

BRASKEM SA
Form 20-F
July 14, 2009

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 14, 2009

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

o REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR 12(g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

xANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008

OR

o TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 OR

o SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Commission file number: 001-14862

BRASKEM S.A.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

N/A

(Translation of Registrant's Name into English)

The Federative Republic of Brazil

(Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)

Av. das Nações Unidas, 8,501
São Paulo, SP CEP 05425-070 Brazil
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

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Braskem S.A.

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Telephone: + (55 11) 3576-9000
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(Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on which Registered
Preferred Shares, Class A, without par value per share, each represented by American Depositary Receipts	New York Stock Exchange

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Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None
Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: None
The total number of issued shares of each class of stock of Braskem S.A. as of December 31, 2008 was:

190,462,446 Common Shares, without par value
316,484,733 Preferred Shares, Class A, without par value
593,818 Preferred Shares, Class B, without par value

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and(2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board Other

If Other has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

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PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL AND OTHER INFORMATION

All references herein to the *real*, *reais* or R\$ are to the ~~Brazilian~~ official currency of Brazil. All references to U.S. dollars, dollars or US\$ are to U.S. dollars.

All references herein (1) to we, us or our company are references to Braskem S.A., its consolidated subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities, and (2) to Braskem are references solely to Braskem S.A.

On July 7, 2009, the exchange rate for *reais* into U.S. dollars was R\$1.964 to US\$1.00, based on the selling rate as reported by the Central Bank of Brazil (*Banco Central do Brasil*), or the Central Bank. The selling rate was R\$2.337 to US\$1.00 at December 31, 2008, R\$1.771 to US\$1.00 at December 31, 2007 and the commercial selling rate was R\$2.138 to US\$1.00 at December 31, 2006, in each case, as reported by the Central Bank. The *real*/U.S. dollar exchange rate fluctuates widely, and the selling rate at July 7, 2009 may not be indicative of future exchange rates. See Item 3. Key Information Exchange Rates for information regarding exchange rates for the Brazilian currency since January 1, 2004.

Solely for the convenience of the reader, we have translated some amounts included in Item 3. Key Information Selected Financial Information and elsewhere in this annual report from *reais* into U.S. dollars using the selling rate as reported by the Central Bank at December 31, 2008 of R\$2.337 to US\$1.00. These translations should not be considered representations that any such amounts have been, could have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars at that or at any other exchange rate. Such translations should not be construed as representations that the *real* amounts represent or have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars as of that or any other date.

Financial Statements

Braskem Financial Statements

We maintain our books and records in *reais*.

Our consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2008 and 2007 and for the three years ended December 31, 2008 have been audited, as stated in the report appearing herein, and are included in this annual report.

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, or Brazilian GAAP, which are based on:

- Brazilian Law No. 6,404/76, as amended, which we refer to as the Brazilian Corporation Law;
- the rules and regulations of the Brazilian Securities Commission (*Comissão de Valores Mobiliários*), or CVM; and
- the accounting standards issued by the Brazilian Institute of Independent Accountants (*Instituto dos Auditores Independentes do Brasil IBRACON*), or IBRACON.

Brazilian GAAP differs in certain respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or U.S. GAAP. For a discussion of certain differences relating to these financial statements, see note 32 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report.

On December 28, 2007, the Brazilian government enacted Law No. 11,638/07, which became effective on January 1, 2008, amended Law No. 6,404/76, as amended, and changed certain accounting policies under Brazilian GAAP. In December 2008, the CVM issued *Deliberação* No. 565/08, or Deliberation No. 565, implementing these changes in accounting policies. For a discussion of the principal changes introduced by Law No. 11,638/07 and Deliberation 565 as they relate to our financial statements, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Financial Presentation and Accounting Policies Presentation of Financial Statements and notes 2 and 3 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report.

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In order to make our financial statements at December 31, 2007 and for each of the two years ended December 31, 2007 comparable to our financial statements at December 31, 2008 and for the year ended December 31, 2008, we have retrospectively revised our previously issued financial statements at December 31, 2007 and for each of the two years ended December 31, 2007 to conform to the changes in accounting policy introduced by Law No. 11,638/07 and Deliberation No. 565.

Consistent with Brazilian GAAP, our audited consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2008 and 2007 and for the three years ended December 31, 2008 have been prepared in accordance with CVM Instruction No. 247/96, as amended, or Instruction 247. Instruction 247 requires our company to proportionally consolidate jointly controlled companies that are not our subsidiaries but which we jointly control with one or more other shareholders.

Prior to April 1, 2006, we proportionally consolidated the results of Politeño Indústria e Comércio S.A., or Politeño, in our consolidated financial statements. As a result of the Politeño Acquisition described under Item 4. Information on the Company History and Development of Our Company Consolidation of Minority Interests, we have fully consolidated Politeño's results in our consolidated financial statements and included Politeño's results in our Polyolefins segment as from April 1, 2006. Politeño merged with and into Braskem on April 2, 2007.

Prior to April 1, 2007, we proportionally consolidated the results of Copesul Companhia Petroquímica do Sul, or Copesul, in our consolidated financial statements. As a result of the Ipiranga Transaction described under Item 4. Information on the Company History and Development of Our Company Ipiranga Transaction, we have fully consolidated Copesul's results in our consolidated financial statements as from April 1, 2007. Copesul merged with and into Ipiranga Petroquímica S.A., or Ipiranga Petroquímica, on September 11, 2008 and Ipiranga Petroquímica merged with and into Braskem on September 30, 2008.

Prior to December 1, 2007, we proportionally consolidated the results of Petroflex Indústria e Comércio S.A., or Petroflex, in our consolidated financial statements. As a result of our entering into an agreement in December 2007 to sell our interests in Petroflex, we accounted for our interest in Petroflex in our Brazilian GAAP financial statements using the equity method as from December 1, 2007. In April 2008, we sold all of our share capital in Petroflex.

Prior to April 1, 2008, we proportionally consolidated the results of Petroquímica Paulínia S.A., or Paulínia, in our consolidated financial statements. As a result of the completion of the first phase of the Petrobras Transaction described under Item 4. Information on the Company History and Development of Our Company Petrobras Transaction, we have fully consolidated the results of Paulínia and its subsidiaries in our consolidated financial statements as from April 1, 2008. On September 30, 2008, Ipiranga Petroquímica and Paulínia merged with and into Braskem.

Copesul Financial Statements

Prior to April 1, 2007, Copesul's consolidated financial statements were proportionally consolidated into the Braskem's consolidated financial statements under Brazilian GAAP, as described above under Braskem Financial Statements. As a result of the Ipiranga Transaction and our obtaining effective management control over Copesul, we have fully consolidated the results of Copesul and its subsidiaries into our financial statements as from April 1, 2007.

We have included separate consolidated financial statements of Copesul in this annual report because Copesul constituted a significant jointly controlled company, accounting for 85.0% of our income from continuing operations before income taxes in the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 96.6% in 2006. Copesul maintained its books and records in *reais* and prepared its financial statements in accordance with Brazilian GAAP.

Copesul's consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2007 and 2006 and for each of the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 included in this annual report have been audited, as stated in the report appearing herein. Copesul's consolidated financial statements at March 31, 2008 and for each of the three month periods ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 included in this annual report have not been audited.

Copesul's consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2007 and 2006 and for each of the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 were prepared in accordance with Brazilian GAAP in force at the time these financial statements were issued and do not reflect the changes in accounting policy introduced by Law No. 11,638/07 and Deliberation No. 565. As a result, the information in these financial statements may not be comparable to the information with respect to our company at the dates and for the periods presented in these financial statements.

Share Split

On March 31, 2005, we authorized the reverse split of all of our issued common shares, class A preferred shares and class B preferred shares into one share for each 250 issued shares. This reverse share split became effective on May 16, 2005. In connection with this reverse share split, we authorized a change in the ratio of our American Depositary Shares, or ADSs. Upon the effectiveness of our reverse share split and the ratio change, the ratio of our class A preferred shares to ADSs changed from 1,000 class A preferred shares per ADS to two class A preferred shares per ADS. All references to numbers of shares and dividend amounts in this annual report have been adjusted to give effect to the 20-for-one share split and the one-for-250 reverse share split.

Market Share and Other Information

We make statements in this annual report about our market share in the petrochemical industry in Brazil and our production capacity relative to that of other petrochemical producers in Brazil and Latin America. We have made these statements on the basis of information obtained from third-party sources that we believe are reliable. We have calculated our Brazilian market shares with respect to specific products by dividing our domestic net sales volumes of these products by the total Brazilian domestic consumption of these products estimated by the Brazilian Chemical Industry Association (*Associação Brasileira da Indústria Química*), or ABIQUIM. We derive information regarding the production capacity of other companies in the Brazilian petrochemical industry and the estimated total Brazilian domestic consumption of petrochemical products principally from reports published by ABIQUIM. Although we have no reason to believe that any of this information is inaccurate in any material respect, we have not independently verified the production capacity, market share, market size or similar data provided by third parties or derived from industry or general publications. We derive information regarding the size of the chemical distribution industry and our market share in this industry principally from reports published by the Brazilian Chemical and Petrochemical Distributors Association (*Associação Brasileira dos Distribuidores de Produtos Químicos e Petroquímicos*).

Production Capacity and Sales Volume

As used in this annual report:

- production capacity means the annual projected capacity for a particular facility, calculated based upon operations for 24 hours each day of a year and deducting scheduled downtime for regular maintenance; and
- ton means a metric ton, which is equal to 1,000 kilograms or 2,204.62 pounds.

Rounding

We have made rounding adjustments to reach some of the figures included in this annual report. As a result, numerical figures shown as totals in some tables may not be arithmetic aggregations of the figures that precede them.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT WITH RESPECT TO FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report contains forward-looking statements. Some of the matters discussed concerning our business operations and financial performance include forward-looking statements within the meaning of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, which we refer to as the Securities Act, or the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which we refer to as the Exchange Act.

Statements that are predictive in nature, that depend upon or refer to future events or conditions or that include words such as expects, anticipates, intends, plans, believes, estimates and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although we believe that these forward-looking statements are based upon reasonable assumptions, these statements are subject to several risks and uncertainties and are made in light of information currently available to us.

Our forward-looking statements may be influenced by factors, including the following:

- general economic, political and business conditions in our company's markets, both in Brazil and abroad including demand and prices for petrochemical products;
- interest rate fluctuations, inflation and exchange rate movements of the *real* in relation to the U.S. dollar;
- the cyclical nature of the Brazilian and global petrochemical industries;
- competition;
- prices of naphtha and other raw materials;
- actions taken by our major shareholders;
- our ability to obtain financing on satisfactory terms;
- our progress in integrating Copesul, Ipiranga Química S.A., or Ipiranga Química, and Ipiranga Petroquímica as well as other companies or assets acquired in the future, so as to achieve the anticipated benefits of these acquisitions;
- changes in laws and regulations, including, among others, those affecting tax and environmental matters;
- a continuation of the current worldwide economic downturn or further deterioration in the Brazilian and world economies;
- decisions rendered in pending major tax, labor and other legal proceedings; and
- other factors identified or discussed under Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors.

Our forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance, and our actual results or other developments may differ materially from the expectations expressed in the forward-looking statements. As for forward-looking statements that relate to future financial results and other projections, actual results will be different due to the inherent uncertainty of estimates, forecasts and projections. Because of these uncertainties, potential investors should not rely on these forward-looking statements.

We undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

PART I**ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS**

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION**Selected Financial Information**

The following selected financial data have been derived from our consolidated financial statements. The selected financial data at December 31, 2008 and 2007 and for the three years ended December 31, 2008 have been derived from our consolidated financial statements included in this annual report. The selected financial data at December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 and for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements that are not included in this annual report.

On December 28, 2007, the Brazilian government enacted Law No. 11,638/07, which became effective on January 1, 2008, amended Law No. 6,404/76, as amended, and changed certain accounting policies under Brazilian GAAP. In December 2008, the CVM issued Deliberation No. 565 implementing these changes in accounting policies. For additional information with respect to these changes and their effects on our financial statements, see *Presentation of Financial and Other Information* and notes 2 and 3 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report.

In order to make our financial statements at December 31, 2007 and for the two years ended December 31, 2007 comparable to our financial statements at December 31, 2008 and for the year ended December 31, 2008, we have retrospectively revised our previously issued financial statements at December 31, 2007 and for the two years ended December 31, 2007 to conform to the changes in accounting policy introduced by Law No. 11,638/07 and Deliberation No. 565. We have not retrospectively revised our financial statements at December 31, 2005 or 2004 and for the two years ended December 31, 2005 to conform these changes in accounting policy because we cannot provide this information without unreasonable effort and expense and, therefore, the selected financial data at and for these periods may not be comparable.

We have included information with respect to the dividends and/or interest attributable to shareholders' equity paid to holders of our common shares and preferred shares since January 1, 2004 in *reais* and in U.S. dollars translated from *reais* at the commercial market selling rate in effect as of the payment date under the caption *Item 8. Financial Information - Dividends and Dividend Policy - Payment of Dividends*.

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with Brazilian GAAP, which differs in certain respects from U.S. GAAP. For a discussion of certain differences relating to these financial statements, see note 32 to our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

	2008(1)	At and for the Year Ended December 31,				
		2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
			Retrospect- ively Revised	Retrospect- ively Revised		
(in millions of US\$, except per share amounts)	(in millions of <i>reais</i> , except per share amounts and as otherwise indicated)					
Statement of Operations Data						
Brazilian GAAP:						
Net sales revenue	US\$7,684.9	R\$17,959.5	R\$17,642.5	R\$12,992.7	R\$13,075.1	R\$12,389.5
Cost of sales and services rendered	(6,478.7)	(15,140.8)	(14,331.4)	(10,759.2)	(10,361.7)	(9,223.0)
Gross profit	1,206.2	2,818.7	3,311.1	2,233.5	2,713.4	3,166.5
Selling, general and administrative	(499.4)	(1,167.1)	(1,238.7)	(951.4)	(787.1)	(677.0)

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	At and for the Year Ended December 31,					
	2008(1)	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
			Retrospect- ively Revised	Retrospect- ively Revised		
	(in millions of US\$, except per share amounts)	(in millions of reais, except per share amounts and as otherwise indicated)				
expenses						
Depreciation and amortization	(232.6)	(543.6)	(486.6)	(363.3)	(355.6)	(359.7)
Other operating income, net	36.8	86.0	131.5	186.1	22.8	43.0
Operating income before equity accounting and financial income						
(expense)	511.0	1,194.0	1,717.3	1,104.9	1,593.5	2,172.8
Results from equity accounting(2)	(27.3)	(63.7)	(64.6)	3.4	(109.8)	(107.6)
Financial expenses	(1,884.1)	(4,403.1)	212.1	(1,097.9)	(675.8)	(1,307.2)
Financial income	307.5	718.6	(588.8)	159.5	(33.6)	68.6
Operating income (loss)	(1,092.9)	(2,554.2)	1,276.0	169.9	774.3	826.6
Non-operating expenses, net	(67.9)	(158.7)	(67.2)	7.1	(25.2)	(29.8)
Income (loss) before income tax and social contribution (current and deferred) and minority interest	(1,160.8)	(2,712.9)	1,208.8	177.0	749.1	796.8
Income tax and social contribution (current and deferred)	119.0	278.2	(327.4)	47.5	(177.3)	(85.1)
Income (loss) before profit sharing and minority interest	(1,041.8)	(2,434.7)	881.4	224.5	571.8	711.7
Profit sharing	(8.1)	(18.9)	(18.7)			
Income (loss) before minority interest	(1,049.9)	(2,453.6)	862.7	224.5	571.8	711.7
Minority interest	(16.5)	(38.5)	(240.9)	(1.6)	54.0	(24.6)
Net income (loss)	US\$ (1,066.4)	R\$ (2,492.1)	R\$621.8	R\$222.8	R\$625.8	R\$687.1
Number of shares outstanding at year end, excluding treasury shares (in thousands):						
Common shares		190,462	149,810	123,492	120,860	120,860
Class A preferred shares		316,485	282,223	231,744	240,393	240,373
Class B preferred shares		594	803	803	803	842
Net income (loss) per share at year end	(2.10)	(4.91)	1.44	0.63	1.73	1.90
Net income (loss) per ADS at year end	(4.20)	(9.82)	2.87	1.25	3.46	3.80
Dividends declared per share:						
Common shares			0.64		0.90	0.56
Class A preferred shares			0.64	0.16	0.90	0.56
Class B preferred shares			0.64	0.16	0.56	0.56
Dividends declared per ADS			1.28	0.32	1.80	1.12

(1) Translated for convenience only using the selling rate as reported by the Central Bank at December 31, 2008 for reais into U.S. dollars of R\$2.337=US\$1.00.

(2) Results from equity accounting comprises equity in the results of associated companies (which, in the case of the year ended December 31, 2008, consisted of Borealis Brasil S.A., or Borealis and Sansuyl Administração, Participação, Representação e Serviços Ltda.), amortization of goodwill, net, foreign exchange variation and tax incentives and other.

At and for the Year Ended December 31,					
2008(1)	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004

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(in millions of
US\$, except per
share amounts)

(in millions of *reais*, except per share amounts and as otherwise indicated)

Statement of Operations Data

U.S. GAAP:

Net income (loss) for the year	US\$(781.6)	R\$(1,826.7)	R\$1,089.1	R\$161.6	R\$741.2	R\$843.1
Basic earnings (loss) per share						
(weighted average):						
Common shares	(4.41)	(10.31)	2.77	0.13	2.05	2.63
Class A preferred shares			2.78	0.59	2.05	2.69
Class B preferred shares			2.75	0.63	0.63	0.56
Basic earnings (loss) per ADS						
(weighted average)			5.56	1.18	4.10	5.38
Diluted earnings (loss) per share						
(weighted average):						

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	At and for the Year Ended December 31,					
	2008 (1)	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
	(in millions of US\$, except per share amounts)	(in millions of reais, except per share amounts and as otherwise indicated)				
Common shares	(4.48)	(10.48)	2.56	0.13	1.95	2.40
Class A preferred shares			2.54	0.59	1.95	2.40
Class B preferred shares			2.75	0.63	0.63	0.56
Diluted earnings (loss) per ADS (weighted average)			5.08	1.18	3.90	4.80

(1) Translated for convenience only using the selling rate as reported by the Central Bank at December 31, 2008 for reais into U.S. dollars of R\$2.337=US\$1.00.

	At and for the Year Ended December 31,					
	2008(1)	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
	(in millions of US\$, except per share amounts)	(in millions of reais, except per share amounts and as otherwise indicated)				
			Retrospect- ively Revised	Retrospect- ively Revised		

Balance Sheet Data

Brazilian GAAP:

Cash, cash equivalents and other						
investments	US\$1,261.7	R\$2,948.6	R\$2,138.9	R\$1,961.0	R\$2,281.5	R\$1,815.6
Short-term trade accounts receivable	426.3	996.2	1,497.0	1,594.9	1,493.3	1,630.6
Short-term inventories	1,261.5	2,948.1	2,264.3	1,767.3	1,567.4	1,562.4
Property, plant and equipment, net	4,398.1	10,278.4	8,404.1	6,688.7	6,364.4	5,830.4
Total assets	9,714.1	22,701.9	20,780.7	16,168.3	15,590.8	15,050.4
Short-term loans and financing (including current portion of long-						
term debt)(3)	907.1	2,120.0	1,068.4	653.9	1,120.4	1,808.3
Short-term debentures	11.3	26.3	111.6	1,157.7	9.3	5.0
Short-term related party debt					3.1	
Long-term loans and financing(2)	3,868.1	9,039.8	6,401.9	3,935.8	3,261.6	3,261.4
Long-term debentures	342.3	800.0	800.0	982.2	1,599.3	1,167.9
Long-term related party debt				4.8	3.0	115.8
Minority interest			598.0	21.8	121.2	203.1
Share capital	2,300.3	5,375.8	4,641.0	3,508.3	3,403.0	3,403.0
Shareholders' equity	1,574.6	3,679.8	5,678.5	4,208.7	4,535.8	4,183.7

Other Financial Information

Brazilian GAAP:

Cash Flow Data:

Net cash provided by (used in):						
Operating activities	US\$1,232.0	R\$2,879.3	R\$2,474.5	R\$(317.6)	R\$1,719.4	R\$1,916.0
Investing activities	(922.0)	(2,154.7)	(3,649.5)	(1,206.3)	(1,048.0)	(1,014.4)
Financing activities	(1.3)	(3.1)	1,518.0	935.3	(329.7)	166.0

Other Information:

Capital expenditures:						
Property, plant and equipment	US\$600.9	R\$1,404.2	R\$1,277.2	R\$889.7	R\$930.2	R\$704.4
Investments in other companies	279.8	653.8	1,345.5	222.7	34.0	23.6

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- (1) Translated for convenience only using the selling rate as reported by the Central Bank at December 31, 2008 for reais into U.S. dollars of R\$2.337=US\$1.00.
- (2) Includes quotas (i.e., shares) subject to mandatory redemption at and prior to December 31, 2006. Prior to January 1, 2006, we recorded quotas subject to mandatory redemption as a separate line item of our balance sheet and not as part of loans and financing. Accordingly, short-term loans and financing (including current portion of long-term debt) at December 31, 2005 and 2004 reflect the reclassification of quotas subject to mandatory redemption in the amount of R\$225.4 million and R\$22.4 million, respectively, and long-term loans and financing at December 31, 2005 and 2004 reflect the reclassification of quotas subject to mandatory redemption in the amount of R\$404.1 million and R\$201.8 million, respectively.

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	At and for the Year Ended December 31,					
	2008(1)	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
	(in millions of US\$, except per share amounts)	(in millions of reais, except per share amounts and as otherwise indicated)				
Balance Sheet Data						
<i>U.S. GAAP</i>						
Total assets	US\$10,741.2	R\$25,102.3	R\$23,373.1	R\$14,890.7	R\$13,634.0	R\$12,671.7
Shareholders' equity	1,722.6	4,025.7	5,031.9	2,966.8	2,918.4	2,439.6

(1) Translated for convenience only using the selling rate as reported by the Central Bank at December 31, 2008 for reais into U.S. dollars of R\$2.337=US\$1.00.

	At and for the Year Ended December 31,				
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Operating Data(1):					
Ethylene:					
Domestic sales volume (in thousands of tons)	2,095.1	2,068.4	1,108.5	1,169.8	1,098.9
Average domestic price per ton (in R\$)	2,692	2,333	2,282	2,204	2,095
Propylene:					
Domestic sales volume (in thousands of tons)	994.5	945.1	413.0	497.5	446.8
Average domestic price per ton (in R\$)	2,316	2,164	2,110	2,132	1,833
Polyethylene:					
Domestic sales volume (in thousands of tons)	977.3	943.9	604.7	502.3	498.7
Average domestic price per ton (in R\$)	3,871	3,572	3,253	3,072	2,987
Polypropylene:					
Domestic sales volume (in thousands of tons)	606.2	573.1	453.2	419.9	418.5
Average domestic price per ton (in R\$)	3,569	3,458	3,344	3,344	3,155
PVC:					
Domestic sales volume (in thousands of tons)	496.3	464.9	400.4	378.9	394.4
Average domestic price per ton (in R\$)	2,678	2,616	2,511	2,747	3,042
Number of employees (at period end)	4,802	4,783	3,494	3,262	2,996

(1) Including intra-company sales within our company. Intra-company sales of ethylene totaled approximately 1,708,300 tons in 2008, 1,644,000 tons in 2007, 882,500 tons in 2006, 588,700 tons in 2005 and 537,100 tons in 2004. Intra-company sales of propylene totaled approximately 634,400 tons in 2008, 567,800 tons in 2007, 86,500 tons in 2006, 89,300 tons in 2005 and 31,300 tons in 2004.

Exchange Rates

Prior to March 14, 2005, there were two principal foreign exchange markets in Brazil:

- the commercial rate exchange market; and
- the floating rate exchange market.

Most trade and financial foreign-exchange transactions were carried out on the commercial rate exchange market. The floating rate exchange market generally applied to transactions to which the commercial market rate did not apply.

On March 4, 2005, the National Monetary Council (*Conselho Monetário Nacional*) enacted Resolution No. 3,265, as well as additional regulations, that consolidated the two foreign exchange markets into a single foreign exchange market, effective as of March 14, 2005, in order to make foreign exchange transactions more straightforward and efficient. Consequently, all foreign exchange transactions in Brazil are now carried out in this single foreign exchange market through authorized financial institutions. We cannot predict the impact of the enactment of any new regulations on the foreign exchange market.

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Foreign exchange rates continue to be freely negotiated, but may be influenced from time to time by Central Bank intervention. From March 1995 through January 1999, the Central Bank allowed the gradual depreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar. In January 1999, the Central Bank allowed the *real*/U.S. dollar exchange rate to float freely. Since then, the *real*/U.S. dollar exchange rate has been established mainly by the Brazilian interbank market and has fluctuated considerably. From December 31, 2000 through December 31, 2002, the *real* depreciated by

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80.6% against the U.S. dollar. From December 31, 2002 through December 31, 2007, the *real* appreciated by 49.9% against the U.S. dollar, and in 2008, the *real* depreciated by 31.9% against the U.S. dollar. At July 7, 2009, the selling rate for U.S. dollars was R\$1.964 per US\$1.00. In the past, the Central Bank has intervened occasionally to control unstable movements in foreign exchange rates. We cannot predict whether the Central Bank or the Brazilian government will continue to allow the *real* to float freely or will intervene in the exchange rate market through a currency band system or otherwise, or that the exchange market will not be volatile as a result of political or economic instability or other factors. We also cannot predict whether the *real* will depreciate or appreciate in value in relation to the U.S. dollar in the future.

The following table shows the commercial selling rate or selling rate, as applicable, for U.S. dollars for the periods and dates indicated. The information in the Average column represents the average of the exchange rates on the last day of each month during the periods presented.

<u>Year</u>	<i>Reais per U.S. Dollar</i>				
	High	Low	Average	Period End	
2004		R\$3.205	R\$2.654	R\$2.917	R\$2.654
2005		2.762	2.163	2.413	2.341
2006		2.371	2.059	2.168	2.138
2007		2.156	1.733	1.930	1.771
2008		2.500	1.559	1.834	2.337

<u>Month</u>	<i>Reais per U.S. Dollar</i>	
	High	Low
December 2008	R\$2.500	R\$2.337
January 2009	2.380	2.189
February 2009	2.392	2.245
March 2009	2.422	2.238
April 2009	2.290	2.170
May 2009	2.148	1.973
June 2009	2.007	1.930
July 2009 (through July 7)	1.971	1.934

Source: Central Bank

Risk Factors

Risks Relating to Our Company and the Petrochemical Industry

The global financial and credit crisis has adversely affected economic growth in Brazil and elsewhere, and may limit our access to the financial markets.

The global financial and credit crisis and related instability in the international financial system have had, and may continue to have, a negative effect on economic growth in Brazil and in the countries to which we export our products. The ongoing crisis has reduced the availability of liquidity and credit to fund the continuation and expansion of industrial business operations worldwide. The shortage of liquidity and credit combined with recent substantial losses in worldwide equity markets, including in Brazil, could lead to an extended worldwide economic recession or depression. A prolonged slowdown in economic activity in Brazil and elsewhere has and could continue to reduce demand for some of our products, which would adversely affect our results of operations.

We may also face significant liquidity challenges if conditions in the financial markets do not improve. Our ability to access the capital markets or the commercial bank lending markets may be severely restricted at a time when we would like, or need, to access such markets, which could have an impact on our flexibility to react to changing economic and business conditions. The financial and credit crisis could have an impact on the lenders under our existing credit facilities, on our customers, or on the ability of our suppliers to meet scheduled deliveries,

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causing them to fail to meet their obligations to us. If the global financial and credit crisis deepens further, it could have an adverse affect the demand for our products and our ability to fund our planned growth.

The cyclical nature of the petrochemical industry may reduce our net sales revenue and gross margin.

The Brazilian petrochemical industry, including the markets in which we compete, is cyclical and sensitive to changes in supply and demand that are, in turn, affected by political and economic conditions in Brazil and elsewhere. This cyclical nature may reduce our net sales revenue and gross margin. In particular:

- downturns in general business and economic activity may cause demand for our products to decline;
- when demand falls, we may face competitive pressures to lower our prices; and
- if we decide to expand our plants or construct new plants, we may do so based on an estimate of future demand that never materializes or materializes at levels lower than we predicted.

The global petrochemical industry is also cyclical. Historically, the international petrochemical markets have experienced alternating periods of limited supply, which have caused prices and profit margins to increase, followed by expansion of production capacity, which has resulted in oversupply and reduced prices and profit margins. The Brazilian petrochemical industry has become increasingly integrated with the global petrochemical industry for a number of reasons, including increased demand for, and consumption of, petrochemical products in Brazil and the ongoing integration of regional and world markets for commodities. We establish the prices for the products we sell in Brazil with reference to international market prices. Our net sales revenue and gross margin are increasingly linked to global industry conditions that we cannot control.

We face competition from producers of polyolefins, vinyls and other petrochemical products.

We face competition in Brazil from Brazilian and international producers of polyethylene, polypropylene, vinyls and other petrochemical products. In addition, we generally set the prices for our second generation products with reference to the prices charged for these products by foreign producers in international markets. We anticipate that we may experience increasingly intense competition from other producers of polyolefins and vinyls products, both in Brazil and in selected foreign markets in which we sell these products. Many of our foreign competitors are substantially larger and have substantially greater financial, manufacturing, technological and marketing resources than our company.

Higher naphtha costs would increase our cost of sales and services rendered and may reduce our gross margin and negatively affect our overall financial performance.

Naphtha, a crude oil derivative, is the principal raw material of our Basic Petrochemicals Unit and, indirectly, of our other business units. Naphtha accounted, directly and indirectly, for approximately 80.2% of our consolidated cost of sales and services rendered in 2008. The price of naphtha supplied by Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. Petrobras, or Petrobras, has historically been linked to the Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp market price of naphtha and to the *real*/U.S. dollar exchange rate. The price of naphtha that we purchase from other international suppliers is also linked to the Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp market price. The Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp market price of naphtha fluctuates primarily based on changes in the U.S. dollar-based price of crude oil in the international markets.

Since March 2009, the price that we have paid for naphtha that we purchase from Petrobras has been based on a variety of factors, including the market prices of a naphtha and a variety of other petroleum derivatives, the volatility of the prices of these products in the international markets, the *real*/U.S. dollar exchange rate, and the level of paraffinicity of the naphtha that is delivered. We expect these pricing terms to be reflected in the new naphtha supply contract between our company and Petrobras that will replace (1) the existing naphtha supply contract between our company and Petrobras for the supply of naphtha to our basic petrochemicals plants located in the petrochemical complex located in Triunfo in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, which we refer to as the Southern Complex, and (2) the naphtha supply contract between our company and Petrobras for the supply naphtha of

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naphtha to our basic petrochemicals plants located in the petrochemical complex located in Camaçari in the State of Bahia, which we refer to as the Northeastern Complex, which was terminated in June 2008. The negotiations of the new naphtha supply contract have been substantially completed and we expect that the new naphtha supply contract will be executed during the third quarter of 2009.

During 2008, the average Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp market price of naphtha in U.S. dollars increased by 17.2% to US\$791.34 per ton in 2008 from US\$675.48 per ton in 2007. The U.S. dollar price of naphtha was volatile during 2008, increasing from an average of US\$834.14 per ton in December 2007 to an average of US\$1,091.85 per ton in June 2008 followed by a dramatic decline to US\$258.16 per ton in December 2008. Since December 31, 2008, the price of naphtha in U.S. dollars has increased to US\$567.50 per ton at July 7, 2009. The price of naphtha in U.S. dollars may continue to be volatile. In addition, the *real* may depreciate against the U.S. dollar in the future, effectively increasing our naphtha costs in *reais*. Any increase in naphtha costs would reduce our gross margin and negatively affect our overall financial performance to the extent that we are unable to pass on these increased costs to our customers and could result in reduced sales volumes of our products.

We do not hedge against changes in naphtha prices, so that we are exposed to fluctuations in the price of our primary raw material.

We currently do not hedge our exposure to fluctuations in naphtha prices, which are linked to the *real*/U.S. dollar exchange rate. Although we attempt to pass on increases in naphtha prices through higher prices for our products, in periods of high volatility in the U.S. dollar price of naphtha or the *real*/U.S. dollar exchange rate, there is usually a lag between the time that the U.S. dollar price of naphtha increases or the *real* depreciates against the U.S. dollar and the time that we may effectively pass on those increased costs in *reais* to our customers in Brazil. As a result, if the U.S. dollar price of naphtha increases precipitously or the *real* depreciates precipitously against the U.S. dollar in the future, we may not immediately be able to pass on all of the corresponding increases in our naphtha costs to our customers in Brazil, which would likely reduce our gross margin and net income.

We depend on Petrobras to supply us with the substantial portion of our naphtha requirements.

Petrobras currently is the only Brazilian supplier of naphtha and supplied 63.6% of the naphtha consumed by our company in 2008. Petrobras produces most of the naphtha it sells to us and imports the balance. Our production volume and net sales revenue would likely decrease and our overall financial performance would likely be negatively affected in the event of:

- significant damage to Petrobras refineries or to the port facilities through which Petrobras imports naphtha or to any of the pipelines connecting our plants to Petrobras facilities, whether as a consequence of an accident, natural disaster, fire or otherwise;
- our failure to enter into a new naphtha supply contract with Petrobras on satisfactory terms to replace the existing supply contract under which Petrobras supplies naphtha to our basic petrochemicals plants located in the Southern Complex and the agreement that terminated in June 2008 under which Petrobras supplied naphtha to our basic petrochemicals plants located in the Northeastern Complex; or
- any termination by Petrobras of the naphtha supply contract with our company under which Petrobras supplies naphtha to our basic petrochemicals plants located in the Southern Complex, which provides that Petrobras may terminate the contract for a number of reasons, including as a result of a national emergency affecting the supply of petroleum derivatives in Brazil.

In addition, although regulatory changes have ended Petrobras monopoly in the Brazilian naphtha market and have allowed us to import naphtha, any reversal in the continuing deregulation of the oil and gas industry in Brazil could increase our production costs.

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Our Polyolefins and Vinyls Units depend on our Basic Petrochemicals Unit to supply them with their ethylene and propylene requirements.

Our Basic Petrochemicals Unit is the only supplier of ethylene to our Vinyls Unit and the only supplier of ethylene and propylene to our Polyolefins Unit. Because the cost of storing ethylene and propylene is substantial and there is inadequate infrastructure in Brazil to permit the importation of large quantities of these products, our production volumes of, and net sales revenue from, vinyls and polyolefins products would decrease, and our overall financial performance would be negatively affected, in the event of:

- significant damage to our Basic Petrochemicals Unit's facilities through which ethylene or propylene is produced, or to the pipeline or other facilities that connect our Vinyls and Polyolefins Units to our Basic Petrochemicals Unit, whether as a consequence of an accident, natural disaster, fire or otherwise; or
- any significant reduction in the supply of naphtha to our Basic Petrochemicals Unit, as naphtha is the principal raw material used in the production of ethylene and propylene.

Any downgrade in the ratings of our company or our debt securities would likely result in increased interest and other financial expenses related to our borrowings and debt securities and could reduce our liquidity.

Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., or Standard & Poor's, Moody's Investors Service, or Moody's, and Fitch, Inc., or Fitch, maintain ratings of our company and our debt securities. Currently, Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch maintain ratings of our company on a local and a global basis. Standard & Poor's maintains a rating of our company on a local basis of 'br AA+/Stable Outlook', Moody's maintains a rating of our company on a local basis of 'Aa2.br/Stable Outlook' and Fitch maintains a local rating for our company of 'AA (bra)/Stable Outlook'. On a global basis, Standard & Poor's maintains a local currency rating for our company of 'BB+' (stable) and a foreign currency rating for our company of 'BB+' (stable), Moody's maintains a local currency rating for our company of 'Ba1' and a foreign currency rating for our company of 'Ba1' and Fitch maintains a local currency rating for our company of 'BB+/Stable Outlook' and a foreign currency rating for our company of 'BB+/Stable Outlook'. Any decision by these or other rating agencies to downgrade the ratings of our company or of our debt securities in the future would likely result in increased interest and other financial expenses relating to our borrowings and debt securities and could significantly reduce our ability to obtain such financing on satisfactory terms or in amounts required by us and our liquidity.

Some of our shareholders may have the ability to determine the outcome of corporate actions or decisions, which could affect the holders of our class A preferred shares and the ADS.

Odebrecht S.A., or Odebrecht, a member of a group of companies controlled by the Odebrecht family, which we refer to as the Odebrecht Group, holds, directly and indirectly, 62.3% of our voting share capital and Petrobras holds, directly and indirectly, 31.0% of our voting share capital. Designees of Odebrecht constitute a majority of the members of our board of directors, and Petrobras and Petrobras Química S.A., or Petroquisa, a subsidiary of Petrobras, have veto and other rights under the Petrobras Shareholders' Agreement as described under Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders' Shareholders' Agreements. As a result, Odebrecht, Petrobras and Petroquisa will have the ability to determine the outcome of major corporate actions or decisions requiring the approval of our shareholders or our board of directors, which could affect the holders of our class A preferred shares and the ADS.

We may face conflicts of interest in transactions with related parties.

We maintain trade accounts receivable and current and long-term payables with some of our affiliates and other related parties, including Petrobras (which is our sole domestic supplier of naphtha). Currently, Petrobras, through Petroquisa, is the indirect holder of 31.0% of our voting share capital and 25.3% of our total share capital. These accounts receivable and accounts payable balances result mainly from purchases and sales of goods, which are at prices and on terms equivalent to the average terms and prices of transactions that we enter into with third parties, other than the prices that we have paid for naphtha purchased from Petrobras since March 2009 for our basic petrochemical plant in the Northeastern Complex, which we believe are more suitable to the products that we

receive from Petrobras compared to products and prices available in transactions that we enter into with other third parties. We also engage in financial and other transactions with some of our shareholders. These and other commercial and financial transactions between us and our affiliates could result in conflicting interests.

We may make significant acquisitions which, if not successfully integrated with our company, may adversely affect our operating results.

We may make significant acquisitions in the future, to continue our growth. Acquisitions involve risks, including the following:

- failure of acquired businesses to achieve expected results;
- possible inability to retain or hire key personnel of acquired businesses;
- possible inability to achieve expected synergies and/or economies of scale;
- unanticipated liabilities; and
- antitrust considerations.

If we are unable to integrate or manage acquired businesses successfully, we may not realize anticipated cost savings, revenue growth and levels of integration, which may result in reduced profitability or operating losses.

Future adjustments in tariffs on imports that compete with our products could cause us to lower our prices.

We currently benefit from tariffs imposed by the Brazilian government on imports that allow us to charge prices for our polyolefins and vinyls products in the domestic market that include a factor based on the tariffs levied on comparable imports of those products. However, the Brazilian government has in the past used import and export tariffs to effect economic policies, with the consequence that tariffs can vary considerably, especially tariffs on petrochemical products. For example, in 2004 the Brazilian government lowered the tariffs applicable to most of the thermoplastic products that we produce by 1.5%. Future adjustments of tariffs could cause us to lower our domestic prices, which would likely result in lower net sales revenue and could negatively affect our overall financial performance.

Our business is subject to stringent environmental regulations, and the imposition of new regulations could require significant capital expenditures and increase our operating costs.

Our company, like other Brazilian petrochemical producers, is subject to stringent Brazilian federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations concerning human health, the handling and disposal of solid and hazardous wastes and discharges of pollutants into the air and water. Petrochemical producers are sometimes subject to unfavorable market perceptions as a result of the environmental impact of their business, which can have an adverse effect on their results of operations. As environmental laws become more stringent in Brazil and worldwide, the amount and timing of future expenditures required for us to remain compliant could increase substantially and could decrease the availability of funds for other capital expenditures and other purposes.

We manufacture products that are subject to the risk of fire, explosions and other hazards.

Our operations are subject to hazards, such as fires, explosions and other accidents, associated with the manufacture of petrochemicals and the storage and transportation of feedstocks and petrochemical products. These hazards can cause personal injury and loss of life, severe damage to or destruction of property and equipment and environmental damage. A sufficiently large accident at one of our plants or storage facilities could force us to suspend our operations temporarily and result in significant remediation costs and lost net sales revenue. Although we maintain insurance coverage for losses due to fire damage and for losses of income resulting from shutdowns due to fire, explosion or electrical damage, those insurance proceeds may not be available on a timely basis and may be insufficient to cover all losses.

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Unfavorable outcomes in pending litigation may reduce our liquidity and negatively affect our financial performance and financial condition.

We are involved in numerous tax, civil and labor disputes involving significant monetary claims. If unfavorable decisions are rendered in one or more of these lawsuits, we could be required to pay substantial amounts, which could materially adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. For some of these lawsuits, we have not established any provision on our balance sheet or have established provisions only for part of the amounts in question, based on our judgments as to the likelihood of winning these lawsuits.

The principal lawsuits for which we have not established provisions include the following:

- *IPI Credits on Raw Materials Purchases.* We have challenged the constitutionality of the Brazilian federal tax authorities interpretation of the regulations governing the assessment of the *Imposto sobre Produtos Industrializados*, or IPI, tax (a federal value-added tax on industrial products). In December 2002, the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court (*Supremo Tribunal Federal*) held that OPP Química S.A., or OPP Química, was entitled to IPI tax credits in an aggregate amount of R\$1,030.1 million. We have recognized these tax credits and have used the full amount of these tax credits to offset IPI and other federal tax obligations. In a procedural decision on December 11, 2007, the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court held that a new judgment should be rendered and, in view of the importance of the matters raised by our lawsuit, the parties were granted an opportunity to make new oral arguments concerning the matter. In December 2007, the First Panel of the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court agreed to hear the special appeal. This decision was published in March 2009 and does not clearly identify the subject matter to be reviewed in the special appeal. Based on the opinions rendered by a majority of the justices sitting on the First Panel, we believe that the only matters to be heard in the special appeal will be those raised by the Brazilian government in the special appeal, and that the court will not revisit the validity of IPI tax credits. Despite the possibility of the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court's review of the merits of its former decision and its ruling against us, we believe that the December 2002 decision should nonetheless be given *res judicata* (i.e., final and binding) effect. The tax credits used by us relating to both the 10-year period preceding the filing of our suit and the subsequent period during which we have relied on the favorable ruling of the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court in December 2002, as adjusted by applying the *Sistema Especial de Liquidação e de Custódia*, or SELIC, interest rate through December 31, 2008, amount to R\$2,682.2 million at December 31, 2008. The various collection proceedings instituted by the Brazilian federal tax authorities based on their interpretation of the regulations that is in dispute have claimed R\$2,423.2 million (which includes interest) as of December 31, 2008, plus fines in the aggregate amount of R\$783.4 million. We have not established a provision for these tax claims against us.
- *Social Contribution on Net Income.* We have challenged the constitutionality of the Brazilian federal Social Contribution on Net Income (*Contribuição Social Sobre o Lucro Líquido*), or CSLL. A Brazilian Federal Supreme Court decision in our favor was overruled in a subsequent rescission action filed by the Brazilian tax authorities, and our appeal of that suit is pending. We believe that it is reasonably possible that we will lose our appeal. If we lose our appeal, we believe that we would be required to pay CSLL only from the date that a final decision is published. However, as Brazilian law allows rescission actions to relate back to, and to take effect from, the date of the initial decision, we believe that it is reasonably possible that we will be required to pay this tax from the date of the original decision, in which case our total estimated exposure at December 31, 2008, including interest, would be R\$835.4 million. This amount does not include approximately R\$242.0 million in penalties at December 31, 2008 that we believe we would not be required to pay because we relied upon a judicial decision in not paying the CSLL. We believe that there is a possibility that we will be required to pay related interest and a remote possibility that we will be required to pay fines as a result of this tax litigation. We have not established a provision for these lawsuits.
- *Cost of Living Adjustments on Workers' Wages.* The unions that represent employers and workers at the facilities located in the Northeastern Complex, are involved in a lawsuit over the indices we and other companies have used for cost of living adjustments on workers' wages since early 1990. As we believe that it is not probable that the employers' union will lose this lawsuit, we have not recorded a provision in respect of this suit. If the employers' union loses this lawsuit and we are required to pay damages from

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April 1990 to September 1990, we estimate that we could be subject to liability of up to R\$35.0 million, although additional claims would have to be brought by the workers' union or individual employees to quantify the amount of damages that we would be required to pay.

In addition, we believe that our chances of success are remote in a series of lawsuits in which we challenged the constitutionality of an increase in the federal Contribution for Social Security Financing (*Contribuição para Financiamento da Seguridade Social - COFINS*), or COFINS, tax rate. We had established total provisions of R\$60.8 million at December 31, 2008 for all of our lawsuits relating to the Social Integration Program (*Programa de Integração Social*), or PIS, and COFINS, including separate lawsuits challenging the basis of calculation of PIS and COFINS. Because we have deposited only R\$28.9 million of this amount with the courts, we would be required, in the event we receive final, unfavorable decisions, to pay the remaining amounts for which we have not made deposits.

We are also parties to a number of lawsuits seeking tax credits that we believe the Brazilian tax authorities have disallowed or limited in violation of the Brazilian Constitution or applicable law. In some cases in which we have received favorable lower court decisions, we have used these credits to offset other tax obligations and have established provisions in an equivalent amount until a final decision is rendered. These provisions totaled R\$1,231.2 million at December 31, 2008, as adjusted based on the SELIC interest rate. If we ultimately lose any of these lawsuits, we would be required to pay the tax obligations we had previously offset with those credits, which could materially reduce our liquidity. We believe that losses related to some of these lawsuits are reasonably possible.

For more information about our legal proceedings, see Item 8. Financial Information - Legal Proceedings.

Risks Relating to Brazil

Brazilian political and economic conditions, and the Brazilian government's economic and other policies, may negatively affect demand for our products as well as our net sales revenue and overall financial performance.

The Brazilian economy has been characterized by frequent and occasionally extensive intervention by the Brazilian government and unstable economic cycles. The Brazilian government has often changed monetary, taxation, credit, tariff and other policies to influence the course of Brazil's economy. The Brazilian government's actions to control inflation and implement other policies have at times involved wage and price controls, blocking access to bank accounts, imposing capital controls and limiting imports into Brazil.

