

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

C. Reasons for the offer and use of proceeds

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors

Risks Relating to our Business and Industry

Our ability to implement our business strategy successfully may be adversely affected by numerous factors beyond our control, which may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our business strategy depends on our ability to acquire, develop, operate and sell our agricultural properties on a profitable basis. Our strategy is premised on our ability to acquire agricultural properties at attractive prices, develop them into efficient and profitable operations and sell them at a profit in the medium and long term. These factors are essential for our prospects of success, but are subject to significant uncertainties, contingencies and risks within our economic, competitive, regulatory and operational environment, many of which are beyond our control. Our ability to execute our business strategy successfully is uncertain and may be adversely affected by any one or more of the following:

- failure to acquire and sell agricultural properties at attractive prices;
- changes in market conditions or our failure to anticipate and adapt to new trends in Brazil's rapidly evolving agricultural real estate sector;
- inability to overcome certain limitations on the acquisition of land in Brazil by foreigners, as provided in an opinion of the Attorney General of the federal government;
- failure to expand our operations within the originally proposed time frame;
- failure to maintain the fiscal structure of our subsidiaries;
- inability to develop infrastructure and attract personnel in a timely and effective manner;
- inability to identify service providers for our agricultural properties and projects;
- increased competition for suitable land from other agricultural real estate owners or developers which increases our costs and adversely affects our margins;
- inability to develop and operate our agricultural properties profitably that may result from inaccurate estimates regarding the cost of infrastructure, other investments or operating costs;
- failure, delays or difficulties in obtaining necessary environmental and regulatory permits;
- the failure of purchasers of our properties to comply with their payment obligations to us;
- increased operating costs, including the need for improvements to fixed assets, insurance premiums and property and utility taxes and fees that affect our profit margins;
- global climate conditions, such as global warming, which may contribute to the frequency of unpredictable and previously rare meteorological phenomena such as hurricanes and typhoons, as well as unpredictable and unusual patterns of rainfall, among others;
- unfavorable climate conditions in Brazil, particularly in the regions where we carry out our activities;
- the economic, political and business environment in Brazil, and specifically in the geographical regions where we invest;
- inflation, fluctuating interest rates and exchange rates;
- disputes and litigation relating to our agricultural properties; and
- labor, environmental, civil and pension liabilities.

We may not be able to continue acquiring suitable agricultural properties on attractive terms.

In recent years, investments in Brazil's agriculture sector have increased substantially. As a result, demand and valuations for the kind of properties we seek to acquire have escalated significantly. We believe that prices for such properties are likely to continue to increase in the medium and long-term, perhaps significantly as demand is expected to remain high. We compete with local and foreign investors, many of whom are larger and have greater financial resources than we do. Such investors may be able to incur operating losses for a sustained period, retain their real estate investments for a longer period than we can or accept lower returns on such investments. As a result, such investors may be willing to pay substantially higher prices for agricultural properties than we are able or willing to do, depriving us of opportunities to acquire the best agricultural properties and/or increasing our acquisition costs. As a result of the foregoing, we cannot assure you that we will be able to locate and acquire suitable investments on reasonable terms, and our inability to do so would have a material adverse effect on us.

The imposition of restrictions on acquisitions of agricultural properties by non-Brazilian nationals may materially restrict the development of our business.

In August 2010, the then-president of Brazil approved the opinion of the Attorney General of the federal government affirming the constitutionality of Brazilian Law No. 5,709/71, which imposes important limitations on the acquisition and lease of land in Brazil by foreigners and by Brazilian companies controlled by foreigners. Under this legislation, companies that are majority-owned by foreigners may not acquire agricultural properties in excess of 100 indefinite exploration modules, or MEI (which are measurement units adopted by the National Institute of Agrarian Development (*Instituto Nacional de Colonização e Reforma Agrária*) or INCRA, within different Brazilian regions, and which range from five to 100 hectares) absent the prior approval of the Brazilian Congress, while the acquisition of areas measuring less than 100 MEIs by such companies requires the prior approval of INCRA. In addition, agricultural areas that are owned by foreigners or companies controlled by foreigners may not exceed 25% of the surface area of the relevant municipality, of which area up to 40% may not belong to foreigners or companies controlled by foreigners of the same nationality, meaning that the sum of agricultural areas that belong to foreigners or companies controlled by foreigners of the same nationality may not exceed 10% of the surface area of the relevant municipality. In addition, INCRA will also verify if the agricultural, cattle-raising, industrial or colonization projects to be developed in such areas were previously approved by the relevant authorities. After that analysis INCRA will issue a certificate allowing the acquisition or lease of the property. The purchase and/or lease of agricultural properties that do not respect the requirements above need to be authorized by the Brazilian Congress. In both cases, it is not possible to determine an estimated time frame for the approval procedure, since at the date of this annual report, there are no known cases of certificates having been granted.

At September 30, 2015, approximately 77.76% of our common shares were held by foreigners and, accordingly, the implementation of Law No. 5,709/71 may impose on us additional procedures and approvals in connection with our future acquisitions of land, which may result in material delays and/or our inability to obtain needed approvals, except in the State of São Paulo, where the entities providing notary and registry services are, at the date hereof, exempt from observing certain restrictions and requirements imposed by Law no 5.709/71 and Decree no 74.965/74. There is a judgement pending on the Supreme Court (*Supremo Tribunal Federal*) or STF) regarding this exemption. In addition, we may need to modify our business strategy and intended practices in order to be able to acquire agricultural properties. For example, we currently have control over the properties we own, and we would need to acquire properties in partnership with local companies in which we relinquish our right to exercise control over the entities acquiring such properties. This might have the effect of increasing the number of transactions we must complete, which would add transaction costs. It might also require the execution of joint ventures or shareholder agreements, which increases the complexity and risk associated with such transactions.

Any regulatory limitations and restrictions could materially limit our ability to acquire agricultural properties, increase the investments, transaction costs or complexity of such transactions, or complicate the regulatory procedures required, any of which could materially and adversely affect us and our ability to successfully implement our business strategy.

A substantial portion of our assets consist of agricultural properties which are illiquid.

