subject to taxation at a fixed 15% rate.

Tax on Foreign Exchange Mergers

Brazilian law imposes a tax on foreign exchange transactions ("IOF/Exchange"), due on the conversion of Brazilian currency into foreign currency (e.g., for purposes of paying dividends and interest) and the conversion of foreign currency into Brazilian currency. Currently, for most exchange transactions, the rate of IOF/Exchange is 0.38%