Our results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected by factors such as:

- fluctuations in exchange rates;
- exchange control policies;
- interest rates;
- inflation;
- tax policies;
- expansion or contraction of the Brazilian economy, as measured by rates of growth in gross domestic product, or GDP;
- liquidity of domestic capital and lending markets; and
- other political, diplomatic, social and economic developments in or affecting Brazil.

Uncertainty over whether possible changes in policies or rules affecting these or other factors may contribute to economic uncertainties in Brazil and to heightened volatility in the Brazilian securities markets and securities issued

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abroad by Brazilian issuers. The President of Brazil has considerable power to determine governmental policies and actions that relate to the Brazilian economy and, consequently, affect the operations and financial performance of businesses, such as our company. The term of Brazil's current President, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, expires in January 2011, and under Brazilian law he is not permitted to run for another four-year term in the October 2010 elections. Uncertainty regarding the election of President Lula's successor and speculation about the policies that may be implemented by the Brazilian federal or state governments could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Fluctuations in the real/U.S. dollar exchange rate could increase inflation in Brazil, raise the cost of servicing our foreign currency-denominated debt and negatively affect our overall financial performance.

The exchange rate between the *real* and the U.S. dollar and the relative rates of depreciation and appreciation of the *real* have affected our results of operations and may continue to do so.

The Brazilian currency has been devalued often during the last four decades. Throughout this period, the Brazilian government has implemented various economic plans and various exchange rate policies, including sudden devaluations, periodic mini-devaluations (during which the frequency of adjustments has ranged from daily to monthly), exchange controls, dual exchange rate markets and a floating exchange rate system. From time to time, there have been significant fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Brazilian currency and the U.S. dollar and other currencies. For example, the *real* appreciated in value against the U.S. dollar by 8.1% in 2004, 11.8% in 2005, 8.7% in 2006 and 17.2% in 2007. In 2008, primarily as a result of the international financial crisis, the *real* depreciated by 31.9% against the U.S. dollar and prompted foreign investors to remove billions of *reais* from the *BM&FBOVESPA S.A. - Bolsa de Valores Mercadorias e Futuros* (Securities, Commodities and Futures Exchange), which we refer to as the *BM&FBOVESPA*.

Depreciation of the *real* relative to the U.S. dollar also could result in inflationary pressures in Brazil by generally increasing the price of imported products and services and requiring recessionary government policies to curb demand. In addition, depreciation of the *real* could weaken investor confidence in Brazil and reduce the market price of our class A preferred shares and the ADSs. On the other hand, the appreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar may lead to a deterioration of the country's current account and the balance of payments and may dampen export-driven growth.

We had total foreign currency-denominated debt obligations in an aggregate principal amount of R\$9,104.9 million (US\$3,896.0 million) at December 31, 2008, representing 76.0% of our consolidated indebtedness, excluding related party debt. Our indebtedness denominated in dollars represented 74.3% of our consolidated indebtedness and our indebtedness denominated in Japanese Yen represented 1.6% of our consolidated indebtedness. At December 31, 2008, we had US\$453.2 million in U.S. dollar-denominated cash equivalents and other investments. The 31.9% depreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar in 2008 was the primary factor in the 878% increase in our net financial expenses in 2008 which, in turn, was a significant factor in our net loss for 2008. A significant depreciation of the *real* in relation to the U.S. dollar or other currencies could increase our financial expenses as a result of foreign exchange losses that we must record and could reduce our ability to meet debt service requirements of our foreign currency-denominated obligations, particularly as our net sales revenue is primarily denominated in *reais*.

The prices of naphtha, our most important raw material, and of some of our other raw materials are denominated in or linked to the U.S. dollar. In 2008, naphtha and condensate accounted for 64.8% of our direct and indirect consolidated cost of sales and services rendered. When the *real* depreciates against the U.S. dollar, the cost in *reais* of our U.S. dollar-linked raw materials increases, and our operating income in *reais* decreases to the extent that we are unable to pass on these cost increases to our customers.

The Brazilian government's actions to combat inflation may contribute significantly to economic uncertainty in Brazil and reduce demand for our products.

Historically, Brazil has experienced high rates of inflation. Inflation, as well as government efforts to combat inflation, had significant negative effects on the Brazilian economy, particularly prior to 1995. The inflation rate, as measured by the General Price Index - Internal Availability (*Índice Geral de Preços - Disponibilidade Interna*),

reached 2,708% in 1993. Although inflation rates have been substantially lower since 1994 than in previous periods, inflationary pressures persist. Inflation rates were 12.1% in 2004, 1.2% in 2005, 3.8% in 2006, 7.9% in 2007 and 9.1% in 2008, as measured by the General Price Index Internal Availability. The Brazilian government's measures to control inflation have often included maintaining a tight monetary policy with high interest rates, thereby restricting availability of credit and reducing economic growth. Inflation, actions to combat inflation and public speculation about possible additional actions also contributed materially to economic uncertainty in Brazil and to heightened volatility in the Brazilian securities markets.

Brazil may experience high levels of inflation in future periods. Increasing prices for petroleum, the depreciation of the *real* and future governmental measures seeking to maintain the value of the *real* in relation to the U.S. dollar may trigger increases in inflation in Brazil. Periods of higher inflation may slow the rate of growth of the Brazilian economy, which would lead to reduced demand for our products in Brazil and decreased net sales revenue. Inflation is also likely to increase some of our costs and expenses, which we may not be able to pass on to our customers and, as a result, may reduce our profit margins and net income. In addition, high inflation generally leads to higher domestic interest rates, and, as a result, the costs of servicing our *real* denominated debt may increase, causing our net income to be reduced. Inflation and its effect on domestic interest rates can, in addition, lead to reduced liquidity in the domestic capital and lending markets, which could adversely affect our ability to refinance our indebtedness in those markets. Any decline in our net sales revenue or net income and any deterioration in our financial condition would also likely lead to a decline in the market price of our class A preferred shares and the ADS.

Fluctuations in interest rates could raise the cost of servicing our debt and negatively affect our overall financial performance.

Our financial expenses are affected by changes in the interest rates that apply to our floating rate debt. At December 31, 2008, we had, among other debt obligations, R\$1,435.9 million of loans and financing and debentures that were subject to the TJLP (*Taxa de Juros de Longo Prazo*), or TJLP, a long-term interest rate, R\$1,189.9 million of loans and financing and debentures that were subject to the *Certificado Depositário Interbancário*, or CDI, rate, an interbank rate, and R\$3,965.8 million of loans and financing that were subject to the London Interbank Offered Rate, or LIBOR. The TJLP includes an inflation factor and is determined quarterly by the Central Bank. In particular, the TJLP and the CDI rate have fluctuated significantly in the past in response to the expansion or contraction of the Brazilian economy, inflation, Brazilian government policies and other factors. For example, in 2008 the CDI rate declined from 11.1% per annum at December 31, 2007 to 13.6% per annum at December 31, 2008. See Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk. A significant increase in any of these interest rates could adversely affect our financial expenses and negatively affect our overall financial performance.

Brazilian government exchange control policies could increase the cost of servicing our foreign currency-denominated debt and impair our liquidity.

The purchase and sale of foreign currency in Brazil is subject to governmental control. In 1990, the Central Bank centralized certain payments of principal on external obligations. Many factors could cause the Brazilian government to institute more restrictive exchange control policies, including the extent of Brazil's foreign currency reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the size of Brazil's debt service burden relative to the economy as a whole, Brazil's policy towards the International Monetary Fund and political constraints to which Brazil may be subject. A more restrictive policy could increase the cost of servicing, and thereby reduce our ability to pay, our foreign currency-denominated debt obligations and other liabilities. Our foreign-currency debt denominated in dollars and Japanese Yen represented an aggregate of 76.0% of our indebtedness on a consolidated basis at December 31, 2008. If we fail to make payments under any of these obligations, we will be in default under those obligations, which could reduce our liquidity as well as the market price of our class A preferred shares and the ADSs.

Changes in tax laws may result in increases in certain direct and indirect taxes, which could reduce our gross margin and negatively affect our overall financial performance.

The Brazilian government implements from time to time changes to tax regimes that may increase our and our customers' tax burdens. These changes include modifications in the rate of assessments and, on occasion, enactment of temporary taxes, the proceeds of which are earmarked for designated governmental purposes. We cannot predict the changes to Brazilian tax law that may be proposed and enacted in the future. However, future changes in Brazilian tax law may result in increases in our overall tax burden, which could reduce our gross margin and negatively affect our overall financial performance.

Risks Relating to Our Class A Preferred Shares and the ADSs

Our class A preferred shares and the ADSs have limited voting rights.

Under the Brazilian Corporation Law and our by-laws, holders of our class A preferred shares and, consequently, the ADSs are not entitled to vote at meetings of our shareholders, except in very limited circumstances. These limited circumstances directly relate to key rights of the holders of class A preferred shares, such as modifying basic terms of our class A preferred shares or creating a new class of preferred shares with superior rights. Holders of preferred shares without voting rights are entitled to elect one member and his or her respective alternate to our board of directors and our fiscal council. Holders of our class A preferred shares and the ADSs are not entitled to vote to approve corporate transactions, including mergers or consolidations of our company with other companies.

Holders of the ADSs may find it difficult to exercise even their limited voting rights at our shareholders' meetings.

Holders may exercise their limited voting rights with respect to our class A preferred shares represented by the ADSs only in accordance with the deposit agreement relating to the ADSs. There are practical limitations upon the ability of ADS holders to exercise their voting rights due to the additional steps involved in communicating with ADS holders. For example, we are required to publish a notice of our shareholders meetings in certain newspapers in Brazil. To the extent that holders of our class A preferred shares are entitled to vote at a shareholders' meeting, they will be able to exercise their voting rights by attending the meeting in person or voting by proxy. By contrast, holders of the ADSs will receive notice of a shareholders' meeting by mail from the depositary following our notice to the American Depositary Receipt, or ADR, depositary requesting the ADR depositary to do so. To exercise their voting rights, ADS holders must instruct the depositary on a timely basis. This noticed voting process will take longer for ADS holders than for holders of class A preferred shares. If it fails to receive timely voting instructions for all or part of the ADSs, the depositary will assume that the holders of those ADSs are instructing it to give a discretionary proxy to a person designated by us to vote their ADSs, except in limited circumstances.

In the limited circumstances in which holders of the ADSs have voting rights, they may not receive the voting materials in time to instruct the depositary to vote the class A preferred shares underlying their ADSs. In addition, the depositary and its agents are not responsible for failing to carry out the voting instructions of the holders of the ADSs or for the manner of carrying out those voting instructions. Accordingly, holders of the ADSs may not be able to exercise their voting rights, and they will have no recourse if the class A preferred shares underlying their ADSs are not voted as requested.

Exchange controls and restrictions on remittances abroad may adversely affect holders of the ADSs and the underlying class A preferred shares.

The Brazilian government may impose temporary restrictions on the conversion of Brazilian currency into foreign currencies and on the remittance to foreign investors of proceeds of their investments in Brazil. Brazilian law permits the government to impose these restrictions whenever there is a serious imbalance in Brazil's balance of payments or there are reasons to foresee a serious imbalance. The Brazilian government imposed remittance restrictions for approximately six months in 1990.

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These restrictions could hinder or prevent the Brazilian custodian of the class A preferred shares underlying the ADSs or holders who have exchanged the ADSs for the underlying class A preferred shares from converting dividends, distributions or the proceeds from any sale of such shares into U.S. dollars and remitting such U.S. dollars abroad. In such an event, the Brazilian custodian for our class A preferred shares will hold the *reais* that it cannot convert for the account of holders of the ADSs who have not been paid. Neither the custodian nor the depository will be required to invest the *reais* or be liable for any interest.

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

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

Our corporate affairs are governed by our by-laws and the Brazilian Corporation 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 ADSs surrenders its ADSs and becomes a direct shareholder, its rights as a holder of the class A preferred shares underlying the ADSs under the Brazilian Corporation 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.

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 class A preferred shares and the ADSs at a potential disadvantage. Corporate disclosures also may be less complete or informative than for a public company in the United States or in certain other countries.

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

We are a corporation (*sociedade anônima*) organized under the laws of Brazil, and all of our directors and executive officers and our independent public accountants reside or are based in Brazil. Most of our assets and those of these other persons are located in Brazil. As a result, it may not be possible for holders of the 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. 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 directors or executive officers than would shareholders of a U.S. corporation.

Actual or anticipated sales of a substantial number of class A preferred shares could decrease the market prices of our class A preferred shares and the ADSs.

Sales of a substantial number of our class A preferred shares could negatively affect the market prices of our class A preferred shares and the ADSs. If, in the future, substantial sales of shares are made by Odebrecht or its affiliates, Petroquisa or other existing or future holders of class A preferred shares, the market price of our class A preferred shares and, by extension, the ADSs may decrease significantly. As a result, holders of the ADSs may not be able to sell the ADSs at or above the price they paid for them.

Holders of the ADSs may be unable to exercise preemptive rights with respect to the class A preferred shares underlying the ADSs.

Holders of the ADSs will be unable to exercise the preemptive rights relating to the class A preferred shares underlying the ADSs unless a registration statement under the Securities Act is effective with respect to those rights or an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act is available. We are not obligated to file a registration statement with respect to the shares relating to these preemptive rights or to take any other action to

make preemptive rights available to holders of the ADSs, and we may not file any such registration statement. If we do not file a registration statement or if we and the depositary decide not to make preemptive rights available to holders of the ADSs, those holders may receive only the net proceeds from the sale of their preemptive rights by the depositary, or if they are not sold, their preemptive rights will be allowed to lapse.

Holders of the ADSs could be subject to Brazilian income tax on capital gains from sales of ADSs.

Historically, any capital gain realized on a sale or other disposition of ADSs between non-Brazilian holders outside Brazil was not subject to Brazilian income tax. However, Brazilian law provides that, commencing on February 1, 2004, the acquiror, individual or legal entity resident or domiciled in Brazil, or the acquiror's attorney-in-fact, when such acquiror is resident or domiciled abroad, shall be responsible for the retention and payment of the income tax applicable to capital gains earned by the individual or legal entity resident or domiciled abroad who disposes of property located in Brazil. The Brazilian tax authorities have recently issued a normative instruction confirming that they intend to assess income tax on capital gains earned by non-Brazilian residents whose assets are located in Brazil. In our view, ADSs representing class A preferred shares, which are issued by the depositary outside Brazil, will not be deemed to be property located in Brazil for purposes of this law. However, we cannot assure holders of our ADSs whether Brazilian tax authorities will attempt to tax any capital gains arising from the sale or other disposition of ADSs, even when the transaction is consummated outside Brazil between non-Brazilian residents.

The relative volatility and liquidity of the Brazilian securities markets may decrease the liquidity and market price of our class A preferred shares and the 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\$1,375.3 billion (US\$588.5 billion) at December 31, 2008 and an average daily trading volume of US\$3.1 billion for 2008. In comparison, The New York Stock Exchange, or the NYSE, had a market capitalization of US\$14.3 trillion at December 31, 2008 and an average daily trading volume of US\$152.6 billion for 2008. There is also significantly greater concentration in the Brazilian securities markets. The ten largest companies in terms of market capitalization represented approximately 52% of the aggregate market capitalization of the BM&FBOVESPA at December 31, 2008. The ten most widely traded stocks in terms of trading volume accounted for approximately 53% of all shares traded on the BM&FBOVESPA in 2008. These market characteristics may substantially limit the ability of holders of the ADSs to sell class A preferred shares underlying 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 the ADSs themselves.

Developments in other emerging markets may decrease the market price of our class A preferred shares and the ADSs.

The market price of our class A preferred shares and the ADSs may decrease due to declines in the international financial markets and world economic conditions. Although economic conditions are different in each country, investors' reaction to developments in one country can affect the securities markets and the securities of issuers in other countries, including Brazil. Brazilian securities markets are, to varying degrees, influenced by economic and market conditions in other emerging market countries, especially those in Latin America. Any return to economic turmoil in Argentina or adverse economic developments in other emerging markets may adversely affect investor confidence in securities issued by Brazilian companies, causing their market price and liquidity to suffer. Any such developments could immediately affect our ability to raise capital when needed and the market price of our class A preferred shares and the ADSs.

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

We are the leading petrochemical company in Latin America, based on average annual production capacity in 2008. We are also the third largest Brazilian-owned private sector industrial company, based on net sales revenue in 2008. We recorded net sales revenue of R\$17,959.5 million and a net loss of R\$2,492.1 million in 2008, in each case under Brazilian GAAP. We produce a diversified portfolio of petrochemical products and have a strategic focus on polyethylene, polypropylene and polyvinyl chloride, or PVC. We have integrated first and second generation petrochemical production facilities, with 18 plants in Brazil.

Our registered office is at Rua Eteno, 1561, CEP 42810-000, Camaçari, Bahia, Brazil, and our telephone number at this address is 55-71-3413-2102. Our principal executive office is at Avenida das Nações Unidas, 8,501, São Paulo, SP, CEP 05425-070, Brazil, and our telephone number at this address is 55-11-3576-9000.

History and Development of Our Company

We were founded in 1972 as Petroquímica do Nordeste Copene Ltda. to plan, execute and coordinate the activities of the Northeastern Complex. The construction of the Northeastern Complex formed part of a development policy of the Brazilian government implemented in the early 1970 s to diversify the geographical distribution of industrial assets and to promote economic growth across different regions of Brazil. On June 18, 1974, we were incorporated as a corporation under the laws of Brazil (with Brazilian company registry No. 29300006939) and were renamed Copene Petroquímica do Nordeste S.A.

Prior to August 1995, Petroquisa, the petrochemical subsidiary of Petrobras, owned 36.2% of our total share capital, representing 48.2% of our voting share capital. At that time, Nordeste Química S.A. Norquisa, or Norquisa, owned 17.3% of our total share capital, representing 47.6% of our voting share capital, and the remainder of our share capital was owned by various Brazilian private sector groups, pension funds, banks and our employees.

Privatization of Our Company

In August 1995, as part of the Brazilian government s privatization program, Petroquisa sold 14.8% of our total share capital, representing 32.8% of our voting share capital, through an auction. Norquisa acquired 5.5% of our total share capital, representing 10.8% of our voting share capital, in this auction, and the remaining shares were acquired by various Brazilian pension funds. At the time of this auction, Norquisa was controlled by several second generation producers in the Northeastern Complex. As a result of this auction, Norquisa became our controlling shareholder.

Consolidation of Petrochemical Assets

In 2001, the Odebrecht Group and a group of companies controlled by the Mariani family, or the Mariani Group, acquired control of Norquisa through purchases of shares of Norquisa and the contribution to our company of:

- 66.7% of the voting share capital of Polialden Petroquímica S.A., or Polialden;
- 35.0% of the voting share capital of Politeno; and
- Proppet S.A., or Proppet, which was merged into our company in 2001.

In 2002, we acquired from the Odebrecht Group and the Mariani Group in exchange for shares representing 47.3% of our voting and total share capital:

- OPP Química, which in turn owned 41.6% of the total share capital of Trikem S.A., or Trikem, representing 64.4% of its voting share capital;
- 29.5% of the total share capital and voting share capital of Copesul; and

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- 92.3% of the total share capital of Nitrocarbano S.A., or Nitrocarbano, representing 95.5% of its voting share capital.

Upon completing these transactions, we changed our corporate name to Braskem S.A.

Consolidation of Minority Interests

Between 2003 and 2007, we have purchased the minority interests of Nitrocarbano, OPP Química, Polialden, Trikem and Politeno, and merged these companies into Braskem through the following transactions:

- In 2003, (1) we conducted a public exchange offer for the remaining voting share capital of Nitrocarbano not owned by our company and, following the completion of this exchange offer, we merged with Nitrocarbano, (2) we merged with OPP Química, (3) we acquired the remaining outstanding common shares of Polialden, and (4) we acquired substantially all of the remaining outstanding common shares of Trikem and conducted a public exchange offer for the remaining voting share capital of Trikem not owned by our company.
- In 2004, (1) we merged with Trikem, and (2) we acquired additional shares of Polialden, increasing our interest in the total share capital of Polialden from 56.3% to 63.7%.
- In April 2006, we purchased all of the common and preferred shares of Politeno that were owned by SPQ Investimentos e Participações Ltda., or SPQ, a subsidiary of Suzano Petroquímica S.A., or Suzano, Sumitomo Chemical Company Limited, or Sumitomo, and Itochu Corporation, or Itochu. We refer to this transaction as the Politeno Acquisition. Following the Politeno Acquisition, we owned 100% of the voting share capital and 96.2% of the total share capital of Politeno.
- In May 2006, Polialden merged with and into Braskem. In connection with this merger, (1) we converted 2,632,043 of our class A preferred shares into 2,632,043 common shares in order to maintain the required minimum ratio of our common shares to preferred shares in accordance with the Brazilian Corporation Law after the completion of our merger with Polialden, and (2) we issued 7,878,825 of our class A preferred shares in exchange for 264,886,083 of Polialden's preferred shares.
- In April 2007, Politeno merged with and into Braskem. In connection with this merger, (1) we converted 486,530 of our class A preferred shares into 486,530 common shares in order to maintain the required minimum ratio of our common shares to preferred shares in accordance with the Brazilian Corporation Law after the completion of our merger with Politeno, and (2) we issued 1,533,670 of our class A preferred shares in exchange for 412,901,157 of Politeno's class A preferred shares and 2,126,856,433 of Politeno's class B preferred shares.

Ipiranga Transaction

In March 2007, we entered into an investment agreement with Ultrapar Participações S.A., or Ultrapar, and Petrobras, which we refer to as the Ipiranga Investment Agreement. On the same date, Ultrapar and the controlling shareholders of Refinaria de Petróleo Ipiranga S.A., or RPI, Companhia Brasileira de Petróleo Ipiranga, or CBPI, and Distribuidora de Produtos de Petróleo Ipiranga S.A., or DPPI, entered into a share purchase and sale agreement, which refer to as the Purchase Agreement, with our company and Petrobras as intervening parties. We refer to the Ipiranga Investment Agreement and the Purchase Agreement together as the Ipiranga Transaction Agreement, and we refer to the transactions contemplated by the Ipiranga Transaction Agreement and the related transactions described below as, collectively, the Ipiranga Transaction.

Under the Ipiranga Investment Agreement, Ultrapar, as a commission agent acting on behalf of Braskem and Petrobras, acquired 100% of the share capital of Ipiranga Química. As of March 18, 2007, Ipiranga Química owned 86.9% of the voting share capital and 92.4% of the total share capital of Ipiranga Petroquímica. Ipiranga Petroquímica, in turn, owned 29.5% of the share capital of Copesul. In February 2008, Ultrapar transferred 60.0% of the share capital of Ipiranga Química to our company and 40.0% of the share capital of Ipiranga Química to

Petrobras, as required by the Ipiranga Investment Agreement. In addition, under the Ipiranga Investment Agreement, Ultrapar was obligated to transfer 33.3% of the share capital of RPI to our company and 33.3% of the share capital of RPI to Petrobras. As a result of this transfer, which occurred on March 18, 2009, we jointly and equally control RPI with Petrobras and Ultrapar. Under the Ipiranga Investment Agreement, we paid Ultrapar R\$651.9 million in April 2007, R\$156.7 million in October 2007, R\$47.0 million in November 2007 and R\$633.5 million in February 2008 for the shares of Ipiranga Química and RPI that we have acquired from Ultrapar in the Ipiranga Transaction.

Our company, together with Ultrapar and Petrobras, submitted the terms and conditions of the Ipiranga Transaction for review by the Brazilian antitrust authorities in April 2007. On July 9, 2008, the Administrative Council for Economic Defense (*Conselho Administrativo de Defesa Econômica*) or CADE, approved the Ipiranga Transaction.

At the time that we entered into the Ipiranga Transaction Agreement, we entered into a memorandum of understanding with Petrobras regarding the interests of Ipiranga Petroquímica in Copesul and the control of Ipiranga Química and Ipiranga Petroquímica, which we refer to as the Ipiranga Memorandum of Understanding. The Ipiranga Memorandum of Understanding granted Petrobras veto rights with respect to certain matters that are subject to the approval of the shareholders and boards of directors of Ipiranga Química, Ipiranga Petroquímica and Copesul.

As of the date of the Ipiranga Transaction Agreement, RPI owned:

- 7.7% of the total capital of DPPI, including 15.3% of its voting share capital;
- 11.4% of the total share capital of CBPI, including 24.8% of its voting share capital; and
- 58.5% of the total share capital and voting share capital of Ipiranga Química.

In addition, as of the date of the Ipiranga Transaction Agreement, DPPI owned 21.0% of the total share capital of CBPI, including 62.9% of its voting share capital, and CBPI owned 41.5% of the total share capital and voting share capital of Ipiranga Química. Under the Ipiranga Transaction Agreement and applicable law, Ultrapar was obligated to acquire the share capital of RPI, DPPI and CBPI that it did not own as of the date of the Ipiranga Transaction Agreement through a series of transactions as detailed below.

First Phase of the Ipiranga Transaction

In April 2007, Ultrapar acquired from the controlling shareholders of RPI, DPPI and CBPI for a purchase price of R\$2,113.1 million:

- 30.0% of the total share capital of RPI, including 66.2% of its voting share capital;
- 30.2% of the total capital of DPPI, including 69.2% of its voting share capital; and
- 1.3% of the total share capital of CBPI, including 3.8% of its voting share capital.

At the time of this acquisition, we entered into a shareholders agreement with Ultrapar and Petrobras, which we refer to as the Interim Shareholders Agreement, under which we obtained effective management control over Ipiranga Química and, consequently, Ipiranga Petroquímica and the interest of Ipiranga Petroquímica in Copesul. Under the Interim Shareholders Agreement, we were granted the right to nominate a majority of the board of directors of Ipiranga Química and Ipiranga Petroquímica, and the right to nominate a majority of the nominees of Ipiranga Petroquímica to the board of directors of Copesul. As a result of our acquiring effective management control of Copesul, Ipiranga Química and Ipiranga Petroquímica at that time, we have fully consolidated the results of Copesul and its subsidiaries and consolidated the results of Ipiranga Química and its subsidiaries, including Ipiranga Petroquímica, into our financial statements as from April 1, 2007. The Interim Shareholders Agreement terminated in February 2008 upon the transfer of the shares of Ipiranga Química to our company and Petrobras.

Purchases of Minority Interests in Ipiranga Petroquímica and Copesul

As part of the Ipiranga Transaction:

- in June 2007, EDSP67 Participações S.A., or EDSP67, acquired the 7.6% of the total share capital of Ipiranga Petroquímica not owned by Ipiranga Química for a purchase price of R\$117.9 million. In July 2007, Ipiranga Petroquímica was delisted from the São Paulo Stock Exchange, and in August 2007, EDSP67 merged with and into Ipiranga Petroquímica. As a result of these transactions, Ipiranga Petroquímica became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ipiranga Química; and
- in October 2007, our subsidiary EDSP58 Participações S.A., or EDSP58, acquired 22.7% of the total and voting share capital of Copesul through a public tender offer, or the Copesul Tender Offer, for the Copesul shares not then owned by our company, Ipiranga Petroquímica, Petroquisa or its affiliate, Petroquímica Triunfo S.A., or Triunfo. The purchase price for these shares was R\$1,294.2 million. At the time of the Copesul Tender Offer, we owned 60% of the total and voting share capital of EDSP58, and Petrobras owned the remaining share capital of EDSP58. As a result of the Copesul Tender Offer, Copesul was delisted from the São Paulo Stock Exchange in October 2007. In October 2007 and November 2007, EDSP58 purchased additional shares of Copesul at the price per share paid in the Copesul Tender Offer. In November 2007, Copesul redeemed all of its outstanding shares, other than shares held by our company, EDSP58, Ipiranga Petroquímica, Petroquisa and Triunfo at the price per share paid in the Copesul Tender Offer. The aggregate purchase price for the shares purchased and redeemed after the completion of the Copesul Tender Offer was R\$124.3 million. In December 2007, EDSP58 merged with and into Copesul. Following this merger, Braskem owned 39.2% of the total and voting share capital of Copesul, Ipiranga Petroquímica owned 39.2% of the total and voting share capital of Copesul and Petroquisa and Triunfo owned 21.6% of the total and voting share capital of Copesul.

Second Phase of Ipiranga Transaction

In the second phase of the Ipiranga Transaction:

- in October and November 2007, Ultrapar acquired 88.4% of the voting share capital of RPI not then owned by Ultrapar through a public tender offer for the RPI voting shares and additional purchases of RPI voting shares. As a result, Ultrapar owned 96.0% of the voting share capital, including 32.4% of the total share capital, of RPI;
- in October and November 2007, Ultrapar acquired 82.1% of the voting share capital of DPPI not then owned by Ultrapar through a public tender offer for the DPPI voting shares and additional purchases of DPPI voting shares. As a result, Ultrapar owned 81.9% of the voting share capital, including 27.4% of the total share capital, of DPPI; and
- in November 2007, Ultrapar acquired 53.9% of the voting share capital of CBPI not then owned by Ultrapar through a public tender offer for the CBPI voting shares. As a result of this tender offer, Ultrapar owned 8.3% of the voting share capital, including 2.8% of the total share capital, of CBPI.

Third Phase of Ipiranga Transaction

In the third phase of the Ipiranga Transaction, in December 2007 the shareholders of Ultrapar, RPI, DPPI and CBPI approved the issuance of preferred shares of Ultrapar in exchange for the outstanding shares of RPI, DPPI and CBPI that Ultrapar did not own through an exchange of shares (*incorporação de ações*). This exchange was completed in January 2008 and, as a result of the completion of this exchange, Ultrapar became the sole owner of the share capital of RPI, DPPI and CBPI.

Fourth Phase of Ipiranga Transaction

In the fourth phase of the Ipiranga Transaction, in February 2008 Ultrapar delivered:

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- shares representing 60% of the total share capital and voting share capital of Ipiranga Química to our company; and
- shares representing 40% of the total share capital and voting share capital of Ipiranga Química to Petrobras.

The fourth phase of the Ipiranga Transaction was completed on March 18, 2009 when Ultrapar delivered 33.2% of the total share capital and voting share capital of RPI to our company and 33.2% of the total share capital and voting share capital of RPI to Petrobras.

Acquisition of Additional Interest in Petroflex

In October 2007, we acquired shares of Petroflex representing 13.4% of its total and voting share capital from Suzano for an aggregate purchase price of R\$61.0 million as a result of our exercise of our preemptive rights in August 2007 following the announcement of the acquisition of control of Suzano by Petrobras. As a result of this acquisition, we owned 33.5% of the total share capital of Petroflex including 33.6% of its voting share capital.

Petrobras Transaction

On November 30, 2007, Braskem entered into an investment agreement with Odebrecht, Petrobras, Petroquisa and Norquisa. On May 14, 2008, Braskem, Odebrecht, Norquisa, Petrobras and Petroquisa entered into an amendment to this agreement. We refer to this agreement, as amended, as the Petrobras Investment Agreement. We refer to the transactions under the Petrobras Investment Agreement as the Petrobras Transaction. Under the Petrobras Investment Agreement, the Petrobras Transaction was completed in two phases.

In the first phase of the Petrobras Transaction, on May 30, 2008:

• Petroquisa contributed the following assets to its wholly-owned subsidiary Grust Holdings S.A., or Grust:

- 36.4% of the voting and outstanding share capital of Copesul;
- 40.0% of the voting and outstanding share capital of Ipiranga Química; and
- 40.0% of the voting and outstanding share capital of Paulínia; and

• Braskem, Petroquisa and Grust engaged in an exchange of shares transaction (*incorporação de ações*) in which an aggregate of 46,903,320 of our common shares and 43,144,662 of our class A preferred shares were issued to Petroquisa in exchange for all of the outstanding share capital of Grust.

As a result of the completion of the first phase of the Petrobras Transaction, Petrobras owns, directly and indirectly, 23.1% of our total share capital, including 30.0% of our voting share capital, and Braskem owned, directly and indirectly:

- 99.2% of the outstanding share capital of Copesul;
- all of the outstanding share capital of Ipiranga Química, which in turn owns all of the outstanding share capital of Ipiranga Petroquímica; and
- all of the outstanding share capital of Paulínia.

Paulínia was incorporated on September 16, 2005 to construct and operate a polypropylene plant that has been constructed in Paulínia, in the State of São Paulo. On that date, we acquired 60.0% of the total and voting share capital of Paulínia. Prior to the completion of the first phase of the Petrobras Transaction, Paulínia was a joint venture between our company and Petroquisa and its results were proportionally consolidated in our financial statements. As a result of the completion of the first phase of the Petrobras Transaction, we have fully consolidated the results of Paulínia into our financial statements as from April 1, 2008.

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Upon the completion of the first phase of the Petrobras Transaction, Petrobras, Petroquisa, Odebrecht and Norquisa, with Braskem as intervening party, entered into a shareholders' agreement with a term of 25 years, which we refer to as the Petrobras Shareholders' Agreement. The Petrobras Shareholders' Agreement superseded the Ipiranga Memorandum of Understanding.

We and Petrobras submitted the terms and conditions of the Petrobras Transaction to the Brazilian antitrust authorities in December 2007. On July 9, 2008, CADE approved the Ipiranga Transaction.

Under the Petrobras Investment Agreement, Petrobras had the option in the second phase of the Petrobras Transaction to contribute up to 100% of the share capital of Triunfo to Braskem in exchange for approximately 13.4 million of our class A preferred shares. We refer to this option as the Triunfo Option. The Triunfo Option was exercised on May 5, 2009. See *Other Developments Since January 1, 2008* Acquisition of Triunfo.

Other Developments Since January 1, 2008

Sale of Interest in Petroflex

In April 2008, we sold all of our share capital in Petroflex to Lanxess Participações Ltda., or Lanxess, for an aggregate price of R\$252.1 million. As a result of this transaction, Petroflex registered a non-operational gain of R\$115.6 million.

Mergers of Copesul, Ipiranga Petroquímica and Paulínia into Braskem

On July 16, 2008, Grust contributed all of the share capital of Copesul that it owned to Ipiranga Petroquímica in exchange for common shares of Ipiranga Petroquímica. On July 28, 2008, Grust distributed these shares of Ipiranga Petroquímica, together with all of the share capital that it owned in Ipiranga Química and Paulínia, to Braskem. On September 11, 2008, Copesul merged with and into Ipiranga Petroquímica. In connection with this merger, Ipiranga Petroquímica issued 494,052,653 of its preferred shares, representing 0.71% of its total share capital, to Triunfo as consideration for the share capital of Copesul that Triunfo owned.

On September 30, 2008, (1) the share capital of Ipiranga Petroquímica owned by Ipiranga Química was transferred to Braskem, and (2) Ipiranga Petroquímica merged with and into Braskem. In connection with this merger, we issued 1,506,060 of our preferred shares, representing 0.5% of our total share capital, to Triunfo as consideration for the share capital of Ipiranga Petroquímica that it acquired in the merger of Copesul into Ipiranga Petroquímica.

On September 30, 2009, Paulínia merged with and into Braskem.

Change of Corporate Name of Ipiranga Química

On October 2, 2008, Ipiranga Química changed its corporate name to IQ Soluções & Química.

Acquisition of Minority Interest in RPI

On March 18, 2009, the fourth phase of the Ipiranga Transaction was completed when Ultrapar delivered 33.2% of the total share capital and voting share capital of RPI to our company; and 33.2% of the total share capital and voting share capital of RPI to Petrobras. In October 2008, RPI changed its corporate name to Refinaria de Petróleo Riograndense S.A.

Acquisition of Triunfo

On May 5, 2009, the second phase of the Petrobras Transaction was completed with the merger of Triunfo with and into Braskem. Braskem issued an aggregate of 13,387,157 of our class A preferred shares to the shareholders of Triunfo as consideration for their equity interests in Triunfo. Prior to this merger, Triunfo owned and operated a

polyethylene plant located in the Southern Complex with an annual production capacity of 160,000 tons. As a result of the merger, we will consolidate the results of Triunfo into our financial statements as from May 1, 2009.

The following chart presents the corporate structure of our principal subsidiary and equity investment as of July 7, 2009. The percentages in bold italics represent the percentage of the voting share capital owned directly and indirectly by the parent company of each entity, and the percentages not in bold italics represent the percentage of the total share capital owned directly and indirectly by the parent company of each entity. All of these companies are organized under Brazilian law.

Petrochemical Industry Overview

Structure

The petrochemical industry transforms crude oil by-products, principally naphtha, or natural gas into widely used industrial and consumer goods. The Brazilian petrochemical industry is generally organized into first, second and third generation producers based on the stage of transformation of various petrochemical raw materials, or feedstocks.

First Generation Producers

Brazil's first generation producers, which are referred to as crackers, break down or crack naphtha or natural gas, their principal feedstock, into basic petrochemicals. There are four crackers in Brazil. Three of these crackers purchase naphtha, which is a by-product of the oil refining process, primarily from Petrobras, as well as from other suppliers located outside of Brazil. The fourth, Rio Polímeros S.A., or Rio Polímeros, purchases natural gas from Petrobras. The basic petrochemicals produced by the crackers include:

- olefins, primarily ethylene, propylene and butadiene; and
- aromatics, such as benzene, toluene and xylenes.

We and Quattor Participações S.A., or Quattor, operate Brazil's four crackers and sell basic petrochemicals to second generation producers, including second generation producers that are part of our respective companies. The basic petrochemicals, which are in gaseous or liquid form, are transported primarily through pipelines to the second generation producers' plants, generally located near the crackers, for further processing.

Second Generation Producers

Second generation producers process the basic petrochemicals obtained from the crackers to produce intermediate petrochemicals. These petrochemicals include:

- polyethylene, polystyrene and PVC (each produced from ethylene);

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- polypropylene and acrylonitrile (each produced from propylene);
- caprolactam (produced from benzene); and
- polybutadiene (produced from butadiene).

There are 11 second generation producers operating in Brazil. Intermediate petrochemicals are produced in solid form as plastic pellets or powders and are transported primarily by truck to third generation producers, which generally are located far from the second generation producers.

Third Generation Producers

Third generation producers, known as transformers, purchase the intermediate petrochemicals from second generation producers and transform them into final products including:

- plastics (produced from polyethylene, polypropylene and PVC);
- acrylic fibers (produced from acrylonitrile);
- nylon (produced from caprolactam);
- elastomers (produced from butadiene); and
- disposable containers (produced from polystyrene and polypropylene).

Third generation producers manufacture a variety of consumer and industrial goods, including containers and packaging materials, such as bags, film and bottles, textiles, detergents, paints, automobile parts, toys and consumer electronic goods. There are more than 11,200 third generation producers operating in Brazil.

Petrochemical Complexes

The production of first and second generation petrochemicals in Brazil centers around four major complexes. These complexes include:

- the Northeastern Complex located in Camaçari in the State of Bahia, where we operate the cracker;
- the Southern Complex located in Triunfo in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, where we operate the cracker;
- the São Paulo Complex located in Capuava in the State of São Paulo, or the São Paulo Complex, where Petroquímica União, or PQU, a subsidiary of Quattor, operates the cracker; and
- the Rio de Janeiro Complex located in Duque de Caxias in the State of Rio de Janeiro, or the Rio de Janeiro Complex, where Rio Polímeros, a subsidiary of Quattor, operates the cracker.

Each complex has a single first generation producer, also known as the raw materials center, and several second generation producers that purchase feedstock from the raw materials center.

The Northeastern Complex commenced operations in 1978. We operate the raw materials center at the Northeastern Complex and it supplies first generation petrochemicals to eight second generation producers located at the Northeastern Complex and elsewhere, including our Polyolefins Unit. At December 31, 2008, our raw materials center in the Northeastern Complex had an annual ethylene production capacity of 1,280,000 tons, which accounted for 36.3% of Brazil's ethylene production capacity, according to data published by ABIQUIM.

The Southern Complex commenced operations in 1982. We operate the raw materials center at the Southern Complex and it supplies first generation petrochemicals to seven second generation producers located at the Southern Complex, including our Polyolefins Unit. At December 31, 2008, our raw materials center in the Southern Complex had an annual ethylene production capacity of 1,252,000 tons, which accounted for 35.5% of Brazil's ethylene production capacity, according to data published by ABIQUIM.

The São Paulo Complex, which is the oldest petrochemical complex in Brazil, commenced operations in 1972. PQU operates the raw materials center and integrated first and second generation facilities located at the São Paulo Complex. At December 31, 2008, PQU had an annual ethylene production capacity of 700,000 tons, according to our internal estimates.

The Rio de Janeiro Complex commenced operations in 2005. Rio Polímeros operates the raw materials center at the Rio de Janeiro Complex and supplies first generation petrochemicals to one second generation producer located at the Rio de Janeiro Complex. At December 31, 2008, Rio Polímeros had a maximum annual ethylene production capacity of 520,000 tons, according to our internal estimates.

Role of the Brazilian Government

The current structure of the Brazilian petrochemical industry reflects the Brazilian government's plan, developed during the 1970's, to establish a domestic petrochemical industry to serve Brazilian markets. First and second generation producers are located within close proximity of each other to allow the common use of facilities, such as utilities, and to facilitate the delivery of feedstocks. Prior to their privatization by the Brazilian government, the expansion of production capacity at the crackers and the second generation producers was coordinated to ensure that the supply of petrochemicals met expected demand. The infrastructure that was developed around the complexes fostered the interdependence of first and second generation producers, as limited facilities were constructed for purposes of transportation and storage of feedstocks for import or export.

The Brazilian government developed the Brazilian petrochemical industry generally by promoting the formation of three-way joint ventures among the Brazilian government, foreign petrochemical companies and private Brazilian investors. In these joint ventures, Petrobras's subsidiary, Petroquisa, participated as the representative of the Brazilian government, with Petrobras as the supplier of naphtha; a foreign petrochemical company provided technology; and a Brazilian private sector company provided management.

In 1992, the Brazilian government began a privatization program to reduce significantly its ownership of the petrochemical industry. This program was designed to increase private investment in the petrochemical industry and to improve its efficiency. As a result of the privatization program, the Brazilian government's ownership of our common shares, and of the common shares of Copesul and PQU, was significantly reduced, replaced by private sector entities. As a result of a similar privatization process, private ownership of the second generation producers increased.

Beginning in 2001, our company began the process of consolidating first and second generation petrochemical assets as described in History and Development of Our Company. Between 2001 and 2006, we acquired control over OPP Química, Polialden, Politenio, Trikem, Proppet and Nitrocarbono, each of which produced second generation petrochemicals, as well as a minority interest in Copesul.

In 2007, the consolidation of the Brazilian petrochemical industry continued. In March 2007, we entered into agreements under which we acquired control of the petrochemical assets of the Ipiranga Group, including a controlling interest in Ipiranga Petroquímica and a minority interest in Copesul, which resulted in our achieving control over Copesul, as described in History and Development of Our Company Ipiranga Transaction. In November 2007, Petrobras entered into the agreements with us described in History and Development of Our Company Petrobras Transaction, and entered into agreements with Unipar União de Indústrias Petroquímicas S.A., or Unipar, under which Quattor was formed.

Quattor was formed by Petrobras and Unipar in June 2008 with Unipar owning 60% of its share capital and Petrobras owning, directly and indirectly, 40% of its share capital. As a result of contributions made to Quattor by

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Unipar and Petrobras, Quattor controls Rio Polímeros, PQU, Suzano (which Petrobras acquired in November 2008), Polietilenos União S.A. and Unipar's chemical division.

As a result of these transactions, all of the ethylene production capacity in Brazil is owned by our company and Quattor and substantially all of the polyethylene and polypropylene production capacity in Brazil is owned by our company and Quattor.

Role of Petrobras

Prior to 1995, Brazil's Constitution granted a monopoly to the Brazilian government, exercised through Petrobras, over the research, exploration, production, refining, importing and transporting of crude oil and refined petroleum products (excluding petrochemical products) in Brazil. The Brazilian Constitution also provided that byproducts of the refining process, such as naphtha, could only be supplied in Brazil by or through Petrobras. Naphtha is the principal feedstock used in Brazil for the production of basic petrochemicals such as ethylene and propylene. In 1995, the Brazilian Constitution was amended to allow petroleum and petroleum related activities to be carried out by private companies through concessions or authorizations granted by the Brazilian government. Since 1995, the Brazilian government has taken several measures to liberalize the petrochemical industry in Brazil.

In 1997, Law No. 9,478/97 implemented the 1995 constitutional amendment by creating the Brazilian Energy Policy Council (*Conselho Nacional de Política Energética*) and the National Petroleum Agency (*Agência Nacional de Petróleo*), which were charged with regulating and monitoring the oil industry and the Brazilian energy sector. Following the creation of the National Petroleum Agency, new rules and regulations have been implemented, aimed at gradually ending Petrobras' monopoly. Our company has imported naphtha from trading companies and oil and gas producers located abroad since 1997 and Copesul began doing so in 2000. During 2008, Petrobras produced and sold 60.3% of the naphtha consumed by our company, and the remaining naphtha consumed by our company was imported.

As a result of the Petrobras Transaction and the formation of Quattor, Petrobras owns substantial minority interests in both our company and Quattor.

Tariffs

We set prices for ethylene, the principal first generation petrochemical product that we sell to third-party second generation producers, by reference to international market prices. See Item 4. Information on the Company Basic Petrochemicals Unit Sales and Marketing of our Basic Petrochemicals Unit. Prices paid by second generation producers for imported first generation petrochemical products partly reflect transportation and tariff costs. We establish the prices of ethylene by-products, such as butadiene, by reference to several market factors, including the prices paid by second generation producers for imported products. Prices paid for such imports also reflect transportation and tariff costs.

Second generation producers, including our company, generally set prices for their petrochemical products by reference to several market factors, including the prices paid by third generation producers for imported products. Prices paid for such imports also reflect transportation and tariff costs.

The Brazilian government has frequently used import tariffs to implement economic policies. As a result, import tariffs generally vary significantly, especially those imposed on petrochemical products. Imports and exports within the free trade area composed of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay in South America (*Mercado Comum do Sul*), or Mercosul, have not been subject to tariffs since December 2001. The following table shows the fluctuation of the tariffs on certain basic petrochemicals and second generation petrochemicals from 1999 through 2008. The tariff rates shown are those applicable at the end of the respective years, except where indicated.