Our business strategy is premised on the appreciation of the capital invested in our agricultural properties and the liquidity of those investments. We cannot assure you that the value of our agricultural properties will increase in the short-, medium- or long-term or that we will be able to monetize our agricultural investments successfully. Agricultural real estate assets are generally illiquid and have volatile values, and agricultural properties in Brazil are especially illiquid and volatile. As a result, it may be difficult for us to promptly adjust our portfolio of properties in response to changes in economic or business conditions, and we may be unable to find purchasers willing to acquire our agricultural properties at prices favorable

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to us. Lack of liquidity and volatility in local market conditions would adversely affect our ability to execute property dispositions on a timely and profitable basis which would have a material adverse effect on us.

We may not be profitable or our cash flow may not be positive for a number of years.

We expect to incur significant capital and operating expenses for several years on account of our continuing development activities. Due to the capital intensive and long-term nature of our real estate development activities, many of our properties will not generate immediate cash flows or provide a short-term return on investment. Therefore, we may not achieve positive cash flows or profitability for a number of years, and even if we do, we cannot assure you that such positive cash flows or profitability will be sustained in the future. Should we fail to achieve and sustain profitability, our business, financial condition, and results of operations and the market value of our common shares would be adversely affected.

Fluctuation in market prices for our agricultural products could adversely affect us.

We are not able to obtain hedging protection or minimum price guarantees for the entirety of our production and therefore we are exposed to significant risks associated with the level and volatility of crop prices. The prices we are able to obtain for our agricultural products from time to time will depend on many factors beyond our control, including:

- global commodity prices, which historically have been subject to significant fluctuations over relatively short periods of time, depending on worldwide supply and demand as well as speculation;
- weather conditions, or natural disasters in areas where agricultural products are cultivated;
- worldwide inventory levels (i.e., supply or stock of commodities carried over from year to year);
- the business strategies adopted by other major companies operating in the agricultural and agribusiness sectors;
- changes in agriculture subsidies with regard to certain important producers (mainly in the United States and the European Economic Community), trade barriers with regard to certain important consumer markets and the adoption of other government policies affecting market conditions and prices;
- available transportation methods and infrastructure development in the regions where we operate or in remote areas serving local markets and which affect the local prices of our crops;
- cost of raw materials; and
- supply of and demand for competing commodities and substitutes.

In addition, we believe there is a close relationship between the value of our agricultural properties and market prices of the commodities we produce which are affected by global economic and other conditions. A decline in the prices of grains, sugar or related by-products below their current levels for a sustained period would significantly reduce the value of our land holdings and materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We are dependent on third-party service providers.

In addition to our own personnel, we are highly dependent on third-party contractors to develop and cultivate our agricultural properties, and to provide the machinery and equipment needed for such purpose. As a result, our future success depends on the skill, experience, knowledge and efforts of our third-party service providers. We cannot assure you that we will be able to hire the desired third-party service providers for our agricultural properties or that such providers will have the ability to ensure quality agricultural production in an efficient manner, and at competitive prices. Our failure to hire the desired service providers for our agricultural properties, or the failure of our providers to provide quality services, or the revocation or termination or our failure to renew our service contracts or negotiate new contracts with other service providers at comparable prices and terms, would adversely affect us.

Our dependence on third-party contractors also subjects us to the risk of labor lawsuits alleging that an employment relationship exists between us and our contractors' personnel, and that as a result we have joint and several or secondary liability for our contractors' labor and social security payment obligations, lease payments or other obligations. Such lawsuits could be brought independently by such third-party employees, or could arise as a result of inspections by governmental authorities. The Brazilian Supreme Labor Court (*Tribunal Superior do Trabalho*) has held that outsourcing is legally permissible with respect to specialized services not related to the company's core business, such that an employment relationship is not formed between the outsourcer and the workers providing the non-core services. In addition, pursuant to the court's decision, companies hiring third-party contractors in violation of such standard will be held secondarily liable for labor and social security contingent liabilities of the employees of such third-party contractors. If we are forced to recognize an employment relationship between us and the employees of our third-party service providers, we may be required to change

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our strategy with regard to the use of third-party service providers, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Moreover, pursuant to Brazilian environmental law, we are jointly and severally liable, together with our contractors, for all environmental damages caused by our third-party contractors, irrespective of our fault for such damages. Such obligations or our costs for defending against any such allegations are potentially significant and could have a material adverse effect on us if we were deemed responsible for their payment.

Changes in government policies may adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Government policies for encouraging biofuels as a response to environmental concerns have shown, and are likely to continue to show, an impact on grain prices. The nature and scope of future legislation and regulations affecting our markets are unpredictable, and we cannot assure you that current concessions, prices or market protections involving biofuels will be maintained in their current form for any finite period. Any reduction in the support for biofuels by the United States government or any other government may result in stagnation or decline in the market prices of certain agricultural commodities, and consequently on the price of our agricultural properties, which may adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We are subject to extensive environmental regulation.

Our business activities in Brazil are subject to extensive federal, state and municipal laws and regulations concerning environmental protection, which impose on us various environmental obligations, such as environmental licensing requirements, minimum standards for the release of effluents, use of agrochemicals, management of solid waste, protection of certain areas (legal reserve and permanent preservation areas), and the need for a special authorization to use water, among others. The failure to comply with such laws and regulations may subject the violator to administrative fines, mandatory interruption of activities and criminal sanctions, in addition to the obligation to cure and pay environmental and third-party damage compensation, without any caps. In addition, Brazilian environmental law adopts a joint and several and strict liability system for environmental damages, which makes the polluter liable even in cases where it is not negligent and would make us jointly and severally liable for the obligations of our contractors, producers or off-takers. If we become subject to environmental liabilities, any costs we may incur to rectify possible environmental damage would lead to a reduction in the financial resources which would otherwise remain at our disposal for current or future strategic investment, thus causing an adverse impact on us.

As environmental laws and their enforcement become increasingly stringent, our expenses for complying with environmental requirements are likely to increase in the future. Furthermore, the possible implementation of new regulations, changes in existing regulations or the adoption of other measures could cause the amount and frequency of our expenditures on environmental preservation to vary significantly compared to present estimates or historical costs. Any unplanned future expenses could force us to reduce or forego strategic investments and as a result could materially and adversely affect us.

If we fail to innovate and utilize modern agricultural technologies and techniques to enhance production and yields of our acquired agricultural properties, we may be adversely affected.

