





Legal Structure for Local Brazilian Vehicles

Specially prepared to:





Brazilian Legal Framework - more than 180 yrs

Consolidated Legal Environment

FIRST FEDERAL CONSTITUTION 1824

COMMERCIAL CODE 1850

CIVIL CODE 1916

CORPORATION LAW 1940

LABOR LAWS 1943

BANKRUPTCY LAW 1945 FOREIGN INVESTMENT LAW 1962

BANKING LAW 1964 CAPITAL MARKETS LAW 1965

TAX CODE 1966

NEW CORP. LAW 1976 SECURITIES LAW 1976

LAST FEDERAL CONSTITUTION 1988

CONSUMERS CODE 1990 VENTURE CAPITAL RULES 1994

ARBITRATION LAW 1996

NEW CIVIL CODE 2003 REV COMMERCIAL CODE 2003 PRIVATE EQUITY RULES 2003

NEW BANKRUPTCY LAW 2005



Foreign Investment - Principles

EQUAL TREATMENT TO FOREIGN AND NATIONAL CAPITAL

No restrictions, except for Nuclear Energy, Rural Property, Domestic Aviation, Mail, Media

FREE INFLOW/OUTFLOW OF FUNDS – SINCE 1962

- Registration of Foreign Direct Investment with Central Bank of Brazil (Cenbank)
- Declaratory Electronic Registration System
- No prior approval of Cenbank for repatriation of registered FDI and remittance of profits

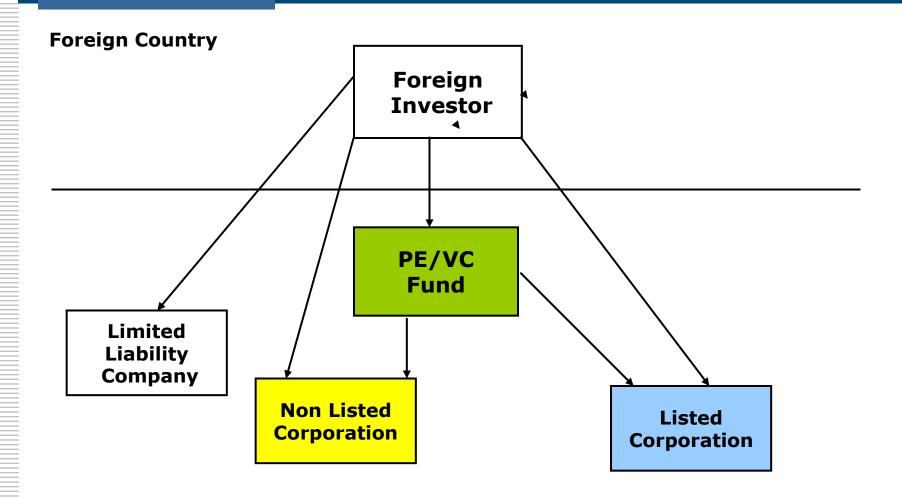
REGULATED CAPITAL MARKETS SINCE 1976

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OF SHAREHOLDERS AGREEMENTS SINCE 1976

- Purchase and Sale of Shares, Right of First Refusal, Tag and Drag Along, Put and Call
- Voting Rights
- Exercise of control
- ENFORCEABILITY OF FOREIGN AND BRAZILIAN ARBITRATION AWARDS
 SINCE 1996



Foreign Investment Vehicles







- Nature: Closed-end investment funds (condominium) for investing in Brazilian private or listed companies or other funds
- **Investors**: Only for qualified investors
 - Financial institutions
 - Insurance companies
 - Pension funds
 - Individuals and legal entities having investments in financial markets over R\$ 300K
 - Investment funds for qualified investors
 - Portfolio managers and securities consultants, in respect of theirs own funds
- Minimum Investment: R\$ 100 thousand



Quotas: May issue different classes with special economic / political rights

 Payment of Quotas: Brazilian currency / assets or rights of companies under reorganization or restructuring processes

Corporate Governance:

- General Meeting for approval of accounts, dismissal of administrator, issuance of new quotas, amendment to FIP Regulation, extension of the term of the FIP or reorganization
- Fund may have committees (investment, supervisory, audit committees)
- Restriction to related parties transactions, except if approved by the General Meeting