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	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002 (1)	2001 (2)	2000	1999
						(%)				
First generation										
Petrochemicals:										
Ethylene	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.5	3.5	4.5	5.0	5.0
Propylene	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.5	3.5	4.5	5.0	5.0
Caustic soda	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	9.5	9.5	10.5	11.0	11.0
Second generation										
Petrochemicals:										
Polyethylene	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	15.5	15.5	16.5	17.0	17.0
Polypropylene	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	15.5	15.5	16.5	17.0	17.0
PVC (3)	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	15.5	15.5	16.5	17.0	17.0
Caprolactam	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	13.5	13.5	14.5	15.0	15.0

- (1) In 2002, the official tariff was 1.5% less than the rate shown. An additional surcharge of 1.5% assessed on imported products is included in the rate shown.
- (2) In 2001, the official tariff was 2.5% less than the rate shown. An additional surcharge of 2.5% assessed on imported products is included in the rate shown.
- (3) Imports of suspension PVC from the U.S. and Mexico have been subject to tariffs of 16.0% and 18.0%, respectively, since 1992 as a result of the imposition of anti-dumping duties by the Brazilian Foreign Trade Chamber (*CAMEX Câmara de Comércio Exterior*) of the Ministry of Development, Industry and Trade. These duties will expire on December 14, 2009, unless extended.

Source: Brazilian Association of Chemical Industry and Derivative Products.

Operating Environment

The Brazilian markets in which we compete are cyclical and are sensitive to relative changes in supply and demand. Demand for petrochemical products is significantly affected by general economic conditions in Brazil and other countries in Mercosul, particularly Argentina. The Brazilian markets are also impacted by the cyclical nature of international markets as prices for petrochemical products in Brazil are determined in part with reference to international market prices for these products and by the prices, including tariff and transportation costs, paid by importers of petrochemical products into Brazil. Reductions in tariffs and other trade barriers have increasingly exposed the Brazilian petrochemical industry to price competition in the international markets.

Traditionally, the second and third calendar quarters have been the periods of the year with the highest sales for the petrochemical industry in the Brazilian market. The increase during this six-month period is tied in part to the production of consumer goods for sale during the year-end holiday season.

Brazilian GDP increased by an estimated 5.1% in 2008, but declined by an estimated 3.6% in the fourth quarter of 2008. The moderate growth of Brazilian GDP during the first three quarters of 2008 contributed to a 27.0% annual increase in domestic PVC consumption and a 4.9% increase in annual domestic polyolefins consumption (excluding consumption of ethyl vinyl acetate copolymer, or EVA). The strong growth in civil construction sector positively affected domestic PVC consumption and the significant growth in other industrial sectors, such as non-durable goods, automotive and food, positively affected domestic consumption of thermoplastic resins generally. However, in the fourth quarter of 2008, as a result of the steep decline in naphtha prices domestic consumers of PVC and polyolefins resins reduced their purchases of thermoplastic resins, utilizing inventories for their own production, in anticipation of reductions in the prices of thermoplastic resins. In addition, the depreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar and the reduced availability of liquidity and credit as a result of the global financial and credit crisis contributed to a decline in Brazilian GDP in the fourth quarter of 2008. Although we believe that domestic demand for thermoplastic resins from the consumer goods sector may offset the decline in demand for thermoplastic resins from economic sectors that are dependent on exports and credit (such as the agribusiness, automotive and home appliance sectors), we can offer no assurances that domestic demand for thermoplastic will not continue to be affected by global macroeconomic factors.

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Price competition in the international markets in 2008 as a result of reduced global demand for polyolefins resulted in a 24.2% increase in Brazilian polyolefins imports, which represented 18.3% of Brazilian consumption in 2008, and a 33.4% decline in Brazilian polyolefins exports. This increased competition, together with the shutdown of Solvay's Brazilian PVC production for almost three months in the third quarter of 2008, resulted in a 106.9% increase in Brazilian PVC imports, which represented 35.1% of Brazilian consumption in 2008, and a 49.8% decline in Brazilian PVC exports.

The following table sets forth information relating to our production, the estimated production of other Brazilian companies and exports and imports of the products included therein for the years indicated.

	Total Brazilian Production	Our Total Production (1)	Total Production of Other Brazilian Companies (thousands of tons)	Total Imports	Total Exports	Estimated Total Brazilian Domestic Consumption
Olefins(2)						
2008(3)	4,882.1	3,380.1	1,501.9	36.9	58.1	4,860.9
2007	5,414.4	3,321.2	2,093.2	9.2	163.8	5,259.8
2006	5,288.1	1,778.6	3,509.5	3.2	166.1	5,125.2
Aromatics(4)						
2008(3)	1,340.9	1,006.2	334.7	8.9	543.8	806.0
2007	1,564.8	1,059.6	502.2	55.3	558.4	1,061.7
2006	1,433.3	704.9	728.4	87.5	388.1	1,132.8
Polyolefins(5)						
2008(3)	3,451.0	2,234.1	1,273.7	619.4	690.6	3,379.8
2007	3,760.3	2,257.1	1,402.0	498.8	1,036.9	3,222.2
2006	3,669.9	1,709.5	1,960.4	415.2	1,031.3	3,053.8
PVC						
2008(3)	698.7	508.5	190.2	365.6	21.7	1,042.6
2007	686.5	465.4	221.0	176.7	43.2	820.0
2006	676.3	447.4	228.9	126.6	35.6	767.3

(1) Includes Paulínia as from April 1, 2008, Copesul and Ipiranga Petroquímica as from April 1, 2007, and Politeno as from April 1, 2006.

(2) Includes ethylene, propylene and butadiene.

(3) Preliminary data.

(4) Includes benzene, toluene and xylenes.

(5) Includes polyethylene, ethyl vinyl acetate copolymer and polypropylene.

Sources: Brazilian Association of Chemical Industry and Derivative Products and Braskem.

The above estimates of total domestic consumption assume that all domestic production is immediately sold in the market and that there has been no change in total domestic inventory.

Overview of Our Company's Operations

We are the leading petrochemical company in Latin America, based on average annual production capacity in 2008. We are also the third largest Brazilian-owned private sector industrial company, based on net sales revenue in 2008. We recorded net sales revenue of R\$17,959.5 million and a net loss of R\$2,492.1 million in 2008. We produce a diversified portfolio of petrochemical products in our 18 plants in Brazil and have a strategic focus on polyethylene, polypropylene and PVC. We were the first Brazilian company with integrated first and second generation petrochemical production facilities.

We have grown over the past five years primarily as the result of the integration of the operations of nine Brazilian petrochemical companies: our company, which was formerly named Copene Petroquímica do Nordeste

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S.A.; OPP Química; Polialden; Politeno; Trikem; Proppet; Nitrocarbono; Copesul and Ipiranga Petroquímica. All of these companies have been merged with and into Braskem.

Our business operations are organized into four business units, which correspond to our principal production processes and products. Our business units are as follows:

- Basic Petrochemicals, which accounted for R\$14,257.5 million, or 58.3%, of the net sales revenue of all segments, including net sales to our other business units, and had an operating margin of 6.1% in 2008;
- Polyolefins, which accounted for R\$7,534.0 million, or 30.8%, of the net sales revenue of all segments and had an operating margin of 10.1% in 2008;
- Vinyls, which accounted for R\$2,052.8 million, or 8.4%, of the net sales revenue of all segments and had an operating margin of 15.1% in 2008; and
- IQ Soluções & Química, which accounted for R\$601.8 million, or 2.5%, of the net sales revenue of all segments and had an operating margin of 5.9% in 2008.

Our IQ Soluções & Química business unit was created in April 2007 following our acquisition of control of Ipiranga Química. The operations of Copesul that we acquired in the Ipiranga Transaction are now part of our Basic Petrochemicals business unit and the operations of Ipiranga Petroquímica that we acquired in the Ipiranga Transaction are now part of our Polyolefins business unit. In 2008, we implemented an organizational structure under which the operations of our former Business Development business unit were split; our caprolactam production operations are now included in our Basic Petrochemicals business unit and the remaining operations of our former Business Development unit are now included in our Polyolefins business unit.

We believe the integration of the operations of the companies that formed our company has produced, and will continue to produce, significant synergies and cost savings from reductions in taxes, procurement and logistics expenses, production expenses, general and administrative expenses and other operating expenses.

Basic Petrochemicals Unit

At December 31, 2008, our Basic Petrochemicals facilities had one of the largest average annual production capacities of all first generation producers in Latin America. Our Basic Petrochemicals Unit accounted for R\$14,257.5 million, or 58.3%, of the net sales revenue of all segments in 2008, including net sales to our other business units. Net sales to our other business units were R\$6,552.7 million in 2008, representing 46.0% of the net sales revenue of our Basic Petrochemicals Unit.

Prior to April 2007, our Basic Petrochemicals Unit was comprised of the operations conducted by our company in the Northeastern Complex. As a result of our obtaining effective management control over Copesul in April 2007, we have fully consolidated Copesul's results in our consolidated financial statements and included Copesul's results in our Basic Petrochemicals segment as from April 1, 2007. On September 11, 2008, Copesul merged with and into Ipiranga Petroquímica, and on September 30, 2008, Ipiranga Petroquímica merged with and into Braskem.

Our Basic Petrochemicals Unit produces:

- olefins, such as ethylene, polymer and chemical grade propylene, butadiene, isoprene and butene-1;
- aromatics, such as benzene, toluene, para-xylene, ortho-xylene and mixed xylene;
- caprolactam, cyclohexane, cyclohexanone and ammonium sulfate;
- fuels, such as automotive gasoline and liquefied petroleum gas, or LPG; and
- methyl tertiary butyl ether, or MTBE, solvent C9 and pyrolysis C9.

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The products of our Basic Petrochemicals Unit are used primarily in the manufacture of intermediate second generation petrochemical products, including those manufactured by our other business units. Our Basic Petrochemicals Unit also supply utilities to other plants located in the Northeastern Complex and the Southern Complex and render services to the operators of those plants.

In 2008, 83.1% of our Basic Petrochemicals Unit's sales (including intra-company sales) were derived from the sale of basic petrochemicals, 6.1% from the sale of condensate, 4.9% from the sale of fuels, 4.2% from the sale of utilities and services and 1.7% from the sale of caprolactam and related products. In 2008, 46.0% of our Basic Petrochemicals Unit's net sales revenue from sales of basic petrochemicals was derived from sales made to our other business units.

Although we anticipate that long-term growth for thermoplastic products in Brazil will continue due to increasing demand for consumer products, domestic demand for thermoplastic products and, consequently, many of the products of our Basic Petrochemicals Unit, was adversely effected in the second half of 2008, particularly in the fourth quarter, reflecting a general decline in economic growth in Brazil related to the global financial and credit crisis. We believe that our Basic Petrochemicals Unit is well positioned to take advantage of increased demand for basic petrochemicals products in Brazil, both by our other business units and by third parties, as domestic demand recovers. As a result of the weakness in domestic demand for thermoplastics, as well as price instability as domestic prices of our products were realigned following the decline in global petroleum prices and the significant depreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar in the second half of 2008, we temporarily shut down one of our ethylene crackers in the Northeastern Complex and one of our ethylene crackers in the Southern Complex in December 2008. We resumed production at these facilities in February 2009 and beginning in March 2009 production reached historical capacity utilization rates. Also in reaction to the weakness in demand for our basic petrochemical products from second-generation producers in Brazil, we diverted sales of these products to the export market in the second half of 2008 and continue to export a greater percentage of these products than we have historically exported. As the margins that we are able to generate on our exported basic petrochemical products are similar to those we have historically generated, we do not believe that the temporary diversion of our basic petrochemical products to the export markets will have a material adverse effect on our operations or operating income. However, a prolonged slowdown in economic activity in Brazil and elsewhere could continue to reduce demand for some of our basic petrochemical products, which would adversely affect our results of operations.

Products of Our Basic Petrochemicals Unit

Our other business units and third-party petrochemical producers use ethylene and propylene produced by our Basic Petrochemicals Unit to produce second generation products such as polyethylene, polypropylene and PVC. We also sell butadiene and a variety of aromatics, such as benzene, para-xylene, ortho-xylene and mixed xylenes, to third-party petrochemical producers for use as raw materials in the production of a variety of second generation products, including synthetic rubber, elastomers, resins, ethyl benzene (which is used to make styrene monomer/polystyrene), cumene, linear alkyl benzene, purified terephthalic acid, dimethyl terephthalate, or DMT, phthalic anhydride, plasticizers and paint.

The following table sets forth a breakdown of the sales volume and net sales revenue of our Basic Petrochemicals Unit (including our intra-company sales) by product line and by market for the periods indicated.

	Years Ended December 31,								
	2008			2007 (1)			2006		
	Quantities			Quantities			Quantities		
	Sold (2)	Net Sales Revenue		Sold (2)	Net Sales Revenue		Sold (2)	Net Sales Revenue	
(thousands of tons)	(millions of reais)	(%)	(thousands of tons)	(millions of reais)	(%)	(thousands of tons)	(millions of reais)	(%)	
Domestic net sales:									
Ethylene	2,095.1	R\$5,639.2	39.6%	2,068.4	R\$4,826.4	37.0%	1,108.5	R\$2,529.4	35.3%
Propylene	994.5	2,303.3	16.2	945.1	2,045.3	15.7	413.0	871.6	12.2
Butadiene	212.2	655.4	4.6	195.6	447.9	3.4	140.9	341.9	4.8
Benzene	295.2	590.0	4.1	341.3	722.8	5.5	203.0	398.0	5.6
Others	478.1	956.9	6.7	497.6	892.2	6.8	377.0	837.8	11.7
Total domestic net sales of									
basic petrochemicals	4,075.0	10,144.7	71.2	4,047.9	8,934.7	68.2	2,242.4	4,978.6	69.9

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Years Ended December
31,

	2008			2007 (1)			2006		
	Quantities Sold (2) (thousands of tons)	Net Sales Revenue (millions of reais) (%)		Quantities Sold (2) (thousands of tons)	Net Sales Revenue (millions of reais) (%)		Quantities Sold (2) (thousands of tons)	Net Sales Revenue (millions of reais) (%)	
Total export net sales of basic									
petrochemicals	946.2	1,708.2	12.0	956.7	2,186.6	16.7	541.6	953.4	13.3
Total net sales of basic									
petrochemicals	5,021.2	11,852.9	83.1	5,004.6	11,121.3	84.9	2,784.1	5,932.0	82.9
Condensate		863.6	6.1		375.9	2.8			
Caprolactam and related products(3)	111.1	241.9	1.7	142.9	299.3	2.3	134.8	273.5	3.8
Fuels		701.9	4.9		627.9	4.8		417.3	5.8
Utilities (4)		597.2	4.2		611.7	4.8		534.7	7.5
Total Basic Petrochemicals									
Unit net sales revenue (5)		R\$14,257.5	100%		R\$13,036.1	100%		R\$7,157.6	100%

(1) Includes Copesul as from April 1, 2007.

(2) Includes the following intra-company sales:

- approximately 1,708,300 tons of ethylene in 2008, 1,644,000 tons in 2007 and 800,600 tons in 2006;
- approximately 634,400 tons of propylene in 2008, 567,800 tons in 2007 and 86,500 tons in 2006;
- approximately 18,400 tons of para-xylene in 2007 and 42,300 tons in 2006; and
- approximately 55,800 tons of benzene in 2008, 62,800 tons in 2007 and 53,400 tons in 2006.

(3) In May 2009, we temporarily closed our caprolactam plant.

(4) Utilities include electric power, steam, treated water and compressed air.

(5) Includes basic petrochemicals, condensate, caprolactam and related products, fuels and utilities.

Olefins

Olefins are relatively unstable hydrocarbons characterized by a structure that is chemically active and permits other chemically reactive elements, such as oxygen, to be added. Ethylene and propylene, which are types of olefins, are the chemical backbone for many plastic resins used to manufacture consumer products. Our primary olefins products include polymer grade ethylene and propylene, also known as monomers. Different combinations of monomers are polymerized, or linked together, to form polymers or plastic resins with different properties and characteristics.

Aromatics

Aromatics are hydrocarbons identified by one or more benzene rings or by chemical behavior similar to benzene. Aromatics readily react to add other active molecular groups, such as nitrates and sulfonates.

Condensate

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Condensate is a low-density mixture of hydrocarbon liquids that are present in gaseous form in the raw natural gas produced from many natural fields and recovered through a condensation process. We resell condensate that we purchase from our raw material suppliers to RPI for further refining into naphtha which we then purchase from RPI.

Caprolactam and Related Products

Caprolactam is a raw material that forms the basis for the production of Nylon-6 textile thread, engineering resins and film, and is a structural material in the motor and electronics industries. We also produce ammonium sulfate for use as a fertilizer, and cyclohexane and cyclohexanone, both for use in paint solvents, pesticides, natural resins, oils and rubber.

In May 2009, we temporarily closed our caprolactam plant. We are continuing to analyze our options regarding the resumption of caprolactam production based on our estimate of Brazilian demand for this product and our cost of

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production. Pending completion of this review, we are continuing to serve our caprolactam customers with our inventory of caprolactam and related products.

Fuels

Our company has been authorized by the National Petroleum Agency to produce and sell automotive gasoline since August 15, 2000 and LPG since October 2, 2001, both domestically and for export. We have been producing and selling both automotive gasoline and LPG since these dates.

Utilities

We produce electric power, steam, compressed air and purified drinking and demineralized water, some of which are by-products of our production of basic petrochemicals. We use these utilities in our own production processes, including those of our Polyolefins Unit and our Vinyls Unit, and sell these utilities to approximately 40 companies in the Northeastern Complex and six companies in the Southern Complex. Our utilities facilities include units for thermoelectric power generation, water treatment and the production of steam and compressed air.

We self-generate approximately 45% of the Northeastern Complex's energy consumption requirements, and the remainder is furnished by Companhia Hidro Elétrica do São Francisco - CHESF, or CHESF, a Brazilian government-owned electric power generation company located in the State of Bahia, and by Companhia de Eletricidade do Estado da Bahia - COELBA.

We self-generate approximately 35% of the Southern Complex's energy consumption requirements, and the remainder is acquired primarily under auction contracts in the free market for energy (*Mercado Livre de Energia*) from several companies.

Production Facilities of Our Basic Petrochemicals Unit

We believe that the technological processes we use at our basic petrochemicals plants are among the most advanced in the world. We currently own and operate five major basic petrochemicals units (Olefins 1, Olefins 2, Aromatics 1, Aromatics 2 and Energy and Services) in the Northeastern Complex and four major basic petrochemicals units (two olefins units, one aromatics units and a utilities unit) located in the Southern Complex. We define the term "unit" to mean several plants that are linked together to produce olefins, aromatics or utilities. As a result, the production capacity of Aromatics units 1 and 2 is the sum of the production capacities of the various plants that form these units. During 2008, we expanded the annual production capacity of our Olefins 1 Unit in the Southern Complex by 52,000 tons of ethylene and 30,000 tons of propylene. At December 31, 2008, our basic petrochemicals plants had total annual production capacity of 2,532,000 tons of ethylene and 1,210,000 tons of propylene.

The table below sets forth the name, primary products, annual production capacity at December 31, 2008 and annual production for the years presented for each of our principal Basic Petrochemicals units and plants.

Name	Primary Products	Annual Production Capacity	Production For the Year Ended December 31,		
			2008	2007	2006
(in tons, except automotive gasoline)					
<i>Northeastern Complex:</i>					
Olefins units 1 and 2	Ethylene	1,280,000	1,047,349	1,170,000	1,103,969
	Propylene	550,000	472,285	561,648	520,413
Plants of aromatics units 1 and 2:					
Butadiene plants 1 and 2	Butadiene	175,000	144,917	145,616	154,227
MTBE plants 1 and 2	MTBE	140,000	112,807	114,979	118,691
Butene-1 plant	Butene-1	35,000	25,515	27,750	24,701
Isoprene plant	Isoprene	26,800	18,904	13,024	12,500

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Name	Primary Products	Annual Production Capacity	Production For the Year Ended December 31,		
			2008	2007	2006
(in tons, except automotive gasoline)					
	Dicyclopentadiene	24,000	22,388	25,011	16,517
Sulfolane plants 1, 2 and 3	Coperaf 1 (1)	120,000	26,813	49,933	86,773
BTX fractionation plants 1 and 2	Benzene	427,000	360,127	409,733	400,793
	Toluene (2)	42,000	40,876	47,954	44,778
C8+ fractionation plant	Mixed xylenes (2)	40,000	30,773	56,197	55,853
	Ortho-xylene	62,000	57,407	70,207	76,450
	Solvent C9 (1)	30,000	21,661	36,565	23,426
Parex plant	Para-xylene	203,000	129,231	141,664	128,672
Blending plant	Automotive gasoline (3)	600,000	410,308	322,266	374,504
	LPG	25,000	5,154	8,135	15,476
Caprolactam plant(4)	Caprolactam	56,000	37,095	46,087	41,615
	Cyclohexane	78,000	16,641	66,793	57,764
	Cyclohexanone	49,000	2,580	44,574	40,964
	Ammonium sulfate	103,000	63,311	89,740	78,296
Southern Complex(5):					
Olefins units 1 and 2	Ethylene	1,252,000	1,069,576	899,753	
	Propylene	660,000	560,093	466,106	
	Propane	16,000	1,946	2,797	
	Low Sulphur Fuel Oil	169,000	57,722	135,910	
Aromatics unit:					
Butadiene plant	Butadiene	105,000	85,883	77,302	
MTBE plant	MTBE	132,000		43,628	
	ETBE	155,000	145,619	47,358	
Butene-1 plant	Butene-1	60,000	54,299	30,052	
	Heavy C4 (6)	52,000	53,728	27,948	
BTX fractionation plant	Benzene	275,000	268,543	228,184	
	Toluene (2)	91,000	69,942	64,405	
	Mixed xylenes (2)	77,000	49,273	41,217	
	Aromatic C7C8	95,000	43,729	19,394	
	Aromatic C9	12,000	4,910	3,369	
	C6C8 Rafinate	87,000	10,642	5,714	
PGH plant	Pyrolysis C9	76,000	39,217	11,168	
Solvent plant	C6 Solvent	27,000	3,521	4,338	
Blending plant	Automotive gasoline (3)	500,000	282,213	247,626	
	LPG	45,000	1,331	2,704	

(1) Solvents.

(2) Actual production may exceed production capacity based on the quantity of toluene and mixed xylenes consumed in the production of para-xylene.

(3) Automotive gasoline in cubic meters per year.

(4) In May 2009, we temporarily closed our caprolactam plant.

(5) Represents Copesul as from April 1, 2007.

(6)

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Actual production may exceed production capacity based on the quantity of heavy C4 consumed in the production of butadiene and butane-1.

Raw Materials of Our Basic Petrochemicals Unit

Naphtha

Naphtha, a petroleum derivative, is the principal raw material that we use to produce our basic petrochemical products and represents the principal production and operating cost of our Basic Petrochemicals Unit. We also use

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condensate as a raw material in our basic petrochemical units in the Southern Complex. The price of naphtha and condensate that we purchase varies primarily based on changes in the U.S. dollar-based international price of crude oil. In 2008, naphtha and condensate accounted for 80.4% of the total cost of sales of our Basic Petrochemicals Unit and 64.8% of our direct and indirect consolidated cost of sales and services rendered.

The following table shows the average Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp market price of naphtha for the periods indicated.

	Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp			
	Market Price of Naphtha			
	2009	2008	2007	2006
	(in U.S. dollars per ton)			
Average(1)	US\$455.34	US\$791.34	US\$675.48	US\$564.74
Month ended:				
January	352.37	827.43	509.23	561.81
February	397.74	832.87	550.85	529.67
March	398.36	864.49	603.95	528.65
April	425.55	909.74	655.37	588.84
May	477.22	986.96	685.22	601.91
June	568.67	1,091.85	663.05	613.14
July	567.50(2)	1,082.31	683.82	644.24
August		955.41	645.09	620.04
September		846.83	692.60	524.71
October		528.75	745.87	509.91
November		306.27	828.41	514.96
December		258.16	834.14	545.11

(1) The information in the Average row represents (i) during 2008, 2007 and 2006, the mean average of average monthly naphtha prices during the year, and (ii) during 2009, the mean average of average monthly naphtha prices from January through June.

(2) Through July 7, 2009.

Source: Platts.

The Northeastern Complex is located:

- 36 kilometers from the Madre de Deus Port Terminal (located in the City of Madre de Deus in the State of Bahia), a port terminal owned and operated by Petrobras;
- 27 kilometers from Refinaria Landulfo Alves (located in the State of Bahia), one of the largest refineries in Brazil, which is owned and operated by Petrobras; and
- 22 kilometers from the port terminal of Aratú (located in the State of Bahia).

We use the Madre de Deus Port Terminal to unload naphtha that is imported or that is shipped from Petrobras refineries located outside the State of Bahia. At the port terminal of Aratú, we use (1) the Raw Materials Terminal (which we own) to import naphtha and condensate, (2) the Terminal Químico de Aratú (which is owned by Terminal Químico de Aratú S.A. TEQUIMAR, a Brazilian fuel distribution company which is a subsidiary of Ultrapar) to distribute our liquid products, and (3) the Terminal de Gases (which we own) to distribute our gas products.

A pipeline that is owned and operated by Petrobras transports naphtha from the Madre de Deus Terminal to Refinaria Landulfo Alves where it interconnects with the refinery's naphtha pipeline system. Refinaria Landulfo

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Alves naphtha pipeline system interconnects with the pipeline system of the port terminal of Aratú, through which naphtha is transported to our basic petrochemicals plants in the Northeastern Complex.

The Southern Complex is located:

- 24 kilometers from Refinaria Alberto Pasqualini Refap, or REFAP (located in Canoas in the State of Rio Grande do Sul), a refinery that is owned and operated by Petrobras; and
- 122 kilometers from the Almirante Soares Dutra Terminal (located in Osório in the State of Rio Grande do Sul), a port terminal owned and operated by Petrobras Transporte S.A. Transpetro, or Transpetro, a subsidiary of Petrobras.

We use the Almirante Soares Dutra Terminal to unload naphtha and condensate that is imported or that is shipped from Petrobras refineries located outside the State of Rio Grande do Sul. We own a pipeline that is operated by Transpetro which transports naphtha from the Almirante Soares Dutra Terminal to REFAP. This pipeline interconnects with REFAP's naphtha pipeline system. Naphtha and condensate are transported to the Southern Complex's basic petrochemicals plants through REFAP's naphtha pipeline system.

Supply Contracts and Pricing of the Basic Petrochemicals Unit

The following table shows the distribution of the naphtha purchases by our Basic Petrochemicals Unit for the periods indicated.

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2008		2007 (1)		2006	
	(thousands of tons)	(%)	(thousands of tons)	(%)	(thousands of tons)	(%)
Petrobras	4,726	61.8 %	5,012	56.6 %	3,123	74.9 %
SONATRACH	1,196	15.6	2,195	24.8	1,045	25.1
Ryttsa	861	11.2	951	10.7		
Others	870	11.4	701	7.9		
Total	7,654	100 %	8,859	100 %	4,168	100 %

(1) Includes Copesul as from April 1, 2007.

Supply Contracts with Petrobras

On June 22, 1978, we and Petrobras entered into a Naphtha and Gas Oil Purchase and Sale Contract (which was amended in February 1993, February 2003 and May 2005). This contract was terminated in June 2008. We have substantially completed the negotiation of a new naphtha supply contract with Petrobras that will replace the contract that was terminated in June 2008 as well as the existing naphtha supply contract between our company and Petrobras for the supply of naphtha to our basic petrochemicals plants located in the Southern Complex. We have received, and expect to continue to receive, naphtha from Petrobras under substantially the same terms as the contract that terminated in June 2008, other than terms relating to pricing and volume commitments which will be revised in the new naphtha supply contract. Since March 2009, the price that we have paid for naphtha that we purchase from Petrobras has been based on a variety of factors, including the market prices of naphtha and a variety of other petroleum derivatives, the volatility of the prices of these products in the international markets, the real/U.S. dollar exchange rate, and the level of paraffinicity of the naphtha that is delivered. These pricing terms have applied to naphtha delivered to our basic petrochemicals plants located in both the Northeastern Complex and the Southern Complex.

On February 23, 1996, Copesul and Petrobras entered into a Naphtha, LPG and Condensate Purchase and Sale Contract. As a result of the merger of Copesul with and into Ipiranga Petroquímica on September 11, 2008 and the merger of Ipiranga Petroquímica with and into Braskem on September 30, 2008, we have succeeded to Copesul's

rights and obligations under this contract. This contract has a term of 16 years, expiring in 2012 and is automatically renewable for further five-year periods, unless either party notifies the other party in writing at least one year prior to the expiration of the contract that it does not intend to renew the contract. We expect this contract to be superseded by the new naphtha contract that we are negotiating with Petrobras as described above.

Under the current contract for the supply of naphtha to the Southern Complex:

- Petrobras has agreed to sell and deliver naphtha and condensate to our basic petrochemicals plants in the Southern Complex exclusively for our use as a raw material;
- we provide Petrobras with a firm commitment order for naphtha each month, together with an estimate of the volume of naphtha that we will purchase for the Southern Complex over the following six months;
- if we request to purchase volumes of naphtha that exceed the minimum volumes we establish, Petrobras must use its best efforts to attempt to meet our higher demand;
- if we fail to purchase the minimum volumes that we establish for a given year, we are required to pay damages to Petrobras, and if Petrobras fails to deliver the minimum volumes, Petrobras is required to pay damages to us;
- Petrobras may suspend deliveries, in whole or in part, or may terminate this contract without penalties if required by the National Petroleum Agency as a result of a national contingency plan that adversely affects the supply of petroleum derivatives in Brazil; and
- Petrobras may rescind the contract, without prior notice, if: (1) we violate any provision of the contract; (2) we declare bankruptcy, or are declared bankrupt or are liquidated; (3) we transfer all or part of our rights and obligations under the contract to a third party without Petrobras' consent; or (4) we are involved in reorganization or merger.

Supply Arrangements with SONATRACH

La Société Nationale pour la Recherche, la Production, le Transport, la Transformation et la Commercialisation des Hydrocarbures SONATRACH (the Algerian national petroleum company), or SONATRACH, is our most important supplier of imported naphtha and condensate. We have imported naphtha supplied by SONATRACH since 2002. On an annual basis, we negotiate the minimum and maximum volumes of naphtha and condensate that we will purchase from SONATRACH and the pricing formula for the naphtha and condensate supplied by SONATRACH. In the event that we were unable to renew our supply arrangements with SONATRACH, we believe that we could purchase sufficient quantities of naphtha from other suppliers, including Petrobras, to meet the supply needs of our basic petrochemicals plants.

Supply Contract with Ryttsa

Copesul began importing naphtha from Repsol YPF Trading y Transporte S.A., or Ryttsa, in 2002. On an annual basis, we negotiate the minimum and maximum volumes of naphtha that we will purchase from Ryttsa and the pricing formula for the naphtha and condensate supplied by Ryttsa. In the event that we were unable to renew our supply arrangements with Ryttsa, we believe that we could purchase sufficient quantities of naphtha from other suppliers, including Petrobras, to meet the supply needs of our basic petrochemicals plants.

Spot Market Purchases of Naphtha

In addition to our supplies of naphtha under the agreements described above, we purchase naphtha on the spot market from time to time from foreign suppliers located in North Africa and South America.

Financing of Naphtha Purchases

On December 15, 2005, our company entered into a revolving import note program with certain financial institutions. Under this program, our company was permitted for three years to issue short-term non-interest bearing notes, or import notes, in an aggregate principal amount of up to US\$400 million outstanding at any time to designated trading companies outside Brazil to evidence our obligation to pay for purchases of naphtha and condensate from these trading companies. This program was extended until March 2009 and has expired in accordance with its terms. These designated trading companies had the right to assign these import notes to the specified financial institutions during the term of the program. These assignments were made at a discount based on a rate of LIBOR plus 0.75% per annum during the first year of this program, and LIBOR plus 0.85% per annum to 1.25% per annum, based on fluctuations in the Emerging Markets Bond Index Brazil, during the second and third years of the program, and LIBOR plus 5.00% thereafter. These companies were permitted to use the proceeds of these assignments to purchase imported naphtha or condensate.

Technology of Our Basic Petrochemicals Unit

We use engineering process technology under non-exclusive arrangements from a variety of sources for specific production processes. We do not pay any continuing royalties under any of these arrangements. If any of these arrangements were terminated or no longer available to us, we believe that we would be able to replace this technology with comparable or better technology from other sources. Our Basic Petrochemicals Unit also uses technology developed by our company.

Sales and Marketing of Our Basic Petrochemicals Unit

We sell our basic petrochemical products principally in Brazil, mainly to second generation petrochemical producers located in the Northeastern Complex and the Southern Complex, including our other business units, as well as to customers in the United States, Europe, South America and Asia. We sell caprolactam and related products in northeastern Brazil, primarily to third generation petrochemical producers located in the Northeastern Complex, as well as to customers in South America and Asia. Our Basic Petrochemicals Unit also produces utilities for its own use and for sale to 46 companies, including companies located outside of the Northeastern Complex and the Southern Complex.

As is common with other first generation petrochemical producers, our Basic Petrochemicals Unit has a high concentration of sales to a limited number of customers. Net sales to our Basic Petrochemicals Unit's 10 largest customers (excluding intra-company sales) accounted for 28.6% of our Basic Petrochemicals Unit's total net sales revenue (excluding intra-company sales) during the year ended December 31, 2008.

As part of our commercial strategy, our Basic Petrochemicals Unit focuses on developing longer-term relationships with our customers. We have entered into long-term supply contracts with several second generation producers located in the Northeastern Complex and the Southern Complex, including Oxiteno do Nordeste S.A. and Polibrasil Resinas S.A. These supply contracts generally have an initial 10-year term and are automatically renewable for five-year periods unless one party notifies the other of its intention not to renew. These contracts also provide for minimum and maximum quantities to be purchased and monthly deliveries. We also sell automotive gasoline and LPG to Petrobras and fuel distribution companies.

We determine the prices that we charge for ethylene by reference to international market prices. We calculate the monthly price of propylene by multiplying our monthly ethylene price by the ratio of the European contract price for propylene to the European contract price for ethylene. We determine the prices for our other olefins and aromatics products with reference to several market indicators. We determine the price of butadiene and para-xylene by reference to the U.S. contract price for these products, and our prices for butadiene and para-xylene, unlike our prices for our other basic petrochemical products, include freight costs. We set the prices of benzene and ortho-xylene monthly by determining the mean average of European contract prices and U.S. contract prices for those products as set forth in specialized trade publications. We set the prices of solvents by reference to international market prices and the prices for fuels by reference to Brazilian market prices. We set the prices of utilities based on our production costs.

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We are focused on maintaining our leading position in the Brazilian market, while continuing to use our exports to hedge our operations and adjust the imbalances between demand and production. In 2008, export net sales of basic petrochemicals (which exclude caprolactam and related products, utilities and automotive gasoline) represented 12.4% of our Basic Petrochemicals Unit's net sales revenue. We exported basic petrochemicals mainly to customers in the United States and in Europe.

The following table sets forth our export sales and export volumes of basic petrochemicals for the years indicated:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007 (1)	2006
Export sales (in millions of <i>reais</i>)	R\$1,708.2	R\$2,186.6	R\$953.4
As % of total net sales revenue of Basic Petrochemicals Unit	12.4%	16.7%	13.3%
Export volumes (thousands of tons)	946.2	956.7	541.6
As % of total basic petrochemical sales volume of Basic Petrochemicals Unit	18.8%	19.1%	19.5%

(1) Includes Copesul as from April 1, 2007.

Our Basic Petrochemicals Unit has been authorized by the National Petroleum Agency to produce and sell automotive gasoline since August 15, 2000. We sold approximately 610,700 cubic meters of type A automotive gasoline in 2008. Net domestic sales revenue of our Basic Petrochemicals Unit from automotive gasoline was R\$571.4 million in 2008, and net export sales revenue of our Basic Petrochemicals Unit from automotive gasoline was R\$130.5 million in 2008.

We set export prices for:

- benzene, toluene, para-xylene, dicyclopentadiene and automotive gasoline with reference to market prices prevailing in the U.S. Gulf market; and
- propylene, MTBE, ethyl tertiary butyl ether, or ETBE, ortho-xylene, butene-1 and isoprene with reference to market prices prevailing in the European market.

In addition to basic petrochemicals and fuels, we produce electric power, steam, treated water and compressed air for our own use and for sale to other second generation producers in the Northeastern Complex and the Southern Complex. In 2008, our net sales revenue from sales of utilities (including sales to our other business units) was R\$597.2 million.

Competition

Although there are currently four major petrochemical complexes in Brazil, our basic petrochemical customers, which are mostly second generation petrochemical producers with plants located in the Northeastern Complex and the Southern Complex, would have difficulty obtaining their feedstocks from other sources at lower prices due to the high cost of transportation of these products, as well as other logistical difficulties. In addition, because Brazil produces sufficient quantities of olefins to meet domestic demand, imports of these products are generally sporadic and usually related to scheduled plant maintenance shutdowns or to meet unsatisfied domestic demand.

As a result of the weakness in demand for our basic petrochemical products from second-generation producers in Brazil in the second half of 2008, we diverted sales of these products to the export market and continue to export a greater percentage of these products than we have historically exported. Competition in the international markets for these products is primarily based on the price of delivered products and competition has increased since mid-2008 as the balance between supply and demand has been disrupted due to the impact of the global financial and credit crisis on consumers of these products. In the international markets for our basic petrochemical products, we

compete with a large number of producers, some of which are substantially larger and have substantially greater financial, manufacturing, technological and marketing resources than our company.

Polyolefins Unit

At December 31, 2008, our polyolefins production facilities had the largest average annual production capacity of all second generation producers of polyolefins products in Brazil and elsewhere in Latin America. Our Polyolefins Unit accounted for R\$7,534.0 million, or 30.8%, of the net sales revenue of all segments in 2008.

Prior to April 2006, our Polyolefins Unit was comprised of the operations conducted by our company and Polialden. On May 31, 2006, Polialden merged with and into Braskem.

Prior to the Politeno Acquisition in April 2006, we owned 35.0% of Politeno's voting share capital and 34.0% of its total share capital. As a result, at dates and for periods prior to March 31, 2006, we proportionally consolidated Politeno's results in our consolidated financial statements and did not include Politeno's results in our Polyolefins segment. Following the Politeno Acquisition in April 2006, we owned 100% of the voting share capital and 96.2% of the total share capital of Politeno, and have fully consolidated Politeno's results in our consolidated financial statements and included Politeno's results in our Polyolefins segment as from April 1, 2006. In April 2007, Politeno merged with and into Braskem.

As a result of our obtaining effective management control over Ipiranga Petroquímica in April 2007, we have fully consolidated Ipiranga Petroquímica's results in our consolidated financial statements and included Ipiranga Petroquímica's results in our Polyolefins segment as from April 1, 2007. On September 30, 2008, Ipiranga Petroquímica merged with and into Braskem.

Prior to the completion of the first phase of the Petrobras Transaction on May 30, 2008, we owned 60.0% of the total and voting share capital of Paulínia. As a result, at dates and for periods prior to April 1, 2008, we proportionally consolidated Paulínia's results in our consolidated financial statements and did not include Paulínia's results in our Polyolefins segment. Following the completion of the first phase of the Petrobras Transaction on May 30, 2008, we owned 100% of the total and voting share capital of Paulínia, and have fully consolidated Paulínia's results in our consolidated financial statements and included Paulínia's results in our Polyolefins segment as from April 1, 2008. The Paulínia plant commenced operations in April 2008 with an initial annual production capacity of 300,000 tons of polypropylene. On September 30, 2008, Paulínia merged with and into Braskem.

On May 5, 2009, the second phase of the Petrobras Transaction was completed with the merger of Triunfo with and into Braskem. Prior to this merger, Triunfo owned and operated a polyethylene plant located in the Southern Complex with an annual production capacity of 160,000 tons. As a result of the merger, we will consolidate the results of Triunfo into our financial statements as from May 1, 2009.

Our Polyolefins Unit produces:

- polyethylene, including low density polyethylene, or LDPE, linear low density polyethylene, or LLDPE, high density polyethylene, or HDPE, ultra high molecular weight polyethylene, or UHMWP, and EVA;
- polypropylene; and
- medium density polyethylene, or MDPE.

Approximately two-thirds of the sales volume of our Polyolefins Unit in 2008 was derived from the sale of polyethylene products, and most of the remainder was derived from the sale of polypropylene products.

We manufacture a broad range of polyolefins products for use in consumer and industrial applications, including:

- plastic films for food and industrial packaging;

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- bottles, shopping bags and other consumer goods containers;
- automotive parts; and
- household appliances.

In 2008, we had an approximate 50% share of the Brazilian polyethylene market and an approximate 53% share of the Brazilian polypropylene market, based on sales volumes of our Polyolefins Unit. We anticipate that long-term growth in domestic demand for these products will continue to increase due to:

- greater consumption of plastic-based consumer products, as Brazil's consumption of plastic based products on a per-capita basis is low when compared to the United States and many European countries; and
- the trend towards substitution of plastics for more traditional packaging materials, such as glass and paper.

Prior to May 2007, our Polyolefins Unit also produced polyethylene terephthalate, or PET, resin and DMT. In May 2007, we permanently closed the DMT unit in our PET plant as a result of this plant's high maintenance and operational costs due to its aging technology. DMT is the primary raw material used by our PET plant. As a result, our PET plant was also temporarily closed in May 2007 in order for us to review the technology used to produce PET. Pending completion of a review of our options to resume PET production, we continued to serve our PET customers with PET purchased from M&G Polimeros Brasil S.A., which we refer to as M&G, the largest PET producer in Brazil and a subsidiary of M&G Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. In December 2008, we permanently closed our PET plant. We continued to purchase PET from M&G until the expiration of our purchase agreement with M&G in April 2009 and we continued to serve our PET customers with PET purchased under this agreement until June 2009.

Products of Our Polyolefins Unit

The following table sets forth a breakdown of the sales volume and net sales revenue of our Polyolefins Unit by product line and by market for the years indicated.

	For the Year Ended December 31,								
	2008(1)			2007(2)			2006(3)		
	Quantities Sold (thousands of tons)	Net Sales Revenue (millions of reais)	(%)	Quantities sold (thousands of tons)	Net Sales Revenue (millions of reais)	(%)	Quantities sold (thousands of tons)	Net Sales Revenue (millions of reais)	(%)
Domestic net sales:									
Polypropylene	606.2	R\$2,163.6	28.7%	573.1	R\$1,982.1	26.7%	453.2	R\$1,515.5	30.4%
LDPE	228.6	875.2	11.6	240.7	849.1	11.5	194.0	623.2	12.5
LLDPE	286.5	1,094.6	14.5	272.3	976.5	13.2	186.3	607.3	12.2
HDPE	447.1	1,732.0	23.0	413.6	1,478.0	19.9	186.6	600.4	12.0
PET(4)	42.9	134.6	1.8	60.3	175.9	2.4	50.6	152.7	3.1
Other	23.1	81.2	1.1	17.2	93.1	1.3	37.8	182.2	3.7
Total domestic net sales	1,634.5	6,081.1	80.7	1,577.3	5,554.7	75.0	1,108.5	3,681.3	73.8
Total export net sales	538.9	1,452.8	19.3	662.3	1,856.3	25.0	480.6	1,303.6	26.2
Total polyolefins net sales	2,173.3	R\$7,534.0	100%	2,239.6	R\$7,411.0	100%	1,589.1	R\$4,984.9	100%

(1) Includes Paulínia as from April 1, 2008.

(2) Includes Ipiranga Petroquímica as from April 1, 2007.

(3) Includes Politeno as from April 1, 2006.

(4) In May 2007, we temporarily closed our PET plant. In December 2008, we permanently closed our PET plant.

We provide technical assistance to our customers to meet their specific needs by adapting and modifying our polyethylene and polypropylene products. In particular, we develop customized value-added polypropylene

compounds for use by our customers in their specialized applications. We believe that the variety of technological processes at our polyolefins plants provides us with a competitive advantage in meeting our customers' needs.

Polyethylene Products

Polyethylene has the simplest chemical structure of all commercial polymers and is a very versatile material. Global production volume of polyethylene is the highest among all commercial plastics. Polyethylene is used to manufacture a wide variety of products.

Our customers purchase different polyethylene resins depending on the manufacturing process that they employ and the desired physical characteristics of the end products that they manufacture. LDPE is the most flexible of polyethylene products and is used in a variety of plastic or film applications and in food packaging and extrusion coating. LLDPE is used in applications that require greater sealing capacity and better mechanical resistance, including plastic films and flexible food packaging. MDPE is used in applications that require impact resistance and stiffness, such as diapers and hygienic articles, water storage tanks, technical parts and industrial containers. HDPE is used for applications that require higher mechanical resistance, such as high strength films, food packaging, merchandise bags, telecommunications and sewage pipes, pails, lids, trash containers, bottles, flasks, safety helmets, sporting goods, pallets and toys.

While each form of polyethylene is used for different applications, there is some overlap in the uses of these resins, and with certain modifications, polyethylene resins may be substituted for each other in certain end product manufacturing processes. For example, demand for LLDPE has grown since it was first introduced in 1989 and has resulted in reduced demand for LDPE, as manufacturers of certain containers and plastic film applications have switched their production processes and technology to use LLDPE in a blend with LDPE.

Polypropylene Products

Polypropylene is a versatile polymer with a high strength-to-weight ratio. This thermoplastic resin may be manufactured with a variety of properties that permit its use in different processes, such as injection, extrusion, blow molding and thermoforming. Through these processes, polypropylene may be used as a primary raw material for many applications, including the manufacture of carpet fibers, non-woven fabrics for diapers, injection molded parts for durable packaging and automobiles, medical instruments, flexible packaging for candy, pasta and cookies, as well as bottles for beverages. The balance between the mechanical properties and the high thermal resistance of polypropylene is a primary reason why this thermoplastic resin has begun to replace engineering materials such as acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (known as ABS), polycarbonate and nylon in domestic appliances and machinery. The lack of toxicity and high chemical resistance of polypropylene permits it to be used in applications with strict sanitary specifications, including in the food and pharmaceutical industries.

PET

PET is one of the most widely used polymers in industry today and is used in manufacturing packaging for soft drinks, medications, cleaning products, mineral water and food products.