Our business model is focused on our acquiring underdeveloped or underutilized agricultural properties and improving them by applying evolving agricultural technologies and techniques. Therefore, our strategy depends to a large extent on our ability to obtain and apply modern agricultural techniques and technologies to enhance the value of the properties we acquire. If we are unable to apply in a timely manner the most advanced technologies and farming techniques required to add value to our agricultural properties and make our products competitive and attractive to local and international investors, we would be adversely affected.

We may experience difficulties implementing our investment projects, which may affect our growth.

Part of our strategy with regard to our agricultural properties consists of investing in support infrastructure in order to increase the value of such agricultural properties. In implementing our investment projects, we may face a number of challenges, including: (i) failures or delays in acquiring necessary equipment or services; (ii) higher costs than those originally estimated; (iii) difficulties securing the necessary environmental and government licenses; (iv) changes in market conditions, which could render the projects less profitable than originally estimated; (v) impossibility or delays in acquiring land at attractive prices, or an increase in the land prices on account of growing demand for land by our competitors; (vi) impossibility of, and delay in identifying and acquiring land that is in compliance with Brazilian real estate property laws; (vii) lack of capacity to develop infrastructure and attract qualified labor on a timely and efficient basis; (viii) disputes and litigation relating to the land we acquire; (ix) cultural challenges deriving from the integration of new management and

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employees in our organization; and (x) the need to update accounting systems, administrative data and human resources. Our inability to manage these risks would adversely affect us.

Property values in Brazil could decline significantly.

Property values in Brazil are influenced by a wide variety of factors beyond our control, and therefore we cannot assure you that property values will continue to increase or that property values will not decline. A significant decline in property values in Brazil would adversely affect us.

Our growth depends on our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel.

We are highly dependent on the services of our technical and administrative staff. If we lose any of our senior management, or require additional management personnel, we will have to attract similarly qualified administrative and technical personnel. There is significant demand for high-level, technical personnel with the skills and know-how required to operate our business, and we compete for this talent in the context of a global market. The availability of attractive opportunities in Brazil and other countries may adversely affect our ability to hire or retain highly-qualified personnel. If we fail to attract and retain the professionals we need to expand and manage our operations, we may not be able to manage our business effectively and we may be materially and adversely affected.

Unpredictable weather conditions may have an adverse impact on our agricultural properties and products.

The occurrence of severe weather conditions, including droughts, floods, heavy rainfall, hail, frost or extremely high temperatures is unpredictable and has had and could have in the future a potentially devastating impact on our agricultural properties or production. Adverse weather conditions may be exacerbated by the effects of climate change. In recent years, different regions in Brazil have been affected by extreme weather conditions, and the regions where our properties are located have also experienced high temperatures and severe drought in recent years. The effect of severe weather conditions may materially reduce the productivity of our farms, impairing our revenue and cash flow, and requiring higher levels of investment or significant increases in our operating costs, any of which could have a material and adverse impact on us.

Diseases may affect our crops, potentially destroying all or part of our production.

The occurrence and effect of diseases can be unpredictable and devastating on crops, potentially rendering useless all or a significant portion of the affected crops. The cost of preventing and treating crop disease tends to be high. For example, the spread of Asian soybean rust (*ferrugem asiática*) and corn earworm (*helioverpa zea*) has resulted in lower crop yields and higher operating costs. Currently, Asian soybean rust and corn earworm can only be controlled, not eliminated. The origination and spread of diseases may occur for many reasons beyond our control, including the failure of other agricultural producers to comply with applicable health and environmental regulations. The appearance of new diseases or the mutation or proliferation of existing diseases could damage or completely destroy our crops which would materially and adversely affect us.

Fires and other accidents may affect our agricultural properties and adversely affect us.

Our operations are subject to various risks affecting our agricultural properties and agricultural installations, including destruction of farms and crops by fire and other natural disasters or events, and theft or other unexpected loss of grains or fertilizers and supplies. We could be materially and adversely affected if any of these risks were to occur.

Widespread uncertainties and fraud involving ownership of real estate in Brazil may adversely affect us.

Under Brazilian law, ownership of real estate is conveyed only through registration of deeds at the applicable land registry. Land registry recording errors, including duplicate or fraudulent entries, and legal challenges to deeds occur frequently. Real estate title litigation is prevalent in Brazil, and as a result there is a risk that such errors, fraud or challenges could adversely affect us, causing the loss of all or substantially all our agricultural properties.

We depend on international trade and economic and other conditions in our key export markets.

Brazil's current agricultural production capacity is greater than the consumption requirement of its domestic agricultural market. Agriculture exports account for an increasingly significant portion of our revenue, especially as our rehabilitated farm properties gain crop production capabilities and increased yield. As a result, our results of operations will increasingly depend on political, economic and regulatory conditions in our principal export markets. The ability of our products to compete effectively in these export markets may be adversely affected by a number of factors beyond our control including the deterioration of macroeconomic conditions, the volatility of exchange rates, the imposition of tariffs or other

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trade barriers or other factors in those markets such as regulations relating to the chemical content of agricultural products and safety and health regulations.

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Due to the growing market share of Brazilian agricultural and beef products in the international markets, Brazilian exporters are increasingly being affected by tariffs and other barriers imposed by importing countries to, among other things, protect local producers, limiting access of Brazilian companies to their markets. For example, the European Union currently charges protective tariffs designed to mitigate the effects of Brazil's lower production costs on local European producers. Developed countries also sometimes use direct and indirect subsidies to enhance the competitiveness of their producers in other markets. The adoption of measures by a given country or region, such as restrictions, import quotas or suspension of imports could substantially affect the export volume of agricultural products and, consequently, our volume of exports and results of operations. If the competitiveness of our products in one or more of our significant markets were to be affected by any one of these events, we may not be able to reallocate our products to other markets on comparable terms, and we could be adversely affected.

Fluctuations in the value of the Real in relation to the U.S. dollar could adversely affect us.

Foreign exchange fluctuations, particularly of the Brazilian Real against the U.S. dollar, may significantly affect our results of operations given that: (1) our products and the basic supplies used in our production are traded internationally; (2) soybean prices are defined based on prices prevalent on the Chicago Board of Trade, or CBOT; and (3) most markets are served by several suppliers from different countries and competitiveness of farm products abroad may increase in relation to ours in light of the appreciation of the Brazilian currency in relation to the U.S. dollar. Fluctuations in the value of the Real in relation to the U.S. dollar could impact our export revenue, our sales in U.S. dollars in the Brazilian market and our financial expenses and operating costs, which may adversely affect us.