Administration :

- Investment Manager authorized by CVM
- Manager duties may be exercised by the Investment Manager or by a third party contracted by the Investment Managers also authorized by CVM

Duty to inform and CVM reporting:

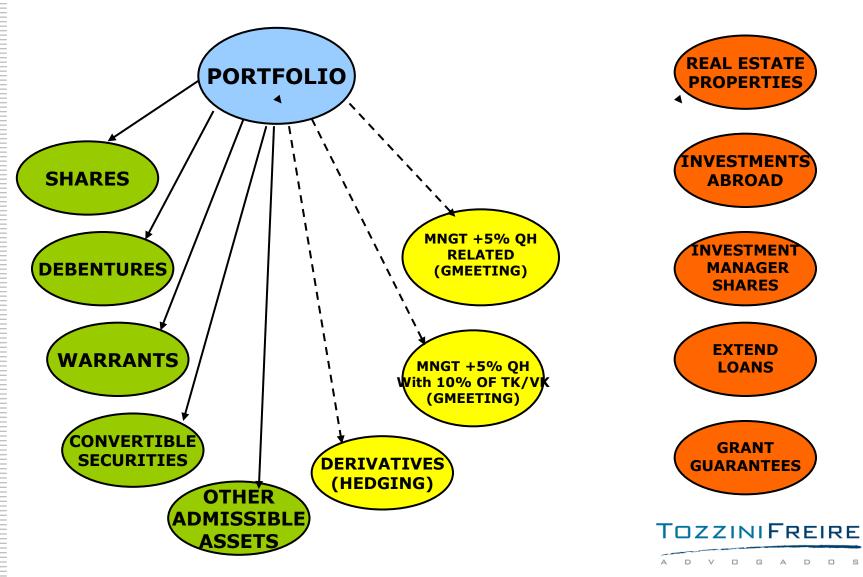
- Investment Manager to disclose material events to CVM and quotaholders
- Investment Manager to provide CVM and quotaholders with information quarterly (net equity, number of quotas), twice a year (portfolio composition, accounting statements, custodians) and yearly (audited accounting statements, net value of quotas, funds expenses)
- Audit: FIP shall be annually audited by an independent audit firm



- Participation in the decision-making process of the portfolio companies:
 - By participating in the block of control
 - By shareholders agreement
 - Any other arrangement guaranteeing actual influence on strategy and management
- Investment in listed companies: Regulation shall establish criteria for investment
- Privately-held companies of the portfolio:
 - Shall not issue participation certificates
 - Board of Directors shall have a unified term of 1 year
 - Disclose agreements with related parties, shareholders agreements, stock option plans
 - Adhere to arbitration procedure
 - When becoming listed, adhere to special listing segment of the stock exchange
 - Accounting records audited annually by independent auditors registered at CVM



PE / VC FUNDS - PORTFOLIO



Emerging Companies Funds (FMIEE)

Closed-end investment funds (condominium) with the purpose of investing in emerging companies: annual revenues up to R\$ 150 million and not part of an economic group with consolidated net worth above R\$ 300 million

No need to be qualified investor

10 year term (renewable)



Self Regulation and Best Practices Code of ABVCAP / ANBIMA:

Purpose:

- Transparency on management activities
- To create standard practices and processes
- Equitable treatment
- Increase fiduciary duties

Mandatory Adhesion for:

- Private equity managers affiliated to ABVCAP
- Institutions affiliated to ANBIMA
- Investment Managers of FIP/FMIEE
- Managers of FIP/FMIEE
- Distributors of FIP/FMIEE Quotas



Self Regulation and Best Practices Code of ABVCAP / ANBIMA:

Classification of FIP/FMIEE:

- **Restricted**: 50% or more of total quotas are held by a sole investor, by investor having a family relation as defined in the Code or by investor that belong to the same economic group
- <u>Diversified</u>: Constituted by several investors and not within the definition of Restricted
- **Type 1**: Representatives of the investors in the Investment Committee. No obligation to have a Supervisory Committee
- <u>Type 2</u>: Investment Committed solely composed by representatives of the Administrator or Manager and a has Supervisory Committee
- **Type 3**: No Investment Committee. May have a Supervisory Committee