Production Facilities of Our Polyolefins Unit

At December 31, 2008, our Polyolefins Unit owned 17 polyolefins production facilities. Our Polyolefins Unit operates five plants located in the Southern Complex and three plants located in the Northeastern Complex. During 2006, we expanded the annual production capacity of our polyethylene plants in the Northeastern Complex by 30,000 tons. During 2008, we expanded the annual production capacity of our polyethylene plants in the Northeastern Complex by 20,000 tons and expanded the annual production capacity of our polypropylene plant in the Southern Complex by 30,000 tons.

The table below sets forth the location, the primary products, annual production capacity at December 31, 2008, and annual production for the years presented of each of the plants of our Polyolefins Unit.

Location (Complex)	Primary Products	Annual Production Capacity (in tons)	Production For the Year Ended December 31,		
			2008(1)	2007(2)	2006(3)
Triunfo (Southern)	LDPE	215,000	197,310	207,286	209,209
	Polypropylene	740,000	692,920	671,350	542,781
	HDPE/LLDPE(4)	450,000	298,691	354,730	268,762
	HDPE	400,000	357,257	278,480	
Camaçari (Northeastern)	HDPE/LLDPE(4)	230,000	204,078	218,671	216,822
	HDPE/LLDPE(4)	220,000	181,526	218,622	133,088
	LDPE	160,000	121,902	140,971	102,684
	HDPE/UHMWP(4)	160,000	87,322	106,741	103,034
	PET (5)			25,569	57,155
	DMT (6)			34,653	76,070
Paulínia	Polypropylene	300,000	93,096		

- (1) Includes Paulínia as from April 1, 2008.
- (2) Includes Ipiranga Petroquímica as from April 1, 2007.
- (3) Includes Politenó as from April 1, 2006.
- (4) Plant with swing line capable of producing three types of resins. Capacity varies depending on actual production.
- (5) In May 2007, we temporarily closed our PET plant. In December 2008, we permanently closed our PET plant.
- (6) In May 2007, we permanently closed the DMT unit in our PET plant.

Raw Materials of Our Polyolefins Unit

Ethylene and Propylene

The most significant direct costs associated with our production of polyethylene and polypropylene are the costs of purchasing ethylene and propylene, which together accounted for 89.3% of our Polyolefins Unit's total variable cost of production in 2008. In 2008, raw materials representing 85.7% of this cost were supplied by our Basic Petrochemicals Unit. Our Polyolefins Unit purchases ethylene and propylene from our Basic Petrochemicals Unit at prices determined by reference to international market prices for ethylene. Our Polyolefins Unit is highly dependent on ethylene and propylene supplied by our Basic Petrochemicals Unit because the costs of storing and transporting ethylene and propylene are substantial and there is inadequate infrastructure in Brazil to import large quantities of ethylene and propylene.

The following table sets forth the average prices per ton in *reais* paid by our Polyolefins Unit to our Basic Petrochemicals Unit for ethylene and propylene for the years indicated:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
	(R\$ per ton)		
Ethylene	R\$2,750	R\$4,933	R\$5,000
Propylene	2,400	2,480	2,570

In March 2007, we entered into two five-year propylene supply contracts with REFAP. Under these contracts, we will purchase an initial annual supply of between 92,500 and 100,000 tons of propylene, representing between 92.5% to 100% of REFAP's current annual propylene

production capacity of 100,000 tons. As REFAP expands its propylene production capacity, we will be obligated to purchase at least 70% of REFAP's propylene production until REFAP's annual production capacity reaches 162,000 tons. We will have the right to purchase 100% of

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REFAP's production in excess of 162,000 tons. If we exercise this right, our minimum purchase obligation under these contracts will be increased correspondingly. Under these contracts:

- REFAP has agreed to sell and deliver propylene to us exclusively for our use as a raw material; and
- we agreed to purchase, and REFAP agreed to sell, at prices determined by reference to U.S. Gulf Coast prices for propylene.

This volume will be used to supply the existing plants of our Polyolefins Unit in the Southern Complex and will be available to meet additional demand that arises through the expansion of these plants and the acquisition of additional plants. Propylene will be delivered to our plants through a pipeline.

In May 2008, Paulínia entered into a 20-year propylene supply contract with Petrobras. This contract is automatically renewable for consecutive two-year terms following the initial term, unless terminated by one of the parties. Under this contract, Paulínia will purchase an initial monthly supply of 25,000 tons of propylene per month beginning in the second quarter of 2009 and 300,000 tons of propylene per year beginning in 2010. Under this contract:

- Petrobras has agreed to sell and deliver propylene to us exclusively for our use as a raw material; and
- we agreed to purchase, and Petrobras agreed to sell, at prices determined by reference to U.S. Gulf Coast prices for propylene.

Prior to the second quarter of 2009, Paulínia operated using propylene that it purchased from Refinaria do Planalto REPLAN, or REPLAN, a refinery that is owned and operated by Petrobras, and our company.

Other Materials

Our Polyolefins Unit also uses butene and hexene as raw materials in the production of HDPE and LLDPE. Butene is supplied by our Basic Petrochemicals Unit, and we import hexene from suppliers located in South Africa.

In addition to overhead costs such as labor and maintenance, our other costs associated with the production of polyethylene and polypropylene include our purchase of chemical catalysts, solvents and utilities, such as electric power, water, steam and nitrogen.

Our Unipol® plant in the Northeastern Complex uses catalysts supplied to us by Univation Technologies. Our HDPE slurry plant in the Northeastern Complex produces its own catalysts, and we purchase the inputs that we need to produce our own catalysts from various suppliers at market prices. We purchase most of the catalysts that we use in our Polyolefins Unit's polypropylene plants from Basell Polyolefins Company N.V., or Basell, and we also import some catalysts from suppliers in the United States and Europe.

We purchase the catalysts that our Polyolefins Unit uses in its swing line LLDPE/HDPE plant from Basell. We produce our own catalysts for our HDPE plants in the Southern Complex using Hoechst technology, and we purchase the inputs that we need to produce these catalysts from various suppliers at market prices.

Our Basic Petrochemicals Unit supplies our Polyolefins Unit's facilities in the Northeastern Complex and Southern Complex with steam and water. In addition, we purchase electric power at both complexes from third parties pursuant to long-term power purchase agreements and, in the Northeastern Complex, from our Basic Petrochemicals Unit. Our polyolefins plants in the Northeastern Complex are able to purchase electric power from alternative sources if our Basic Petrochemicals Unit is unable to meet our total demand for electric power. In general, we believe that there are sufficient alternative sources available at reasonable prices for each of these other inputs used in our polyolefins production process such that the loss of any single supplier would not have a material adverse effect on our operations.

Technology of Our Polyolefins Unit

Rights to Use Technology

We have entered into several non-exclusive agreements with a number of leading petrochemical companies to use certain technology and catalysts for our Polyolefins Unit. We have fully paid all royalties due under the terms of most of these license agreements. Under some of our license agreements, we pay royalties on a quarterly basis based on the volume of the products produced using the licensed technology. Some of our license agreements allow us to use the licensed technology in existing and future plants. If any of these licenses were terminated, we believe that we would be able to replace the relevant technology with comparable technology from other sources.

Research and Development

Our Polyolefins Unit coordinates and maintains a research and development program, which includes (1) the Braskem Center for Technology and Innovation, (2) pilot plants, (3) catalysis, polymerization and polymer sciences laboratories, and (4) process engineering and automation centers.

The Braskem Center for Technology and Innovation includes a staff of approximately 200 employees, which seek to:

- develop new products and applications in response to our customers' requirements;
- upgrade or improve the properties and processability of our products;
- identify new product market opportunities;
- implement improvements in our production processes and reduce our operating costs; and
- expand and optimize the capacity and the flexibility of production at our plants.

In 2006, we opened a new development center dedicated to UHMWP, a high value-added resin of which we are one of the largest producers in the world. This center works in coordination with the Braskem Center for Technology and Innovation.

Our Polyolefins Unit maintains seven pilot plants located in the Southern Complex and the Northeastern Complex that use Spheripol®, Spherilene®, Unipol® and Mitsubishi slurry technology. Two of our Polyolefins Unit pilot plants operate at approximately 1/150 of the scale of our full-scale plants, and our other pilot plants operate at approximately 1/400 of the scale of our full-scale plants. Our Polyolefins Unit uses these pilot plants to (1) produce small quantities of new products to test them in our laboratories and with our customers, (2) develop new conditions and formulations for the creation of new products, and (3) increase the efficiency of our production processes. We believe that these pilot plants give us a competitive advantage over our competitors in Latin America, which do not have similar resources.

We also operate a smaller Technology and Innovation Center located in the Southern Complex which is similar to the Braskem Center for Technology and Innovation. This center includes laboratories and a slurry Hostalen® pilot plant used to develop new high density polyethylene grades, as well as to evaluate and develop catalysts and to test new raw materials. This pilot plant operates at approximately 1/200 of the scale of the industrial plants and complements the pilot plants of our Polyolefins Unit. We also operate a process development department and a product development department with a combined staff of approximately 35 employees to coordinate our research and development activities at the smaller center.

Our Polyolefins Unit maintains catalysis, polymerization and polymer sciences laboratories in the Southern Complex and the Northeastern Complex. These laboratories enable us to identify new and to improve existing licensed catalysts. We have developed or improved upon a majority of the polyethylene and polypropylene grades that we sell based on technology that we have created or improved.

Our Polyolefins Unit maintains process engineering and automation centers in the Southern Complex and the Northeastern Complex. These centers assist us in developing advanced process control technology, reducing our variable costs, achieving operational stability and increasing our production of polyolefins.

Our Polyolefins Unit is in regular contact with international process technology licensors to acquire new technologies and improvements. We test new processes on a regular basis, and we follow advances and trends in the petrochemical industry through our relationships with Brazilian and international research universities and consortia. In addition, we maintain ongoing contracts with licensors that permit us to upgrade our technology in order to receive and install improvements developed for our existing processes.

Sales and Marketing of Our Polyolefins Unit

Our Polyolefins Unit sells polyethylene and polypropylene products to approximately 1,400 customers. We have a diversified product mix that allows us to serve a broad range of end users in several industries. The customers of our Polyolefins Unit generally are third generation petrochemical producers that manufacture a wide variety of plastic-based consumer and industrial goods.

Net sales revenue to the 10 largest customers of our Polyolefins Unit accounted for 24.0% of our Polyolefins Unit's total net sales revenue during the year ended December 31, 2008. No customer of our Polyolefins Unit accounted for more than 4.5% of our total net sales revenue in 2008, 2007 or 2006.

Domestic Sales

We are focused on developing longer-term relationships with our customers. Given the cyclical nature of the markets for our petrochemical products, we believe that we can strengthen customer loyalty during periods of reduced demand for polyethylene or polypropylene by providing a reliable source of supply to these customers during periods of high demand. We work closely with our customers to determine their needs, to provide technical assistance and to coordinate the production and delivery of our products. Customers submit annual proposals giving their estimated monthly requirements for the upcoming year for each of our polyolefins products, including technical specifications, delivery terms and proposed payment conditions. We evaluate these proposals on a monthly basis to make any required adjustments and to monitor and attempt to ensure adequate supply for each customer.

In addition to direct sales to our customers, our Polyolefins Unit sells products in Brazil through exclusive independent distributors. Our Polyolefins Unit has seven distributors and has entered into agreements with five of these distributors. Three of these agreements have terms expiring in 2010, one expires in 2009, and is automatically renewable for 18-month periods, and one has an indefinite term, subject to termination on one year's notice by either party.

We have selected our distributors based on their ability to provide full service to their customers, including the ability to prepare our products on a customized basis. These distributors sell our polyethylene and polypropylene products to manufacturers with lower production requirements and are able to aggregate multiple orders for production and delivery to customers that would otherwise be uneconomical for us to serve. Furthermore, by serving smaller customers through a network of distributors, our account managers focus their efforts on delivering high quality service to a smaller number of large, direct customers.

Export Sales

Our volume of export sales has generally varied based upon the level of domestic demand for our products. Export sales represented 19.3% of our Polyolefins Unit's net sales revenue in 2008. In 2006, our Polyolefins Unit opened sales offices in Argentina and The Netherlands. We use our Argentine office to consolidate our marketing efforts in Argentina. We use our office in The Netherlands to support our European customers, improve our knowledge of the European market, optimize our logistics process in this market and develop regional partners. In addition to our offices in Argentina and The Netherlands, our Polyolefins Unit maintains an office in the United States that is focused on further developing the market for engineering plastics under the UTEC brand. We also maintain a sales offices in Chile.

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We have established a strategic position in the polyolefins business in South America and Europe through regular direct sales, local distributors and agents who understand their respective markets. Our strategy to increase our presence in these foreign markets is intended, among other things, to reduce our exposure to the cyclical nature of the international spot market for polyolefins through the development of long-term relationships with customers in neighboring countries.

The following table sets forth export sales and export volumes of our Polyolefins Unit for the periods indicated.

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2008 (1)	2007 (2)	2006 (3)
Net export sales revenue (in millions of <i>reais</i>)	R\$1,452.8	R\$1,856.3	R\$1,303.6
As % of total net sales revenue of Polyolefins Unit	19.3%	25.0%	26.2 %
Export volumes (thousands of tons)	538.9	662.3	480.6
As % of total production of Polyolefins Unit	24.1%	27.4%	28.1%

- (1) Includes Paulínia as from April 1, 2008.
- (2) Includes Ipiranga Petroquímica as from April 1, 2007.
- (3) Includes Politeno as from April 1, 2006.

The main focus of our Polyolefins Unit is to maintain our leading position in the Brazilian market while continuing to export in order to manage the relationship between our production capacity and domestic demand for our products. Generally, we target an annual average production that is approximately 20% in excess of anticipated Brazilian market demand in order to meet variations in local demand and to respond to production fluctuations, seasonality and export product sales. However, in 2008 our export volumes declined significantly in the first half of the year as domestic supplies contracted due to the planned maintenance shutdowns of two of our basic petrochemicals units and the basic petrochemicals unit of PQU during a period in which domestic demand for polyolefins resins was strong. During the second half of 2008, Chinese demand for polyolefins products declined following the conclusion of the Olympic Games and demand for polyolefins products in the United States declined as the effects of the global financial and credit crisis became more pronounced. As a result of this contraction of demand, polyolefins producers in the United States increased the volume of exports of their polyolefins products, leading to greater price competition in the export markets that we serve. Demand for polyolefins products did not fall as severely in Latin America as in other regions in the second half of 2008 and, despite strong competition from polyolefins producers in the United States, our sales volumes in this region increased by 24.0% in the second half of 2008 compared to the corresponding period in 2007. We believe that our continued presence in export markets is essential to help manage any overcapacity in the Brazilian market and to maintain our position as leader in the supply of polyolefins in South America.

Prices and Sales Terms

We determine the domestic prices for the polyethylene and polypropylene products of our Polyolefins Unit with reference to international market prices and the prevailing balance of supply and demand for these products in Brazil. Our customers in Brazil may pay in full on delivery or elect credit terms that require payment in full within seven to 56 days following delivery. We charge interest based on prevailing market rates to our Brazilian customers that elect to pay on credit.

Our Polyolefins Unit generally conducts export sales to buyers in countries outside the Southern Cone through the international spot market. Our customer base in these markets consists primarily of trading houses and distributors, most of which have operations in Europe, the United States or in Asia, principally Hong Kong. Pricing is based on international spot market prices. We make all sales in these markets with letters of credit. Export prices for polyolefins sales in the Southern Cone countries by our Polyolefins Unit are primarily based on regional prices and sales are generally made either with letters of credit or through direct bank collections.

Competition

We compete with regional polyolefins producers located in Brazil and Argentina and, to a lesser extent, with other importers of these products. In the Brazilian polyethylene market, we compete with a number of companies that produce one or two of the products in our product line. LDPE is produced in Brazil by Quattor with an annual production capacity of 270,000 tons compared to our annual production capacity of 525,000 tons, which includes the annual production capacity of Triunfo.

In the HDPE and LLDPE markets, we compete with the following producers in Brazil:

- Quattor, with a maximum annual production capacity of 750,000 tons of LLDPE and HDPE at swing-line plants capable of producing LLDPE and HDPE; and
- Solvay, with an annual capacity of 82,000 tons of HDPE.

We have (1) a combined annual production capacity of 900,000 tons at swing-line plants capable of producing LLDPE and HDPE, and (2) combined annual HDPE and UHMWP production capacity of 560,000 tons.

In the Brazilian polypropylene market, we compete with Quattor. Quattor has annual production capacity of 875,000 tons, compared to our annual production capacity of 1,040,000 tons.

We do not have any domestic competitors in the Brazilian UHMWP market. Internationally, our primary competitor in this market is Ticona, which is a member of the Celanese Group, a German chemical company that has approximately 33.0% of the worldwide production capacity of UHMWP.

Price competition in the international markets in 2008 as a result of reduced global demand for polyolefins resulted in a 37.4% increase in Brazilian polyethylene imports, which represented 22.7% of Brazilian polyethylene consumption in 2008, and a 12.0% increase in Brazilian polypropylene imports, which represented 15.3% of Brazilian polypropylene consumption in 2008.

Vinyls Unit

We are the leading producer of PVC in Brazil, based on sales volumes in 2008. At December 31, 2008, our PVC production facilities had the largest average annual production capacity in Latin America. Our Vinyls Unit accounted for R\$2,052.8 million, or 8.4%, of our net sales revenue of all segments in 2008.

Our Vinyls Unit is the only vertically integrated producer of PVC in Brazil. Our PVC production is integrated through our production of chlorine and other raw materials. Our Vinyls Unit also manufactures caustic soda, which is used by producers of aluminum and paper; ethylene dichloride, or EDC; and chlorine, which we use to manufacture EDC. In 2008, 66.6% of our Vinyls Unit's net sales revenue was derived from the sale of PVC products, 28.4% was derived from the sale of caustic soda and 2.5% from the sale of EDC and the remainder from the sale of other products.

In 2008, we had an approximate 53.2% share of the Brazilian PVC market, based on sales volumes.

Products of Our Vinyls Unit

The following table sets forth a breakdown of the sales volume and net sales revenue of our Vinyls Unit by product line and by market for the years indicated.

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For the Year Ended December 31,

	2008			2007			2006		
	Quantities Sold	Net Sales Revenue		Quantities Sold	Net Sales Revenue		Quantities Sold	Net Sales Revenue	
	(thousands of tons)	(millions of reais)	(%)	(thousands of tons)	(millions of reais)	(%)	(thousands of tons)	(millions of reais)	(%)
Domestic sales:									
PVC suspension	477.0	R\$1,253.2	61.0%	445.5	R\$1,139.0	63.7%	380.6	R\$924.2	59.9%
PVC emulsion	19.2	75.7	3.7	19.4	77.4	4.3	19.7	81.1	5.3
Caustic soda	463.3	559.5	27.3	450.5	373.8	20.9	423.9	357.8	23.2
Others (1)	142.6	73.3	3.6	105.2	47.9	2.7	110.2	58.5	3.8
Total domestic sales	1,102.2	1,961.7	95.6	1,020.6	1,638.1	91.5	934.4	1,421.5	92.2
Total exports	98.2	91.2	4.4	148.0	151.3	8.5	142.7	120.2	7.8
Total vinyl net sales	1,200.4	R\$2,052.8	100%	1,168.7	R\$1,789.4	100%	1,077.1	R\$1,541.7	100%

(1) Includes chlorine, hydrogen, caustic soda flake and sodium hypochlorite.

PVC and EDC

PVC is a versatile polymer, and global production volume of PVC is the second highest among all commercial plastics. We produce suspension and paste PVC in various grades, which are sold in various sized bags or in bulk to third generation producers and transported by truck, rail or, in some cases, ship.

Suspension PVC represented 98.5% of our PVC production in 2008. The grades of PVC produced by the suspension production process are the most widely used, including for use in the manufacture of pipes and fittings, laminated products, shoes, sheeting, flooring, cable insulation, electrical conduit, packaging and medical applications. The grades of paste PVC are more specialized products and are used in the manufacture of toys, synthetic leather, flooring materials, bottle caps and seals, automobile corrosion prevention treatments and wallpaper coatings.

Our Vinyls Unit also produces EDC, the principal feedstock used in the production of PVC. We used 78.2% of our EDC production in 2008 for further processing into PVC and sold the remainder in the Brazilian and Asian markets.

Caustic Soda

Our Vinyls Unit also produces caustic soda. Caustic soda is a basic commodity chemical that is sold to producers of aluminum, pulp and paper, petrochemicals and other chemicals, soaps and detergents and to waste treatment plants. Caustic soda is also used in the textile industry to make fabrics more absorbent and to improve the strength of dyes, as well as in food processing and electroplating. We used 2.2% of our caustic soda production in 2008 and sold the remainder to third parties.

Production Facilities of Our Vinyls Unit

We own five vinyls production facilities. Two of our facilities are located in the Northeastern Complex, and two others are located in the State of Alagoas. Our fifth facility is located in the City of São Paulo.

The following table sets forth the name and location, primary products, annual production capacity at December 31, 2008, and annual production for the years presented for each of our vinyls plants.

Location (Complex)	Primary Products	Annual Production Capacity (in tons)	Production For the Year Ended December 31,		
			2008	2007	2006
Camaçari (Northeastern)	PVC	250,000	229,710	209,312	193,089
Camaçari (Northeastern)	Caustic Soda	79,000	72,074	67,393	73,316
	Chlorine	64,000	64,211	65,505	59,820
Maceió (Alagoas)	Caustic Soda	460,000	424,833	391,164	395,572
	Chlorine	400,000	395,413	381,133	370,588
	EDC	520,000	521,677	478,941	477,472
Marechal Deodoro (Alagoas)	PVC	240,000	262,636	235,154	229,079
Vila Prudente (São Paulo)	PVC	26,000	21,451	20,955	21,888

Raw Materials of Our Vinyls Unit

Ethylene

The most significant direct cost associated with the production of PVC and EDC is the cost of ethylene, which accounted for 48.0% of our variable cost of PVC sales in 2008 and 27.0% of our EDC sales in 2008. Our Basic Petrochemical Unit supplies all of the ethylene required by our Vinyls Unit. Ethylene is delivered to our Alagoas plant via a 477-kilometer pipeline that we own, and to our PVC plant in the Northeastern Complex via a separate pipeline. Because the cost of storing and transporting ethylene is substantial and there is inadequate infrastructure in Brazil to permit the importation of large quantities of ethylene, our Vinyls Unit is highly dependent on ethylene that is supplied by our Basic Petrochemicals Unit. Our São Paulo plant receives vinylchloride monomer (a raw material used in manufacturing PVC) by ship from our plant in the Northeastern Complex.

Electric Power

Electric power is a significant cost component in our production of chlorine and caustic soda. Electric power accounted for 63.2% of our Vinyls Unit's cost of caustic soda sales in 2008 and 14.8% of our Vinyls Unit's total cost of sales in 2008. Our Vinyls Unit obtains its electric power requirements from various generators under long-term power purchase agreements. Our caustic soda plants at Camaçari and Alagoas and our PVC plant at Camaçari purchase their electric power requirements from CHESF under a long-term contract that expires in 2010. Companhia Energética de Alagoas S.A., or CEAL, distributes electric power to our PVC plant in Alagoas. Our São Paulo plant obtains its electric power from Eletropaulo Metropolitana-Eletricidade de São Paulo S.A., or Eletropaulo. The power purchase agreements with CEAL and Eletropaulo are renewable contracts with automatic rolling three-year extensions. These agreements provide us with the option to purchase our total electric power requirements based on an annual estimate. The price terms of these contracts are based upon tariffs regulated by the Brazilian National Electrical Energy Agency (*Agência Nacional de Energia Elétrica*).

Salt

We used approximately 827,000 tons of salt during 2008 in our production of chlorine and caustic soda. Salt accounted for 1.3% of our variable costs of caustic soda sales in 2008 and 0.9% of our Vinyls Unit's total cost of sales in 2008. We have exclusive salt exploration rights at a salt mine located near our Alagoas plant. We estimate that the salt reserves of this mine are sufficient to allow us to produce chlorine at expected rates of production for approximately 35 to 45 years. We enjoy significant cost advantages when compared to certain of our competitors due to the low extraction costs of rock salt (particularly compared to sea salt), and low transportation costs due to the proximity of the salt mine to our production facility.

Other Utilities

All of our Vinyls Unit's facilities in the Northeastern Complex are supplied with other required basic utilities, including steam, purified and demineralized water, compressed air and nitrogen, by our Basic Petrochemicals Unit. Most basic utilities are supplied to our Alagoas PVC plant by our subsidiary, Companhia Alagoas Industrial. Our chlorine and caustic soda plants in Alagoas and our PVC plant in São Paulo supply their own utilities requirements.

Technology of Our Vinyls Unit

We have entered into several non-exclusive agreements with a number of leading petrochemical companies to use technology for our Vinyls Unit. In addition, we own 44 patents and six trademarks in Brazil related to our PVC business. We do not pay any continuing royalties under any of these license agreements. If any of these arrangements were terminated or no longer available to us, we believe that we would be able to replace the relevant technology with comparable or better technology from other sources.

Our plant in the Northeastern Complex uses mercury cell technology to produce chlorine and caustic soda, which technology can no longer be used in new petrochemical production facilities under Brazilian legislation due in part to environmental concerns regarding mercury emissions resulting from this manufacturing process. The Brazilian government may require us to shift to newer diaphragm technology, which we use in our Alagoas plant, or membrane technology. We have not shifted to these newer technologies yet, in part because the return from the capital expenditures associated with this shift would not be as high as those from other potential investments that we may undertake.

Pilot Plant and Research Center

Our Vinyls Unit maintains a pilot plant for PVC research and development in the State of Bahia and a research center in the State of São Paulo. This center currently employs five engineers and four technicians specialized in plastics. At this center and in our pilot plant, we produce new PVC resins, develop and improve PVC production technology, render support services to our customers, train our customers' personnel and develop new applications for PVC in Brazil, including vertical blinds, coatings for industrial PVC pipes and resins used in automotive parts and in the manufacture of doors, windows and other building components.

In 2008, we launched Norvic S80SA, a suspension PVC resin used in the production of footwear which is a more cost-effective, wear-resistant alternative to rubber. We have developed new PVC applications for construction systems for houses and industrial facilities that are based on PVC panels, as well as for highway structures. We launched new resins in 2006, 2007 and 2008, and sales of these resins represented 27.0% of the net sales revenue of our Vinyls Unit in 2008.

Sales and Marketing of Our Vinyls Unit

Net sales to our 10 largest Vinyls Unit customers accounted for 44.8% of our Vinyls Unit's total net sales revenue during 2008. One customer accounted for 15.0% of our Vinyls Unit's total sales revenue in 2008, 11.6% in 2007 and 11.3% in 2006. One customer accounted for 40.5% of our total external EDC sales in 2008, 22.8% in 2007 and 58.1% in 2006, and our largest caustic soda customer accounted for 7.0% of total caustic soda sales in 2008, 7.7% in 2007 and 8.6% in 2006.

There is a structural link between the PVC and caustic soda markets that exists because caustic soda is a byproduct of the production of chlorine required to produce PVC. When demand for PVC is high, then greater amounts of caustic soda are produced, leading to an increase in supply and generally lower prices for caustic soda. Conversely, when demand for PVC is low, prices for caustic soda tend to rise.

Domestic Sales

In 2008, our Vinyls Unit had domestic net sales revenue of R\$1,961.7 million, which accounted for 95.6% of our Vinyls Unit net sales revenue. In 2008, 67.8% of the Vinyls Unit's domestic net sales revenue was attributable to sales of PVC, 28.6% was attributable to sales of caustic soda and 3.6% was attributable to sales of other products.

We make most of our domestic sales of PVC and caustic soda directly to customers without the use of third party distributors. However, our Vinyls Unit maintains contractual relationships with three distribution centers located in Paulínia and Barueri, both in the State of São Paulo, and Joinville in the State of Santa Catarina that provide logistical support. In addition, we operate three warehouse facilities for PVC and six terminal tank facilities for caustic soda strategically located along the Brazilian coast to enable us to deliver our products to our customers on a just-in-time basis. Our Vinyls Unit develops its business through close collaboration with its customers, working together to improve existing products as well as to develop new applications for PVC. Our marketing and technical assistance groups also advise customers and potential customers that are considering the installation of manufacturing equipment for PVC end products.

Export Sales

In 2008, our Vinyls Unit had export net sales revenue of R\$91.2 million, which accounted for 4.4% of our Vinyls Unit's total net sales revenue. Our export sales of PVC and EDC vary from year to year, influenced principally by domestic market demand and product availability.

The following table sets forth export sales and export volumes of our Vinyls Unit for the years indicated.

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Net export sales revenue (in millions of <i>reais</i>)	R\$91.2	R\$151.3	R\$120.2
As % of total net sales revenue of Vinyls Unit	4.4%	8.5%	7.8%
Export volumes (thousands of tons)	97.7	148.0	142.7
As % of total production of Vinyls Unit	4.9%	8.0%	7.8%

We use a variety of methods to distribute our exports, depending generally on the total size of the export market, including direct sales, independent distributors, negotiations conducted through trading companies and sales on the spot market. Our export sales of PVC are focused primarily on the South American, Southeast Asian and United States markets and to a lesser extent on Europe. During the second half of 2008, Chinese demand for PVC declined following the conclusion of the Olympic Games and demand for PVC in the United States declined as the effects of the global financial and credit crisis became more pronounced. As a result of this contraction of demand, PVC in the United States increased the volume of exports of their PVC products, leading to greater price competition in the export markets that we serve.

Prices and Sales Terms

We determine the domestic prices for our PVC resins with reference principally to the prices paid by third generation producers in Brazil for imports of PVC plus additional service charges. Our export price for PVC is generally equal to the international market price but also takes transportation costs into account. Delivery time, quality and technical service also affect the levels of sales of PVC resins. We establish our domestic price for caustic soda based on international market prices and prices charged by our three domestic competitors, taking into account any import duties and freight costs. Approximately 54.1% of our caustic soda sales in 2008 were effected pursuant to agreements that are generally for one- to three-year terms and may include minimum and maximum prices. As with PVC, our export prices for EDC are generally determined according to international market prices but also take import duties and freight costs into account.

Prices that we charge for our vinyls products in the Brazilian market are traditionally higher than the prices that we obtain for our exports of these products. The difference in prices between the Brazilian and export markets results generally from:

- transportation costs;
- tariffs, duties and other trade barriers;
- a pricing premium reflecting the tighter demand/supply relationship in Brazil; and
- our reliability of supply, coupled with the technical support that we provide.

Our customers in Brazil may pay in full on delivery or elect credit terms that require payment in full within seven to 90 days following delivery. We charge interest based on prevailing market rates to our customers in Brazil that elect longer payment options. Sales terms for exports generally require payment between 90 and 120 days following delivery. We usually require irrevocable letters of credit for export sales made on the spot market.

Competition

PVC

We and Solvay are the only two producers of PVC in Brazil. Solvay's total Brazilian installed annual production capacity is 295,000 tons, compared to our annual production capacity of 516,000 tons. Solvay's production facilities are located in São Paulo and, therefore, are closer than our facilities to the primary PVC market in Brazil. However, we believe that our vertically integrated production capabilities, our modern PVC suspension plants, our strong relationship with our customers and our technical assistance programs enable us to compete effectively with Solvay.

We also compete with importers of PVC. Solvay, which has a plant in Argentina in addition to its plants in Brazil, is also our principal competitor in the PVC market both in Brazil and elsewhere in South America. Brazilian consumption of PVC, which increased by 27.1% in 2008, together with the shutdown of Solvay's Brazilian PVC production for almost three months in the third quarter of 2008 and price competition in the international markets in 2008 as a result of reduced global demand for PVC, resulted in a 106.9% increase in Brazilian PVC imports, which represented 35.1% of Brazilian PVC consumption in 2008. Domestically produced PVC is generally competitively priced with imported PVC after taking into account transportation costs and import duties.

In addition, we compete with other producers of thermoplastics that manufacture the same vinyls products or substitutes for products in our vinyls product line. Thermoplastics principally consist of polyethylene and polypropylene and are used in certain applications as substitutes for PVC. Wood, glass and metals also are used in some cases as substitutes for PVC.

Other Products

The four largest Brazilian producers of caustic soda accounted for 91.2% of Brazilian production in 2008. Our company and Dow Chemical operate in this market throughout Brazil, while the other domestic producers of caustic soda generally operate on a local or regional basis. Imports accounted for 41.6% of Brazil's total caustic soda consumption in 2008. We do not believe that imports of caustic soda will increase substantially because of the high cost of transporting caustic soda, which is usually sold in suspension form. In the caustic soda market, we compete mainly on the basis of price and timeliness of delivery.

Our principal competitors in the caustic soda market elsewhere in South America are Dow Chemical, Solvay and producers located on the U.S. Gulf Coast.

IQ Soluções & Química

IQ Soluções & Química accounted for R\$601.8 million, or 2.5% of the net sales revenue of all segments in 2008. IQ Soluções & Química is the largest Brazilian distributor of chemical and petrochemical products with a market share of approximately 10%. As a result of our obtaining effective management control over IQ Soluções &

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Química in April 2007, we have fully consolidated IQ Soluções & Química's results in our consolidated financial statements and reported the results of IQ Soluções & Química's as a separate segment as from April 1, 2007.

IQ Soluções & Química distributes products manufactured by our Polyolefins Unit, as well as products from more than 70 domestic and international companies. IQ Soluções & Química distributes products in a broad range of market segments, including agrochemicals, rubber and general purpose chemicals; cosmetics and pharmaceuticals; household and other industrial segments; plastic transformation; and paints, resins, adhesives and civil construction.

Products Distributed by IQ Soluções & Química

IQ Soluções & Química distributes a large and diverse portfolio of products consisting of more than 1,000 products. We classify the products distributed by IQ Soluções & Química as:

- solvents, including aliphatic solvents, aromatic solvents, synthetic solvents and ecological solvents;
- polymers; and
- general purpose chemicals, including process oils, chemical intermediates, blends, specialty chemicals, pharmaceuticals and santoprene.

The following table sets forth a breakdown of the sales volume and net sales revenue of IQ Soluções & Química by product for the year ended December 31, 2008 and for the nine months ended December 31, 2007.

	Year Ended December 31, 2008			Nine Months Ended December 31, 2007(1)		
	Quantities Sold (thousands of tons)	Net Sales Revenue (millions of reais)	(%)	Quantities Sold (thousands of tons)	Net Sales Revenue (millions of reais)	(%)
Solvents:						
Aliphatic solvents	28.5	R\$63.2	10.5%	28.9	R\$57.5	14.6%
Aromatic solvents	27.0	64.7	10.7	20.2	42.6	10.8
Synthetic solvents	19.6	52.6	8.7	12.9	36.4	9.3
Ecological solvents	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2
Polymers	38.4	156.5	26.0	25.7	96.6	24.6
General purpose chemicals:						
Process oils	30.6	54.3	9.0	27.3	40.9	10.4
Chemical intermediates	11.2	43.1	7.2	10.1	32.4	8.3
Blends	30.2	79.9	13.3	15.5	30.9	7.9
Specialty chemicals	4.4	51.2	8.5	2.7	26.5	6.8
Santoprene	1.7	12.9	2.1	1.2	9.6	2.4
Pharmaceuticals	1.2	20.0	3.3	0.9	13.4	3.4
Services	0.1	2.4	0.4	0.1	5.2	1.3
Total net sales	193.1	R\$601.8	100%	145.6	R\$392.6	100%

Distribution Agreements

IQ Soluções & Química has commercial relationships with more than 50 domestic and international companies, under which IQ Soluções & Química distributes specified products, including:

- Conoco-Phillips for the distribution of hydrocarbon solvents;
- Sasol Solvents for the distribution of synthetic Solvents;

- Lubrizol for the distribution of additives for lubricants.
- Wacker Chemie GmbH for the distribution of silicone-derived products;
- RT Vanderbilt for the distribution of specialty chemicals for the rubber, cosmetics and lubricants industries;
- Sasol Wax for the distribution of waxes;
- DCC for the distribution of pigments;
- Emerald Kalama for the distribution of chemical intermediates and specialty chemicals;
- Sandoz for the distribution of active pharmaceutical ingredients;
- JRS Pharma for the distribution of pharmaceutical excipients; and
- Meggle for the distribution of pharmaceutical excipients.

IQ Soluções & Química also has entered into distribution agreements that provide it with exclusive rights to distribute specified products in Brazil, including distribution agreements with:

- Petrobras for the distribution of hydrocarbon solvents;
- Eastman Chemical for the distribution of solvents and chemical intermediates; and
- RT Vanderbilt for the distribution of specialty chemicals for the rubber, cosmetics and lubricants industries, under which IQ Soluções & Química may not distribute products for Vanderbilt's competitors.

Generally, IQ Soluções & Química initiates distribution activities for a producer with a letter of intent with a term of one-year and, following this period, extends these commercial relationships or distribution agreements for an indefinite period. Generally, IQ Soluções & Química's distribution agreements may be terminated by either party on 30 to 180 days notice.

IQ Soluções & Química's distribution agreements are generally local stock agreements, indent sales agreements or agreements that combine the features of both. Under IQ Soluções & Química's local stock agreements, IQ Soluções & Química purchases chemicals for resale to its customers. These agreements do not contain minimum volume or maximum margin requirements. Sales to IQ Soluções & Química under these agreements are at prices negotiated between IQ Soluções & Química and the producer. IQ Soluções & Química's distribution agreement with Petrobras provides that IQ Soluções & Química is eligible to receive a discount on purchases based on the volume of products purchased. Under IQ Soluções & Química's indent sales agreements, IQ Soluções & Química acts as a sales agent and receives a commission on the total sales revenue (FOB price) generated for the producer by these sales.

Sales and Marketing by IQ Soluções & Química

IQ Soluções & Química distributes products to chemical retailers, third generation petrochemical producers and other manufacturers. We determine the prices for the products distributed by IQ Soluções & Química by reference to several market factors, including the prices paid by third generation producers for imports of these products and prevailing market prices in Brazil. IQ Soluções & Química serves approximately 5,000 active clients in more than 50 market segments, through 11 business units supported by seven sales offices throughout Brazil. IQ Soluções & Química operates four distribution centers that include warehouses and tank farms. IQ Soluções & Química owns its distribution centers in Guarulhos in the State of São Paulo, Canoas in the State of Rio Grande do Sul and Duque de Caxias in the State of Rio de Janeiro, and leases a distribution facility in Simões Filho in the State of Bahia.

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IQ Soluções & Química distributes products in a broad range of market segments. No customer represented more than 10% of the net sales revenue of IQ Soluções & Química during 2006, 2007 or 2008. The following table sets forth a breakdown of the net sales revenue of IQ Soluções & Química by market segment served by its customer for the year ended December 31, 2008 and for the nine months ended December 31, 2007.

	Year Ended December 31, 2008		Nine Months Ended December 31, 2007	
	(millions of reais)	(%)	(millions of reais)	(%)
Plastics	R\$141.3	23.5%	R\$81.3	20.7%
Paints and Coats	89.7	14.9	61.6	15.7
Rubber	86.8	14.4	47.5	12.1
Pharmaceutical	40.0	6.7	34.2	8.7
Agribusiness	52.5	8.7	24.3	6.2
Adhesives	25.7	4.3	18.1	4.6
Chemicals	29.0	4.8	17.7	4.5
Household products	11.2	1.9	14.1	3.6
Lubricants	18.4	3.0	13.0	3.3
Automobile	15.3	2.6	12.2	3.1
Petrochemical	11.9	2.0	10.2	2.6
Cosmetics/ Personal Care	17.5	2.9	9.4	2.4
Chemical and petrochemical resale	12.6	2.0	8.6	2.2
Other	49.9	8.2	40.4	10.3
Total net sales	R\$601.8	100%	R\$392.6	100%

Competition

The chemical distribution industry in Brazil had revenues of US\$5.2 billion in 2008, according to preliminary data published by the Brazilian Chemical and Petrochemical Distributors Association. The chemical distribution industry in Brazil is highly fragmented, with a small number of large distributors, such as Bandeirantes Brazmo, M Cassab, Quattor, Coremal, Arinos, Makeni Química and Brenntag, and a large number of small distributors. The Brazilian Chemical and Petrochemical Distributors Association estimates that 6% of the companies in this industry have annual sales of more than US\$150 million while 72% have annual sales of less than US\$50 million. The customer base for chemical distributors is primarily composed of customers that consume small volumes of any distributed product.

Capital Expenditures

Our capital expenditures on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets were R\$1,682.3 million in 2008, R\$2,432.6 million in 2007 and R\$889.7 million in 2006. Additionally, our investments in interests in other companies were R\$653.8 million in 2008, R\$1,345.5 million in 2007 and R\$222.7 million in 2006. Our capital expenditures projects from 2006 through 2008 included the following:

- an automation project in our PVC plants in Alagoas and in the Northeastern Complex that modernized and improved the operational performance of this plant, and increased the safety of our production processes at this plant. We completed this project in the second half of 2006 at a total cost of R\$31.1 million.
- an efficiency enhancement project at one of our polyethylene plants in the Northeastern Complex that increased its annual production capacity by 30,000 tons. We completed this project in 2006 at a total cost of R\$9.9 million.

- an efficiency enhancement project at our Aromatics 2 unit in the Northeastern Complex that increased its annual isoprene production capacity by 8,800 to 26,800 tons. We completed this project in 2006 at a total cost of R\$81.9 million.
- the conversion of our MTBE plant in the Southern Complex to an ETBE plant. This project was completed in September 2007 at a total cost of R\$23.4 million.
- the conversion of our MTBE plant in the Northeastern Complex to an ETBE plant. This project commenced in 2007 and is expected to be completed in July 2009 at an estimated total cost of R\$95.5 million.
- an efficiency enhancement project at one of our polypropylene plants in the Southern Complex that increased its annual production capacity by 30,000 tons. We completed this project in April 2008 at a total cost of R\$8.3 million.
- an efficiency enhancement project at the Southern Complex's Olefins 1 unit that increased its annual ethylene production capacity by 52,000 tons and its annual propylene production capacity by 30,000 tons. This project was undertaken during the general maintenance shutdown of this unit in April 2008 at a total cost of R\$158.0 million.
- efficiency enhancement projects at two of our polyethylene plants in the Northeastern Complex that increased our annual polyethylene production capacity by 20,000 tons. We completed these projects in June 2008 at a total cost of R\$13.2 million.

Formula Braskem

In 2005, we commenced our Formula Braskem program to implement a new integrated management system intended to incorporate the best practices in the international petrochemical industry in our management systems and the most recent technological developments available in the marketplace. We made capital expenditures of R\$130.0 million between 2005 and 2007 related to the implementation of the first phase of Formula Braskem. We made capital expenditures of R\$39.9 million in 2007 related to the implementation of the second phase of Formula Braskem.

Formula Sul

In 2008, we implemented our Formula Sul project to integrate the management systems of Copesul, Ipiranga Petroquímica and Ipiranga Química into our management system. The total cost of this project was R\$29.6 million.

Petroquímica Paulínia

In September 2005, we and Petroquisa incorporated Paulínia as a joint venture company for the construction and operation of a polypropylene plant to be located in Paulínia, in the State of São Paulo, with an initial annual production capacity of 350,000 tons. We initially owned 60% of the total and voting share capital of Paulínia, and Petroquisa owned the remaining total and voting share capital. In December 2006, Paulínia entered into a credit agreement with Brazilian National Bank for Economic and Social Development (*Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social*), or BNDES, in the aggregate amount of R\$566.2 million to finance the construction of this plant. The remaining cost of this plant was financed through equity contributions by the shareholders of Paulínia. During the course of the construction of Paulínia's polypropylene plant, we invested R\$145.1 million in Paulínia. The total cost of Paulínia's polypropylene plant was R\$742.3 million. This plant commenced operations in April 2008. As a result of the completion of the first phase of the Petrobras Transaction in May 2008, we owned all of the share capital of Paulínia. On September 30, 2008, Paulínia merged with and into Braskem.

Politeno Acquisition

In April 2006, we purchased all of the common and preferred shares of Politeno that were owned by SPQ, Sumitomo and Itochu. We paid a portion of the purchase price for these shares in an aggregate amount of the *real*-equivalent of US\$111.3 million in April 2006. The remainder of the purchase price for these shares was calculated based on an earn-out formula taking into account Politeno's operating performance, measured by fluctuations in polyethylene and ethylene margins in the Brazilian petrochemical market during the 18 months following the execution date of the agreement under which we acquired these shares. Following the Politeno Acquisition, we owned 100% of the voting share capital and 96.2% of the total share capital of Politeno. Politeno merged with and into Braskem on April 2, 2007. In January 2008, we paid the remaining portion of the purchase price of R\$247.5 million.

Ipiranga Transaction

Under the Ipiranga Investment Agreement, we acquired 60% of the share capital of Ipiranga Química. In addition, under the Ipiranga Investment Agreement, Ultrapar was obligated to transfer 33.3% of the share capital of RPI to our company and 33.3% of the share capital of RPI to Petrobras. As a result of this transfer, which occurred on March 18, 2009, we jointly and equally control RPI with Petrobras and Ultrapar. The total purchase price to our company of the shares of Ipiranga Química and RPI that we have acquired was R\$1,489.1 million, which we paid in installments of R\$651.9 million in April 2007, R\$156.7 million in October 2007, R\$47.0 million in November 2007 and R\$633.5 million in February 2008. For additional information regarding the Ipiranga Transaction, see Item 4. Information on the Company History and Development of Our Company Ipiranga Transaction.

As part of the Ipiranga Transaction:

- in June 2007, a subsidiary of Ipiranga Química, acquired the 7.6% of the total share capital of Ipiranga Petroquímica not owned by Ipiranga Química for a purchase price of R\$117.9 million. In August 2007, EDSP67 merged with and into Ipiranga Petroquímica. As a result of these transactions, Ipiranga Petroquímica is now a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ipiranga Química; and
- in October 2007, our subsidiary EDSP58 acquired 22.7% of the total and voting share capital of Copesul through a public tender offer for the Copesul shares not then owned by our company, Ipiranga Petroquímica, Petroquisa or Triunfo. The purchase price for these shares was R\$1,294.2 million. We owned 60% of the total and voting share capital of EDSP58, and Petrobras owned the remaining share capital of EDSP58. In October 2007 and November 2007, EDSP58 purchased additional shares of Copesul at the price per share paid in the Copesul Tender Offer. In November 2007, Copesul redeemed all of its outstanding shares, other than shares held by our company, EDSP58, Ipiranga Petroquímica, Petroquisa and Triunfo at the price per share paid in the Copesul Tender Offer. The aggregate purchase price for the shares purchased and redeemed after the completion of the Copesul Tender Offer was R\$124.3 million. In December 2007, EDSP58 merged with and into Copesul.