We also hold derivative financial instruments to hedge risks relating to foreign currencies on our revenue from exports and operating costs. If we fail to manage these instruments properly, we may be adversely affected by our exposure to these risks, which may have a material adverse effect on us.

Our business is seasonal, and our revenue may fluctuate significantly depending on the growing cycle of our crops.

Agribusiness operations are predominantly seasonal in nature. In Brazil, the harvest of soybean, corn and rice generally occurs from February to June. The annual sugarcane harvesting period in Brazil normally begins in April and ends in November. As a result, our results of operations are likely to continue to fluctuate significantly between the planting and harvesting periods of each crop which cause fluctuations in our cash flows as a result of disparities between our revenue stream and our fixed expenses. In addition, seasonality creates limited windows of opportunity for our producers to complete required tasks at each stage of crop cultivation. Should events such as adverse weather conditions (including deluges of rain as has recently been the case throughout Brazil) or transportation interruptions occur during these seasonal windows, we may be faced with the possibility of reduced revenue without an opportunity to recover until the following crop's planting. Finally, because of the effects of seasonality, our quarterly results may not be indicative of our annual result.

Our growth will require additional capital which may not be available or may not be available on terms and conditions acceptable to us.

Our operations require a significant amount of capital. We may need to seek additional capital by issuing shares or debt securities, or by incurring indebtedness. Our ability to raise capital will depend on our future profitability, which is currently uncertain, and on political and economic conditions in Brazil and the international agricultural and real estate markets. Depending on these and other factors, many of which are beyond our control, additional capital may not be available or, if available, may not be available on conditions that are favorable or acceptable to us. If we are required to finance our activities through indebtedness, it is likely that the terms of that debt will impose upon us obligations or covenants, financial or otherwise, that could restrict our operational flexibility. Should we fail to raise additional capital under conditions that are acceptable to us, we could be adversely affected.

We plan to continue to use financial derivative instruments which may cause substantial losses.

We plan to continue to use derivative financial instruments, principally commodity hedge derivatives, foreign exchange derivatives and exchange rate swaps. If we enter into such hedging agreements and future prices of the underlying commodities differ from our expectations, we may incur substantial losses which could have an adverse effect on us.

Furthermore, our hedging strategies may not properly take account of the effects of foreign exchange or commodity variations on our financial position. On entering into forward exchange and commodity agreements, we will be subject to the risk that our counterparties could fail to fulfill the conditions of the respective agreement. We may not be able to receive compensation for losses and damages from any defaulting counterparty through legal remedies, on account of laws protecting

against bankruptcy or other similar protections for insolvent debtors, foreign laws restricting cross-border legal remedies, or for other reasons, which may adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We may not be successful in our future partnerships and strategic relationships.

We may enter into strategic partnerships and alliances in order to benefit from certain business opportunities. We cannot predict if and when such strategic partnerships and alliances will occur. Our ability to expand our business successfully through strategic partnerships and alliances depends on various factors, including our ability to negotiate favorable conditions for such partnerships and alliances, in addition to factors beyond our control, such as our partners' compliance with obligations arising from the partnership. Furthermore, our expectations regarding the benefits of these partnerships may not materialize. If we are unable to develop successful strategic partnerships and alliances we could be adversely affected.

Cresud, our controlling shareholder, and certain members of our board of directors may have interests that differ from those of our other shareholders.

As of September 30, 2015, Cresud holds 39.76% of our common shares. Cresud has numerous other investments and may have other priorities that may conflict with those of our other shareholders, and as a result significant conflicts of interest may arise between Cresud and our other shareholders. In addition, five of our nine directors have been nominated by Cresud. In addition, certain members of our management, including our chief administrative officer and our agricultural technical officer, were previously employed by, and as of the date of this Annual Report are no longer employed by, Cresud. This situation may give rise to real or apparent conflicts of interest as such directors and officers may have fiduciary duties or other interests owed to both us and Cresud or any of its affiliates. It may also limit the ability of such directors and officers to participate in certain matters. It is impossible to predict whether the outcome of decisions by the members of the board will be favorable to us or to our other shareholders.

In addition, as a result of Cresud's ownership interest in us, conflicts of interest could arise with respect to transactions involving our ongoing business activities, and the resolution of these conflicts may not be favorable to us. Specifically, business opportunities, including but not limited to potential targets for rural property acquisitions, may be attractive to both Cresud and us. We may not be able to resolve any potential conflicts and, even if we do so, the resolution may be less favorable to us than if we were dealing with an unaffiliated party.

Substantially all of our revenue is derived from a small number of clients.

We currently sell a substantial portion of our total crop production to a small number of clients who have substantial bargaining power. For instance, during the year ended June 30, 2015, our three largest customers accounted for 73.2% of our total revenue. Furthermore, we have entered into a supply contract and a leasing contract with Brenco - Companhia Brasileira de Energia Renovável ("Brenco"), pursuant to which we currently supply them with 100% of our sugarcane production from Alto Taquari and Araucaria and Partnership III farms. The term of this supply contract covers two full crop cycles, which consists of six crop years and five harvests, and therefore is scheduled to expire in crop year 2021/2022. The term of this leasing contract covers a total area of 4,263 hectares which we will explore and operate until March 31, 2026. As a result, the strong competition between a relatively fragmented sector of agricultural producers in the internal and external markets further increases the bargaining power of our highly concentrated client base. Thus, we may not be able to maintain or form new relationships with customers, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

Concentration among our client base also increases the consequences that would result should we lose any of our clients or if any of our clients default on their obligations to us, either in the form of non-payment or through a breach of any contractual provision or obligation, such as failure to ship a product purchased or delays in shipment. Noncompliance with the time of shipment of our products could directly affect the planning of our harvest, which could generate losses and result in additional costs.

Increases in the price of raw materials and oil may adversely affect us.