LLC and Corporations

Limited Liability Companies

- No tradable securities
- No need to publish financial statements
- Simple management structure (one Brazilian resident)
- Supermajority approval of 75% of capital
- Largely used for holding companies

Corporations

- May be listed and trade securities
- Publication of financial statements
- Board of Directors, Officers,
 Fiscal Council, Committees
- Supermajority approval of
 50% capital plus one share
- Largely used for joint ventures



Legal Due Diligence

Investment Manager: registration with CVM,
 administrative proceedings at CVM, general reputation

 Portfolio Companies: corporate, tax, labor, civil litigation, real estate, IP, contracts, environmental, insurance, administrative, governmental licenses for regulated activities, antitrust



Exit Strategies

- Public Offerings IPOs
- Strategic Sale and Buy-back



Public Offerings in Brazil - IPOs

- BMF&Bovespa within the 3 or 4 major Stock Exchange Markets, together
 with Hong Kong and Chicago Mercantile Exchange
- 377 listed companies
- Listing Segments: Standard Market / Bovespa Mais / Corporate Governance
 Levels 1 and 2 / Novo Mercado
- Regulation CVM as governmental regulatory agency and several selfregulation entities – BM&FBOVESPA, ANBIMA, ABRASCA, IBGC



Public Offerings in Brazil – IPOs (2007-2011)

- 2007 64 IPOs
- Total Amount Raised Approximately US\$ 55.6 billion
- 2008 4 IPOs
- Total Amount Raised Approximately US\$ 4 billion
- 2009 6 IPOs
- Total Amount Raised Approximately US\$ 13.2 billion
- 2010 7 IPOs
- Total Amount Raised Approximately US\$ 3.7 billion
- 2011 11 IPOs
- Total Amount Raised Approximately US\$ 4,11 billion



Corporate Governance

CORPORATION LAW

- Tag along for voting shareholders (80%)
- Reduction of disproportion
 between voting and nonvoting
- Minority shareholder on the board

NOVO MERCADO

- Only voting shares
- Minimum free float of 25%
- Same premium paid to controlling stake for all shares
- 20% of independent directors
- Compliance with IFRS
- Mandatory arbitration for resolution of corporate disputes

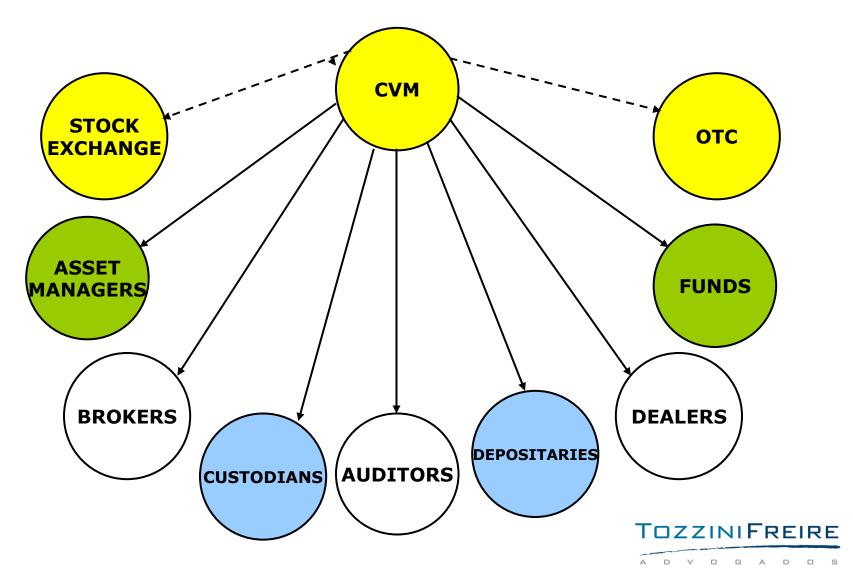


Strategic Sale and Buy Back

 Shareholders Agreement dealing with the purchase and sale of shares, put and call options, right of first refusal, tag and drag along rights, voting rights and exercise of control are subject to specific performance as per Brazilian
 Corporation Law



Capital Markets – Regulated Activities











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