Venezuelan Initiatives

Polypropylene Project

In December 2007, we, through our wholly owned Netherlands subsidiary, Braskem Europe B.V., entered into a shareholders agreement, which we refer to as the Propilsur Shareholders Agreement, with Petroquímica de Venezuela, S.A., or Pequiven, the government-owned petrochemical company of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

In November 2008, we formed Polipropileno del Sur, S.A., or Propilsur, a joint venture with Pequiven in which we and Pequiven each own 49% of the share capital, which will develop, construct and operate of a polypropylene plant with an integrated propane dehydrogenation unit to be located in the Jose Petrochemical Complex in the State of Anzoategui, Venezuela. This plant is expected to have an annual production capacity of approximately 450,000 tons.

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The Propilsur Shareholders Agreement sets forth the understanding of the parties regarding the implementation of this project and the relationship of Braskem and Pequiven as shareholders of Propilsur. Under the Propilsur Shareholders Agreement:

- Pequiven will be responsible for obtaining a supply of propane, the primary feed stock of the integrated propane dehydrogenation unit of this plant;
- a significant portion of the cost of the project will be borrowed by Propilsur under project finance arrangements, collateralized by the assets of this project, with multilateral credit agencies, export credit agencies, development banks and private banks and through securities issuances in the Venezuelan and international capital markets; and
- we and Pequiven each appointed two members to Propilsur's four-member board of directors; decisions by Propilsur's general shareholders meetings and board of directors require unanimous approval; Propilsur's general and financial managers were nominated by Pequiven, subject to board approval; and Propilsur's operations and commercial managers were nominated by our company, subject to board approval.

The Propilsur Shareholders Agreement includes provisions for mediation and arbitration in the event of disputes and a deadlock between our company and Pequiven in matters to be determined by Propilsur's board of directors and grants rights of first offer and first refusal to our company and Pequiven in the event that we or Pequiven determine to sell our equity interests in Propilsur.

The estimated total cost of this project to Propilsur (excluding financing costs) is approximately US\$880 million of which we anticipate that we and Pequiven will each contribute approximately 15% as equity. We expect that if the implementation of this project is approved, construction of this project will commence in the beginning of 2010 and that this project will begin production in 2012.

The Propilsur Shareholders Agreement provides that implementation of this project is contingent upon a final investment decision of each of the parties by January 2010. We are continuing to negotiate with Pequiven regarding details of the implementation of this project. We can provide no assurances that these negotiations will be successful or that if we reach a final agreement with respect to the implementation of this project, such agreement will be upon the terms currently anticipated by our management.

Jose Olefins Project

In December 2007, we, through our wholly owned Netherland subsidiary, Braskem Europe B.V., entered into a shareholders agreement with Pequiven, which we refer to as the Polimerica Shareholders Agreement.

In November 2008, we formed Polietilenos de America, S.A., or Polimerica, a joint venture with Pequiven in which we and Pequiven each own 49% of the share capital, which will develop, construct and operate the Jose Olefins Project, an olefins complex to be located in the Jose Petrochemical Complex. The proposed complex would include an ethylene cracker that would use ethane extracted from natural gas as its raw material, with an annual production capacity of 1.3 million tons, and three polyethylene plants with a combined annual production capacity of 1.1 million tons of HDPE, LDPE and LLDPE.

The Polimerica Shareholders Agreement sets forth the understanding of the parties regarding the implementation of this project and the relationship of Braskem and Pequiven as shareholders of Polimerica. Under the Polimerica Shareholders Agreement:

- a significant portion of the cost of the project will be borrowed by Polimerica under project finance arrangements, collateralized by the assets of this project, with multilateral credit agencies, export credit agencies, development banks and private banks and through securities issuances in the Venezuelan and international capital markets; and

- we and Pequiven each appointed two members to Polimerica's four-member board of directors; decisions by Polimerica's general shareholders meetings and board of directors require unanimous approval; Polimerica's general and financial managers were nominated by Pequiven, subject to board approval; and Polimerica's operations and commercial managers were nominated by our company, subject to board approval.

The Polimerica Shareholders Agreement includes provisions for mediation and arbitration in the event of disputes and a deadlock between our company and Pequiven in matters to be determined by Polimerica's board of directors and grants rights of first offer and first refusal to our company and Pequiven in the event that we or Pequiven determine to sell our equity interests in Polimerica.

The estimated total cost of this project to Polimerica (excluding financing costs) is approximately US\$3.3 billion of which we anticipate that we and Pequiven will each contribute approximately 15% as equity. We expect that if the implementation of this project is approved, construction of this project will commence in 2011 and this project will begin production in 2014.

The Polimerica Shareholders Agreement provides that implementation of this project is contingent upon a final investment decision of each of the parties by April 2011. We are continuing to negotiate with Pequiven regarding details of the implementation of this project. We can provide no assurances that these negotiations will be successful or that if we reach a final agreement with respect to the implementation of this project, such agreement will be upon the terms currently anticipated by our management.

Peru Initiative

In May 2008, Braskem, Petrobras and Petróleos Del Perú - Petroperú S.A. entered into an agreement to study the technical and economic feasibility of developing, constructing and operating a polyethylene plant with annual production capacity of 700,000 to 1,200,000 tons using natural gas from Peru as its raw material. This project would be located a new integrated petrochemical complex on the Pacific coast of Perú. The initial technical and economic feasibility studies are expected to be concluded in 2009.

Green Polyethylene Project

In December 2008, we commenced construction of a new ethylene plant in the Southern Complex that will produce ethylene using sugar cane ethanol received through the Santa Clara Terminal as its primary raw material for our use in the production of polyethylene. We believe that when this plant is completed we will be the world's first producer of polyethylene manufactured completely from renewable resources. We expect that this plant will have an annual production capacity of 200,000 tons of ethylene and will commence operations in 2011. We anticipate that the total cost of this project will be approximately R\$500 million.

Research and Development

Our ability to compete in the Brazilian and foreign markets that we serve depends on our ability to integrate new production processes developed by our company and third parties in order to lower our costs and offer new thermoplastic products. In addition, our relationships with our customers are enhanced by our ability to develop new products and customize existing products to meet their needs. To meet these challenges, we maintain a research and development program that is primarily implemented at the Braskem Center for Innovation and Technology in the Southern Complex. We invested R\$69.8 million, R\$76.5 million and R\$44.3 million in research and development in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

2009 Capital Expenditure Budget

We currently are budgeting total capital expenditures of approximately R\$1.1 billion for 2009. Our principal capital expenditures for 2009 consist of, in addition to the projects referred to in the preceding paragraphs, approximately R\$118 million for productivity improvements, approximately R\$182 million for maintenance stoppages and other maintenance of our plants, approximately R\$124 million for the replacement of depreciated

equipment, approximately R\$34 million for plant modernization and information systems and approximately R\$88 million for health, environmental and quality improvement projects.

Other Projects

We are currently evaluating projects that could entail significant capital expenditures in the future, including:

- an efficiency enhancement project at our PVC plant in the Northeastern Complex that we expect will increase our annual PVC production capacity by 200,000 tons. This project is subject to approval by our board of directors. If approved, we expect to complete this project during 2011. The total cost of this project is under evaluation.
- construction of a new polypropylene plant in the Northeastern Complex. This project is subject to approval by our board of directors. If approved, we expect that this plant will have an annual production capacity of 300,000 tons and will commence operations in 2012. The total cost of this project is under evaluation.

Maintenance

Most of our maintenance is performed by third-party service providers. For example, we have contracts with Construtora Norberto Odebrecht S.A., or CNO, a company in the Odebrecht Group, Asea Brown Boveri Ltd., Cegelec Ltda., Rip Serviços Industriais S.A., CI Engenharia Ltda. and other service providers to perform maintenance for our Basic Petrochemicals Unit. We also perform some of our ordinary course maintenance with our small team of maintenance technicians, which also coordinate the planning and execution of maintenance services performed by third parties.

Basic Petrochemicals Unit

Northeastern Complex

Because we have two independent Olefins units and two independent Aromatics units at the Northeastern Complex, we may continue production of basic petrochemicals without interruption, even while we perform certain maintenance services. We occasionally undertake other brief shutdowns of the basic petrochemical operations at the Northeastern Complex that do not materially affect our production output, primarily for maintenance purposes, catalyst regeneration and equipment cleaning. Regular basic petrochemicals plant maintenance requires complete plant shutdowns from time to time, and these shutdowns usually take approximately 30 days to complete.

The last general maintenance shutdown of the Northeastern Complex's Olefins 1 unit was carried out in May and June 2008 and lasted for 37 days. The cost of servicing the unit was approximately R\$144 million (not including the value of lost production during this shutdown). In addition, we implemented various improvements to ensure the reliability, competitiveness and safety of this unit at a cost of approximately R\$155 million. The next general maintenance shutdown of the Northeastern Complex's Olefins 1 is scheduled to occur in 2014 or 2015.

The last general maintenance shutdown of the Northeastern Complex's Aromatics 1 unit was carried out in 2005 and lasted 30 days. The cost of servicing this unit was approximately R\$21 million (not including the value of lost production during this shutdown or investments in productivity enhancements). We no longer perform general maintenance shutdowns of the Northeastern Complex's Aromatics 1 unit and instead perform general maintenance shutdowns of specific plants or groups of plants in this unit. We performed maintenance of the parex plant of the Northeastern Complex's Aromatics 1 unit that lasted 52 days during a shutdown of this plant during 2007. The cost of servicing this plant was approximately R\$19 million (not including the value of lost production during this shutdown or investments in productivity enhancements). We performed maintenance of the butadiene plant that lasted 30 days during the shutdown of the Northeastern Complex's Olefins 1 unit in May and June of 2008. The cost of servicing this plant was approximately R\$7.6 million (not including the value of lost production during this shutdown). The next general maintenance shutdown of the Catalyst Reform plant and the plants comprising the C8 loop at the Northeastern Complex has been scheduled for September 2009 with an estimated duration of

approximately 30 days at an expected cost of R\$35 million (not including the value of lost production during this shutdown or investments in productivity enhancements).

The last general maintenance shutdown of the Northeastern Complex's Aromatics 2 and Olefins 2 units (which form part of the same basic petrochemicals facility) was carried out in 2004 and lasted 36 days. The cost of servicing these units was approximately R\$89 million (not including the value of lost production during this shutdown). The next general shutdown of the Northeastern Complex's Aromatics 2 and Olefins 2 units has been scheduled for 2010 with an estimated duration of approximately 25 days.

Southern Complex

Because we have two independent Olefins units at the Southern Complex, we may continue production of basic petrochemicals without interruption, even while we perform certain maintenance services. We occasionally undertake other brief shutdowns of the Southern Complex's basic petrochemical operations that do not materially affect our production output, primarily for maintenance purposes, catalyst regeneration and equipment cleaning. Regular maintenance of Southern Complex's basic petrochemical plants requires complete plant shutdowns from time to time, and these shutdowns usually take approximately 30 days to complete.

The last general maintenance shutdown of the Southern Complex's Olefins 1 unit and Aromatics unit was carried out beginning in April 2008 and lasted for 38 days. The cost of servicing the unit was approximately R\$94.0 million (not including the value of lost production during this shutdown). In addition, during this shutdown, we implemented an efficiency enhancement project that increased the annual ethylene production capacity of this unit by 52,000 tons and the annual propylene production capacity of this unit by 30,000 tons at a cost of approximately R\$158.0 million, and various improvements to ensure the reliability, competitiveness and safety of this unit at a cost of approximately R\$252.0 million. The next general shutdown of the Southern Complex's Olefins 1 unit and Aromatics unit has been scheduled for 2014 or 2015.

The last general maintenance shutdown of the Southern Complex's Olefins 2 unit was carried out in 2005 and lasted for 32 days. The cost of servicing the unit was approximately R\$44.1 million (not including the value of lost production during this shutdown). The next general shutdown of this unit has been scheduled for April 2011 with an estimated duration of approximately 30 days.

Polyolefins

We have a regular maintenance program for each of our polyolefins plants. Production at each of our Polyolefins Unit's polyolefins plants generally is shut down for seven to 20 days every two to three years to allow for regular inspection and maintenance. In addition, we undertake other brief shutdowns for maintenance purposes that do not materially affect our production of polyolefins. We coordinate the maintenance cycles of our polyolefins plants with those of our basic petrochemicals plants. While our basic petrochemicals facilities must be shut down for up to 30 days for maintenance, our polyolefins facilities may be shut down for shorter periods because these facilities are less complex to operate and maintain than our basic petrochemicals facilities.

Vinyls Unit

We have a regular maintenance program for each of our vinyls plants. Our Camaçari and Alagoas PVC plants are generally shut down for 15 to 20 days every two years to allow for regular inspection and maintenance. The last general maintenance shutdown of our PVC plant in Camaçari was carried out in October 2008 and lasted for 12 days. The next general maintenance shutdown of this plant is scheduled for May 2010. The last general maintenance shutdown of our PVC plant in Alagoas was carried out in April 2009 and lasted for 21 days. The next general maintenance shutdown of this plant is scheduled for April 2010. Our São Paulo PVC plant does not require prolonged maintenance shutdowns, resulting in shutdowns of two or three days each year for regular maintenance. Prior to 2007, our caustic soda and chlorine plant in Alagoas was generally shut down for 15 days of maintenance every two years. Beginning in 2007, our maintenance schedule at this plant has been altered so that we will now shut down this plant once a year for three days of maintenance in different parts of the plant. The last general maintenance shutdown of this plant was carried out in October 2006 and lasted for five days. Our caustic soda and

chlorine plant in Camaçari does not require prolonged maintenance shutdowns and is shut down for two or three days each year.

Environmental Regulation

We are subject to Brazilian federal, state and local laws and regulations governing the discharge of effluents and emissions into the environment and the handling and disposal of industrial waste and otherwise relating to the protection of the environment.

Under federal and state environmental laws and regulations, we are required to obtain operating permits for our manufacturing facilities. State authorities in the State of Bahia issued operating permits for our plants in the Northeastern Complex in 2000, which were renewed in 2005 for a six-year term. Our environmental operating permit obligates us to engage in systematic measures for the treatment of wastewater and hazardous solid waste. State authorities in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, where our Southern Complex plants are located regulate our operations by prescribing specific environmental standards in our operating permits, which must be renewed every four years. Our operating permit for the basic petrochemical plants in the Southern Complex was renewed in 2008 and the operating permits for our polyethelene and polypropylene plants were renewed on various dates in 2006 and 2007. State authorities in the States of Alagoas and São Paulo have issued permits for our plants in those respective complexes, which also must be renewed every four years. If any of our environmental licenses and permits lapse or are not renewed or if we fail to obtain any required environmental licenses and permits, we may be subject to fines ranging from R\$500 to R\$50.0 million, and the Brazilian government may partially or totally suspend our activities and impose civil and criminal sanctions on our company or both. All our environmental licenses and permits are in full force and effect.

All projects for the installation and operation of industrial facilities in the Northeastern Complex are subject to approval by the Council for Environmental Protection of the State of Bahia or by the Environmental Resources Center, the State's Environmental Protection Council's technical office, depending on the complexity of the facility. The State's Research and Development Center and other outside consultants act as technical advisors to the Environmental Resources Center. The State's Environmental Protection Council must approve installed projects prior to their commencement of operations and must renew such approval every five years thereafter.

All projects for the installation, modification and operation of industrial facilities in the Southern Complex are subject to approval by the Rio Grande do Sul State Environmental Protection Foundation. The Rio Grande do Sul State Environmental Protection Foundation must approve installed projects prior to their commencement of operations and must renew such approval every four years thereafter.

CETREL S.A. Empresa de Proteção Ambiental, or Cetrel, treats wastewater generated by our company and the other petrochemical producers at the Northeastern Complex at a liquid effluents treatment station located in the Northeastern Complex. This treatment station also includes a system for the collection and disposal of contaminated wastewater. Cetrel also stores and incinerates, treats and disposes of hazardous solid waste. For other kinds of solid waste, Cetrel maintains a landfill. Cetrel has installed two hazardous solid waste incinerators with a total annual incineration capacity of 16,600 tons. One of these incinerators has an annual incineration capacity of 4,400 tons and is used to dispose of chlorinated residue, and the other incinerator has an annual incineration capacity of 12,000 tons and is used to dispose of non-chlorinated residue. Another Brazilian company co-processes hazardous solid waste in a cement kiln located in the city of Pedro Leopoldo, State of Minas Gerais.

In January 1996, Cetrel obtained its BS 7750 environmental certification (British Standard) and in September 1996 became one of the first companies in the world to receive the ISO 14001 certification, an international standard for environmental control. In 1998, Cetrel obtained certification of its laboratory by the ISO Guide 25 standards system from the Brazilian Institute of Metrology and Industrial Quality.

Companhia Riograndense de Saneamento, or Corsan, a state-owned sanitation company, operates an integrated system for liquid effluents treatment, or Sitel, in the Southern Complex. Sitel treats wastewater generated by our company and the other petrochemical producers at the Southern Complex at a liquid effluents treatment station located in the Southern Complex. This treatment station also includes a system for the collection of contaminated wastewater and disposal after treatment. Corsan also operates a centralized system for solid waste control, or

Siccor, in the Souther Complex. Siccor centralizes the collection, treatment and final disposal of solid waste that is generated in the Southern Complex. Siccor stores, treats and disposes of all solid waste generated at the Southern Complex that is not reused or recycled. Sital and Siccor received ISO 14001 certifications in 2001.

The Brazilian government enacted an Environmental Crimes Law in 1998 that imposes criminal penalties on corporations and individuals causing environmental damage. Corporations found to be polluting can be fined up to R\$50.0 million, have their operations suspended, be prohibited from government contracting, be required to repair damage that they cause and lose certain tax benefits and incentives. Executive officers, directors and other individuals may be imprisoned for up to five years for environmental violations.

Our operations are in compliance in all material respects with applicable environmental laws and regulations currently in effect. Some environmental studies that we have commissioned have indicated instances of environmental contamination at certain of our plants. In addition, we and certain executive officers of our company and of our subsidiaries have received notices from time to time of minor environmental violations and are or have been subject to investigations or legal proceedings with respect to certain alleged environmental violations. These environmental issues, and any future environmental issues that may arise, could subject us to fines or other civil or criminal penalties imposed by Brazilian authorities. We are addressing all environmental issues of which we are aware, and we believe that none of these issues will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or operations.

Our consolidated annual expenditures on environmental control were R\$98.9 million in 2008, R\$92.7 million in 2007 and R\$73.8 million in 2006. To dispose of our industrial wastewater and solid hazardous waste, we contract our jointly controlled company Cetrel at the Northeastern Complex, Corsan at the Southern Complex, our subsidiary Companhia Alagoas Industrial Cinal at Alagoas, and other third parties. These companies treat our industrial waste immediately after this waste is generated and dispose of our solid waste. Our consolidated environmental expenses relate to our continuous control and monitoring policies, and we do not have any material future environmental liabilities related to our ongoing operations.

We have established a provision for environmental contingencies in the amount of R\$51.2 million at December 31, 2008. However, our environmental compliance costs are likely to increase as a result of the projected increase in our production capacity and projected increases in unit costs for treatment and disposal of industrial waste, as well as the cost of compliance with future environmental regulations.

Our environmental compliance in 2008 included the following results:

- no significant environmental accidents in 2008; and
- no fines were levied on any of our plants by state environmental authorities during 2008.

In September 2002, we created a Health, Safety and Environment Committee, composed of leaders of each of our business units and other members of our management. This committee supports and monitors our environmental, health and safety efforts. In February 2003, our board of directors approved a comprehensive health, safety and environment policy, as we recognize that sustainable development and ethical practices are essential to our continued growth and performance. As part of this policy, we are committed to:

- expanding our relationship with the communities in which we operate;
- continually improving the health, safety and environmental aspects of our processes, products and services by promoting innovation and complying with evolving health, safety and environmental standards;
- implementing preventive measures to promote (1) the health and quality of life of people in the communities in which we operate, and (2) the safety of our workers, third parties and others involved or affected by our processes; and
- the efficient use of natural resources.

Safety and Quality Control**Safety**

We have adopted a policy that makes all of our officers, directors and employees responsible for the safety and health of our workers and for preserving the environment.

We participate in the Responsible Care program, a global chemical industry initiative, which establishes international standards for environmental, occupational health and safety practices for chemical manufacturers. Through our participation in this program, we adopted policies and procedures that require us to follow detailed instructions in matters of health, safety and the environment. We seek to maintain these environmental standards and have qualified each of our plants for NBR-ISO 9001 and 14001 certification, which includes internationally prescribed environmental management practices. We are currently implementing health, safety and environmental standards based on OSHAS 18001 and standards issued by the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration. Our basic petrochemicals units in the Northeastern Complex and the Southern Complex and one of our polyethylene plants in the Northeastern Complex have received OSHAS 18000 certifications related to our health and safety management system. In 2008, we commenced process safety management audits at 10 of our plants under OSHA standards and we intend to conduct process safety management audits of all of our plants by the end of 2010.

Our safety record ranks above the average of companies in the Brazilian chemical industry. The following table illustrates our progress in terms of our safety record and compares our safety record to the average for the Brazilian chemical industry:

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2008(1)	2007	2006	2007(2) <u>Brazilian Chemical Industry Average</u>
Safety Indicator				
Braskem:				
Index of Accident Frequency (accidents/200,000 man-hours)	0.29	0.2	0.3	2.49
Index of Severity (lost and deducted days/200,000 man-hours)	4.56	5	3	26.19
Copesul:				
Index of Accident Frequency (accidents/200,000 man-hours)		2.0	2.46	2.49
Index of Severity (lost and deducted days/200,000 man-hours)		23	41	26.19
Ipiranga Petroquímica:				
Index of Accident Frequency (accidents/200,000 man-hours)		0.6	1.4	2.49
Index of Severity (lost and deducted days/200,000 man-hours)		36	67	26.19

- (1) Includes Copesul and Ipiranga Petroquímica. In September 2008, Copesul merged with and into Ipiranga Petroquímica and Ipiranga Petroquímica merged with and into Braskem.
- (2) Brazilian petrochemical industry average of the members of Brazilian Association of Chemical Industry and Derivative Products for 2007, as reported by the Brazilian Association of Chemical Industry and Derivative Products.

Our safety record in 2008 included the following results:

- a 50% reduction in our rate of personal accidents of all types, compared to 2007;

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- seven of our 18 plants had no accidents causing injuries requiring a worker to be absent from work during 2008; and
- a 12% increase in our expenditures on our safety programs, including costs related to accidents.

Each of our industrial plants is equipped with a comprehensive firefighting safety system. At the Northeastern Complex, water is available from a 200,000 cubic meter artificial lake, connected to the industrial plants by a pumping station and a distribution network and built according to international safety standards. We and the other companies in the Northeastern Complex maintain emergency equipment and trained safety crews. The safety plan for the Northeastern Complex provides for firefighting brigades of all companies in the complex to jointly assist in the event of any major accidents. The Northeastern Complex has safety standards for construction density and the design of pipelines and highways.

Similar systems are employed at our plant in the State of Alagoas and our plant in the State of São Paulo (except with respect to safety standards for construction density and design of pipelines and highways, as we do not have such facilities in São Paulo).

Each of our plants that operate in the Southern Complex relies on its own supply of water from nearby lakes and water tanks for firefighting capabilities. Our basic petrochemical facilities at the Southern Complex rely on a 7,400 cubic meter artificial pond, with an additional 12,600 cubic meter pond available in case of emergencies. Both water sources are connected to our basic petrochemical facilities by a pumping station and a distribution network, which currently employs seven water pumps, built according to international safety standards. We also maintains emergency equipment and trained safety crews. In addition, our safety plan provides for firefighting brigades consisting of six technicians and 14 operational and maintenance technicians per shift. We and the other companies located in the Southern Complex are supported by the Southern Complex's Mutual Plan of Emergency (*Plano de Auxílio Mútuo do Pólo*). Our commitment to safety includes the operation of a training center for our safety crews that simulates emergencies typical to the petrochemical industry. Similar systems are employed at the facilities of our Polyolefins Unit in the Southern Complex.

Quality Control

Our quality control management uses ISO 9001:2008, an internationally recognized quality control standard, and ISO 14001:2004, an internationally recognized environmental control standard, as its base. We have instituted systematic improvement processes in our operational areas, focusing on integrating production, maintenance, inventory management, customer satisfaction and profitability.

We have obtained ISO 9001 certifications for all of our products. We have also obtained ISO 14001 certifications for all of our industrial plants. These certifications take into account both the quality of our products and the quality of our operating procedures.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Our properties consist primarily of petrochemical production facilities in Camaçari in the State of Bahia, in Triunfo in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, in Maceió in the State of Alagoas and in São Paulo in the State of São Paulo. Our principal executive offices are located in São Paulo in the State of São Paulo, and we have an administrative support office in the City of Rio de Janeiro. We also have equity interests in investments located in other parts of the country. We own all our production facilities, but we generally rent our administrative offices.

The following table sets forth our properties at December 31, 2008 by location of facilities, products produced and size of plant.

Type of Product or Service	Location of Facilities	Size of Plant (in hectares (1))
Basic petrochemicals	Camaçari	65.5
Basic petrochemicals	Triunfo	152.8
Waste disposal	Marechal Deodoro	34.3
Polyethylene	Camaçari	24.5
Caustic soda/EDC/chlorine	Maceió	15.0
PVC/caustic soda/chlorine	Camaçari	12.6
Polyethylene	Triunfo	30.5
Polypropylene	Triunfo	10.0
Caprolactam(2)	Camaçari	8.1
PVC	Marechal Deodoro	7.0
PVC	Vila Prudente/Capuava	3.2

(1) One hectare equals 10,000 square meters.

(2) In May 2009, we temporarily closed our caprolactam plant.

The descriptions of each of our business units above contain detailed charts showing the location, primary products, annual production capacity and historical annual production for each of our company's production facilities.

We believe that all of our production facilities are in good operating condition. At December 31, 2008, the consolidated net book value of our property, plant and equipment was R\$10,278.4 million.

Certain of our properties located in the Northeastern Complex (including our DMT plant and all of the equipment located in this plant) and two of our polyolefins plants in the Southern Complex are mortgaged or pledged to secure certain of our financial transactions.

Insurance

Braskem carries insurance for its plants against material damage and consequent business interruption through all risks policies with a total replacement value of US\$16.7 billion. Our insurance coverage is underwritten in the Brazilian insurance market by large Brazilian insurance companies. Approximately 90% of our insurance coverage is reinsured in the international insurance market. Our existing all risks policies are in force until April 8, 2010.

The material damage insurance provides insurance coverage for losses due to accidents resulting from fire, explosion and machinery breakdown, among others. This coverage has a maximum indemnification limit of US\$2 billion per event (combined material damage and business interruption coverage) and has deductibles of up to US\$10 million depending on the plant. The business interruption coverage provides insurance for losses resulting from interruptions due to any material damage covered by the policy. This coverage is calculated to insure against losses up to US\$1.24 billion due to shutdowns extending beyond 60 days. The losses are covered until the plant and production are fully re-established, with maximum indemnity periods ranging from 12 to 24 months.

We also have a third-party liability policy, which covers losses for damages caused to third parties from our operations, including sudden environmental pollution, up to a limit of US\$60 million per loss or occurrence in the case of Braskem.

In addition to these policies, we maintain other insurance policies for specific risks, including directors and officers liability coverage, marine and transportation insurance, automotive insurance and other kinds of coverages that are not covered by our all risks policies.

We do not anticipate having any difficulties in renewing any of our insurance policies and believe that our insurance coverage is reasonable in amount and consistent with industry standards applicable to chemical companies operating in Brazil.

ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS.

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2008 and 2007 and for the three years ended December 31, 2008 included in this annual report, as well as with the information presented under Presentation of Financial and Other Information and Item 3. Key Information Selected Financial Information.

The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those set forth in Cautionary Statement with Respect to Forward-Looking Statements and Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors.

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations has been organized to present the following:

- a brief overview of our company and the principal factors that influence our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity;
- a review of our financial presentation and accounting policies, including our critical accounting policies;
- a discussion of the principal factors that influence our financial condition and results of operations;
- a discussion of developments since the end of 2008 that may materially affect our financial condition and results of operations;
- a discussion of our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006;
- a discussion of our liquidity and capital resources, including our working capital at December 31, 2008, our cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, and our material short-term and long-term indebtedness at December 31, 2008;
- a discussion of our contractual commitments; and
- a brief overview of the differences between Brazilian GAAP and U.S. GAAP as they relate to our financial statements.

Overview

We are the leading petrochemical company in Latin America, based on average annual production capacity in 2008. We are also the third largest Brazilian-owned private sector industrial company, based on net sales revenue in 2008. We recorded net sales revenue of R\$17,959.5 million and net loss of R\$2,492.1 million in 2008. We produce a diversified portfolio of petrochemical products in our 18 plants in Brazil and have a strategic focus on polyethylene, polypropylene and PVC. We were the first Brazilian company with integrated first and second generation petrochemical production facilities.

Our results of operations have been significantly influenced by (1) beginning in the second quarter of 2007, the effects of the Ipiranga Transaction and our consolidation of the assets, liabilities and results of operations of Ipiranga Química, Ipiranga Petroquímica and Copesul as from April 1, 2007, and (2) to a lesser extent, beginning in the second quarter of 2006, the effect of the Politeno Acquisition on April 6, 2006 and our full consolidation of the assets, liabilities and results of operations of Politeno and the inclusion of Politeno's results in our Polyolefins segment as from April 1, 2006. In addition, our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007

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and 2006 have been influenced, and our results of operations will continue to be influenced, by a variety of factors, including:

- the growth of Brazilian GDP, which grew by an estimated 5.1% in 2008, and by 5.4% in 2007 and 3.8% in 2006, which affects the demand for our products and, consequently, our domestic sales volume;
- the rate of expansion of global production capacity for the products that we sell and the growth rate of the global economy;
- the international market price of naphtha, our principal raw material, expressed in dollars, which has been volatile during the last three years, increasing from US\$545.11 per ton in December 2006 to a peak of US\$1,091.85 per ton in June 2008 before declining to US\$258.16 in December 2008, and which has a significant effect on the cost of producing our products;
- the average domestic prices of our principal thermoplastic products expressed in dollars, which fluctuates to a significant extent based on fluctuations of international prices for these products which, in turn, have a high correlation to our raw material costs;
- our capacity utilization rates, which declined for many of our products during 2008 as a result of planned maintenance stoppages of ethylene and propylene units of our Basic Petrochemicals segment during the second quarter of 2008 and lower demand for our thermoplastic products during the second half of 2008, particularly during the fourth quarter of 2008;
- the depreciation of the Brazilian *real* against the U.S. dollar by 31.9% in 2008 and the appreciation of the Brazilian *real* against the U.S. dollar by 17.2% in 2007 and 8.7% in 2006, which has affected the amounts as expressed in *reais* of our net sales revenues, our cost of sales and services rendered and some of our operating and other expenses that are denominated in or linked to U.S. dollars, and has affected our financial expenses as a result of our significant U.S. dollar-denominated liabilities that require us to make principal and interest payments in U.S. dollars;
- the level of our outstanding indebtedness, fluctuations in benchmark interest rates in Brazil, which affect our interest expenses on our *real*-denominated floating rate debt, and fluctuations in the LIBOR rate, which affects our interest expenses on our dollar-denominated floating rate debt;
- inflation rates in Brazil, which were 2.1% in 2008, 7.9% in 2007 and 3.8% in 2006 as measured by the General Price Index Internal Availability, and the effects of inflation on our operating expenses denominated in *reais* and our *real*-denominated debt that is indexed to take into account the effects of inflation or bears interest at rates that are partially adjusted for inflation;
- the results of operations of those companies in which we had minority equity interests, such as Copesul, Politeno and Petroflex, a portion of which were consolidated into our results of operations as required by Brazilian GAAP; and
- the tax policies adopted by, and resulting tax obligations to, the Brazilian government and the governments of the Brazilian states in which we operate.

Our financial condition and liquidity is influenced by a variety of factors, including:

- our ability to generate cash flows from our operations and our liquidity;
- prevailing Brazilian and international interest rates and movements in exchange rates, which affect our debt service requirements;

- our ability to continue to be able to borrow funds from Brazilian and international financial institutions and to sell our debt securities in the Brazilian and international securities markets, which is influenced by a number of factors discussed below;
- our capital expenditure requirements, which consist primarily of maintenance of our operating facilities, expansion of our production capacity and research and development activities; and
- the requirement under Brazilian law and our bylaws that we pay dividends on an annual basis in an amount equal to at least 25% of our adjusted net income, unless our board of directors deems it inconsistent with our financial position.

Financial Presentation and Accounting Policies

Presentation of Financial Statements

We have prepared our consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2008 and 2007 and for the three years ended December 31, 2008 in accordance with Brazilian GAAP, which differs in certain respects from U.S. GAAP.

On December 28, 2007, the Brazilian government enacted Law No. 11,638/07, which became effective on January 1, 2008, amended the Brazilian Corporation Law and changed certain accounting policies under Brazilian GAAP. In December 2008, the CVM issued Deliberation 565/08, implementing these changes in accounting policies. In December 2008, the Brazilian government issued Provisional Measure No. 449, which instituted the transitory tax-payer regime (*Regime Tributário de Transição RTT*) for the determination of taxable net income of companies subject to the real profit tax regime as a result of the implementation of these changes in accounting policies and the Brazilian Corporation Law. In May 2009, Provisional Measure No. 449 was codified in Law No. 11,941/09.

The principal changes introduced by Law No. 11,638/07, Deliberation 565/08, Provisional Measure No. 449 and Law No. 11,941/09 as they relate to our financial statements are, among others:

- We are no longer required to include a statement of changes in financial position in our financial statements, but are instead required to include a statement of cash flows in our financial statements.
- We are required to record investments in financial instruments, including derivatives, at (1) fair value or the equivalent value for securities held for trading or securities available-for-sale, or (2) the lower of historical cost, adjusted for contractual interest and other contractual provisions, and realizable value for other investments.
- We are no longer permitted to record tax incentives directly as capital reserves in shareholders' equity. Such items are now required to be recorded as part of earnings in our statement of operations. Tax incentives are required to be allocated, after being recorded in earnings, to the tax incentive reserve in equity.
- We are not permitted to record under the caption "deferred charges" in our balance sheet pre-operational expenses and certain restructuring costs that represent future cost reductions or increases in future operational efficiencies.
- We are required to record certain long-term assets and liabilities at present value and certain short-term assets and liabilities.

In order to make our financial statements as of December 31, 2007 and for the two years ended December 31, 2007 comparable to our financial statements as of December 31, 2008 and for the year ended December 31, 2008, we have retrospectively revised our previously issued financial statements as of December 31, 2007 and for the two years ended December 31, 2007 to conform to the changes in accounting policy introduced by Law No. 11,638/07, Deliberation 565/08, Provisional Measure No. 449 and Law No. 11,941/09. For additional information with respect

to these changes and their effects on our financial statements, see notes 2 and 3 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report.

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Instruction 247. Instruction 247 requires our company to proportionally consolidate jointly controlled companies that are not our subsidiaries but which we jointly control with one or more other shareholders.

Prior to April 1, 2006, we proportionally consolidated the results of Politeno in our consolidated financial statements. As a result of the Politeno Acquisition described under Item 4. Information on the Company History and Development of Our Company Consolidation of Minority Interests, we have fully consolidated Politeno's results in our consolidated financial statements and included Politeno's results in our Polyolefins segment as from April 1, 2006.

Prior to April 1, 2007, we proportionally consolidated the results of Copesul in our consolidated financial statements. As a result of the Ipiranga Transaction described under Item 4. Information on the Company History and Development of Our Company Ipiranga Transaction, we have fully consolidated Copesul's results in our consolidated financial statements as from April 1, 2007.

Prior to December 1, 2007, we proportionally consolidated the results of Petroflex in our consolidated financial statements. As a result of our entering into an agreement in December 2007 to sell our interest in Petroflex, we accounted for our interest in Petroflex in our Brazilian GAAP financial statements using the equity method as from December 1, 2007. In April 2008, we sold all of our share capital in Petroflex.

Prior to April 1, 2008, we proportionally consolidated the results of Paulínia in our consolidated financial statements. As a result of the completion of the first phase of the Petrobras Transaction described under Item 4. Information on the Company History and Development of Our Company Petrobras Transaction, we have fully consolidated the results of Paulínia and its subsidiaries in our consolidated financial statements as from April 1, 2008. On September 30, 2008, Ipiranga Petroquímica and Paulínia merged with and into Braskem.

Business Segments and Presentation of Segment Financial Data

We have implemented an organizational structure that we believe reflects our business activities and corresponds to our principal products and production processes. We now have four business units and report our results by four corresponding segments to reflect this organizational structure:

- *Basic Petrochemicals* This segment includes our production and sale of basic petrochemicals at the Northeastern Complex and the Southern Complex, our supply of utilities to second generation producers, including some producers owned or controlled by our company, and our production and sale of certain second generation petrochemical products, such as caprolactam.
- *Polyolefins* This segment includes the production and sale of polyethylene and polypropylene by our company and our PET operations which were permanently closed in 2008.
- *Vinyls* This segment includes our production and sale of PVC, caustic soda and EDC.
- *IQ Soluções & Química* This segment includes the operations of Ipiranga Química, which consist of the distribution of petrochemical products manufactured by our company and other domestic and international companies. This segment began reporting as from April 1, 2007 as a result of the Ipiranga Transaction.

Our IQ Soluções & Química business unit was created in April 2007 following our acquisition of control of Ipiranga Química. The operations of Copesul that we acquired in the Ipiranga Transaction and were reported as a separate segment in prior periods are now part of our Basic Petrochemicals business unit, and the operations of Ipiranga Petroquímica that we acquired in the Ipiranga Transaction were reported as a separate segment in prior periods are now part of our Polyolefins business unit. In addition, the operations of our former Business Development business unit were split; our caprolactam production operations are now included in our Basic

Petrochemicals business unit and the remaining operations of our former Business Development unit are now included in our Polyolefins business unit. We have represented our segment data in this annual report and in our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 to reflect our current segments.

We evaluate and manage business segment performance based on information generated from our statutory accounting records, which are maintained in accordance with Brazilian GAAP, and, accordingly, the segment data included in this annual report is presented under Brazilian GAAP. We have included a reconciliation of the operating results of our segments to our consolidated results under Results of Operations below.

In March 2009, we began the implementation of a new organizational structure under which we will have two business units and report our results by two corresponding segments to reflect this organizational structure:

- *Basic petrochemicals* This segment will include our production and sale of basic petrochemicals at the Northeastern Complex and the Southern Complex, and our supply of utilities to second generation producers, including some producers owned or controlled by our company.
- *Polymers* This segment includes the production and sale of second generation products, including polyethylene, polypropylene and PVC, by our company. This segment will include the operations of our former polyolefins segment, our former vinyls segment, our former vinyls segment and our former IQ Soluções & Química segment.

Critical Accounting Policies

The presentation of our financial condition and results of operations in conformity with Brazilian GAAP requires us to make certain judgments and estimates regarding the effects of matters that are inherently uncertain and that impact the carrying value of our assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from these estimates. In order to provide an understanding about how we form our judgments and estimates about certain future events, including the variables and assumptions underlying the estimates, and the sensitivity of those judgments to different variables and conditions, we have included comments related to the following critical accounting policies under Brazilian GAAP:

- *Provision for doubtful accounts.* We record a provision for doubtful accounts in an amount considered sufficient to cover estimated losses on the realization of our receivables, taking into account our loss experience and the aging of our accounts receivable. Additionally, we analyze, on a monthly basis, the amounts and characteristics of trade accounts receivable compared to our pre-defined credit limits for our customers in order to determine if additional provisions are required. At December 31, 2008 our total trade accounts receivable was R\$2,381.7 million and the provision for doubtful account was R\$198.7. At June 30, 2009 the past due receivables which remained outstanding relating to December 31, 2008 amounted to R\$190.3 million. The outstanding amount excludes renegotiated loans during the six-month period ended June 30, 2009. Significant changes in our historical loss experience on accounts receivable which are not apparent through our aging analysis could require significant changes to our provisions for doubtful accounts.
- *Impairment and depreciation and amortization of permanent assets.* Our goodwill and property, plant and equipment at December 31, 2008 was R\$2,013.3 million and R\$10,278.4 million, respectively. The recoverable value of property, plant and equipment and other noncurrent assets including goodwill and intangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

Our impairment tests consider the lowest level of cash generating units based on our operating and segment structure at year end. We generate cash flow projections for each cash generating unit over the useful life of the related assets. Definition of different segments or changes in our operations could impact the definition of our cash generating units.

The discount rate applied is based on the weighted average cost of capital for the respective operations at the relevant dates. Our projections include assumptions regarding volumes that consider actual production, and assumptions regarding prices based on a sales prices cycle of approximately six years for our products. The current sales price cycle reached its low point in 2008. Market indicators for sales prices in 2009 are more optimistic than those used in our projections. Our projections assume that costs will remain relatively stable based on volume, and that exchange rates will remain stable. Our experience with costs in 2009 have been generally consistent with our projections but variations in the exchange rate for *reais* into U.S. dollars during 2009 have generated a much more optimistic scenario than was considered at December 31, 2008. Changes to our projected prices resulting from changes in the petrochemical cycle or strategic decisions to suspend or terminate production of certain plants could significantly impact our impairment charges. The impairment test performed in December 31, 2008 support a 10% negative fluctuation in contribution margin without changing the impairment result. During the year ended December 31, 2008 we recorded impairment charges of R\$102.8 million and R\$29.6 million related to our PET plant and our caprolactam plant; no impairment had been recorded in the prior year.

Valuation of investments. We record long-term investments at cost or under the equity accounting method, depending on our participation in voting capital and the degree of influence that we exercise over the operations of the companies involved. We evaluate the fair value of investments for impairment whenever the performance of the underlying entity indicates that impairment may exist. In such cases, the fair value of the investments is estimated principally based on discounted estimated cash flows using assumptions. Arriving at assumptions and estimates concerning these cash flows is a complex and often subjective process involving estimation of future revenues, costs and taxes.

Valuation of derivative instruments. We use swaps, non-deliverable forwards, non-deliverable options and other derivative instruments to manage risks from changes in foreign exchange and interest rates. We record these instruments at their estimated fair market value based on market quotations for similar instruments, and based on standard mark-to-market practices, which take into account reliable market curves for interest rates, foreign exchange rates and volatility.

At December 31, 2008, we had entered into derivative transactions to mitigate our exposure to exchange rate fluctuations related to a long-term loan denominated in Japanese Yen and fluctuations in LIBOR related to an export pre-payment facility that bears interest at a rate based on LIBOR. Both types of derivative transactions matched with the contractual cash-flows of the hedged indebtedness. Assuming a 50% variance in the exchange rate for *reais* into Japanese Yen and in the LIBOR rate at December 31, 2008, the present value of the currency derivative would be R\$94 million and of the LIBOR swap would be R\$36 million.

Pension plans. For defined benefit plans that we sponsor, we calculate our funding obligations based on calculations performed by independent actuaries using assumptions that we provide about interest rates, investment returns, levels of inflation, mortality rates and future employment levels. Collectively, these assumptions directly impact our liability for accrued pension costs and the amounts we record as pension costs, although individual assumptions are not expected to be material. In June 2005, Braskem announced that it intends to withdraw as a sponsor of one of its defined benefit plans. Unrecognized actuarial gains and losses are amortized either over the estimated future service period of employees or over the estimated period of the plan final settlement, whichever is less.

Current taxes. We do not record CSLL taxes, nor any related deferred taxes, based on a favorable decision issued by the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court exempting our company from paying CSLL taxes in a lawsuit that we brought challenging the constitutionality of the CSLL. This decision was overruled in a subsequent rescission action filed by the Brazilian tax authorities, and our appeal of that decision is pending. We believe that it is reasonably possible that we will lose our appeal. If we lose our appeal, we may be required to pay the amount of R\$835.4 million plus penalties of approximately R\$242.0 million. We believe we would be required to pay CSLL only from the date that a final decision is published, and would not be required to pay these taxes retroactively because we relied upon a judicial decision in not paying the CSLL. For more information regarding this litigation, see Item 8. Financial Information Legal Proceedings Tax Proceedings.

- *Contingencies.* We are currently involved in numerous judicial and administrative proceedings, as described under Item 8. Financial Information Legal Proceedings and in notes 9, 16, 17 and 22 to our consolidated financial statements. We record accrued liabilities for contingencies that we deem probable of creating an adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition. We believe that these contingencies are properly recognized in our financial statements. We are also involved in judicial and administrative proceedings that are aimed at obtaining or defending our legal rights with respect to taxes that we believe to be unconstitutional or otherwise not required to be paid by our company. We believe that these proceedings will ultimately result in tax credits or benefits, which we do not recognize in our financial statements until the contingency has been resolved. When, based on favorable but appealable court decisions, we use tax credits or benefits in dispute to offset current tax obligations, we establish a provision equal to the amount used and maintain the provision until a final decision on those credits or benefits is rendered. Our provisions include interest on the tax obligations we have offset with disputed credits or benefits at the interest rate defined in the relevant tax law.
- *Deferred Tax.* Deferred tax assets in the amounts of R\$714.1 million (net of valuation allowances of R\$502.0 million) and R\$1,205.8 million were recorded at December 31, 2008 under Brazilian GAAP and U.S. GAAP, respectively. Under U.S. GAAP, a number of factors entering into the assessment of the valuation allowance required by Statement of Financial Account Standards Board No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes, or FAS 109, are highly subjective: for example, assessing whether the weight of available evidence supports the recognition of some or all of an enterprise's deferred tax assets, or DTAs; determining how objectively verifiable an individual piece of evidence is, and thus how much weight should be given to the evidence; and establishing the reversal patterns for existing temporary differences. The valuation allowance recorded is based on management's judgment of what is more likely than not considering all available information, both quantitative and qualitative.

The estimates used in the FAS 109 valuation allowance assessment are based on management's best estimates of future results, which are similarly based on the weight of objective evidence and are consistent with other estimates involving assumptions about the future used in the preparation of the financial statements. FAS 109, paragraph 20, states that all available evidence should be considered in determining whether a valuation allowance is needed. This includes historical information through the date of issuance of the financial statements supplemented by all currently available information about future years. Events occurring subsequent to a company's year-end but before the financial statements are released that provide additional evidence (negative or positive) regarding the likelihood of realization of existing DTAs should be considered when determining whether a valuation allowance is needed.