Our agricultural properties are located in Brazil's savannah region where the soil is generally acidic and not very fertile, requiring the use of lime and fertilizers. Our operations require other raw materials such as pesticides and seeds which we acquire from local and international suppliers. We do not have long-term supply contracts for these raw materials and therefore are exposed to the risk of cost increases. A significant increase in the price of lime, fertilizers or other raw materials we use would likely reduce our profitability or otherwise adversely affect our business operations as these are not costs that can readily be passed on to our customers. In addition, certain of our production costs, including fertilizers and the cost of leasing agricultural machinery, are linked to the international price of oil and its derivatives. Therefore, if the price of oil increases significantly, we could be adversely affected.

Delays or failures in the delivery of raw materials used by us and our suppliers could have an adverse effect on us.

We depend on suppliers to provide us with fertilizers, seeds, other raw materials and machinery services. Possible delays in the delivery of such items may delay our planting efforts until we are able to establish agreements with other suppliers, or may delay our harvest in the case of the delay in delivery of machinery. Accordingly, any delays, failures or defects in the delivery of raw materials or inputs or with regard to the provision of services to us by our suppliers could adversely affect our business and our results of operations.

Some of our agricultural products contain genetically modified organisms (GMOs), and risks associated with GMOs remain uncertain.

Approximately 95.1% of our products, including soybean and corn, contain genetically modified organisms, or GMOs, in varying proportions, depending on the crop year. Production and consumption of GMOs remain controversial, and adverse publicity and consumer resistance has led to adoption of certain governmental regulations limiting sales of GMO products in important markets including the European Union. If GMOs were determined to present risks to human health or to the environment, demand for our GMO products could collapse, and we could face potentially significant liability for harm caused by such products, all of which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Lack of transportation, storage and processing infrastructure in Brazil represents an important challenge for the Brazilian agricultural and agricultural real estate sectors.

We depend on efficient access to transportation and port infrastructure for the growth of Brazilian agriculture in general, and our operations in particular. We may decide to acquire agricultural properties in areas where existing transportation infrastructure is inadequate and where improvements may be required to make our agricultural production more accessible to export centers at competitive prices. A substantial portion of Brazilian agricultural production is currently transported by trucks, which is significantly more expensive than transportation by rail cars. Given that our dependence on road transportation prevents us from being considered a low-cost producer, our ability to compete on the world market may be impaired, especially as the price of fuel increases. As a result, we may not be able to secure efficient transportation for our production to reach major markets in a cost-efficient manner or at all, which may adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Competition in the markets for our products may affect us.

We face significant domestic and international competition in each of our markets and in many of our production lines. The global market for agricultural products is highly competitive and sensitive to changes in industrial capacity, product inventories and cyclical changes in the world economy, any one or more of which may affect to a significant degree the selling price of our products and therefore our profitability. Since many of our products are agricultural commodities, such products compete in international markets almost exclusively based on price. Many other producers of such commodities are larger than us and possess greater financial and other resources. Furthermore, many other producers receive subsidies in their respective countries that generally are not available in Brazil. Such subsidies may afford producers lower production costs or enable them to operate in an environment with sharp price reductions, constrained margins and operating losses for longer periods. Any increased competitive pressure with respect to our products could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Social movements may affect the use of our agricultural properties or cause damage to them.

Social movements such as the Landless Rural Workers' Movement (*Movimento dos Trabalhadores Rurais Sem Terra*) and the Pastoral Land Commission (*Comissão Pastoral da Terra*) are active in Brazil and advocate land reform and property redistribution by the Brazilian government. Invasion and occupation of agricultural land by large numbers of people is a common practice among the members of such movements and, in certain regions, including those where we currently invest, remedies such as police protection or eviction procedures are inadequate or non-existent. As a result, we cannot assure you that our agricultural properties will not be subject to invasion or occupation by any social movement. Any invasion or occupation may materially impair the use of our lands and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

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We made investments in farmland in Paraguay, and we may possibly make investments in other countries in and outside Latin America, in which case we would be subject to the associated economic, legal, political and regulatory risks.

Currently, we conduct our activities in Brazil and Paraguay. Nevertheless, we are in the process of considering our expansion into other countries in and outside Latin America, although we currently have no definitive commitments or specific plans with respect thereto. Accordingly, in the future we may expand our activities into other countries in Latin America or elsewhere if we decide that international expansion would be appropriate to achieve our objectives. The success in other countries of the business strategy and business model that we apply in Brazil would be subject to a high level of uncertainty and depend on numerous factors beyond our control; and therefore we cannot assure you that any such expansion would be profitable or enable us to obtain the expected returns on our investments, or even recuperate our investments. Any international expansion of our activities would be subject to political, economic and regulatory risks in the relevant country and to risks inherent to the management of a transnational company, including:

- challenges caused by distance, language, local business practices and cultural differences (i.e. lack of financing; longer payment cycles in the relevant country; difficulties in forming partnerships or strategic alliances with local parties; conflicting or redundant practices in respect to tax, regulatory, legal and administrative aspects);
- negative effects of currency fluctuations or the imposition of exchange controls or restrictions on repatriation of capital;
- adverse changes in laws and local policies, particularly those relating to import tariffs, labor practices, environment, investment, acquisition of agricultural property by foreign companies or companies controlled by foreigners;
- difficulty of enforcement of contracts and collection or enforcing of debts, or difficulties or restrictions imposed by local courts;
- expropriation of private domain, imposition of legal or administrative limitations to the exercise of the property right as a result of changes in laws or applicable regulations;
- difficulty in obtaining licenses, permits or other approvals from local government authorities;
- political disputes, social unrest and deteriorating local economic conditions;
- transnational conflicts or disputes involving Brazil and the relevant country;
- terrorism or military conflicts; and
- natural disasters, epidemics, riots and insurrections.

Our inability to recognize and respond to these differences, challenges and risks could adversely affect any operations we may undertake in markets outside of Brazil, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Risks Relating to Brazil

The Brazilian government has exercised, and continues to exercise, significant influence over the Brazilian economy, which, combined with Brazilian political and economic conditions, may adversely affect us.

We may be adversely affected by the following factors, as well as the Brazilian federal government's response to these factors:

- economic and social instability;
- increase in interest rates;
- exchange controls and restrictions on remittances abroad;
- restrictions and taxes on agricultural exports;
- exchange rate fluctuations;
- inflation;
- volatility and liquidity in domestic capital and credit markets;
- expansion or contraction of the Brazilian economy, as measured by GDP growth rates;

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- allegations of corruption against political parties, elected officials or other public officials, including allegations made in relation to the Lava Jato investigation;
- government policies related to our sector;
- fiscal or monetary policy and amendments to tax legislation; and
- other political, diplomatic, social or economic developments in or affecting Brazil.

Historically, the Brazilian government has frequently intervened in the Brazilian economy and has occasionally made significant changes in economic policies and regulations, including, among others, the imposition of a tax on foreign capital entering Brazil (IOF tax), changes in monetary, fiscal and tax policies, currency devaluations, capital controls and limits on imports. The administration is currently facing domestic pressure to retreat from the current macroeconomic policies in an attempt to achieve higher rates of economic growth. In addition, the federal government is proposing the creation of a tax on financial transactions, including wire transfers, (the so-called "CPMF") in order to improve the fiscal situation of the country. We cannot predict which policies will be adopted by the Brazilian government and whether these policies will negatively affect the economy or our business or financial performance.

The Brazilian economy has been experiencing a slowdown – GDP growth rates were 7.5%, 3.9%, 1.8%, 2.7%, and 0.1% in 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively and GDP decreased 1.9% in the first six months of 2015. Inflation, unemployment and interest rates have increased more recently and the Brazilian Real has weakened significantly in comparison to the U.S. dollar. The market expectations for the years 2015 and 2016 is that the Brazilian economy will continue to slow down and GDP will decrease. Our results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected by the economic conditions in Brazil.

In addition to the recent economic crisis, protests, strikes and corruption scandals, including the "Lava Jato" investigation, has led to a fall in confidence and a political crisis. There is strong popular pressure and several legal and administrative proceedings for the impeachment of the Brazilian President and/or revocation of the mandates or resignation of the Brazilian President and/or the Head of the House of Representatives, which have led to uncertainties. The political crisis could worsen the economic conditions in Brazil, which may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. Furthermore, investigations regarding corruption may involve companies with whom we do business, which may impact our business and results of operation.

The economic and political crisis have resulted in the downgrading of the country's long-term credit rating from Standard & Poor's rating agency from BBB + to BBB-, placing Brazil back to speculative investment grade level ("junk"). Moody's downgraded Brazil from "Baa2" to "Baa3" and changed the negative perspective to stable, while Fitch Ratings downgraded Brazil from BBB to BBB- and changed the perspective from stable to negative. Both Moody's and Fitch still consider Brazil investment grade. Further downgrading of Brazil's ratings by any of these agencies may adversely affect us and the stock price of our securities.

Inflation, coupled with the Brazilian government's measures to fight inflation, may hinder Brazilian economic growth and increase interest rates, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

Brazil has in the past experienced significantly high rates of inflation. As a result, the Brazilian government adopted monetary policies that resulted in Brazilian interest rates being among the highest in the world. The Brazilian Central Bank's Monetary Policy Committee (*Comitê de Política Monetária do Banco Central*), or COPOM, establishes an official interest rate target for the Brazilian financial system based on the level of economic growth, inflation rate and other economic indicators in Brazil. Between 2004 and 2010, the official Brazilian interest rate varied from 19.75% to 8.75% per year. In response to an increase in inflation in 2010, the Brazilian government increased the official Brazilian interest rate, the SELIC rate, which was 10.75% per year on December 31, 2010. The SELIC rate has increased since then and, as of June 30, 2015, it was 13.75% per year. The inflation rates, as measured by the General Market Price Index (*Índice Geral de Preços-Mercado*), or IGP-M, and calculated by *Fundação Getúlio Vargas*, or FGV, were 7.8% in 2012, 5.5% in 2013, and 3.67% in 2014. Cumulative inflation in the first six months of 2015, calculated by the same index, was 4.33%.

Inflation and the government measures to fight inflation have had and may continue to have significant effects on the Brazilian economy and our business. In addition, the Brazilian government's measures to control inflation have often included maintaining a tight monetary policy with high interest rates, thereby restricting the availability of credit and slowing economic growth. On the other hand, an easing of monetary policies of the Brazilian government may trigger increases in inflation. In the event of an increase in inflation, we may not be able to adjust our daily rates to offset the effects of inflation on our cost structure, which may materially and adversely affect us.

An increase in interest rates may have a significant adverse effect on us. In addition, as of June 30, 2015, certain of our loans were subject to interest rate fluctuations such as the Brazilian long-term interest rate (*Taxa de Juros de Longo Prazo*), or TJLP, and the interbank deposit rate (*Certificados de Depósitos Interbancários*), or CDI. In the event of an abrupt increase in interest rates, our ability to comply with our financial obligations may be materially and adversely affected.

A deterioration in general economic and market conditions or in perceptions of risk in other countries, principally in emerging countries or the United States, may have a negative impact on the Brazilian economy and us.

Economic and market conditions in other countries, including United States and Latin American and other emerging market countries, may affect the Brazilian economy and the market for securities issued by Brazilian companies. Although economic conditions in these countries may differ significantly from those in Brazil, investors' reactions to developments in these other countries may have an adverse effect on the market value of securities of Brazilian issuers. Crises in other emerging market countries could dampen investor enthusiasm for securities of Brazilian issuers, including ours, which could adversely affect the market price of our common shares. In the past, the adverse development of economic conditions in emerging markets resulted in a significant flow of funds out of the country and a decrease in the quantity of foreign capital invested in Brazil. Changes in the prices of securities of public companies, lack of available credit, reductions in spending, general slowdown of the global economy, exchange rate instability and inflationary pressure may adversely affect, directly or indirectly, the Brazilian economy and securities market. The recent global economic downturn and related instability in the international financial system have had, and may continue to have, a negative effect on economic growth in Brazil. The ongoing global economic downturn has reduced the availability of liquidity and credit to fund the continuation and expansion of business operations worldwide. The recent substantial losses in worldwide equity markets, including in Brazil, could lead to an extended worldwide economic recession or depression.

In addition, the Brazilian economy is affected by international economic and market conditions generally, especially economic conditions in the United States. Share prices on BM&FBOVESPA, for example, have historically been sensitive to fluctuations in U.S. interest rates and the behavior of the major U.S. stock indexes. An increase in the interest rates in other countries, especially the United States, may reduce global liquidity and investors' interest in the Brazilian capital markets, adversely affecting the price of our common shares.