We reduce deferred tax assets by a valuation allowance if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not (a likelihood of more than 50 percent) that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The valuation allowance is considered sufficient to reduce the deferred tax asset to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized. Based on historical financial information through the date of release of these financial statements, it was considered that the sufficient positive evidence existed to consider that the Braskem's deferred tax assets at December 31, 2008 were more likely than not to be realized. Such positive evidence included i) cumulative historical profits in the three year period through to the issuance of the financial statements, ii) no time prescription limit to the use of income tax losses under the related legislation, iii) the income tax losses at December 31, 2008 relate principally to an exchange loss on the company's net exposure to foreign currency liabilities during 2008, which is considered a nonrecurring item, iv) the scheduling of future taxable income at December 31, 2008 and v) subsequent realization operating and other taxable profits through the date of issuance of the financial statements. Similar estimates are made under Brazilian GAAP, where the recognition of deferred tax assets requires historical evidence of taxable profit, limits recognition of DTAs to future projections of taxable profits over a 10 year period and future limits recognition of DTAs based on a calculation of discounted future profits. Within these limitations, Braskem, based on its profitability study, recognized the maximum potential DTA under Brazilian GAAP.

Based on historical financial information through the date of release of our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report we considered that sufficient positive evidence existed to determine that our deferred tax assets at December 31, 2008 were more likely than not to be realized. Such positive evidence included (1) cumulative historical profits in the three year period ended December 31, 2008 through the date of issuance of the financial statements; (2) the absence of a time prescription limit on the use of income tax losses under the related legislation; (3) the income tax losses at December 31, 2008 relate principally to an exchange loss on our net exposure to foreign currency liabilities during 2008, which we consider a nonrecurring item; (4) the scheduling of future taxable income at December 31, 2008; and (5) subsequent realization of operating and other taxable profits through the date of issuance of these financial statements.

Similar estimates are made under Brazilian GAAP, under which the recognition of DTAs requires historical evidence of taxable profit, recognition of DTAs is limited to future projections of taxable profits over a 10 year period, and recognition of DTAs is further limited based on a calculation of discounted future profits. Within these limitations, we, based on our profitability study, recognized the maximum potential DTA under Brazilian GAAP.

Principal Factors Affecting Our Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Effects of the Ipiranga Transaction and the Petrobras Transaction

On March 18, 2007, we entered into the Ipiranga Investment Agreement with Ultrapar and Petrobras. On the same date, Ultrapar and the controlling shareholders of RPI, CBPI and DPPI entered into the Purchase Agreement, with our company and Petrobras as intervening parties. As a result of the Ipiranga Transaction:

- we acquired, directly and indirectly, shares of Copesul representing 62.7% of the total and voting share capital of Copesul;
- we acquired shares of Ipiranga Química representing 60% of its total share capital and voting share capital, which in turn owns all of the total share capital and voting share capital of Ipiranga Petroquímica; and
- we acquired shares of RPI representing 33.3% of total share capital and voting share capital of RPI.

As a result of the Ipiranga Transaction, we fully consolidated the results of Copesul and its subsidiaries and consolidated the results of Ipiranga Química and its subsidiaries, including Ipiranga Petroquímica, into our financial statements as from April 1, 2007. In addition, we have accounted for our interest in the results of RPI under the equity method in our financial statements as from April 1, 2007.

The total purchase price to our company of the shares of Ipiranga Química and RPI that we acquired from Ultrapar in the Ipiranga Transaction was R\$1,489.1 million. In addition, we paid R\$1,418.5 million for the Copesul shares not owned by our company, Ipiranga Petroquímica, Petroquisa or Triunfo and R\$117.9 million for the shares of Ipiranga Petroquímica not owned by Ipiranga Química.

In May 2008, we completed the first phase of the Petrobras Transaction. As a result, we acquired, directly and indirectly:

- 36.4% of the voting and outstanding share capital of Copesul;
- 40.0% of the voting and outstanding share capital of Ipiranga Química; and
- 40.0% of the voting and outstanding share capital of Paulínia.

As consideration for these assets, we issued 46,903,320 of our common shares and 43,144,662 of our class A preferred shares to Petroquisa, as a result of which Petroquisa owned 23.1% of our total share capital, including 30.0% of our voting share capital.

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In September 2008, Copesul merged with and into Ipiranga Petroquímica, and Ipiranga Petroquímica and Paulínia merged with and into Braskem.

On May 5, 2009, the second phase of the Petrobras Transaction was completed with the merger of Triunfo with and into Braskem. We issued an aggregate of 13,387,157 of our class A preferred shares to the shareholders of Triunfo as consideration for their equity interests in Triunfo. Prior to this merger, Triunfo owned and operated a polyethylene plant located in the Southern Complex with an annual production capacity of 160,000 tons. As a result of the merger, we will consolidate the results of Triunfo into our financial statements as from May 1, 2009.

As a result of these transactions, the production capacity of our Basic Petrochemicals Unit, which includes the facilities formerly owned by Copesul, and the production capacity of our Polyolefins Unit, which includes the facilities formerly owned by Ipiranga Petroquímica and Paulínia, have significantly increased. In addition, we acquired a new operating Unit, IQ Soluções & Química (formerly known as Ipiranga Química).

The acquisition of these operating facilities has substantially increased our net sales volumes, net sales revenues, gross profit and operating income. Debt service requirements relating to the indebtedness that we incurred to finance the purchase price of the assets acquired in the Ipiranga Transaction have also increased our net financial expenses and our total indebtedness.

Growth of Brazil's Gross Domestic Product and Domestic Demand for Our Products

Our sales in Brazil represented 77.8% of our net sales revenue in 2008. As a Brazilian company with substantially all of our operations in Brazil, we are significantly affected by economic conditions in Brazil. Our results of operations and financial condition have been, and will continue to be, affected by the growth rate of GDP in Brazil because our products are used in the manufacture of a wide range of consumer and industrial products.

Because of our significant market share in many of the Brazilian markets in which our petrochemical products are sold, fluctuations in Brazilian demand for polyethylene, polypropylene and PVC affect our production levels and net sales revenue. GDP in Brazil grew at an estimated compound average annual rate of 3.7% from 1999 through 2008. From 1999 through 2008, the consumption volumes in Brazil of polyethylene (including EVA), polypropylene and PVC increased at compound average annual rates of 3.2%, 6.9% and 4.2%, respectively.

The following table sets forth the growth rates of Brazilian GDP and domestic demand for polyethylene, polypropylene and PVC for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Brazilian GDP	5.1(1)%	5.4%	3.7%
Brazilian consumption of Polyethylene	0.4	7.1	11.4
Brazilian consumption of Polypropylene	0.2	10.3	4.6
Brazilian consumption of PVC	14.4	14.5	10.5

(1) Estimated.

Brazilian GDP growth has fluctuated significantly, and we anticipate that it will likely continue to do so. Our management believes that economic growth in Brazil should positively affect our future net sales revenue and results of operations. However, continued low growth or a recession in Brazil would likely reduce our future net sales revenue and have a negative effect on our results of operations.

Effects of the Global Economic Downturn

The acceleration of the global financial and credit crisis since September 2008 precipitated a dramatic change in the pace of economic activity around the world and has had, and may continue to have, a negative effect on economic growth in Brazil and in the countries to which we export our products. Domestic demand for our

thermoplastic resins was adversely effected in the second half of 2008, particularly in the fourth quarter, reflecting a general decline in economic growth in Brazil related to the global financial and credit crisis, which led to the depreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar and the reduced availability of liquidity and credit. In addition, Chinese demand for thermoplastic resins declined following the conclusion of the Olympic Games, and demand for thermoplastic resins in the United States and Europe declined as the effects of the global financial and credit crisis became more pronounced during the second half of 2008.

In addition to these factors which led to a contraction in global and domestic demand for our thermoplastic products, the decline in global petroleum prices and the significant depreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar in the second half of 2008 resulted in price instability and a significant reduction in purchases of our products as our customers delayed purchases and consumed their inventories in anticipation of reductions in the prices of thermoplastic resins.

The contraction of demand in the United States led thermoplastic resin producers in the United States to increase the volume of exports of their thermoplastic products, leading to greater price competition in the export markets that we serve. Because this increased supply of thermoplastic resins in the global market has coincided with a contraction of global demand for these resins, there has been a decline in margins available to us in our export sales of these resins.

As a result of the weakness in domestic demand for thermoplastic resins and the reduced demand for and margins on our exports of these products, we reduced the capacity utilization rates of our polyolefins plants in the fourth quarter of 2008 and temporarily shut down one of our ethylene crackers in the Northeastern Complex and one of our ethylene crackers in the Southern Complex in December 2008. We resumed production at these crackers in February 2009 and beginning in March 2009 our capacity utilization rates reached historical levels. Purchases by our domestic customers have recovered significantly from the depressed levels of the fourth quarter of 2008, although our domestic sales volumes have not returned to the levels of the first half of 2008. Despite the recent weakness of domestic demand for our products, we have been able to return to historical sales volume levels through an increase in export sales of our products, principally to commodity traders operating in the global markets for petrochemicals.

Although we believe that in the short-term domestic demand for thermoplastic resins from the consumer goods sector may offset the decline in demand for thermoplastic resins from economic sectors that are dependent on exports and credit (such as the agribusiness, automotive and home appliance sectors), we can offer no assurances that domestic demand for thermoplastic will not continue to be affected by global macroeconomic factors. In addition, although the volume of our basic petrochemical and thermoplastic resin sales has recovered significantly from the levels experienced in the fourth quarter of 2008, exports, with respect to which we generate lower margins than on our domestic sales, have constituted a larger percentage of our sales than has historically been the case. In addition, our margins on domestic sales have been under pressure as the global imbalance of supply and demand has led to increased levels of imports into the Brazilian market.

The decline in the margins that we realize on sales of our products has negatively impacted our generation of cash flows from operations. We have not experienced, and do not expect to experience, a material increase in delinquent accounts or issues with collections from our customers. We believe that our exposure to credit risks related to our customers is limited due to our credit policies, our diverse customer base and the lack of concentration of sales within our customer base.

We believe that our exposure to liquidity risks as a result of the global financial and credit crisis and the resulting impact on domestic and international demand for petrochemical products is limited in the short- and medium- term as a result of our cash position. As of December 31, 2008, we had consolidated cash and cash equivalents and other investments of R\$2,960.2 million, which amount is sufficient to service our interest and principal payments on our outstanding debt through the third quarter of 2010.

However, we may face significant liquidity challenges if conditions in the financial markets do not improve in the medium- to long-term. Our ability to access the capital markets or the commercial bank lending markets may be severely restricted at a time when we would like, or need, to access such markets, which could have an impact on our flexibility to react to changing economic and business conditions. The financial and credit crisis could have an impact on the lenders under our existing credit facilities, on our customers, or on the ability of our suppliers to meet

scheduled deliveries, causing them to fail to meet their obligations to us. If the global financial and credit crisis deepens further, it could have an adverse affect on the demand for our products and our ability to fund our planned growth.

Cyclical Affecting the Petrochemical Industry

Global consumption of petrochemical products has increased significantly over the past 30 years. Due to this growth in consumption, producers have experienced periods of insufficient capacity for these products. Periods of insufficient capacity, including some due to raw material shortages, have usually resulted in increased capacity utilization rates and international market prices for our products, leading to increased domestic prices and operating margins. These periods have often been followed by periods of capacity additions, which have resulted in declining capacity utilization rates and international selling prices, leading to declining domestic prices and operating margins.

We expect that these cyclical trends in international selling prices and operating margins relating to global capacity shortfalls and additions will likely persist in the future, principally due to the continuing impact of four general factors:

- cyclical trends in general business and economic activity produce swings in demand for petrochemicals;
- during periods of reduced demand, the high fixed cost structure of the capital intensive petrochemicals industry generally leads producers to compete aggressively on price in order to maximize capacity utilization;
- significant capacity additions, whether through plant expansion or construction, can take two to three years to implement and are therefore necessarily based upon estimates of future demand; and
- as competition in petrochemical products is generally focused on price, being a low-cost producer is critical to improved profitability. This favors producers with larger plants that maximize economies of scale, but construction of plants with high capacity may result in significant increases in capacity that can outstrip demand growth.

Since January 1, 2006, the following petrochemical capacity has been added to the Brazilian market:

in 2009:

- Quattor expanded its annual polyethylene production capacity by 230,000 tons in March;
- Quattor expanded its annual polypropylene production capacity by 90,000 tons in March;

in 2008:

- Quattor expanded the annual ethylene production capacity of the São Paulo Complex by 200,000 tons;
- Quattor expanded its annual polypropylene production capacity by 100,000 tons in July;
- Solvay Indupa Brazil expanded its annual PVC production capacity in Brazil by 55,000 tons in October and its annual caustic soda production capacity by 50,000 tons;
- Paulínia commenced operations in April of a polypropylene plant that has an initial annual production capacity of 350,000 tons of polypropylene; and
- We (1) expanded the annual ethylene production capacity of our cracker in the Southern Complex by 52,000 tons and its annual propylene production capacity by 30,000 tons in April, (2) expanded the annual polypropylene production capacity of our plants in the Southern Complex by 30,000 tons in

April, and (3) expanded the annual polyethylene production capacity of our plants in the Northeastern Complex by 20,000 tons in June.

in 2006:

- Copesul expanded its annual ethylene production capacity by 65,000 tons and its annual propylene production capacity by 49,000 tons in January;
- Ipiranga Petroquímica expanded its annual polypropylene production capacity by 30,000 tons in January;
- Suzano expanded its polypropylene annual production capacity by 60,000 tons in July; and
- we increased our annual HDPE production capacity by 30,000 tons in September and our annual isoprene production capacity by 8,800 tons in November.

Based on historical growth of Brazilian domestic demand for polyethylene, polypropylene and PVC, we believe that the additional capacity introduced in the Brazilian market in 2008 will be absorbed by the domestic market over the next several years. We cannot assure you, however, that the additional capacity will be absorbed by the domestic market or that satisfactory export opportunities will be available for products not sold domestically. In the event that this additional production is not absorbed domestically or sold in export markets, there may be resulting pressure on prices for the affected products, which could adversely affect our net sales revenues, gross margins and overall results of operations.

Effects of Fluctuations in Naphtha Prices

Fluctuations in the international market price of naphtha have significant effects on our costs of goods sold and the prices that we are able to charge our customers for our first and second generation products.

Effects on Cost of Sales

Naphtha is the principal raw material used by our Basic Petrochemicals Unit and, indirectly, in our other business units. In 2008, naphtha and condensate accounted for 80.4% of the total cost of sales of our Basic Petrochemicals Unit and 64.8% of our direct and indirect consolidated cost of sales and services rendered.

The cost of naphtha varies in accordance with international market prices, which fluctuate depending upon the supply and demand for oil and other refined petroleum products. We purchase naphtha from Petrobras for our basic petrochemicals plants located in the Northeastern Complex under the terms that have been negotiated in a new naphtha supply contract with Petrobras to replace the naphtha supply contract that terminated in June 2008. We expect to execute this new naphtha supply agreement in the third quarter of 2009. We purchase naphtha from Petrobras for our basic petrochemicals plants located in the Southern Complex under a long-term supply contract with Petrobras, which we expect will be superseded by the new naphtha supply contract with Petrobras. We import naphtha from other suppliers through our terminal at Aratú in the State of Bahia and Petrobras terminal at Osório in the State of Rio Grande do Sul. The prices that we pay for naphtha under these arrangements, other than our supply arrangements with Petrobras, are based on the Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp market price for naphtha. As a result, fluctuations in the Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp market price for naphtha have had a direct impact on the cost of our first generation products.

Since March 2009, the price that we have paid for naphtha that we purchase from Petrobras has been based on a variety of factors, including the market prices of a naphtha and a variety of other petroleum derivatives, the volatility of the prices of these products in the international markets, the real/U.S. dollar exchange rate, and the level of paraffinicity of the naphtha that is delivered. As a result, we believe that the cost of our first generation products will be less exposed to fluctuations in the Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp market price for naphtha in the future.

Because the primary raw materials of our Polyolefins and Vinyls Units, principally ethylene and propylene, are first generation products produced by our Basic Petrochemicals Unit, fluctuations in the Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp market price for naphtha result in similar fluctuations in the cost of the primary raw materials of these units.

The international price of naphtha has fluctuated significantly in the past, and we expect that it will continue to do so in the future. Significant increases in the price of naphtha and, consequently, the cost of producing our products, would likely reduce our gross margins and our results of operations to the extent that we are unable to pass all of these increased costs on to our customers, and could result in reduced sales volumes of our products. Conversely, significant decreases in the price of naphtha and, consequently, the cost of producing our products, would likely increase our gross margins and our results of operations and could result in increased sales volumes if this lower cost leads us to lower our prices. In periods of high volatility in the U.S. dollar price of naphtha, there is usually a lag between the time that the U.S. dollar price increases or decreases and the time that we are able to pass on increased, or required to pass on reduced, costs to our customers in Brazil. These pricing discrepancies decrease when the U.S. dollar price of naphtha is less volatile.

We do not currently hedge our exposure to changes in the prices of naphtha because a portion of our sales are exports payable in foreign currencies and linked to the international market prices of naphtha and also because the prices of our polyethylene, polypropylene and PVC products sold in Brazil generally reflect changes in the international market prices of these products.

Effects on Prices of Our Products

The prices that we charge for ethylene and propylene are determined by reference to the European contract prices for ethylene and propylene. The prices that we charge for butadiene, benzene and para-xylene are based on the United States contract price for these products. The prices that we charge for ortho-xylene are based on the contract prices for these products in the United States and Europe.

Because European producers of basic petrochemical products primarily use naphtha as a raw material, changes in the European contract prices are strongly influenced by fluctuations in international market prices for naphtha. To the extent that our prices are based on the European contract prices for our products, the prices that we charge for these products are significantly influenced by international market prices for naphtha.

We negotiate the real prices for certain of our products, principally polyethylene, polypropylene and PVC, on a monthly basis with our domestic customers. We attempt to revise our prices to reflect changes in the international market prices of these products and the appreciation or depreciation of the real against the U.S. dollar. However, during periods of high volatility in international market prices or exchange rates, we are sometimes unable to fully reflect these changes in our prices quickly.

The international market prices of our petrochemical products have fluctuated significantly, and we believe that they will continue to do so. Significant increases in the international market prices of our petrochemical products and, consequently, the prices that we are able to charge, would likely increase our net sales revenue and our results of operations to the extent that we are able to maintain our operating margins and increased prices do not reduce sales volumes of our products. Conversely, significant decreases in the international prices of our petrochemical products, and, consequently, the prices that we charge, would likely reduce our net sales revenue and our results of operations if we are unable to increase our operating margins or these reduced prices do not result in increased sales volumes of our products.

Capacity Utilization

Our operations are capital intensive. Accordingly, to obtain lower unit production costs and maintain adequate operating margins, we seek to maintain a high capacity utilization rate at all of our production facilities.

The table below sets forth capacity utilization rates with respect to the production facilities for some of our principal products for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Ethylene	84%	94%(1)	87%
Polyethylene	80	91(2)	89(3)
Polypropylene	87	97(2)	97
PVC	99	91	86

- (1) Giving effect to our consolidation of the results of Copesul as from April 1, 2007.
- (2) Giving effect to our consolidation of the results of Ipiranga Petroquímica as from April 1, 2007
- (3) Without giving effect to a 30,000 ton increase of our annual production capacity in September 2006.

On December 10, 2008, we temporarily shut down one of our ethylene crackers in the Northeastern Complex and one of our ethylene crackers in the Southern Complex a result of the weakness in domestic demand for thermoplastic resins and the reduced demand for and margins on our exports of these products in the fourth quarter of 2008. In February 2009, we resumed production at these facilities. As a result, our effective annual ethylene production capacity was reduced to 2.3 million tons of ethylene during the period in which these crackers were shut down.

The utilization rate of our ethylene production capacity was also adversely affected during 2008 as a result of programmed maintenance shutdowns of the Northeastern Complex's Olefins 1 unit for 37 days in May and June 2008 and the Southern Complex's Olefins 1 unit and Aromatics unit for 38 days in April and May 2008.

The utilization rate of our ethylene production capacity was adversely affected during 2006 as a result of operating difficulties that led to a non-programmed maintenance shutdown of the Olefins 1 unit of our Basic Petrochemicals Unit for 13 days.

Effect of Export Levels on Our Financial Performance

We generally obtain higher prices in Brazil for our products than the prevailing international prices. The difference in prices between the Brazilian and export markets results from:

- high costs of transporting products to and within Brazil;
- warehousing, and other logistics costs; and
- tariffs and duties.

In addition, we are generally able to charge higher prices for our products than the *real* price of imports because we are able to provide better product customization services to our customers than sellers of imported products.

During periods of increased domestic demand for our products, our export sales volumes may decline as we increase domestic sales of our products. During periods in which the domestic demand for our products is reduced, we actively pursue export opportunities for our products in order to maintain capacity utilization rates.

In 2008, 22.2% of our net sales revenue was derived from export sales of our products as compared with 23.8% of our net sales revenue in 2007. Net sales revenues derived from export sales declined by 5.2% in 2008 as a result of the decline international demand and prices for our products.

In 2008, exports to other countries in the Americas accounted for 66.7% of our export sales, with the remainder of our exports sold in Europe, which accounted for 29.3% of our export sales, and the Far East, which accounted for 3.9% of our export sales.

Our ability to export to other South American countries is a function of the level of economic growth in these countries and other economic conditions, including prevailing inflation rates. We believe that continued slow or

negative growth in the global economy will likely lead to reduced global demand and international market prices for our products, and consequently reduced domestic prices for our products. In addition, reduced global demand for our products impairs our ability to export our products in response to a decline in domestic demand for these products.

Effects of Fluctuations in Exchange Rates between the Real and the U.S. Dollar

Our results of operations and financial condition have been, and will continue to be, affected by the rate of depreciation or appreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar because:

- a substantial portion of our net sales revenue is linked to U.S. dollars;
- our costs for some of our raw materials, principally naphtha and certain catalysts required in our production processes, are incurred in U.S. dollars or are U.S. dollar-linked;
- we have operating expenses, and make other expenditures, that are denominated in or linked to U.S. dollars; and
- we have significant amounts of U.S. dollar-denominated liabilities that require us to make principal and interest payments in U.S. dollars.

Virtually all of our sales are of petrochemical products for which there are international market prices expressed in U.S. dollars. We generally attempt to set prices that take into account the international market prices for our petrochemical products and variations in the *real*/U.S. dollar exchange rate. As a result, although a significant portion of our net sales revenue is denominated in *reais*, substantially all of our products are sold at prices that are based on international market prices that are quoted in U.S. dollars.

Fluctuations in the *real* affect the cost of naphtha and other U.S. dollar-linked or imported raw materials. The price of naphtha, our principal raw material, is linked to the U.S. dollar. The pricing formula under which we have purchased naphtha from Petrobras since March 2009 and which we expect to be included in our new naphtha supply contract with Petrobras includes a factor that adjusts the price to reflect the *real*/U.S. dollar exchange rate.

When the *real* depreciates against the U.S. dollar, assuming naphtha costs and international market prices of our products remain constant in U.S. dollars, the production cost for our products increases and we generally attempt to increase the prices for our products in *reais* (to the extent possible in light of then-prevailing market conditions in Brazil), which may result in reduced sales volumes of our products. To the extent that our price increases are not sufficient to cover the increased costs for raw materials, our operating margin decreases. Conversely, when the *real* appreciates against the U.S. dollar, assuming naphtha costs and international market prices of our products remain constant in U.S. dollars, the production cost for our products decreases and we generally decrease the prices for our products in *reais*, which may result in increased sales volumes of our products. In periods of high volatility in the *real*/U.S. dollar exchange rate, there is usually a lag between the time that the U.S. dollar appreciates or depreciates and the time that we are able to pass on increased, or required to pass on reduced, costs in *reais* to our customers in Brazil. These pricing discrepancies decrease when the *real*/U.S. dollar exchange rate is less volatile.

Our consolidated U.S. dollar-denominated indebtedness represented 74.3% of our outstanding indebtedness at December 31, 2008, excluding related party debt. As a result, when the *real* depreciates against the U.S. dollar:

- the interest costs on our U.S. dollar-denominated indebtedness increase in *reais*, which adversely affects our results of operations in *reais*;
- the amount of our U.S. dollar-denominated indebtedness increases in *reais*, and our total liabilities and debt service obligations in *reais* increase; and
- our financial expenses tend to increase as a result of foreign exchange losses that we must record.

An appreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar has the converse effects.

Export sales, which enable us to generate receivables payable in foreign currencies, tend to provide a hedge against a portion of our U.S. dollar-denominated debt service obligations, but they do not fully match them. Accordingly, we often enter into hedges to mitigate exchange rate fluctuations in our U.S. dollar-denominated indebtedness. To further mitigate our exposure to exchange rate risk, we try, where possible, to enter into trade finance loans for our working capital needs, which funding is generally available at a lower cost because it is linked to U.S. dollar exports. However, future U.S. dollars that we generate from exports may not be in an amount sufficient to cover all of our U.S. dollar trade finance liabilities.

Effect of Level of Indebtedness and Interest Rates

At December 31, 2008, our total outstanding consolidated indebtedness on a consolidated basis was R\$11,986.1 million. The level of our indebtedness results in significant financial expenses that are reflected in our statement of operations. Financial expenses consist of interest expense, exchange variations of U.S. dollar- and other foreign currency-denominated debt, foreign exchange losses or gains, and other items as set forth in note 24 to our consolidated financial statements. In 2008, we recorded total financial expenses of R\$4,403.1 million, of which R\$560.1 million consisted of interest expense, R\$214.9 million consisted of monetary variation on financing and R\$3,212.6 million consisted of foreign exchange losses. The interest rates that we pay depend on a variety of factors, including prevailing Brazilian and international interest rates and risk assessments of our company, our industry and the Brazilian economy made by potential lenders to our company, potential purchasers of our debt securities and the rating agencies that assess our company and its debt securities.

Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch maintain ratings of our company and our debt securities. Standard & Poor's maintains a rating of our company on a local basis of *br AA+/Stable Outlook*, Moody's maintains a rating of our company on a local basis of *Aa2.br/Stable Outlook* and Fitch maintains a local rating for our company of *AA (bra)/Stable Outlook*. On a global basis, Standard & Poor's maintains a local currency rating for our company of *BB+ (stable)* and a foreign currency rating for our company of *BB+ (stable)*, Moody's maintains a local currency rating for our company of *Ba1* and a foreign currency rating for our company of *Ba1* and Fitch maintains a local currency rating for our company of *BB+/Stable Outlook* and a foreign currency rating for our company of *BB+/Stable Outlook*. Any ratings downgrades in the future would likely result in increased interest and other financial expenses relating to borrowings and debt securities and could adversely affect our ability to obtain such financing on satisfactory terms or in amounts required by us.

Effects of Brazilian Inflation

Inflation affects our financial performance by increasing some of our operating expenses denominated in *reais* (and not linked to the U.S. dollar). A significant portion of our costs of sales and services rendered, however, are linked to the U.S. dollar and are not substantially affected by the Brazilian inflation rate. Some of our *real*-denominated debt is indexed to take into account the effects of inflation. Under this debt, the principal amount generally is adjusted with reference to the General Price Index Market, or the IGP-M, an inflation index, so that inflation results in increases in our financial expenses and debt service obligations. In addition, a significant portion of our *real*-denominated debt bears interest at the TJLP or the CDI rate, which are partially adjusted for inflation.

Results of Operations of Jointly Controlled Companies

As a result of the application of Instruction 247 to our consolidated financial statements, we have been required to proportionally consolidate the results of jointly controlled companies that are not our subsidiaries. Consequently, our results of operations have been subject to fluctuations that depend on the results of these jointly controlled companies.

Prior to the Politeno Acquisition on April 6, 2006, we owned 35.0% of Politeno's voting share capital and 34.0% of its total share capital. As a result, at dates and for periods prior to April 1, 2006, we proportionally consolidated Politeno's results in our consolidated financial statements and did not include Politeno's results in our Polyolefins segment. Following the Politeno Acquisition on April 6, 2006, we owned 100% of the voting share capital and 96.2% of the total share capital of Politeno, and we have fully consolidated Politeno's results in our consolidated financial statements and included Politeno's results in our Polyolefins segment as from April 1, 2006. Politeno merged with and into Braskem on April 2, 2007.

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Prior to April 1, 2007, we directly owned 29.5% of the voting share capital and total share capital of Copesul, and we proportionally consolidated the results of Copesul in our consolidated financial statements. As a result of the Ipiranga Transaction and our obtaining effective management control over Copesul, we have fully consolidated the results of Copesul and its subsidiaries in our consolidated financial statements as from April 1, 2007. In September 2008, Copesul merged with and into Ipiranga Petroquímica and Ipiranga Petroquímica merged with and into Braskem.

At December 31, 2007, we owned 33.5% of the total share capital of Petroflex, including 33.6% of its voting share capital. In April 2008, we sold all of our share capital in Petroflex to Lanxess Participações Ltda. for an aggregate price of R\$252.1 million. See Item 4. Information on the Company History and Development of Our Company Other Developments Since January 1, 2008 Sale of Interest in Petroflex. Prior to December 1, 2007, we proportionally consolidated the results of Petroflex in our consolidated financial statements. As a result of our entering into an agreement in December 2007 to sell our interests in Petroflex, we accounted for our interest in Petroflex in our Brazilian GAAP financial statements using the equity method as from December 1, 2007.

Prior to April 1, 2008, we directly owned 60% of the voting share capital and total share capital of Paulínia, and we proportionally consolidated the results of Paulínia in our consolidated financial statements. As a result of the completion of the first phase of the Petrobras Transaction on May 30, 2008, 2008, we have fully consolidated the results of Paulínia and its subsidiaries in our consolidated financial statements as from April 1, 2008. In September 2008, Paulínia merged with and into Braskem.

Effect of Taxes on Our Income

We are subject to a variety of generally applicable Brazilian federal and state taxes on our operations and results.

Tax Exemptions

We are generally subject to Brazilian federal income tax at an effective rate of 25%, which is the standard corporate tax rate in Brazil. We have available certain federal tax exemptions based upon federal law that offers tax incentives to companies that locate their manufacturing operations in the Brazilian states of Bahia and Alagoas. These exemptions have been granted for varying lengths of time to each of our manufacturing plants located in these states.

We were exempt from corporate income tax on the profits arising from the sale of PVC manufactured at our Alagoas plant and PET manufactured at our plant in the Northeastern Complex until December 31, 2008. We expect that the exemption relating to PVC manufactured at our Alagoas plant will be renewed in 2009 for an additional 10-year period. In addition, we are entitled to pay only 25% of the statutory income tax rate on the profits arising from the sale of:

- polyethylene manufactured at one of our polyethylene plants in the Northeastern Complex and basic petrochemical products manufactured in the Northeastern Complex, until December 31, 2011;
- polyethylene manufactured at one of our polyethylene plants in the Northeastern Complex, caustic soda, chlorine and EDC produced at our plants in the Northeastern Complex and Alagoas, and caprolactam manufactured in the Northeastern Complex until December 31, 2012;
- PVC manufactured at our plant in the Northeastern Complex until December 31, 2013; and
- polyethylene manufactured at one of our polyethylene plants in the Northeastern Complex until December 31, 2016.

Each of our exemptions entitles us to pay only 87.5% of the statutory income tax rate on the profits arising from products manufactured at these plants for a period of one or more years after the dates set forth above.

Law No. 11,638/07 changed the accounting rules applicable to tax exemptions. As from January 1, 2008, if we or any of our affected subsidiaries has taxable profit resulting from the operations at our Alagoas plant or at our plants in the Northeastern Complex, income tax expense is calculated without giving effect to the tax exemption or reduction (*i.e.*, the income tax benefit of the exemption or reduction will be deducted from income tax expense). The net income arising from the recording of such tax credit will be allocated to a tax incentive reserve established under Brazilian law. This reserve may be used only to increase capital or absorb losses which exceed retained earnings and profits reserves as defined in the Brazilian law. As a result, the eventual expiration of the income tax exemptions will adversely affect our net income in periods after the expiration. Our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 have been retrospectively revised to the change in accounting rules applicable to tax exemptions adopted in Law No. 11,638/07.

Due to operating losses sustained by us in the past, we had R\$404.9 million of deferred tax assets arising from R\$1,619.6 million of tax loss carryforwards available at December 31, 2008. Income tax loss carryforwards available for offset in Brazil do not expire. However, the annual offset is limited to 30% of our adjusted net income. This limit also affects the CSLL.

Our export sales are currently exempt from PIS (a federal value-added tax), COFINS (a federal value-added tax), IPI (a federal value-added tax on industrial products) and the Tax on the Circulation of Merchandise and Services (*Imposto Sobre a Circulação de Mercadorias e Serviços*), or ICMS (a state value-added tax on sales and services), under generally available exemptions.

Tax Disputes

We are currently involved in numerous tax proceedings. We have established provisions based on our obligations under current legislation, utilization of the contingent IPI tax credits, and our estimated costs of resolving other claims in which we believe we have a probable tax loss. The tax contingencies relate primarily to the CSLL, PIS, COFINS and IPI. If any of these legal proceedings is decided adversely to us, our results of operations or financial condition could be materially adversely affected. For more information on our tax proceedings, the amounts claimed by governmental authorities and the amounts we have reserved against some of these claims, see Item 8. Financial Information Legal Proceedings Tax Proceedings.

Recent Developments

On March 6, 2009, we entered into a working capital loan with Caixa Econômica Federal, under which we received a loan in the aggregate principal amount of R\$600 million, the proceeds of which are to be used for working capital. This loan is secured by pledges of certain accounts receivable. This loan bears interest at 117.5% of the average daily CDI rate and matures in March 2013. Interest is payable quarterly in arrears from June 2009 through March 2010 and monthly in arrears thereafter through maturity. The outstanding principal amount is payable in 36 monthly installments commencing in April 2010.

On May 5, 2009, the second phase of the Petrobras Transaction was completed with the merger of Triunfo with and into Braskem. Braskem issued an aggregate of 13,387,157 of our class A preferred shares to the shareholders of Triunfo as consideration for their equity interests in Triunfo. Prior to this merger, Triunfo owned and operated a polyethylene plant located in the Southern Complex with an annual production capacity of 160,000 tons. As a result of the merger, we will consolidate the results of Triunfo into our financial statements as from May 1, 2009.

Results of Operations

The following discussion of our results of operations is based on our consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with Brazilian GAAP.

Our results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2007 are not comparable to our results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2006 as a result of the Ipiranga Transaction. As a result of the Ipiranga Transaction, we have fully consolidated the results of Ipiranga Química, Ipiranga Petroquímica and Copesul as from April 1, 2007 and included the results of Ipiranga Química in our IQ Soluções & Química segment, the results of

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Ipiranga Petroquímica in our Polyolefins segment and the results of Copesul in our Basic Petrochemicals segment as from April 1, 2007. Prior to April 1, 2007, we did not include the results of our IQ Soluções & Química segment in our consolidated financial statements, we proportionally consolidated the results of Copesul in our consolidated financial statements to reflect our 29.5% interest in Copesul's voting and total share capital and we did not reflect any of the results of Copesul in any of our then-existing segments.

The discussion of the results of our business segments is based upon financial information reported for each of the segments of our business, as presented in the table below. There are certain differences between the concepts used by our company in preparing information about segments and the requirements of Brazilian GAAP as applied in the statutory financial statements. The principal differences are:

- investments in certain jointly controlled companies which are required to be proportionally consolidated under Brazilian GAAP are not considered as part of any segment for segment reporting purposes and are included under the columns titled "CVM 247" in the tables below; and
- operating income for segment reporting purposes does not consider the results of investments in associated companies and financial income and expenses, whereas such results and income and expenses are classified as operating items for statutory reporting purposes.

The following tables set forth the operating results of each of our segments and the reconciliation of these results of our segments to our consolidated results of operations. This segment information was prepared on the same basis as the information that our senior management uses to allocate resources among segments and evaluate their performance. We evaluate and manage the performance of our segments based on information generated from our statutory accounting records maintained in accordance with Brazilian GAAP and reflected in our consolidated financial statements. However, the operating income presented in the following tables does not include financial expenses, financial income and results from equity accounting.

Year Ended December 31, 2008

	Net sales revenue	Cost of sales and services rendered	Gross profit	Selling, general and administrative expenses	Depreciation and amortization	Other income (expense), net	Operating income
	(in millions of reais)						
Basic Petrochemicals	R\$14,257.5	R\$13,026.9	R\$1,230.6	R\$415.0	R\$16.2	R\$63.7	R\$863.1
Polyolefins	7,534.0	6,256.3	1,277.7	525.8	27.5	38.5	762.9
Vinyls	2,052.8	1,573.6	479.2	174.1	3.2	8.5	310.4
IQ Soluções & Química	601.8	510.4	91.4	52.7	5.8	2.5	35.4
Total segments	24,446.1	21,367.2	3,078.9	1,167.6	52.7	113.2	1,971.8
Eliminations	(6,532.9)	(6,252.5)	(280.4)	(7.7)	490.3	(26.1)	(789.1)
CVM 247	46.3	26.1	20.2	7.2	0.6	(1.1)	11.3
Consolidated	R\$17,959.5	R\$15,140.8	R\$2,818.7	R\$1,167.1	R\$543.6	R\$86.0	R\$1,194.0

Year Ended December 31, 2007

	Net sales revenue	Cost of sales and services rendered	Gross profit	Selling, general and administrative expenses	Depreciation and amortization	Other income (expense), net	Operating income
	(in millions of reais)						
Basic Petrochemicals	R\$13,036.1	R\$11,574.5	R\$1,461.6	R\$410.6	R\$19.0	R\$22.1	R\$1,054.1
Polyolefins	7,411.0	6,070.3	1,340.7	517.2	19.6	(59.5)	744.4
Vinyls	1,789.4	1,438.1	351.3	201.7	2.1	25.9	173.4
IQ Soluções & Química	392.6	338.9	53.7	39.1	4.3	(0.7)	9.6
Total segments	22,629.1	19,421.8	3,207.3	1,168.6	45.0	(12.2)	1,981.5

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	Year Ended December 31, 2007						
	Net sales revenue	Cost of sales and services rendered	Gross profit	Selling, general and administrative expenses	Depreciation and amortization	Other income (expense), net	Operating income
				(in millions of reais)			
Eliminations	(5,654.4)	(5,598.0)	(56.4)	61.5	439.5	142.8	(414.6)
CVM 247	667.8	507.6	160.2	8.6	2.1	0.9	150.4
Consolidated	R\$17,642.5	R\$14,331.4	R\$3,311.1	R\$1,238.7	R\$486.6	R\$131.5	R\$1,717.3

	Year Ended December 31, 2006						
	Net sales revenue	Cost of sales and services rendered	Gross profit	Selling, general and administrative expenses	Depreciation and amortization	Other income (expense), net	Operating income
				(in millions of reais)			
Basic Petrochemicals	R\$7,157.6	R\$6,291.4	R\$866.2	R\$348.6	R\$0.5	R\$(4.4)	R\$512.7
Polyolefins	4,984.9	4,234.5	750.4	360.9	10.4	18.3	397.4
Vinyls	1,541.7	1,245.3	296.4	123.0	0.4	35.1	208.1
Total segments	13,684.2	11,771.2	1,913.0	832.5	11.3	49.0	1,118.2
Eliminations	(1,965.2)	(1,922.5)	(42.7)	41.8	346.6	107.9	(323.2)
CVM 247	1,273.7	910.5	363.2	77.1	5.4	29.2	309.9
Consolidated	R\$12,992.7	R\$10,759.2	R\$2,233.5	R\$951.4	R\$363.3	R\$186.1	R\$1,104.9

In the following discussion, references to increases or decreases in any period are made by comparison with the corresponding prior period, except as the context otherwise indicates.

Year Ended December 31, 2008 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2007

The following table sets forth consolidated financial information for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007.

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2008	2007(1)
(in millions of reais)		
Net sales revenue	R\$17,959.5	R\$17,642.5
Cost of sales and services rendered	(15,140.8)	(14,331.4)
Gross profit	2,818.7	3,311.1
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(1,167.1)	(1,238.7)
Depreciation and amortization	(543.6)	(486.6)
Other operating income, net	86.0	131.5
Results from equity accounting(2)	(63.7)	(64.6)
Financial expenses, net	(3,684.5)	(376.7)
Operating income (loss)	(2,554.2)	1,276.0
Other income and expenses, net	(158.7)	(67.2)
Income (loss) before income tax and social contribution and minority interest	(2,712.9)	1,208.8
Income tax and social contribution	278.2	(327.4)
Income (loss) before profit sharing and minority interest	(2,434.7)	881.4
Profit sharing	(18.9)	(18.7)
Minority interest	(38.5)	(240.9)
Net income (loss)	R\$(2,492.1)	R\$621.8

As a result of the Ipiranga Transaction, includes fully consolidated results of Copesul and consolidated results of Ipiranga Química and

(1) Ipiranga Petroquímica as from April 1, 2007.

(2) Results from equity accounting comprises the following line items in our consolidated statement of operations: equity in the results, amortization of goodwill (negative goodwill), net, foreign exchange variation, and tax incentives and other.

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As a result of the Ipiranga Transaction, includes fully consolidated results of Copesul and consolidated results of Ipiranga Química and (1)Ipiranga Petroquímica as from April 1, 2007.

Results from equity accounting comprises the following line items in our consolidated statement of operations: equity in the results, (2)amortization of goodwill (negative goodwill), net, foreign exchange variation, and tax incentives and other.

Net Sales Revenue

Net sales revenue increased by 1.8% in 2008 primarily as a result of:

- a 9.4% increase in net sales revenue of our Basic Petrochemicals segment;
- a 14.7% increase in net sales revenue of our Vinyls segment;
- a 53.3% increase in net sales revenue of our IQ Soluções & Química segment; and
- a 1.7% increase in net sales revenue of our Polyolefins segment.

The effects of these increases was partially offset by a 93.1% decline in net sales revenue attributable to our jointly consolidated companies, principally as a result of our the full consolidation of the results of Copesul in our financial statements for 12 months in 2008 as compared to nine months in 2007. Prior to April 1, 2007, our proportionate interest in the results of Copesul was recorded in our financial statements under Instruction 247.

Eliminations of net sales revenues of our segments in consolidation, primarily reflecting intercompany sales of basic petrochemicals by our Basic Petrochemicals segment to our other segments, increased by 23.7% in 2008.

Net Sales Revenue of Our Basic Petrochemicals Segment

Net sales revenue of the Basic Petrochemicals segment increased by 9.4% in 2008, primarily as a result of the effects of the full consolidation of the results of Copesul in our financial statements for 12 months in 2008 as compared to nine months in 2007. Net sales revenue generated by sales of basic petrochemicals by our Basic Petrochemicals Unit to our other business units increased by 45.9% to R\$6,545.6 million in 2008 from R\$4,486.8 million in 2007, primarily as a result of (1) the full consolidation of the net sales revenues generated by sales of basic petrochemicals by Copesul to our other business units in our financial statements for 12 months in 2008 as compared to nine months in 2007, and (2) increased prices paid by our other business units for ethylene and propylene. Net sales revenue generated by sales of basic petrochemicals to third parties increased by 29.1% to R\$7,711.9 million in 2008 from R\$5,969.8 million in 2007.

Net sales revenue generated by sales of:

- utilities to our other segments increased by 106.5% to R\$215.0 million in 2008 from R\$104.1 million in 2007;
- utilities to third parties declined by 16.4% to R\$382.3 million in 2008 from R\$457.4 million in 2007;
- fuels increased by 2.2% to R\$571.4 million in 2008 from R\$558.7 million in 2007;
- naphtha and condensate, a significant portion of which was sold to RPI, which refined condensate into naphtha for resale to our Basic Petrochemicals segment, declined by 33.0% to R\$332.0 million in 2008 from R\$495.2 million in 2007; and
- caprolactam and related products declined by 19.2% to R\$241.9 million in 2008 from R\$299.3 million in 2007.

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Net sales revenue generated by export sales of the Basic Petrochemicals segment declined by 21.9% to R\$1,708.2 million in 2008 from R\$2,186.6 million in 2007.

The most significant factors contributing to the increase of net sales revenue generated by sales of basic petrochemicals to third parties were a R\$210.8 million, or 41.0%, increase in net sales revenue generated by sales of butadiene to third parties. The effect of this increase were partially offset by a R\$731.6 million, or 40.7%, decline in net sales revenue generated by sales of ethylene to third parties, a R\$330.1 million, or 24.6%, decline in net sales revenue generated by sales of benzene to third parties, and a R\$102.2 million, or 10.5%, decline in net sales revenue generated by sales of propylene to third parties.

Sales volume of butadiene to third parties increased by 1.7% to approximately 230,700 tons in 2008 from approximately 226,800 tons in 2007. Domestic sales volume of butadiene to third parties increased by 8.5% in 2008, principally due to our increased production of butadiene in 2008, while export sales volume of butadiene declined by 40.7%, principally due to the lower availability of butadiene for export as a result of an increase in domestic demand. The average domestic price for butadiene increased by 34.9% to R\$3,089 per ton in 2008 from R\$2,290 per ton in 2007, while the average export price for butadiene increased by 77.1% to R\$3,754 per ton in 2008 from R\$2,120 per ton in 2007.

Sales volume of ethylene to third parties declined by 43.4% to approximately 386,800 tons in 2008 from approximately 671,100 tons in 2007. Domestic sales volume of ethylene to third parties declined by 42.4% in 2008, principally due to reduced production during (1) the programmed maintenance shutdowns of the Northeastern Complex's Olefins 1 unit for 37 days in May and June 2008 and the Southern Complex's Olefins 1 unit and Aromatics unit for 38 days in April and May 2008, and (2) temporary shutdowns of one of our ethylene crackers in the Northeastern Complex and one of our ethylene crackers in the Southern Complex in the fourth quarter of 2008. We did not export ethylene in 2008 while we exported approximately 11,900 tons in 2007. The average domestic price for ethylene increased by 2.9% to R\$2,754 per ton in 2008 from R\$2,677 per ton in 2007.