Our dividend distribution may no longer benefit from certain tax exemptions.

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 ascertained based on 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 ascertained based on 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 12,973/2014, 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. The risk for the dividends paid in excess remains from the profit accrued in 2014 for legal entities not opting for the advance of effects of Law 12,973/2014 for 2014, due to the provisions of RFB Regulatory Instruction 1,492/2014.

Risks Relating to our American Depositary Shares and Ordinary Shares

A holder of American Depositary Shares may face disadvantages compared to an ordinary shareholder when attempting to exercise voting rights.

Holders of our American Depositary Shares, or ADSs, may instruct the depositary to vote the ordinary shares underlying the ADSs. For the depositary to follow the voting instructions, it must receive them on or before the date specified in our voting materials. The depositary must try, as far as practical, subject to Brazilian law and our articles of association, to vote the ordinary shares as instructed. In most cases, if the ADS holder does not give instructions to the depositary, it may vote the ordinary shares in favor of proposals supported by our board of directors, or, when practicable and permitted, give a discretionary proxy to a person designated by us. We cannot be certain that ADS holders will receive voting materials in time to ensure that they can instruct the depositary to vote the underlying ordinary shares. Also, the depositary is not responsible for failing to carry out voting instructions or for the manner of carrying out voting instructions. This means that ADS holders

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may not be able to exercise their right to vote and there may be nothing they can do if their ordinary shares or other deposited securities are not voted as requested.

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

According to our by-laws, we must generally pay our shareholders at least 25% of our annual net income as dividends or interest on shareholders' equity, as calculated and adjusted under Brazilian corporate law. This adjusted net income may be capitalized, used to absorb losses or otherwise retained as allowed under Brazilian corporate law and may not be available to be paid as dividends or interest on shareholders' equity. Additionally, Brazilian corporate law allows a publicly-traded company like ours to suspend the mandatory distribution of dividends in any particular year if our board of directors informs our shareholders that such distributions would be inadvisable in view of our financial condition or cash availability. Holders of our common shares or our ADSs may not receive any dividends or interest on shareholders' equity in any given year if our board of directors makes such a determination or if our operations fail to generate net income.

Holders of our common shares or ADSs in the United States may not be entitled to the same preemptive rights as Brazilian shareholders, pursuant to Brazilian legislation, in the subscription of shares resulting from capital increases made by us.

Under Brazilian law, if we issue new shares in exchange for cash or assets as part of a capital increase, subject to certain exceptions, we must grant our shareholders preemptive rights at the time of the subscription of shares, corresponding to their respective interest in our share capital, allowing them to maintain their existing shareholding percentage. We may not legally be permitted to allow holders of our common shares or ADSs in the United States to exercise any preemptive rights in any future capital increase unless (i) we file a registration statement for an offering of shares resulting from the capital increase with the SEC, or (ii) the offering of shares resulting from the capital increase qualifies for an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. At the time of any future capital increase, we will evaluate the costs and potential liabilities associated with filing a registration statement for an offering of shares with the SEC and any other factors that we consider important in determining whether to file such a registration statement. We cannot assure the holders of our common shares or ADSs in the United States that we will file a registration statement with the SEC to allow them to participate in any of our capital increases. As a result, the equity interest of such holders in our company may be diluted.

If holders of our ADSs exchange them for common shares, they may risk temporarily losing, or being limited in, the ability to remit foreign currency abroad and certain Brazilian tax advantages.

The Brazilian custodian for the common shares underlying our ADSs must obtain an electronic registration number with the Central Bank to allow the depository to remit U.S. dollars abroad. ADS holders benefit from the electronic certificate of foreign capital registration from the Central Bank obtained by the custodian for the depository, which permits it to convert dividends and other distributions with respect to the common shares into U.S. dollars and remit the proceeds of such conversion abroad. If holders of our ADSs decide to exchange them for the underlying common shares, they will only be entitled to rely on the custodian's certificate of registration with the Central Bank for five business days after the date of the exchange. Thereafter, they will be unable to remit U.S. dollars abroad unless they obtain a new electronic certificate of foreign capital registration in connection with the common shares, which may result in expenses and may cause delays in receiving distributions. See "Item 10-Additional Information-Exchange Controls."

Also, if holders of our ADSs that exchange our ADSs for our common shares do not qualify under the foreign investment regulations, they will generally be subject to less favorable tax treatment of dividends and distribution on, and the proceeds from any sale of, our common shares. See "Item 10-Additional Information-Exchange Controls" and "Item 10-Additional Information-Taxation-Brazilian Tax Considerations."

Holders of our ADSs may face difficulties in protecting their interests because, as a Brazilian company, we are subject to different corporate rules and regulations and our shareholders may have fewer and less well-defined rights.

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

Our corporate affairs are governed by our by-laws and Brazilian corporate law, which differ from the legal principles that would apply if we were incorporated in a jurisdiction in the United States, such as the State of Delaware or New York, or elsewhere outside Brazil. Even if a holder of our ADSs surrenders its ADSs and becomes a direct shareholder, its rights as a holder of our common shares under Brazilian corporate law to protect its interests relative to actions by our board of directors may be fewer and less well-defined than under the laws of those other jurisdictions.

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Although insider trading and price manipulation are crimes under Brazilian law, the Brazilian securities markets are not as highly regulated and supervised as the U.S. securities markets or the markets in some other jurisdictions. In addition, rules and policies against self-dealing or for preserving shareholder interests may be less well-defined and enforced in Brazil than in the United States and certain other countries, which may put holders of our common shares and ADSs at a potential disadvantage. Corporate disclosures also may be less complete or informative than those of a public company in the United States or in certain other countries.

Our status as a foreign private issuer allows us to follow local corporate governance practices, which may limit the protections afforded to investors.

We are a foreign private issuer, as defined by the SEC for purposes of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act. As a result, for so long as we remain a foreign private issuer, we will be exempt from most of the corporate governance requirements of stock exchanges located in the United States; accordingly, you will not be provided with the benefits or have the same protections afforded to shareholders of U.S. public companies.