Sales volume of benzene to third parties increased by 14.7% to approximately 664,000 tons in 2008 from approximately 649,700 tons in 2007. Domestic sales volume of benzene to third parties declined by 29.8% in 2008, principally due to reduced production during the programmed maintenance shutdowns of the Northeastern Complex's Olefins 1 unit for 37 days in May and June 2008 and the Southern Complex's Olefins 1 unit and Aromatics unit for 38 days in April and May 2008. Export sales volume of benzene increased by 2.0% in 2008. The average domestic price for benzene declined by 4.8% to R\$2,017 per ton in 2008 from R\$2,118 per ton in 2007, while the average export price for benzene declined by 16.3% to R\$1,676 per ton in 2008 from R\$2,001 per ton in 2007.

Sales volume of propylene to third parties declined by 19.5% to approximately 379,700 tons in 2008 from approximately 471,400 tons in 2007. Domestic sales volume of propylene to third parties declined by 5.4% in 2008, principally due to reduced production during the programmed maintenance shutdowns of the Northeastern Complex's Olefins 1 unit for 37 days in May and June 2008 and the Southern Complex's Olefins 1 unit and Aromatics unit for 38 days in April and May 2008. Export sales volume of propylene declined by 76.7% in 2008, as a result of our increased use of propylene in our production of polyolefins as a result of delays in the commencement of deliveries from REPLAN to our Paulinia plant and problems experienced in the supply of propylene by REFAP to our polypropylene plants in the Southern Complex. The average domestic price for propylene increased by 12.8% to R\$2,367 per ton in 2008 from R\$2,098 per ton in 2007, while the average export price for propylene declined by 49.9% to R\$949 per ton in 2008 from R\$1,895 per ton in 2007.

Sales volume of caprolactam declined by 18.5% to approximately 36,700 tons in 2008 from approximately 45,000 tons in 2007. Domestic sales volume of caprolactam declined by 10.2% in 2008 and export sales volume of caprolactam declined by 24.1%, principally due to our reduction of caprolactam production due to our decision to divert our production of benzene, a principal raw material in the production of caprolactam, to the export market. The average domestic price for caprolactam declined by 15.1% to R\$4,471 per ton in 2008 from R\$5,266 per ton in 2007, while the average export price for caprolactam declined by 9.1% to R\$4,071 per ton in 2008 from R\$4,478 per ton in 2007.

Net Sales Revenue of Our Polyolefins Segment

Net sales revenue of the Polyolefins segment increased by 1.7% in 2008. This increase was primarily attributable to a 7.3% increase in net sales revenue generated by sales of polypropylene and a 0.9% increase in net sales revenue generated by sales of polyethylene, the effects of which were partially offset by a 19.1% decline in net sales revenue generated by sales of PET. Net sales revenue generated by export sales of the Polyolefins segment declined by 21.7% to R\$1,452.8 million in 2008 from R\$1,856.3 million in 2007.

Sales volume of polypropylene increased by 3.0% to approximately 702,500 tons in 2008 from approximately 682,300 tons in 2007. Domestic sales volume of polypropylene increased by 5.8% in 2008, primarily due to (1) our consolidation of the results of Ipiranga Petroquímica for 12 months in 2008 as compared to nine months in 2007, and (2) our consolidation of the results of Paulínia for nine months in 2008, the effects of which were partially offset by the reduction in purchases of polypropylene in the fourth quarter of 2008 as our customers delayed purchases and consumed their inventories in anticipation of reductions in the price of polypropylene. Export sales volume of polypropylene declined by 11.8%, principally due to the decline in global demand for polypropylene, particularly in the fourth quarter of 2008. The average domestic price for polypropylene increased by 3.2% to R\$3,569 per ton in 2008 from R\$3,458 per ton in 2007, while the average export price for polypropylene increased by 7.7% to R\$2,854 per ton in 2008 from R\$2,651 per ton in 2007.

Sales volume of polyethylene declined by 4.6% to approximately 1,426,200 tons in 2008 from approximately 1,495,700 tons in 2007. Domestic sales volume of polyethylene increased by 4.4% in 2008, principally as a result of our consolidation of the results of Ipiranga Petroquímica for 12 months in 2008 as compared to nine months in 2007, the effects of which were partially offset by the reduction in purchases of polyethylene in the fourth quarter of 2008 as our customers delayed purchases and consumed their inventories in anticipation of reductions in the price of polyethylene. Export sales volume of polyethylene declined by 20.1% in 2008, principally due to the decline in global demand for polyethylene, particularly in the fourth quarter of 2008. The average domestic price for polyethylene increased by 7.5% to R\$3,839 per ton in 2008 from R\$3,572 per ton in 2007, while the average export price for polyethylene declined by 4.8% to R\$2,635 per ton in 2008 from R\$2,767 per ton in 2007.

Sales volume of PET declined by 27.5% to approximately 44,700 tons in 2008 from approximately 61,600 tons in 2007, primarily as a result of the migration of our PET customers to other producers following the temporary closure of our PET plant in May 2007. Domestic sales volume of PET declined by 28.9% in 2008, the effects of which were partially offset by a 7.6% increase in the average domestic price for PET to R\$3,135 per ton in 2008 from R\$2,915 per ton in 2007.

Net Sales Revenue of Our Vinyls Segment

Net sales revenue of the Vinyls segment increased by 14.7% in 2008. This increase was primarily attributable to a 54.9% increase in net sales revenue generated by sales of caustic soda, and a 5.6% increase in net sales revenue generated by sales of PVC, the effects of which were partially offset by a 26.3% decline in net sales revenue generated by sales of EDC. Net sales revenue generated by export sales of this segment declined by 39.7% to R\$91.2 million in 2008 from R\$151.3 million in 2007.

Sales volume of caustic soda increased by 6.2% to approximately 482,700 tons in 2008 from approximately 454,600 tons in 2007. Domestic sales volume of caustic soda increased by 2.8% in 2008, principally due to an increase in demand by aluminum and cellulose producers, while export sales volume of caustic soda increased to approximately 19,400 tons in 2008 from approximately 4,100 tons in 2007. The average domestic price for caustic soda increased by 45.5% to R\$1,208 per ton in 2008 from R\$830 per ton in 2007, while the average export price for caustic soda increased by 75.4% to R\$1,229 per ton in 2008 from R\$700 per ton in 2007.

Sales volume of PVC increased by 2.1% to approximately 514,700 tons in 2008 from approximately 504,000 tons in 2007. Domestic sales volume of PVC increased by 6.7% in 2008, principally due to increased demand in the civil construction sector, while export sales volume of PVC declined by 52.7%, principally due to the decline in Chinese demand following the conclusion of the Olympic Games and the decline in demand for PVC in the United States in the second half of 2008 as the effects of the global financial and credit crisis became more pronounced. The average domestic price for PVC increased by 2.3% to R\$2,678 per ton in 2008 from R\$2,616 per ton in 2007, while the average export price for PVC increased by 3.9% to R\$2,079 per ton in 2008 from R\$2,000 per ton in 2007.

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During the second half of 2008, Chinese demand for PVC declined following the conclusion of the Olympic Games. As a result of this contraction of demand, PVC in the United States increased the volume of exports of their PVC products, leading to greater price competition in the export markets that we serve.

Sales volume of EDC declined by 10.4% to approximately 94,000 tons in 2008 from approximately 104,900 tons in 2007. Export sales volume of EDC declined by 43.0%, principally due to the global decline in demand for PVC, the production of which involves the use of EDC as a principal raw material. The average export price for EDC declined by 27.9% to R\$483 per ton in 2008 from R\$670 per ton in 2007. As a result of the decline in demand for EDC exports, we sold approximately 34,200 tons of EDC in the domestic market in 2008 at an average price of R\$671 per ton.

Net Sales Revenue of Our IQ Soluções & Química Segment

Net sales revenue of the IQ Soluções & Química segment increased by 53.3% in 2008, primarily as a result of (1) our consolidation of the results of this segment for 12 months in 2008 as compared to nine months in 2007, and (2) increased demand for our products which allowed us to increase our prices for most of our products. Net sales revenue from sales of general purpose chemicals increased by 66.0% in 2008, primarily as a result of a 37.4% increase in the sales volume of general purpose chemicals to approximately 79,400 tons in 2008 from approximately 57,800 tons in 2007, and increased demand for our products which allowed us to increase our prices for most of our products. Net sales revenue from sales of solvents increased by 32.5% in 2008, primarily as a result of a 21.2% increase in the sales volume of solvents to approximately 75,400 tons in 2008 from approximately 62,200 tons in 2007, and increased demand for aromatic and synthetic solvents. Net sales revenue from sales of polymers increased by 62.0% in 2008, primarily as a result of a 49.4% increase in the sales volume of polymers to approximately 38,400 tons in 2008 from approximately 25,700 tons in 2007.

Cost of Sales and Services Rendered and Gross Profit

Cost of sales and services rendered increased by 5.6% in 2008, primarily as a result of:

- a 12.5% increase in the cost of sales and services rendered of the Basic Petrochemicals segment;
- a 3.1% increase in the cost of sales of the Polyolefins segment;
- a 50.6% increase in the cost of sales of the IQ Soluções & Química segment; and
- a 9.4% increase in the cost of sales of the Vinyls segment.

The effects of these increases was partially offset by a 94.9% decline in cost of sales and services rendered attributable to our jointly consolidated companies, principally as a result of our the full consolidation of the results of Copesul in our financial statements for 12 months in 2008 as compared to nine months in 2007.

Eliminations of cost of sales and services rendered of our segments in consolidation, primarily reflecting the costs of basic petrochemicals purchases by our Polyolefins and Vinyls segments from our Basic Petrochemicals segment, increased by 17.5% in 2008.

Consolidated gross profit declined by 14.9% in 2008. Gross profit as a percentage of net sales revenue, or gross margin, was 15.7% in 2008 as compared to 18.8% in 2007.

Cost of Sales and Services Rendered of Our Basic Petrochemicals Segment

Cost of sales and services rendered of the Basic Petrochemicals segment increased by 12.5% in 2008, primarily as a result of our consolidation of the results of Copesul for 12 months in 2008 as compared to nine months in 2007 and an increase in the average cost of naphtha to R\$1,435 per ton in 2008 from R\$1,291 per ton in 2007, the effects of which were partially offset by a decline in sales volume in 2008. Naphtha and condensate accounted for 77.6% of the Basic Petrochemicals segment's cost of sales and services rendered in 2008 and 78.1% in 2007.

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Gross profit of the Basic Petrochemicals segment declined by 15.8% in 2008 and gross margin declined to 8.6% in 2008 compared to 11.2% in 2007.

Cost of Sales of Our Polyolefins Segment

Cost of sales of the Polyolefins segment increased by 3.1% in 2008, primarily as a result of our consolidation of the results of Ipiranga Petroquímica for 12 months in 2008 as compared to nine months in 2007, the effects of which were partially offset by a 3.0% decline in the total sales volume of our Polyolefins segment. Our Polyolefins Unit's average cost for ethylene increased by 23.5% in 2008, and our Polyolefins Unit's average cost for propylene increased by 3.6% in 2008.

Gross profit of the Polyolefins segment declined by 4.7% in 2008, and gross margin declined to 17.0% in 2008 compared to 18.1% in 2007.

Cost of Sales of Our Vinyls Segment

Cost of sales of the Vinyls segment increased by 9.4% in 2008, primarily as a result of a 23.5% increase in the average price of ethylene and the 2.7% increase in sales volume of this segment.

Gross profit of the Vinyls segment increased by 36.4% in 2008, while gross margin increased to 23.3% in 2008 from 19.6% in 2007.

Cost of Sales of Our IQ Soluções & Química Segment

Cost of sales of the IQ Soluções & Química segment increased by 50.6% in 2008, primarily as a result of (1) our consolidation of the results of Ipiranga Química for 12 months in 2008 as compared to nine months in 2007, and (2) the increase in the volume of sales and the increase in the cost of the products that we distribute. Gross profit of the IQ Soluções & Química segment increased by 70.2% in 2008, while gross margin increased to 15.2% in 2008 from 13.7% in 2007.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses declined by 5.8% in 2008, primarily as a result of:

- a 13.7% decline in selling, general and administrative expenses of the Vinyls segment, principally due to a reclassification of the expense related to the loss of certain goods we produced during their transport process that were recorded as selling, general and administrative expenses in 2007 as costs of goods sold in 2008; and
- a 16.3% decline in selling, general and administrative expenses of our jointly controlled companies, primarily as a result of our consolidation of the results of Copesul for 12 months in 2008 as compared to nine months in 2007.

The effects of these declines were partially offset by:

- a 34.8% increase in selling, general and administrative expenses of the IQ Soluções & Química segment, primarily as a result of our consolidation of the results of IQ Soluções & Química for 12 months in 2008 as compared to nine months in 2007, and
- a 1.7% increase in selling, general and administrative expenses of the Polyolefins segment, primarily as a result of our consolidation of the results of Ipiranga Petroquímica for 12 months in 2008 as compared to nine months in 2007, the effects of which were partially offset by the results of our implementation of cost control measures, including reductions in the number of personnel, designed to enable us to achieve synergies relating to the acquisition of Ipiranga Petroquímica.

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Selling, general and administrative expenses represented 6.5% of net sales revenue in 2008 compared to 7.0% of net sales revenue in 2007.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization increased by 11.7% in 2008, primarily as a result of our the full consolidation of the results of Copesul and Ipiranga Petroquímica in our financial statements for 12 months in 2008 as compared to nine months in 2007.

Other Operating Income, Net

Other operating income, net declined by 34.6% in 2008, primarily as a result of a 67.2% decline in other operating income of the Vinyls segment, primarily as a result of a decrease in tax incentives recorded in 2008 relating to our operations in the the Brazilian states of Bahia and Alagoas. The effects of this decline were partially offset by:

- the R\$38.5 million of other operating income recorded by our Polyolefins segment in 2008, primarily as a result of sales incentive received by our company relating to the quantity of our purchases of PET, as compared to the R\$59.5 million of other operating expense recorded by our Polyolefins segment in 2007, primarily as a result of the reclassification of some of our selling expenses; and
- a 188.2% increase in other operating income recorded by our Basic Petrochemicals segment in 2008, primarily as a result of an increase in recoverable taxes recorded in 2008 as a result of a change in Copesul's accounting policies to align these policies with those of Braskem.

Operating Income of Segments

As a result of the foregoing:

- operating income of the Basic Petrochemical segment (which excludes financial income, financial expense and results from equity accounting) declined by 18.1% in 2008, and the operating margin of the Basic Petrochemical segment declined to 6.1% in 2008 from 8.1% in 2007;
- operating income of the Polyolefins segment (which excludes financial income, financial expense and results from equity accounting) increased by 2.5% in 2008, and the operating margin of the Polyolefins segment increased to 10.1% in 2008 from 10.0% in 2007;
- operating income of the Vinyls segment (which excludes financial income, financial expense and results from equity accounting) increased by 79.0% in 2008, and the operating margin of the Vinyls segment increased to 15.1% in 2008 from 9.7% in 2007; and
- operating income of the IQ Soluções & Química segment (which excludes financial income, financial expense and results from equity accounting) increased by 268.8% in 2008, and the operating margin of the IQ Soluções & Química segment increased to 5.9% in 2008 from 2.4% in 2007.

Results from Equity Accounting

Results from equity accounting declined by 1.4% in 2008, primarily due to losses incurred by Petroflex prior to our sale of Petroflex in April 2008, offset by the reduced amortization of goodwill related to the assets we acquired in the Ipiranga Transaction.

Financial Expenses, Net

Financial expenses, net, increased to R\$3,684.5 million in 2008 from R\$376.7 million in 2007, primarily as a result of the effects of the real/U.S. dollar exchange rate on our U.S. dollar-denominated and U.S. dollar-indexed

liabilities, which were partially offset by the effects of the *real*/U.S. dollar exchange rate on our U.S. dollar-denominated and U.S. dollar-indexed assets.

As a result of the 31.9% depreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar in 2008, we recorded:

- financial expense of R\$3,212.6 million related to the exchange rate effect on our U.S. dollar-denominated liabilities; and
- financial income of R\$466.3 million related to the exchange rate effect on our U.S. dollar-denominated and U.S. dollar-indexed assets.

As a result of the 17.2% appreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar in 2007, we recorded:

- financial income of R\$1,546.7 million related to the exchange rate effect on our U.S. dollar-denominated and U.S. dollar-indexed liabilities; and
- financial expense of R\$825.6 million related to the exchange rate effect on our U.S. dollar-denominated assets.

Operating Income (Loss)

Operating loss was R\$2,554.2 million in 2008 compared to operating income of R\$1,276.0 million in 2007, primarily as a result of the 878.1% increase in financial expenses, net as a result of the significant depreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar, and the 14.9% decline in gross profit. Operating loss represented 14.2% of net sales revenue in 2008 while operating income represented 7.2% of net sales revenue in 2007.

Other Income and Expense, Net

Other income and expenses, net was an expense of R\$158.7 million in 2008 compared to an expense of R\$67.2 million in 2007. The most significant items of other income and expense in 2008 were:

- a R\$144.1 million reduction to the recoverable amount of fixed assets, primarily relating to the permanent closure of our PET plant and the impairment of our caprolactam plant;
- R\$54.5 million of depreciation of paralyzed plants and other, primarily relating to the permanent closure of our PET plant;
- a R\$42.8 million reversion gains from merger, primarily related to the reversal of gains that we recorded on sales of technology and land to Paulinia during 2005 through 2007 as a result of our merger with Paulinia in September 2008; and
- R\$130.5 million gain from the disposal of our equity interest in Petroflex.

The most significant items of other income and expense in 2007 were:

- a R\$35.5 million loss on interest in investment as a result of the merger of EDSP58 with and into Copesul;
- R\$15.9 million of depreciation of paralyzed plants and other, primarily relating to the permanent closure of the DMT unit in our PET plant; and
- a R\$13.8 million reduction to the recoverable amount of fixed assets, primarily relating to the permanent closure of the DMT unit in our PET plant.

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Income Tax and Social Contribution

The composite corporate statutory income tax and social contribution rate was 34% in each of 2008 and 2007. Income tax and social contribution was a benefit of R\$278.2 million in 2008 compared to an expense of R\$327.4 million in 2007. The effective tax rate applicable to our loss before income tax and social contribution was 10.3% in 2008, resulting in a benefit of R\$278.2 million, while our effective tax rate was 27.1% in 2007. The lower effective tax rate in 2008 was principally the result of (1) the effects of a net change in valuation allowance of R\$(502.0) million in 2008 under which we record the excess of our net loss for the year over the amount of the related tax assets that we expect to realize during the following ten years, as required under the rules of the CVM, compared to the effects of a net change in valuation allowance of R\$11.9 million in 2007, and (2) tax effects of social contribution tax exemption, leading to a reduction in the benefit of R\$(246.4) million in 2008 compared to tax effects of social contribution tax exemption of R\$52.3 million recorded in 2007. These effects were partially offset by the decline in the effects of law. No. 11,638 and the transitory tax-payer regime to R\$14.1 million in 2008 from R\$55.6 million in 2007, primarily as a result of present value adjustments.

Profit Sharing and Minority Interest

Minority interest declined by 84.0% in 2008, primarily as a result of the full consolidation of the results of Copesul and the consolidation of the results of Ipiranga Química and Paulinia in our financial statements as from April 1, 2007 and the significant minority interests in each of these companies. Profit sharing expense, primarily related to Copesul's profit sharing expense, increased by 1.1% in 2008.

Net Income (Loss)

We recorded net loss of R\$2,492.1 million in 2008, or 13.9% of net sales revenue, in 2008 compared to net income of R\$621.8 million, or 3.5% of net sales revenue, in 2007.

Year Ended December 31, 2007 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2006

The following table sets forth consolidated financial information for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006.

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2007(1)	2006(2)
	(in millions of reais)	
Net sales revenue	R\$17,642.5	R\$12,992.7
Cost of sales and services rendered	(14,331.4)	(10,759.2)
Gross profit	3,311.1	2,233.5
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(1,238.7)	(951.4)
Depreciation and amortization	(486.6)	(363.3)
Other operating income, net	131.5	186.1
Results from equity accounting(3)	(64.6)	3.4
Financial expenses, net	(376.7)	(938.4)
Operating income	1,276.0	169.9
Other income and expenses, net	(67.2)	7.1
Income before income tax and social contribution and minority interest	1,208.8	177.0
Income tax and social contribution	(327.4)	47.5
Income before profit sharing and minority interest	881.4	224.5
Profit sharing	(18.7)	-
Minority interest	(240.9)	(1.6)
Net income	R\$621.8	R\$222.8

- (1) As a result of the Ipiranga Transaction, includes fully consolidated results of Copesul and consolidated results of Ipiranga Química and Ipiranga Petroquímica as from April 1, 2007.
- (2) As a result of the Politeno Acquisition described under Item 4. Information on the Company History and Development of Our Company Consolidation of Minority Interests, includes fully consolidated results of Politeno for periods as from April 1, 2006. Politeno merged with and into Braskem on April 2, 2007.
- (3) Results from equity accounting comprises the following line items in our consolidated statement of operations: equity in the results, amortization of goodwill (negative goodwill), net, foreign exchange variation, and tax incentives and other.

Net Sales Revenue

Net sales revenue increased by 35.8% in 2007 primarily as a result of:

- a 82.1% increase in net sales revenue of our Basic Petrochemicals segment, primarily reflecting the effects of the full consolidation of the results of Copesul in our financial statements as from April 1, 2007 compared to the effects of proportional consolidation of our 29.5% equity interest in Copesul in our financial statements for periods ended prior to April 1, 2007;
- a 48.7% increase in net sales revenue of our Polyolefins segment, primarily reflecting the consolidation of the results of Ipiranga Petroquímica in our financial statements as from April 1, 2007;
- the R\$392.6 million contribution of our IQ Soluções & Química segment, which has been included as a business segment since April 1, 2007 as a result of our acquisition of Ipiranga Química as part of the Ipiranga Transaction; and
- a 16.1% increase in net sales revenue of our Vinyls segment.

The effects of these increases was partially offset by a 47.6% decline in net sales revenue attributable to our jointly consolidated companies, principally as a result of the full consolidation of the results of Copesul in our financial statements as from April 1, 2007 compared to the effects of proportional consolidation of our 29.5% equity interest in Copesul in our financial statements for periods ended prior to April 1, 2007.

Eliminations of net sales revenues of our segments in consolidation, primarily reflecting intercompany sales of basic petrochemicals by our Basic Petrochemicals segment to our other segments, increased by 181.6% in 2008, principally as a result of the full consolidation of the results of Copesul, the principal supplier of raw materials to our second generation plants in the Southern Complex, in our financial statements as from April 1, 2007.

Without giving effect to the proportional consolidation of our jointly controlled entities and the effects of intercompany eliminations, the aggregate increase of net sales revenues of our consolidated subsidiaries in 2007 compared to 2006 that was related to the consolidation Ipiranga Química, Ipiranga Petroquímica and Copesul as from April 1, 2007 was R\$7,460.1 million.

Net Sales Revenue of Our Basic Petrochemicals Segment

Net sales revenue of the Basic Petrochemicals segment increased by 82.1% in 2007, primarily as a result of the effects of the consolidation of the results of Copesul in our financial statements for the for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 (the period in 2007 in which we have consolidated the results of Copesul in our financial statements). Net sales revenue generated by sales of basic petrochemicals by our Basic Petrochemicals Unit to our other business units increased by 100.5% to R\$4,486.8 million in 2007 from R\$2,237.9 million in 2006, primarily as a result of the consolidation of the results of Copesul and Ipiranga Petroquímica in our financial statements for the for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 and, to a lesser extent, our increased production of polyethylene, polypropylene and PVC due to the increased demand for these products. Net sales revenue generated by sales of basic petrochemicals to third parties increased by 59.9% to R\$6,145.1 million in 2007 from R\$3,842.5 million in 2006.

Net sales revenue generated by sales of:

- utilities to our other segments declined by 32.6% to R\$104.1 million in 2007 from R\$154.5 million in 2006;
- utilities to third parties increased by 20.3% to R\$457.4 million in 2007 from R\$380.3 million in 2006;
- fuels increased by 33.9% to R\$558.7 million in 2007 from R\$417.3 million in 2006;
- naphtha and condensate accounted for R\$495.2 million in 2007, a significant portion of which was sold to RPI, which refined condensate into naphtha for resale to our Basic Petrochemicals segment; and
- caprolactam and related products increased by 9.4% to R\$299.3 million in 2007 from R\$273.6 million in 2006.

Net sales revenue generated by export sales of the Basic Petrochemicals segment increased by 129.3% to R\$2,186.6 million in 2007 from R\$953.4 million in 2006, primarily as a result of the consolidation of the results of Copesul in our financial statements for the for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 (the period in 2007 in which we have consolidated the results of Copesul in our financial statements) and, to a lesser extent, our increased exports of para-xylene due to the availability of this product for export as a result of our closure of our PET plant in May 2007.

The most significant factors contributing to the increase of net sales revenue generated by sales of basic petrochemicals to third parties were:

- a R\$665.2 million, or 98.6%, increase in net sales revenue generated by sales of benzene to third parties;
- a R\$921.0 million, or 105.2%, increase in net sales revenue generated by sales of ethylene to third parties; and
- a R\$358.4 million, or 43.4%, increase in net sales revenue generated by sales of butadiene to third parties.

Sales volume of benzene to third parties increased by 91.6% to approximately 649,700 tons in 2007 from approximately 339,100 tons in 2006. Domestic sales volume of benzene to third parties increased by 129.7% in 2007, while export sales volume of benzene increased by 61.9%, principally due to our consolidation of the results of Copesul for the nine months ended December 31, 2007. The average domestic price for benzene increased by 7.8% to R\$2,118 per ton in 2007 from R\$1,964 per ton in 2006, while the average export price for benzene remained stable at R\$2,001 per ton in 2007 compared to R\$2,010 per ton in 2006.

Sales volume of ethylene to third parties increased by 77.3% to approximately 683,000 tons in 2007 from approximately 385,100 tons in 2006. Domestic sales volume of ethylene to third parties increased by 74.3% in 2007, principally due to our consolidation of the results of Copesul for the nine months ended December 31, 2007, the effects of which were partially offset by our consolidation of the results of Politeno for 12 months in 2007 as compared to nine months in 2006 as a result of the Politeno Acquisition on April 6, 2006. Sales of approximately 82,000 tons of ethylene to Politeno in the first quarter of 2006 were accounted for as sales to third parties. The average domestic price for ethylene increased by 17.7% to R\$2,677 per ton in 2007 compared to R\$2,274 per ton in 2006.

Sales volume of butadiene to third parties increased by 50.7% to approximately 226,800 tons in 2007 from approximately 150,500 tons in 2006. Domestic sales volume of butadiene to third parties increased by 38.8% in 2007, while export sales volume of butadiene increased by 226.1%, principally due to our consolidation of the results of Copesul for the nine months ended December 31, 2007. The average domestic price for butadiene declined by 5.6% to R\$2,290 per ton in 2007 from R\$2,426 per ton in 2006, while the average export price for butadiene increased by 22.5% to R\$2,120 per ton in 2007 from R\$1,731 per ton in 2006.

Net Sales Revenue of Our Polyolefins Segment

Net sales revenue of the Polyolefins segment increased by 48.7% in 2007. This increase was primarily attributable to a 61.4% increase in net sales revenue generated by sales of polyethylene and a 32.4% increase in net sales revenue generated by sales of polypropylene, both of which were principally due to our consolidation of the results of Ipiranga Petroquímica for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 (the period in 2007 in which we have consolidated the results of Ipiranga Petroquímica in our financial statements). Net sales revenue generated by export sales of the Polyolefins segment increased by 42.4% to R\$1,856.3 million in 2007 from R\$1,303.6 million in 2006.

Sales volume of polyethylene increased by 50.3% to approximately 1,495,700 tons in 2007 from approximately 995,200 tons in 2006, primarily due to our consolidation of the results of Ipiranga Petroquímica for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 and, to a lesser extent, our consolidation of the results of Politeno for 12 months in 2007 as compared to nine months in 2006 as a result of the Politeno Acquisition on April 6, 2006. Domestic sales volume of polyethylene increased by 56.1% in 2007, and export sales volume of polyethylene increased by 41.3%. The average domestic price for polyethylene increased by 9.8% to R\$3,572 per ton in 2007 from R\$3,253 per ton in 2006, while the average export price for polyethylene increased by 1.2% to R\$2,767 per ton in 2007 from R\$2,734 per ton in 2006.

Sales volume of polypropylene increased by 28.7% to approximately 682,300 tons in 2007 from approximately 529,900 tons in 2006, primarily due to our consolidation of the results of Ipiranga Petroquímica for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 and the increased capacity utilization rates at our propylene plants. Domestic sales volume of polypropylene increased by 26.5% in 2007, while export sales volume of polypropylene increased by 42.3%. The average domestic price for polypropylene increased by 3.4% to R\$3,458 per ton in 2007 from R\$3,344 per ton in 2006, while the average export price for polypropylene increased by 1.4% to R\$2,651 per ton in 2007 from R\$2,614 per ton in 2006.

Net Sales Revenue of Our Vinyls Segment

Net sales revenue of the Vinyls segment increased by 16.1% in 2007. This increase was primarily attributable to a 21.0% increase in net sales revenue generated by domestic sales of PVC. Net sales revenue generated by export sales of this segment increased by 25.9% to R\$151.3 million in 2007 from R\$120.2 million in 2006.

Sales volume of PVC increased by 16.5% to approximately 504,000 tons in 2007 from approximately 432,800 tons in 2006. Domestic sales volume of PVC increased by 16.1% in 2007, principally due to an increase in domestic demand, while export sales volume of PVC increased by 20.5%, principally due to increased global demand for PVC that outpaced increased production. The average domestic price for PVC increased by 4.2% to R\$2,616 per ton in 2007 from R\$2,511 per ton in 2006, while the average export price for PVC increased by 0.9% to R\$2,000 per ton in 2007 from R\$1,982 per ton in 2006.

Net Sales Revenue of Our IQ Soluções & Química Segment

Net sales revenue of the IQ Soluções & Química segment was R\$392.6 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2007 (the period in 2007 in which we have consolidated the results of IQ Soluções & Química in our financial statements). Net sales revenue from sales of general purpose chemicals was R\$158.9 million, representing 40.5% of the net sales revenue of this segment, net sales revenue from sales of solvents was R\$137.1 million, representing 34.9% of the net sales revenue of this segment in the nine months ended December 31, 2007, and net sales revenue from sales of polymers was R\$96.6 million, representing 24.6% of the net sales revenue of this segment. Sales volume of general purpose chemicals was approximately 57,800 tons, sales volume of solvents was approximately 622,000 tons in the nine months ended December 31, 2007, and sales volume of polymers was approximately 25,700 tons.

Cost of Sales and Services Rendered and Gross Profit

Cost of sales and services rendered increased by 33.2% in 2007, primarily as a result of:

- an 84.0% increase in the cost of sales and services rendered of the Basic Petrochemicals segment;

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- a 43.4% increase in the cost of sales of the Polyolefins segment;
- the R\$338.9 million cost of sales of the IQ Soluções & Química segment, which has been included as a business segment since April 1, 2007 as a result of our acquisition of Ipiranga Química as part of the Ipiranga Transaction; and
- a 15.5% increase in the cost of sales of the Vinyls segment.

The effects of these increases was partially offset by a 44.3% decline in cost of sales and services rendered attributable to our jointly consolidated companies, principally as a result of the full consolidation of the results of Copesul in our financial statements as from April 1, 2007 compared to the effects of proportional consolidation of our 29.5% equity interest in Copesul in our financial statements for periods ended prior to April 1, 2007.

Eliminations of cost of sales and services rendered of our segments in consolidation, primarily reflecting the costs of basic petrochemicals purchases by our Polyolefins and Vinyls segments from our Basic Petrochemicals segment, increased by 191.2% in 2007, principally as a result of the full consolidation of the results of Copesul, the principal supplier of raw materials to our second generation plants in the Southern Complex, in our financial statements as from April 1, 2007.

Without giving effect to the proportional consolidation of our jointly controlled entities and the effects of intercompany eliminations, the aggregate increase of cost of sales and services rendered of our consolidated subsidiaries in 2007 compared to 2006 that was related to the consolidation Ipiranga Química, Ipiranga Petroquímica and Copesul as from April 1, 2007 was R\$6,496.1 million.

Consolidated gross profit increased by 48.3% in 2007. Gross profit as a percentage of net sales revenue, or gross margin, was 18.8% in 2007 as compared to 17.2% in 2006.

Cost of Sales and Services Rendered of Our Basic Petrochemicals Segment

Cost of sales and services rendered of the Basic Petrochemicals segment increased by 84.0% in 2007, primarily as a result of (1) the full consolidation of the results of Copesul in our financial statements as from April 1, 2007 compared to the effects of proportional consolidation of our 29.5% equity interest in Copesul in our financial statements for periods ended prior to April 1, 2007, and, (2) to a lesser extent, an increase in sales volume in 2007. The effects of these factors were partially offset by a decline in the average cost of naphtha to R\$1,291 per ton in 2007 from R\$1,252 per ton in 2006, which resulted principally from the appreciation of the *real* against the dollar. Naphtha and condensate accounted for 78.1% of the Basic Petrochemicals segment's cost of sales and services rendered in 2007 and 86.0% in 2006.

Gross profit of the Basic Petrochemicals segment increased by 68.7% in 2007, while gross margin declined to 11.2% in 2007 compared to 12.1% in 2006.

Cost of Sales of Our Polyolefins Segment

Cost of sales of the Polyolefins segment increased by 43.4% in 2007, primarily due to the consolidation of the results of Ipiranga Petroquímica in our financial statements as from April 1, 2007 and, to a lesser extent, our consolidation of the results of Politeno for 12 months in 2007 as compared to nine months in 2006. Our Polyolefins Unit's average cost for ethylene decreased by 5.2% in 2007, and our Polyolefins Unit's average cost for propylene increased by 3.8% in 2007.

Gross profit of the Polyolefins segment increased by 78.7% in 2007, and gross margin increased to 18.1% in 2007 compared to 15.1% in 2006.

Cost of Sales of Our Vinyls Segment

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Cost of sales of the Vinyls segment increased by 15.5% in 2007, primarily as a result of an 9.2% increase in sales volume of this segment and a 4.4% increase in the average price of ethylene.

Gross profit of the Vinyls segment increased by 18.5% in 2007, while gross margin increased to 19.6% in 2007 from 19.2% in 2006.

Cost of Sales of Our IQ Soluções & Química Segment

Cost of sales of the IQ Soluções & Química segment was R\$338.9 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2007. Gross profit of the IQ Soluções & Química segment was R\$53.7 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2007, and gross margin was 13.7% in the nine months ended December 31, 2007.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by 30.2% in 2007, primarily as a result of:

- a 43.3% increase in selling, general and administrative expenses of the Polyolefins segment, primarily as a result of (1) the consolidation of the results of Ipiranga Petroquímica in our financial statements as from April 1, 2007, (2) our consolidation of the results of Politeno for 12 months in 2007 as compared to nine months in 2006 as a result of the Politeno Acquisition on April 6, 2006, and (3) an increase in logistics expenses principally due to the increase in export sales of this segment;
- a 64.0% increase in selling, general and administrative expenses of the Vinyls segment, principally as a result of increased accruals for profit sharing and increased storage and distribution expenses as a result of the high export volumes of this segment;
- a 17.8% increase in selling, general and administrative expenses of our Basic Petrochemicals segment, primarily as a result of the full consolidation of the results of Copesul in our financial statements as from April 1, 2007, and the non-recurrence of losses incurred under certain commodities hedging contracts that we entered into in 2006; and
- the R\$39.1 million in selling, general and administrative expenses of the IQ Soluções & Química segment that we recorded as a result of the inclusion of this business segment since April 1, 2007 due to our acquisition of Ipiranga Química as part of the Ipiranga Transaction.

The effects of these increases was partially offset by an 88.9% decline in selling, general and administrative expenses of our jointly controlled companies, primarily as a result of the full consolidation of the results of Copesul in our financial statements as from April 1, 2007 compared to the effects of proportional consolidation of our 29.5% equity interest in Copesul in our financial statements for periods ended prior to April 1, 2007.

Selling, general and administrative expenses represented 7.0% of net sales revenue in 2007 compared to 7.3% of net sales revenue in 2006.

Without giving effect to the proportional consolidation of our jointly controlled entities and the effects of intercompany eliminations, the aggregate increase of selling, general and administrative expense of our consolidated subsidiaries in 2007 compared to 2006 that was related to the consolidation of Ipiranga Química, Ipiranga Petroquímica and Copesul as from April 1, 2007 was R\$198.8 million.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization increased by 33.9% in 2007, primarily as a result of primarily as a result of the full consolidation of the results of Copesul and Ipiranga Petroquímica in our financial statements as from April 1, 2007.

Other Operating Income, Net

Other operating income, net declined by 29.3% in 2007, primarily as a result of

- the R\$59.5 million of other operating expenses recorded by the Polyolefins segment in 2007, principally composed of selling expenses that were reclassified as other operating expenses, primarily in December 2007, compared to the R\$18.3 million in other operating income recorded in 2006, principally composed of non-recurring revenue recovery of R\$13.1 million in connection with the reversal of a PIS tax provision in 2006; and
- a 96.9% decline in other operating income of our jointly controlled companies, primarily as a result of the full consolidation of the results of Copesul in our financial statements as from April 1, 2007 compared to the effects of proportional consolidation of our 29.5% equity interest in Copesul in our financial statements for periods ended prior to April 1, 2007.

These effects were partially offset by the R\$22.1 million in other operating income recorded by the Basic Petrochemicals segment in 2007, principally as a result of the reclassification of certain revenue, primarily sales of scrap and non-operational products in December 2007, in addition to revenue related to maintenance services offered to clients, compared to R\$4.4 million in other operating expense, net in 2006.

Operating Income of Segments

As a result of the foregoing:

- operating income of the Basic Petrochemical segment (which excludes financial income, financial expense and results from equity accounting) increased by 105.6% in 2007, and the operating margin of the Basic Petrochemical segment increased to 8.1% in 2007 from 7.2% in 2006;
- operating income of the Polyolefins segment (which excludes financial income, financial expense and results from equity accounting) increased by 87.3% in 2007, and the operating margin of the Polyolefins segment increased to 10.0% in 2007 from 8.0% in 2006;
- operating income of the Vinyls segment (which excludes financial income, financial expense and results from equity accounting) declined by 16.7% in 2007, and the operating margin of the Vinyls segment declined to 9.7% in 2007 from 13.5% in 2006; and
- operating margin of the IQ Soluções & Química segment was 2.5% in 2007.

Results from Equity Accounting

Results from equity accounting were an expense of R\$64.6 million in 2007 compared to revenue of R\$3.4 million in 2006, primarily as a result of the following factors:

- a R\$48.5 million increase in amortization of goodwill, principally as a result of the consolidation of the results of Ipiranga Química and its subsidiaries in our financial statements as from April 1, 2007; and
- a R\$20.7 million decline in tax incentives, primarily as a result of the expiration of certain ICMS tax benefits that were previously available to Copesul.

Financial Expenses, Net

Financial expenses, net, declined by 59.9% in 2007, primarily as a result of (1) the effects of the *real*/U.S. dollar exchange rate on our U.S. dollar-denominated and U.S. dollar-indexed assets and liabilities, and (2) to a lesser extent, our recording of a R\$2.5 million net gain on derivative transactions in 2007 compared to a R\$47.8 million net loss on derivative transactions in 2006.

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As a result of the 17.2% appreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar in 2007, we recorded:

- financial income of R\$1,546.7 million related to the exchange rate effect on our U.S. dollar-denominated and U.S. dollar-indexed liabilities; and
- financial expense of R\$825.6 million related to the exchange rate effect on our U.S. dollar-denominated assets.

As a result of the 8.7% appreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar in 2006, we recorded:

- financial income of R\$333.4 million related to the exchange rate effect on our U.S. dollar-denominated and U.S. dollar-indexed liabilities; and
- financial expense of R\$204.2 million related to the exchange rate effect on our U.S. dollar-denominated assets.

Operating Income

Operating income was R\$1,276.0 million in 2007 compared to R\$169.9 million in 2006, primarily as a result of the 48.3% increase in gross profit and a 59.9% decrease in financial expenses, net as a result of the significant appreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar. Operating income represented 7.2% of net sales revenue in 2007 compared to 1.3% of net sales revenue in 2006.

Without giving effect to the proportional consolidation of our jointly controlled entities and the effects of intercompany eliminations, the aggregate increase of operating income of our consolidated subsidiaries in 2007 compared to 2006 that was related to the consolidation of Ipiranga Química, Ipiranga Petroquímica and Copesul as from April 1, 2007 was R\$1,007.7 million.

Other Income and Expense, Net

Other income and expenses, net was an expense of R\$67.2 million in 2007 compared to income of R\$7.1 million in 2006. The most significant items of other income and expense in 2007 were:

- a R\$35.5 million loss on interest in investment as a result of the merger of EDSP58 with and into Copesul;
- R\$18.0 million of depreciation of paralyzed plants and other, primarily relating to the permanent closure of the DMT unit in our PET plant.
- a R\$13.8 million reduction to the recoverable amount of fixed assets.

Income Tax and Social Contribution

The composite corporate statutory income tax and social contribution rate was 34% in each of 2007 and 2006. Income tax and social contribution was an expense of R\$327.4 million in 2007 compared to a benefit of R\$47.5 million in 2006. Our effective tax rate was 27.1% in 2007 as compared to (26.8)% in 2006. The higher effective tax rate in 2007 was principally the result of the relative decline in the magnitude of the positive effects of (1) tax on goodwill of Polialden, which increased to R\$85.8 million in 2007 from R\$75.9 million in 2006, and (2) Law No. 11,638 and the transitory tax-payer regime, which increased to R\$55.6 million in 2007 from R\$34.7 million in 2006, as a result of our substantially increased income before income tax and minority interest in 2007. The effects of these factors was partially offset by the relative decline in the magnitude of the negative effects of non-deductible amortization of goodwill, which declined to R\$29.8 million in 2007 from R\$30.3 million in 2006, as a result of our substantially increased income before income tax and minority interest in 2007.

Profit Sharing and Minority Interest

Minority interest increased to R\$240.9 million in 2007 compared to R\$1.6 million in 2006, primarily as a result of the full consolidation of the results of Copesul and the consolidation of the results of Ipiranga Química in our financial statements as from April 1, 2007 and the significant minority interests in each of these companies. In addition, we recorded Copesul's profit sharing expense of R\$18.7 million in 2007 as a result of the full consolidation of the results of Copesul in our financial statements.

Net Income

We recorded net income of R\$621.8 million, or 3.5% of net sales revenue, in 2007 compared to net income of R\$222.8 million, or 1.7% of net sales revenue, in 2006.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our principal cash requirements consist of the following:

- working capital requirements;
- servicing our indebtedness;
- capital expenditures related to investments in operations, construction of new plant facilities, and maintenance and expansion of plant facilities;
- funds required for potential acquisitions of equity interests in other petrochemical producers; and
- dividends on our shares, including in the form of interest attributable to shareholders' equity.

Our principal sources of liquidity have traditionally consisted of the following:

- cash flows from operating activities;
- short-term and long-term borrowings; and
- sales of debt securities in domestic and international capital markets.

During 2008, cash flow generated by operations was used primarily for investing activities, for working capital requirements and to service our outstanding debt obligations. At December 31, 2008, our consolidated cash and cash equivalents and other investments amounted to R\$2,960.2 million. At December 31, 2008, we had working capital of R\$146.9 million.

Projected Sources and Uses of Cash

We anticipate that we will be required to spend approximately R\$2,181.7 million to meet our short-term contractual obligations and commitments and budgeted capital expenditures in 2009. We expect that we will meet these cash requirements through a combination of cash generated from operating activities and cash generated by financing activities, including new debt financings and the refinancing of our existing short-term indebtedness as it becomes due.

We anticipate that we will be required to spend approximately R\$3,128.0 million to meet our long-term contractual obligations and commitments and budgeted capital expenditures through 2011. We anticipate that we will meet these cash requirements through a combination of: (1) cash generated from operating activities; and (2) cash generated by financing activities, including new debt financings and the refinancing of our indebtedness as it becomes due.

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We have commitments from several financial institutions to provide us with financing in the future, including a commitment from BNDES to lend us an aggregate principal amount of R\$63.4 million for use in connection with our capital expenditure program.

These commitments are subject to conditions precedent which we believe that we will be able to satisfy in connection with any amounts drawn under these facilities. We pay commitment fees to these financial institutions in connection with their commitments.

Cash Flows

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities was R\$2,879.3 million in 2008 and R\$2,474.5 million in 2007, and net cash used by operating activities was R\$317.6 million in 2006.

Cash Flows Used in Investing Activities

Investing activities used net cash of R\$2,154.7 million in 2008, R\$3,649.5 million in 2007 and R\$1,206.3 million in 2006.

During 2008, investing activities for which we used cash on a consolidated basis primarily consisted of (1) a final payment to Ultrapar under the Ipiranga Investment Agreement in the amount of R\$633.5 million, and (2) the payment of the remaining portion of the purchase price of R\$247.5 million due in connection with the Politeno Acquisition. In addition, we used R\$239.5 million to perform maintenance on our plants during scheduled shutdowns during 2008 and R\$161.3 million in our safety, health and environmental programs.

During 2007, investing activities for which we used cash on a consolidated basis primarily consisted of (1) additions to property, plant and equipment, including our proportional share of the cost of the property, plant and equipment of Paulínia, investments in equipment replacement and additions to equipment related to the implementation of our Formula Braskem program, (2) payments to Ultrapar under the Ipiranga Investment Agreement and payments made for the 7.6% of the total share capital of Ipiranga Petroquímica not owned by Ipiranga Química, and (3) payments in connection with the merger of EDSP58 into Copesul and the merger of EDSP67 into Ipiranga Petroquímica. In addition, we used R\$263.0 million to perform maintenance on our plants during scheduled shutdowns during 2007 and R\$129.4 million in our safety, health and environmental programs.