The standards applicable to us are considerably different from the standards applied to U.S. domestic issuers. Although Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act generally requires that a listed company have an audit committee of its board of directors composed solely of independent directors, as a foreign private issuer, we are relying on a general exemption from this requirement that is available to us as a result of the features of Brazilian law applicable to our fiscal council. In addition, we are not required to, among other things:

- have a majority of the board be independent;
- have a compensation committee or a nominating/corporate governance committee of our board of directors;
- have regularly scheduled executive sessions with only non-management directors; or
- have at least one executive session of solely independent directors each year.

We are an emerging growth company within the meaning of the Exchange Act and, if we decide to take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements applicable to emerging growth companies, our common stock could be less attractive to investors.

We are an “emerging growth company” within the meaning of the rules under the Exchange Act. We are eligible to take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not emerging growth companies, including, but not limited to, not being required to comply with any PCAOB rules, that, if adopted in the future, would require mandatory audit firm rotation or auditor discussion and analysis, and any future audit rule promulgated by the PCAOB (unless the SEC determines otherwise). In addition, we are not subject to the additional level of review of our internal control over financial reporting as may occur when outside auditors attest as to our internal control over financial reporting. As a result, our stockholders may not have access to certain information they may deem important. We will remain an emerging growth company for up to five years from the date of our initial public offering of securities under an effective registration statement under the Securities Act, though we may cease to be an emerging growth company earlier under certain circumstances. We take advantage of the exemption from the auditor attestation report requirement and may decide to rely on other exemptions in the future. We do not know if some investors will find our common stock less attractive as a result. The result may be a less active trading market for our common stock, and our stock price may be more volatile.

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

We are organized under the laws of Brazil, and all of the members of our board of directors, our executive officers and our independent registered public accountants reside or are based in Brazil. The vast majority of our assets and those of these other persons are located in Brazil. As a result, it may not be possible for holders of our ADSs to effect service of process upon us or these other persons within the United States or other jurisdictions outside Brazil or to enforce against us or these other persons judgments obtained in the United States or other jurisdictions outside Brazil. In addition, because substantially all of our assets and all of our directors and officers reside outside the United States, any judgment obtained in the United States against us or any of our directors or officers may not be collectible within the United States. Because judgments of U.S. courts for civil liabilities based upon the U.S. federal securities laws may only be enforced in Brazil if certain conditions are met, holders may face greater difficulties in protecting their interests in the case of actions by us or our board of directors or executive officers than would shareholders of a U.S. corporation.

Brazilian tax laws may have an adverse impact on the taxes applicable to the disposition of our common shares and ADSs.

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-Brazilian resident, 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, a non-Brazilian resident should be subject to income tax on the gains assessed, 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-Brazilian resident 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-Brazilian resident 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. See “Item 10–Additional Information–Taxation–Brazilian Tax Considerations.”

The relative volatility and illiquidity of the Brazilian securities markets may adversely affect holders of our common shares and ADSs.

The Brazilian securities markets are substantially smaller, less liquid and more volatile than major securities markets in the United States. The BM&FBOVESPA, which is the principal Brazilian stock exchange, had a market capitalization of R\$2.24 trillion (US\$843.5 billion) at December 31, 2014 and an average daily trading volume of R\$6.1 billion (US\$2.6 billion) for 2014. In comparison, aggregate market capitalization of the companies (including U.S. and non-U.S. companies) listed on the NYSE was US\$20.2 trillion at December 31, 2014 and the NYSE recorded an average daily trading volume of US\$63.1 billion for 2014. There is also significantly greater concentration in the Brazilian securities markets. The ten largest companies in terms of market capitalization represented approximately 60% of the aggregate market capitalization of the BM&FBOVESPA at December 31, 2014. The ten most widely traded stocks in terms of trading volume accounted for approximately 49.5 % of all shares traded on the BM&FBOVESPA in 2014. These market characteristics may substantially limit the ability of holders of our ADSs to sell the common shares underlying our ADSs at a price and at a time when they wish to do so and, as a result, could negatively impact the market price of our ADSs themselves.

The imposition of IOF taxes may indirectly influence the price and volatility of our ADSs and our common shares.

Brazilian law imposes the Tax on Foreign Exchange Transactions, or the IOF/Exchange tax, on the conversion of reais into foreign currency and on the conversion of foreign currency into reais. Brazilian law also imposes the Tax on Transactions Involving Bonds and Securities, or the IOF/Securities tax, due on transactions involving bonds and securities, including those carried out on a Brazilian stock exchange.

The IOF/Exchange tax was raised from zero to 6% on October 20, 2009. As of December 1, 2011, certain investments were excluded from the 6% tax and subject instead to a 2% IOF/Exchange tax. In 2009, the IOF/Securities tax was increased from zero to 1.5% on shares issued by a Brazilian company and listed on a Brazilian stock exchange for the purpose of allowing depository receipts traded outside Brazil to be issued. In 2011, the IOF/Securities tax was increased from zero to 1% on currency-related derivative transactions resulting in an increase of the short position exposure in foreign currency or in a decrease of the long position in foreign currency. Since June 30, 2013, the IOF/Exchange tax and the IOF/Securities tax rates have been zero.

The imposition of these taxes may discourage foreign investment in shares of Brazilian companies, including our company, due to higher transaction costs, and may negatively impact the price and volatility of our ADSs and common shares if they become listed on a stock exchange in the United States, as well as on the BM&FBOVESPA.

We may be classified as a passive foreign investment company, which could result in adverse U.S. tax consequences for U.S. investors.

We may be classified as a passive foreign investment company (a “PFIC”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Such characterization could result in adverse U.S. tax consequences to you if you are a U.S. Holder (as defined in “Item 10–Additional Information–Taxation–U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations”) of our common shares or ADSs. For example, if we are a PFIC, U.S. Holders of our common shares may become subject to increased tax liabilities under U.S. tax laws and regulations and will become subject to burdensome reporting requirements. The determination of whether or not we are a PFIC is made on an annual basis and will depend on the composition of our income and assets from time to time. Specifically, for any taxable year we will be classified as a PFIC for U.S. tax purposes if either (i) 75% or more of our gross income in that taxable year is passive income or (ii) the average percentage of our assets by value in that taxable year which produce or are held for the production of passive income is at least 50%. For this purpose, income from commodities transactions is generally considered passive unless such income is derived in the active conduct of a commodities business.