During 2006, investing activities for which we used cash on a consolidated basis primarily consisted of (1) the payment of R\$237.5 million, representing the portion of the purchase price that was due upon the closing of the Politeno Acquisition, (2) additions to equipment related to the increase of our annual polyethylene production capacity in the Northeastern Complex by 30,000 tons and the increase of our annual isoprene production capacity by 8,800 tons, and (3) additions to equipment related to the implementation of our Braskem+ and Formula Braskem programs. In addition, we used R\$150.0 million to perform maintenance on our plants during scheduled shutdowns during 2006 and R\$152.0 million in our safety, health and environmental programs.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Financing activities used net cash of R\$3.1 million in 2008 and provided net cash of R\$1,518.0 million in 2007 and R\$935.3 million in 2006.

During 2008, our principal sources of long-term borrowed funds consisted of (1) the proceeds of the issuance of US\$500 million aggregate principal amount of our 7.25% Notes due 2018; and (2) US\$725 million aggregate principal amount borrowed under an export prepayment agreement.

During 2008, we used cash to repay US\$1,200.0 million aggregate principal amount under an unsecured credit agreement, which we refer to as the Acquisition Credit Agreement, which we entered into to finance the Ipiranga Transaction.

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During 2007, our principal sources of long-term borrowed funds consisted of (1) US\$953.2 million aggregate principal amount borrowed under the Acquisition Credit Agreement, (2) US\$150.0 million aggregate principal amount borrowed under our prepayment credit export facility, and (3) US\$125.0 million aggregate principal amount borrowed under two credit export note facilities.

During 2007, we used cash to prepay (1) US\$125.0 million under our syndicated secured export prepayment facility due 2009, and (2) R\$155.1 million under our 12th issue of debentures.

During 2006, our principal sources of long-term borrowed funds consisted of issuances of our 9.00% Perpetual Bonds in an aggregate principal amount of US\$200.0 million, our 8.00% Notes due 2017 in an aggregate principal amount of US\$275.0 million, our 14th issue of debentures in an aggregate principal amount of R\$500.0 million, and borrowings under a credit export note facility in an aggregate amount of US\$78.0 million.

During 2006, we used cash:

- to repay R\$3,613.8 million of our short-term debt, principally debt denominated in foreign currencies, including US\$772.0 million under advances on export contracts (*Adiantamentos sobre Contratos de Exportação*), US\$114.1 million under our export prepayment agreements, US\$19.5 million under our raw materials financing arrangements, and US\$178.4 million under our working capital facilities;
- to repurchase R\$150.0 million aggregate principal amount of our 12th issue of debentures; and
- to repurchase US\$184.6 million aggregate principal amount of our 12.50% Senior Notes due 2008.

On April 18, 2006, we paid a distribution of R\$325.7 million, including R\$270.0 million that was paid in the form of interest attributable to shareholders' equity and R\$55.7 million that was paid in the form of dividends. On April 9, 2007, we paid dividends in the aggregate amount of R\$36.9 million. On April 7, 2008, we paid dividends in the aggregate amount of R\$278.5 million.

Unless our board of directors deems it inconsistent with our financial position, payment of dividends is mandatory under our by-laws and also is required under agreements with two of our shareholders and, consequently, may give rise to a significant cash requirements in future periods.

On May 3, 2006, we announced that our board of directors had authorized a share repurchase program under which we were authorized to repurchase up to 13,896,133 class A preferred shares and up to 1,400,495 common shares at market prices over the BOVESPA at any time and from time to time prior to October 31, 2006. We repurchased 13,131,054 of our class A preferred shares under this share repurchase program for a total purchase price of R\$182.0 million. On March 6, 2008, we announced that our shareholders had authorized the cancellation of 16,595,000 of our class A preferred shares that were held in treasury with a book value of R\$244.5 million.

On February 19, 2008, we announced that our board of directors had authorized a share repurchase program under which we are authorized to repurchase up to 19,862,411 class A preferred shares at market prices over the BOVESPA at any time and from time to time between March 7, 2008 and March 6, 2009 for a total purchase price of up to R\$252.3 million. We repurchased 10,099,500 of our class A preferred shares under this share repurchase program for a total purchase price of R\$107.4 million.

Indebtedness and Financing Strategy

At December 31, 2008, our total outstanding indebtedness on a consolidated basis was R\$11,986.1 million, consisting of R\$2,146.3 million of short-term indebtedness, including current portion of long-term indebtedness (or 17.9% of our total indebtedness), and R\$9,839.8 million of long-term indebtedness (or 82.1% of our total indebtedness). At December 31, 2008, we had no outstanding indebtedness to related parties on a consolidated basis.

On a consolidated basis, our *real*-denominated indebtedness at December 31, 2008 was R\$2,881.2 million (24.0%), and our foreign currency-denominated indebtedness was R\$9,104.9 million (76.0%).

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Our financing strategy has been to continue to extend the average maturity of our outstanding indebtedness, including by repaying short-term debt through longer-term borrowings and issuing longer-term debt securities, in order to increase our liquidity levels and improve our strategic, financial and operational flexibility. Our financing strategy over the next several years involves maintaining adequate liquidity and a debt maturity profile that is compatible with our anticipated cash flow generation and anticipated capital expenditures. In addition, we do not expect our capital expenditures to affect adversely the quality of our debt leverage ratios or our disciplined approach to capital allocation.

Short-Term Indebtedness

Our consolidated short-term debt, including debentures and current portion of long-term debt, was R\$2,146.3 million at December 31, 2008.

We maintain short-term finance lines denominated in *reais* with a number of financial institutions in Brazil. Although we have no committed lines of credit with these financial institutions, we believe that we will continue to be able to obtain sufficient credit to finance our working capital needs based on our relationships with these financial institutions and current market conditions. At December 31, 2008, the consolidated outstanding balance under our working capital lines denominated in *reais* was R\$363.6 million.

In addition, we have incurred import financing for raw materials from various domestic and international institutions. These advances have a maturity of less than one year and bore interest in 2008 at an average rate of 4.08%. These financings are generally evidenced by promissory notes. At December 31, 2008, our consolidated outstanding advances under our import financing arrangements totaled R\$21.5 million.

In September 2007, EDSP58 entered into an export prepayment credit facility with Petrobras International Finance Company, or PIFCo, under which EDSP58 is permitted to borrow an aggregate principal amount of up to US\$323.0 million. As a result of the merger of EDSP58 with and into Copesul in December 2007, the PIFCo export prepayment credit facility became a direct obligation of Copesul. As a result of the merger of Copesul with and into Ipiranga Petroquímica on September 11, 2008 and Ipiranga Petroquímica's merger with and into Braskem on September 30, 2008, the PIFCo export prepayment credit facility became a direct obligation of Braskem. The loans under this facility may be disbursed in up to 10 disbursements. Each disbursement under this facility bears interest, payable in arrears, at the rate of LIBOR plus 0.35% per annum until the first anniversary of such disbursement and thereafter at the rate of LIBOR plus 0.55% per annum. The principal amount of each disbursement under the PIFCo export prepayment facility is payable on or prior to the second anniversary of such disbursement. In October 2007, EDSP58 borrowed an aggregate of US\$312.5 million under this facility to fund a portion of the purchase price of the shares tendered in the Copesul Tender Offer that was part of the Ipiranga Transaction.

Long-Term Indebtedness

The following table sets forth selected information with respect to our principal outstanding long-term debt instruments at December 31, 2008.

Instrument	Outstanding Principal Amount at December 31, 2008	Final Maturity	Principal Covenants
Debentures:			
14 th Issue of Debentures	R\$522.0 million	September 2011	Financial ratios
13 th Issue of Debentures	R\$303.2 million	June 2010	Financial ratios
Fixed-Rate Notes:			
9.375% Notes due 2015	US\$150.0 million	June 2015	Limitations on liens, related party transactions and mergers
11.75% Notes due 2014	US\$250.0 million	January 2014	Financial ratios, limitations on liens, dividends, indebtedness, related party transactions, investments and mergers
9.75% Perpetual Bonds	US\$150.0 million		Limitations on liens, related party transactions and mergers

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Instrument	Outstanding Principal Amount at December 31, 2008	Final Maturity	Principal Covenants
9.00% Perpetual Bonds	US\$200.0 million		Limitations on liens, related party transactions and mergers
8.00% Notes due 2017	US\$275.0 million	January 2017	Limitations on liens, related party transactions and mergers
7.250% Notes due 2018	US\$500.0 million	June 2018	Limitations on liens, related party transactions and mergers
Bank Credit Facilities:			
Secured Credit Agreement			
(construction financing)	R\$143.1 million	June 2016	Limitations on liens and asset sales
Secured Credit Agreement			
(construction financing)	R\$105.1 million	May 2016	Limitations on liens and asset sales
Syndicated Credit Agreement	US\$37.0 million	March 2012	Financial ratios, limitations on liens, related party transactions, mergers and asset sales
Syndicated Credit Agreement	US\$46.6 million	June 2012	Financial ratios, limitations on liens, related party transactions, mergers and asset sales
Export Finance Facilities:			
Export Prepayment Agreement	US\$47.5 million	June 2013	Limitations on liens, related party transactions and mergers
Syndicated Export Prepayment Agreement	US\$733.2 million	October 2013	
Export Prepayment Agreement	US\$150.0 million	November 2013	Limitations on liens
Export Prepayment Agreement	US\$150.0 million	April 2014	Limitations on liens
Export Prepayment Agreement	US\$75.0 million	July 2014	Limitations on liens
Credit Export Note Facility	US\$50.0 million	March 2018	Limitations on liens
Credit Export Note Facility	US\$78.0 million	May 2018	Financial ratios
Credit Export Note Facility	US\$75.0 million	May 2019	Limitations on liens
Credit Export Note Facility	US\$150.0 million	February 2020	

Some of our debt instruments require that we comply with financial covenants, the most restrictive of which are as follows:

- net debt to EBITDA less than or equal to 4.50 to 1.0 at the end of and for each fiscal quarter until maturity; and
- EBITDA to net financial expenses greater than or equal to 2.0 to 1.0 at the end of and for each fiscal quarter until maturity.

EBITDA is calculated differently under the various debt instruments that require us to comply with financial ratios. EBITDA is defined in these debt instruments as operating income less financial expenses, taxes, depreciation and amortization, plus dividends and interest attributable to shareholders' equity paid to us by our unconsolidated associated companies. Under some of these debt instruments, the calculation of EBITDA eliminates the effect of proportional consolidation under Instruction 247. Under some of these debt instruments, the financial ratios are calculated in *reais*, while under other debt instruments the financial ratios are calculated in dollars using (1) the average *real*/dollar exchange rate during each quarter to calculate EBITDA and financial expenses, and (2) the *real*/dollar exchange rate at the end of the period to calculate net debt.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008:

- the highest ratio of net debt to EBITDA that we reported under these covenants was 3.76 to 1.0; and
- the lowest ratio of EBITDA to net financial expenses that we reported under these covenants was 4.64 to 1.0.

Accordingly, we were in compliance with these financial covenants at December 31, 2008, and we believe that we will be able to comply with these financial covenants for the foreseeable future. In addition, we believe that our compliance with these financial covenants will not

adversely affect our ability to implement our financing plans.

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Many of these instruments also contain other covenants that restrict, among other things, the ability of our company and most of our subsidiaries to:

- incur additional indebtedness;
- incur liens;
- issue guarantees;
- issue or sell share capital of subsidiaries;
- pay dividends or make certain other restricted payments;
- consummate certain asset sales;
- enter into certain transactions with affiliates; or
- merge or consolidate with any other person or sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of our assets.

In addition, the instruments governing a substantial portion of our indebtedness contain cross-default or cross-acceleration clauses, such that the occurrence of an event of default under one of these instruments could trigger an event of default under other indebtedness or enable the creditors under other indebtedness to accelerate that indebtedness.

At December 31, 2008, R\$1,512.1 million of our *real*-denominated debt and R\$318.5 million of our foreign currency-denominated debt was secured. In order to secure this debt, we have pledged certain of our property and equipment and certain of our accounts receivable. The security arrangements for our secured debt vary depending on the transaction.

The following discussion briefly describes certain of our significant financing transactions. We have assumed the obligations of predecessor companies, including, among others, OPP Química (and its predecessor OPP Petroquímica), Trikem, Copesul, Ipiranga Química, Ipiranga Petroquímica and Petroquímica Paulínia, under these financing transactions as a result of the mergers of these companies with and into our company.

14th Issue of Debentures. On September 1, 2006, we issued our 14th issue of unsecured non-convertible debentures in a single series of 50,000 debentures, each with a par value of R\$10,000. The principal amount of these debentures is payable in full on September 1, 2011, and these debentures bear interest at a rate of 103.5% of the CDI rate per annum payable semi-annually in arrears in March and September of each year.

13th Issue of Debentures. On June 1, 2005, we issued our 13th issue of unsecured non-convertible debentures in a single series of 30,000 debentures, each with a par value of R\$10,000. The principal amount of these debentures is payable in full on June 1, 2010, and these debentures bear interest at a rate of 104.1% of the CDI rate per annum payable semi-annually in arrears in June and December of each year.

Fixed Rate Notes. On July 24, 1997, Trikem issued and sold US\$250.0 million aggregate principal amount of its 10.625% Notes due 2007. We assumed the obligations of Trikem under these notes as a result of the merger of Trikem with and into our company on January 15, 2004. On July 24, 2005, we repurchased these notes and amended and restated their terms. As amended and restated, these notes bear interest at the rate of 9.375% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears in June and December of each year and mature on June 1, 2015. On August 24, 2005, we exchanged US\$150.0 million aggregate principal amount of these notes for US\$150.0 million aggregate principal amount of outstanding notes issued by one of subsidiaries on June 1, 2005 and guaranteed by our company.

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On January 22, 2004, we issued and sold US\$250.0 million in aggregate principal amount of our 11.75% Notes due 2014 under our medium-term note program. Interest on these notes is payable semi-annually in arrears in January and July of each year and these notes mature on January 22, 2014.

On June 17, 2005, we issued and sold US\$150.0 million aggregate principal amount of our 9.75% Perpetual Bonds. Interest on these bonds is payable quarterly in arrears in March, June, September and December of each year. We may, at our option, redeem these bonds, in whole but not in part, at 100% of their principal amount plus accrued interest and additional amounts, if any, on any interest payment date on or after June 17, 2010.

On April 28, 2006, we issued and sold US\$200.0 million aggregate principal amount of our 9.00% Perpetual Bonds. Interest on these bonds is payable quarterly in arrears in January, April, July and October of each year. We may, at our option, redeem these bonds, in whole or in part, at 100% of their principal amount plus accrued interest and additional amounts, if any, on any interest payment date on or after April 28, 2011, provided that, if we redeem these bonds in part, at least US\$100 million aggregate principal amount of these bonds must remain outstanding following any partial redemption.

On September 26, 2006, we issued and sold US\$275.0 million aggregate principal amount of our 8.00% Notes due 2017. Interest on these notes is payable semi-annually in arrears in January and July of each year and these notes mature on January 26, 2017.

On June 5, 2008, we issued and sold US\$500.0 million aggregate principal amount of our 7.250% Notes due 2018. Interest on these notes is payable semi-annually in arrears in June and December of each year and these notes mature on June 5, 2018. We used the proceeds of this offering to repay a portion of the indebtedness outstanding under the Acquisition Credit Agreement.

Bank Credit Facilities. On June 30, 2004, we entered into a secured credit agreement in the aggregate amount of R\$152.7 million to finance capital expenditures in certain of our plants located in the Northeastern Complex and in Alagoas that we made in 2004 and 2005. The loans under this credit agreement are secured by a first mortgage on our PVC plant located in São Paulo and our chloro-soda plant located in the Northeastern Complex, as well as by a purchase-money security interest in machinery and equipment that we have and will purchase with the proceeds of this loan. Under this credit agreement, we were required to invest up to R\$65.4 million of our own funds in accordance with an investment schedule as a condition precedent to disbursements of the loans. The loans under this credit agreement bear interest at the rate of 8.50% per annum, payable quarterly in arrears through June 30, 2008 and thereafter monthly in arrears through June 30, 2016. The principal amount of these loans is payable in 96 equal monthly installments, commencing on July 30, 2008. At December 31, 2008, the outstanding principal amount under this credit agreement was R\$143.1 million.

On May 28, 2007, we entered into a secured credit agreement in the aggregate principal amount of R\$113.3 million to finance capital expenditures of 53 different projects in certain of our plants located in the Northeastern Complex and in Alagoas that we made in 2006 and 2007. The loans under this credit agreement are secured by a letter of guarantee. The loans under this credit agreement bear interest at the rate of 8.50% per annum, payable quarterly in arrears through June 2008 and thereafter monthly in arrears through May 2016. The principal amount of these loans is payable in 96 equal monthly installments, commencing in July 2008. At December 31, 2008, the outstanding principal amount under this credit agreement was R\$105.1 million.

On March 24, 2005, we borrowed the Japanese yen equivalent of US\$50.0 million under a syndicated credit agreement dated March 8, 2005. The proceeds of this loan were required to be used for capital expenditures related to our Braskem+ program. This loan bears interest at the rate of six-month Tokyo Inter-Bank Offered Rate plus 0.95% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears. Principal on this loan is payable in 11 equal installments beginning in March 2007 with a final maturity date in March 2012. Ninety-five percent of the commercial risk of this loan and 97.5% of the political risk of this loan are supported by insurance from Nippon Export and Investment Insurance, for which we paid a lump-sum premium in yen. At December 31, 2008, the outstanding principal amount under this credit agreement was US\$37.0 million.

On September 20, 2005, we borrowed the Japanese yen equivalent of US\$60.0 million under a syndicated credit agreement dated June 30, 2005. The proceeds of this loan were required to be used for capital expenditures related to

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the Braskem+ program. This loan bears interest at the rate of six-month Tokyo Inter-Bank Offered Rate plus 0.95% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears. Principal on this loan is payable in 11 equal installments beginning in June 2007 with a final maturity date in June 2012. Ninety-five percent of the commercial risk of this loan and 97.5% of the political risk of this loan are supported by insurance from Nippon Export and Investment Insurance, for which we paid a lump-sum premium in yen. At December 31, 2008, the outstanding principal amount under this credit agreement was US\$46.6 million.

Export Prepayment Facilities. In July 2006, Ipiranga Petroquímica entered into an export prepayment agreement in the amount of US\$95.0 million with a financial institution. As a result of the consolidation of the results of Ipiranga Petroquímica in our financial statements as from April 1, 2007, this indebtedness is included in our consolidated indebtedness. This facility is secured by certain of our export receivables and bears interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 1.50% per annum, payable in arrears. The principal amount of this facility is payable in monthly payments commencing in August 2009 through maturity in June 2013. At December 31, 2008, the outstanding principal amount under this export prepayment agreement was US\$47.5 million.

In October 2008, we entered into a syndicated export prepayment agreement in the amount of US\$725.0 million. This facility bears interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 1.75% per annum, payable in arrears. The principal amount of this facility is payable in semi-annually payments commencing in October 2011 through maturity in October 2013. At December 31, 2008, the outstanding principal amount under this export prepayment agreement was US\$733.2 million.

In November 2007, Ipiranga Petroquímica entered into an export prepayment agreement in the amount of US\$150.0 million with a Brazilian financial institution. This facility bears interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 1.40% per annum, payable in arrears. The principal amount of this facility is payable in monthly payments commencing in December 2011 through maturity in November 2013. At December 31, 2008, the outstanding principal amount under this export prepayment agreement was US\$150.0 million.

In April 2007, we entered into an export prepayment agreement in the amount of US\$150.0 million with a Brazilian financial institution. The loan under this agreement bears interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 0.77% per annum, payable semiannually in arrears commencing in October 2007. The principal amount of this loan is payable in three semiannual payments commencing in April 2014. At December 31, 2008, the outstanding principal amount under this export prepayment agreement was US\$150.0 million.

In July 2006, Ipiranga Petroquímica entered into an export prepayment agreement in the amount of US\$75.0 million with a Brazilian financial institution. As a result of the consolidation of the results of Ipiranga Petroquímica in our financial statements as from April 1, 2007, this indebtedness is included in our consolidated indebtedness. This facility bears interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 0.78% per annum, payable in arrears. The principal amount of this facility is payable in monthly payments commencing in August 2009 through maturity in July 2014. At December 31, 2008, the outstanding principal amount under this export prepayment agreement was US\$75.0 million.

Export Credit Note Facilities. In April 2007, we entered into a credit export note facility in the amount of US\$50.0 million with a Brazilian financial institution. This facility bears interest at a rate of 7.87% per annum, payable semiannually in arrears commencing in October 2007. The principal amount of this facility matures in March 2018. At December 31, 2008, the outstanding principal amount under this credit export note facility was US\$50.0 million.

In November 2006, we entered into an export credit note facility in the amount of US\$78.0 million with a Brazilian financial institution. This facility is secured by certain of our export receivables and bears interest at a rate of 8.1% per annum, payable semiannually in arrears commencing on May 10, 2007. The principal amount of this facility matures on May 10, 2018. At December 31, 2008, the outstanding principal amount under this facility was US\$78.0 million.

In May 2007, we entered into a credit export note facility in the amount of US\$75.0 million with a Brazilian financial institution. This facility bears interest at a rate of 7.85% per annum, payable semiannually in arrears

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commencing in November 2007. The principal amount of this facility matures in May 2019. At December 31, 2008, the outstanding principal amount under this credit export note facility was US\$75.0 million.

In January 2008, we entered into a credit export note facility in the amount of US\$150 million with a Brazilian financial institution. This facility bears interest at a rate of 7.3% per annum, payable semiannually in arrears commencing in August 2008. The principal amount of this facility matures in February 2020. At December 31, 2008, the outstanding principal amount under this credit export note facility was US\$150.0 million.

BNDES Development Loans. On June 24, 2005, we entered into two credit facilities with BNDES under which BNDES disbursed loans in an aggregate principal amount of approximately R\$336.2 million. The proceeds of the first credit facility were R\$84.2 million, which we used to finance capital expenditures related to (1) the 50,000 ton increase in the annual production capacity of our Alagoas PVC plant, and (2) a project to use polypropylene in the disposable plastics market. The proceeds of the second credit facility were R\$252.0 million, which we used to finance capital expenditures related to (1) the 100,000 ton increase in the annual production capacity of one of our polypropylene plants located in the Southern Complex, and (2) quality, productivity, environmental, health and safety projects at our plants.

On December 13, 2006, we entered into a third credit facility with BNDES under which BNDES disbursed loans in an aggregate principal amount of R\$48.4 million. The proceeds of the third credit facility were used to finance capital expenditures related to (1) the construction of a new salt well in Maceió, Alagoas to supply our Vinyls unit, and (2) the replacement of some equipment at our PVC plant in the Northeastern Complex.

These credit facilities are secured by a mortgage on one of our plants located in the Southern Complex (including the land on which this plant is located, as well as certain of the equipment, machinery and improvements in this plant). Amounts under the first credit facility were disbursed in two tranches, and amounts under the second and third credit facility were disbursed in three tranches. The first tranches of the first and second credit facilities in an aggregate principal amount of R\$12.6 million and R\$37.8 million, respectively, bear interest at the UMBNDES rate, which is set by BNDES for its loans in foreign currency, plus a margin of 4% per annum. The other tranches of these credit facilities bear interest at the TJLP rate plus a margin of 4% per annum. Interest is payable on the first credit facility quarterly from July 15, 2005 through July 15, 2007 and monthly thereafter through maturity. The outstanding principal amount of the first credit facility is payable in 48 equal, successive monthly installments beginning on August 15, 2007. Interest is payable on the first and second tranches of the second credit facility quarterly from July 15, 2005 through January 15, 2007 and monthly thereafter through maturity. The outstanding principal amount of the first and second tranches of the second credit facility is payable in 48 equal, successive monthly installments beginning on February 15, 2007. Interest is payable on the third tranche of the second credit facility quarterly from July 15, 2005 through July 15, 2008 and monthly thereafter through maturity. The outstanding principal amount of the third tranche of the second credit facility is payable in 42 equal, successive monthly installments beginning on August 15, 2008.

At December 31, 2008, the outstanding principal amount under the first of these credit facilities was R\$46.2 million, the outstanding principal amount under the second of these credit facilities was R\$191.1 million, and the outstanding principal amount under the third of these credit facilities was R\$44.5 million.

FINEP Credit Facility. On March 8, 2005, we entered into a credit facility with Financiadora de Estudos e Projetos, or FINEP, a technology funding institution of the Ministry of Science and Technology of Brazil, in an aggregate principal amount of R\$84.9 million, that was disbursed in installments, beginning on March 15, 2005, with the final disbursement expected in the end of April 2008. We were required to use the proceeds disbursed under this credit facility for capital expenditures at the Braskem Center for Innovation and Technology operated by our Polyolefins Unit, the research and development pilot plant of our Vinyls Unit, and the research center of our Vinyls Unit. Under this credit facility, we are required to invest at least R\$9.4 million of our own funds in these projects. The loans bear interest at the TJLP rate plus 5% per annum, payable quarterly in arrears commencing on June 15, 2005. However, we may be required to pay interest at only the TJLP, depending on the financial condition and liquidity of the National Scientific and Technological Development Fund (*Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico*) at any given time. The principal amount under this credit facility is payable in 61 equal monthly installments beginning on March 15, 2007, with a final maturity date of March 15, 2012. At December 31,

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2008, the outstanding principal amount under this credit facility was R\$57.2 million. Our obligation to make payments under this credit facility is guaranteed by a surety bond.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not currently have any transactions involving off-balance sheet arrangements.

Contractual Commitments

The following table summarizes significant contractual obligations and commitments at December 31, 2008 that have an impact on our liquidity:

	Payments Due by Period				Total
	Less than One Year	One to Three Years	Three to Five Years	More than Five Years	
	(in millions of reais)				
Loans and financings	R\$1,978.2(1)	R\$2,793.7	R\$2,754.8	R\$3,528.0	R\$11,054.7
Debentures	26.3(1)	800.0			826.3
Interest on loans, financings and debentures (2)	152.0				152.0
Purchase obligations (3)	2,405.9	11,552.7	15,010.8	15,010.8	43,980.3
Pension plan contributions (4)			20.4		20.4
Other long-term liabilities			304.9		304.9
Total contractual obligations	R\$4,561.3	R\$15,471.4	R\$17,765.5	R\$18,538.8	R\$56,337.2

- (1) Includes interest accrued at December 31, 2008.
- (2) Consists of estimated future payments of interest on our loans, financings and debentures, calculated based on interest rates and foreign exchange rates applicable at December 31, 2008 and assuming (i) that all amortization payments and payments at maturity on our loans, financings and debentures will be made on their scheduled payment dates, and (ii) that our perpetual bonds are redeemed on the first permitted redemption date.
- (3) Consists of purchase commitments for raw material and electric power pursuant to binding obligations which include all significant terms, including fixed or minimum quantities to be purchased; fixed, minimum or variable price provisions; and the approximate timing of the transaction. Based upon the applicable purchase prices at December 31, 2008.
- (4) Consists of a final disbursement by our company to two defined benefit pension plans in an amount that we estimate will be assessed by the Secretariat for Complementary Pensions (*Secretaria da Previdencia Complementar*) based on projections which we have obtained from independent actuaries. In June 2005, we announced that we intend to withdraw as a sponsor of these two defined benefit pension plans.

We are also subject to contingencies with respect to tax, labor, distributors and other claims and have made provisions for accrued liability for legal proceedings related to certain tax claims of R\$1,202.6 million at December 31, 2008. The tax contingencies relate primarily to COFINS, PIS, IPI, federal income tax and the CSLL. See Item 8. Financial Information Legal Proceedings and notes 9, 17, 18 and 22 to our consolidated financial statements.

U.S. GAAP Reconciliation

In accordance with Brazilian GAAP, our net loss was R\$2,492.1 million in 2008, and our net income was R\$621.8 million in 2007 and R\$222.8 million in 2006. Under U.S. GAAP, we would have reported a net loss of R\$1,826.7 million in 2008 and net income of R\$1,089.1 million in 2007 and R\$161.6 million in 2006.

Our shareholders' equity in accordance with Brazilian GAAP was R\$3,679.8 million at December 31, 2008 and R\$5,678.5 million at December 31, 2007. Under U.S. GAAP, we would have reported shareholders' equity of R\$4,025.7 million at December 31, 2008 and R\$5,031.9 million at December 31, 2007.

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The principal differences between Brazilian GAAP and U.S. GAAP that affected our net income in 2008, 2007 and 2006, as well as shareholders' equity at December 31, 2008 and 2007, are described in note 32 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report. The major differences relate to the accounting treatment of the following items:

- supplementary inflation restatement of permanent assets and shareholders' equity in 1996 and 1997;
- capitalized interest;
- deferred charges and other intangible assets;
- impairment;
- business combinations and goodwill;
- transactions giving rise to distributions to shareholders;
- pension plan;
- earnings per share;
- comprehensive income;
- deferred taxes;
- tax incentives;
- dividends;
- proportional consolidation of jointly controlled entities;
- classification of statement of operations and balance sheet items; and
- segment reporting.

For a discussion of the principal differences between Brazilian GAAP and U.S. GAAP as they relate to our financial statements and a reconciliation of net income and shareholders' equity, see note 32 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report.

ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

Directors and Senior Management

Our board of directors (*conselho de administração*) and our board of executive officers (*diretoria*) are responsible for operating our business.

Board of Directors of Braskem

Our by-laws provide for a board of directors of eleven members and eleven alternate members. During periods of absence or temporary unavailability of a regular member of our board of directors, the corresponding alternate member substitutes for the absent or unavailable regular member. Our board of directors is a decision-making body responsible for, among other things, determining policies and guidelines for our business and our wholly-owned

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subsidiaries and controlled companies. Our board of directors also supervises our board of executive officers and monitors its implementation of the policies and guidelines that are established from time to time by the board of directors. Under the Brazilian Corporation Law, our board of directors is also responsible for hiring independent accountants.

The members of our board of directors are elected at general meetings of shareholders for two-year terms and are eligible for reelection. The terms of all current members expire at our annual shareholders' meeting in 2010. Members of our board of directors are subject to removal at any time with or without cause at a general meeting of shareholders. Although our by-laws do not contain any citizenship or residency requirements for members of our board of directors, the members of our board of directors must be shareholders of our company. Our board of directors is presided over by the president of the board of directors, and, in his absence, the vice president of the board of directors. The president and the vice president of our board of directors are elected at a general meeting of shareholders from among the members of our board of directors, serve for one-year terms and are eligible for reelection.

Our board of directors ordinarily meets four times a year and extraordinarily when a meeting is called by the president, the vice president or any two other members of our board of directors. Decisions of our board of directors require a quorum of a majority of the directors and are taken by majority vote, subject to the veto rights of Petrobras and Petroquisa over resolutions of our board of directors relating to certain matters under the Petrobras Shareholders' Agreement. See Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders' Shareholders' Agreements Petrobras Shareholders' Agreement.

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the current members of our board of directors and their alternates:

Name	Member Since	Position Held	Age
Marcelo Bahia Odebrecht	July 25, 2008	President of the Board	40
Marcos Wilson Spyer Rezende	July 25, 2008	Alternate	61
Djalma Rodrigues de Souza	July 25, 2008	Vice President of the Board	58
Arão Dias Tisser	July 25, 2008	Alternate	33
Alvaro Fernandes da Cunha Filho	November 6, 1997	Board Member	60
Marcos Luiz Abreu de Lima	March 31, 2005	Alternate	66
Alfredo Lisboa Ribeiro Tellechea	April 15, 2009	Board Member	52
Francisco Teixeira de Sá	April 15, 2009	Alternate	60
Paulo Henyan Yue Cesena	April 15, 2009	Board Member	36
Alvaro Pereira Novis	April 15, 2009	Alternate	65
José de Freitas Mascarenhas	August 15, 2001	Board Member	67
André Amaro da Silveira	April 15, 2009	Alternate	45
Francisco Pais	May 30, 2008	Board Member	53
Alexandre Countinho Barboza	July 25, 2008	Alternate	44
Newton Sergio de Souza	August 15, 2001	Board Member	56
Cláudio Melo Filho	October 3, 2005	Alternate	41
Antonio Britto Filho	July 20, 2006	Board Member	56
Carla Gouveia Barreto	April 15, 2009	Alternate	41
José Mauro Mettrau Carneiro da Cunha	July 31, 2007	Board Member	59
Tomoyoshi Egami	April 15, 2009	Alternate	58
Edmundo José Correia Aires	April 29, 2003	Board Member	51
Márcio Domingues de Andrade	May 30, 2008	Alternate	42

The following is a summary of the business experience, areas of expertise and principal outside business interests of our current directors and their alternates. Except as otherwise set forth below, the business address of (1) each of our current directors is Avenida das Nações Unidas, 8501, São Paulo, SP CEP 05425-070, Brazil and (2) each of our alternate directors is the same as the business address of the director for which he or she is an alternate.

Directors

Marcelo Bahia Odebrecht. Mr. Odebrecht was elected to our board of directors as a nominee of Odebrecht. He has been the President of CNO since 2002. Mr. Odebrecht has also served as the vice president of the Brazilian Association of Infra-Structure and Primary Industry ABDIB since 2005, a member of the board of directors of the Exterior Commerce Chamber CONEX since 2005, the vice president of COINFRA FIESP since 2004, a member of the Strategic Superior Board FIESP since 2008 and a member of the board of directors of the Industry Development Study Institute IEDI since 2003. He also represents CNO on the Brazil-China Manager Council. Mr. Odebrecht holds a bachelor's degree in civil engineering from Universidade Federal da Bahia UFBA and an MBA from IMD Business School, in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Djalma Rodrigues de Souza. Mr. Souza was elected to our board of directors as a nominee of Petroquisa. He has been the Director of New Business at Petroquisa since 2005. He has also served as the general manager of the supply area at Petrobras since 2008 and a member of the board of directors and executive committee of DETEN Química S.A since 2005. Mr. Souza's prior experience includes serving as president of Gaspetro from 1999 to 2000 and from 2003 to 2004, executive manager of natural gas for Petrobras from 2003 to 2004. He has also served as the president of the board of directors of Petroquímica Suape, a member of the board of directors of Bahia Gás from 2002 to 2004 and president of the board of directors of TBG Gasoduto Brasil Bolívia from 1999 to 2000. He holds a bachelor's degree in mining engineering from Universidade Federal de Pernambuco.

Alvaro Fernandes da Cunha Filho. Mr. Cunha Filho was elected to our board of directors as a nominee of Odebrecht. He is currently the vice president of our board of directors and the president of Valora Participações Ltda. Mr. Cunha Filho served as vice president of the board of directors of Norquisa from 1997 through 1999, and from 2001 through 2003 as a member of the board of directors of Norquisa. He has also occupied several executive positions in subsidiaries and affiliates of Odebrecht. Mr. Cunha Filho holds a bachelor's degree in civil engineering and a master's degree in economics from the Universidade Federal da Bahia.

Alfredo Lisboa Ribeiro Tellechea. Mr. Tellechea was elected to our board of directors as a nominee of Odebrecht. He served as one of the vice president executive officers of Braskem from 2007 to 2009 and headed Braskem's Polyolefins Units from 2008 to 2009. Mr. Tellechea has previously held a variety of positions in the Ipiranga Group including serving as the chief superintendent of Distribuidora de Produtos de Petróleo Ipiranga from 2002 to 2006, chief superintendent of Ipiranga Petroquímica from 2006 to 2007, and chief executive officer of Copesul from 2007 until 2008. Mr. Tellechea holds a bachelor's degree in Civil Engineering from Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul PUC/RS, and a post-graduate degree in Marketing from the Escola Superior de Propaganda e Marketing ESPM.

Paulo Henyan Yue Cesena. Mr. Cesena was elected to our board of directors as a nominee of Odebrecht. He served as an alternate member of the board of directors in 2008. He has held various positions for the Odebrecht Group since 1998, including Chief Financial Officer of Odebrecht in 2009 and Chief Financial Officer of CNO from 2007 to 2008. Mr. Cesena holds a bachelor's degree in Chemical Engineering from São Paulo University (USP), and an MBA from INSEAD (France and Singapore).

José de Freitas Mascarenhas. Mr. Mascarenhas was elected to our board of directors as a nominee of Odebrecht. He has been an executive officer of Odebrecht since September 2001 and serves in various capacities with other companies in the Odebrecht Group. He also has served as vice president of CNI Confederação Nacional das Indústrias since October 1985, as vice president of the Brazilian Association of Chemical Industry and Derivative Products since May 1993, and as president of Federação das Indústrias do Estado da Bahia FIEB from 1992 until 2002. He is also a member of the Board of the Brazilian Competitiveness Council (*MBC Movimento Brasil Competitivo*). Mr. Mascarenhas holds a bachelor's degree in civil engineering from Universidade Federal da Bahia.

Francisco Pais. Mr. Pais was elected to our board of directors as a nominee of Petroquisa. From 1981 to 1986 he managed a hydroelectric structure recovery project in the Geotechnical area at Light S.A., and since 1987, he has served in a variety of capacities, including as assistant to the executive services officer, at Petrobras. From 1998 to 2002, he served as a member of the fiscal council of the Ricardo Franco Foundation at the Military Engineering Institute, or IME. Currently, he is a member of the board of directors of Procurement Negócios Eletrônicos, and

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since 2006, he has served as chairman of the board of directors of Copenor S.A., both of which are affiliates of Petrobras. Mr. Pais holds a bachelor's degree in civil engineering from the IME and an MBA from the Fundação Getúlio Vargas.

Newton Sergio de Souza. Mr. Souza was elected to our board of directors as a nominee of Odebrecht. He has been the general counsel and an executive officer of Odebrecht since May 1997 and an executive officer of Norquisa since April 2003. He also serves in several executive and board positions in subsidiaries and affiliates of Odebrecht. Mr. Souza served as the president of the board of directors of Companhia de Concessões Rodoviárias CCR. He was also a visiting lawyer at the law firm Dechert, Price & Rhoads (Philadelphia), a senior lawyer at the law firm Pinheiro Neto Advogados from 1976 through 1982 and a senior counsel of the Latin America and Caribbean Division of the World Bank (Washington D.C.) from 1982 through 1987. Mr. Souza holds a law degree from Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro and an LL.M. from the University of Pennsylvania.

Antonio Britto Filho. Mr. Britto Filho was elected to our board of directors as a nominee of Odebrecht. He has served as the executive president of Interfarma Associação da Indústria Farmacêutica de Pesquisa since March 2009. His prior experience includes serving as the chief executive officer of Calçados Azaléia S.A. from 2003 to 2006, the governor of the State of Rio Grande do Sul from 1995 to 1998, the Minister of Social Security from 1992 to 1993 and congressman of the State of Rio Grande do Sul from 1987 to 1995. Mr. Britto Filho holds a bachelor's degree in journalism from the Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul and a bachelor's degree in Law from the Universidade Luterana do Brasil.

José Mauro Mettrau Carneiro da Cunha. Mr. Cunha was elected to our board of directors as a nominee of BNDES Participações S.A. BNDESPAR, or BNDESPAR. Mr. Cunha is currently the president of the board of directors of Tele Norte Leste (Telemar) and a member of the boards of directors of Lupatech and Log-In. Mr. Cunha served as vice president executive officer of strategic planning of Braskem from 2003 to 2005. Mr. Cunha has held a variety of positions at BNDES, having served as a vice president, responsible for industrial operations, and legal and fiscal matters, from 1998 to 2002. Mr. Cunha holds a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering from the Faculdade de Engenharia da Universidade Católica de Petrópolis and a master's degree in Industrial Projects and Transportation from the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro COPPE/UFRJ.

Edmundo Jose Correia Aires. Mr. Aires was elected to our board of directors as a nominee of Petroquisa and served as an alternate member of our board of directors from 2001 to 2008. He has also served as president of the board of directors of Triunfo from 2005 to 2008, a member of the board of directors of the FCC Fábrica Carioca de Catisadores S.A. from 2005 to 2008, and a member of the board of directors of Ipiranga Petroquímica from 2007 to 2008. Mr. Aires has held various executive positions with Petroquisa and Petrobras since 1980 and has served as the partnership manager of Petroquisa since 2001. Mr. Aires holds a bachelor's degree in chemical engineering from the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro.

Alternate Directors

Marcos Wilson Spyer Rezende. Mr. Rezende was elected as an alternate member of our board of directors as a nominee of Odebrecht. He has been the vice president of institutional relations of the Odebrecht Group since 2002. Mr. Rezende served as a journalist in various capacities for newspapers and television stations from 1972 through 2002. Mr. Rezende holds a bachelor's degree in sociology and politics from the Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais and in social communication from the Faculdade Casper Líbero/PUC São Paulo.

Arão Dias Tisser. Mr. Tisser was elected as an alternate member of our board of directors as a nominee of Petroquisa. He previously served as a member of our board of directors from May 30, 2008 to July 25, 2008, and as was first elected as an alternate member of our board of directors on March 26, 2008. He has been the management coordinator of holdings in petrochemical centers for Petrobras since 2004, and has worked in commercial management of naphtha and industrial raw materials for Petrobras from February 2001 to October 2004. He is an alternate member of the board of directors of Triunfo. Mr. Tisser holds a bachelors degree in Civil Engineering from Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro UFRJ and has a master degree in engineering from the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro COPPE/UFRJ.

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Marcos Luiz Abreu de Lima. Mr. Lima was elected as an alternate member of our board of directors as a nominee of Odebrecht. Mr. Lima has been an executive officer of CNO since 1999, chief executive officer of Odebrecht Administradora e Corretora de Seguros Ltda. since 1980 and is a member of the fiscal council of Fundação Odebrecht. Mr. Lima holds bachelor's degrees in accounting, management and economics from the Universidade Católica de Belo Horizonte and a post-graduate degree in auditing and organization development, in addition to insurance and surety bonds.

Francisco Teixeira de Sá. Mr. de Sá was elected as an alternate member of our board of directors as a nominee of Odebrecht. He previously served as a member of our board of directors since 2001. He served as a member of the board of directors of Norquisa from April 2001 through April 2005 and served as president of the board of directors of Norquisa from April 2001 through April 2003. He is also president of Pronor Petroquímica S.A., or Pronor. Mr. de Sá served as engineering and production manager of Dow Química S.A. from 1973 through 1984. He holds a bachelor's degree in chemical engineering from the Universidade Federal da Bahia.

Alvaro Pereira Novis. Mr. Novis was elected as alternate member of our board of directors as a nominee of Odebrecht. He previously served as a member of our board of directors since 2001. He has been the chief financial officer and an executive officer of Odebrecht since July 1998 and a board member of AMCHAM Brasil since 2003. He also serves in various capacities with other companies in the Odebrecht Group. In 1980, he was elected managing director of Banco Iochpe de Investimentos, where he became president in 1995 upon its association with Bankers Trust Company. Mr. Novis holds a bachelor's degree in economics from the Universidade do Rio de Janeiro and a master's degree in Public Administration from Fundação Getúlio Vargas. Mr. Novis is a cousin of Pedro Augusto Ribeiro Novis.

André Amaro da Silveira. Mr. Amaro was elected as an alternate member of our board of directors as a nominee of Odebrecht. He is also the president of the board of directors of Bento Pedroso Construções S.A., in Portugal. Mr. Amaro served as one of the vice president executive officers of Braskem from 2008 to 2009 and as Braskem's head of Planning, Supply and Business Development from 2008 to 2009. He has held a variety of positions in the Odebrecht Group since 1988, including business planning officer of Construtora Norberto Odebrecht SA from 2003 to 2006 and vice president of strategic planning of Odebrecht Bau Ag, in Germany from 1994 to 1997. Mr. Amaro holds a bachelor's degree in civil engineering from the Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais - UFMG and an MBA from the IMD-International, in Switzerland.

Alexandre Countinho Barboza. Mr. Barboza was elected as an alternate member of our board of directors as a nominee of Petroquisa. He has served as manager of financial-economic valuation of Petroquisa since 2008. Mr. Barboza has also served as director of Planning and Business Development of Nova Petroquímica from 2007 to 2008, and coordinator of Special Projects of Petroquisa from 2006 to 2007. In addition, he served as manager of Stakes in Petrochemical Plants of Petrobras from 2002 to 2006. Mr. Alexandre holds a bachelor's degree in economics from the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro - UFRJ, and holds an MBA from COPPEAD/UFRJ.

Cláudio Melo Filho. Mr. Melo was elected as an alternate member of our board of directors as a nominee of Odebrecht. He has been the new business, development and representation director of Odebrecht since 2004. Mr. Melo served as financial manager and contract manager in several projects in Brazil and Angola for CNO from 1990 to 2004. Mr. Melo holds a bachelor's degree in business administration from the Universidade de Brasília and a post-graduate degree in financial administration from Fundação Getúlio Vargas.

Carla Gouveia Barreto. Ms. Barreto was elected as an alternate member of our board of directors as a nominee of Odebrecht. Ms. Barreto has served as the head of strategic planning of Odebrecht since 2008. She has held a variety of positions in the Odebrecht Group in the past, including serving as controller of CNO from 2005 to 2007 and controller of Braskem from 2002 to 2005. Ms. Barreto holds a bachelor's degree in business and administration from Universidade Salvador (UNIFACS), and an MBA from Fundação Don Cabral.

Tomoyoshi Egami. Mr. Egami was elected as an alternate member of our board of directors as a nominee of Odebrecht. Prior to becoming the president of Sojitz of Brasil S.A., or Sojitz, Mr. Egami served as vice president of Sojitz from 2008 to January 2009. His past experience includes serving as manager of the Plastics Division of Sojitz Planet Corporation in Tokyo and Kyushu, Japan, from 2003 to 2008. Mr. Tomoyoshi holds a bachelor's degree in Law from the Doshisha University in Kyoto.

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Márcio Domingues de Andrade. Mr. Andrade was elected as an alternate member of our board of directors on May 30, 2008 as a nominee of Petroquisa. Since 2006, he has served on Petrobras' management team and from 2001 to 2006 was manager of the planning area and forest fund of Brascan's Group. From 2000 to 2001, he was an associate at Santander Private Equity F.I.A, and from 1998 to 1999, he served as assistant to the vice-president of controllership at Banco Bozano. He was an associate at Fundo Bozano, Simonsen-Advent from 1996 through 1998 and served as a production manager at Banco Real from 1990 through 1994. Since 2003, he has served as member of the board of directors of Tafisa Brasil S.A., and from 1996 to 1998, he sat on the board of directors of several companies of Fundo Bozano, Simonsen-Advent's portfolio. Mr. Andrade holds a bachelor's degree in economics and an MBA from the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro - UFRJ.

Board of Executive Officers of Braskem

Our board of executive officers is our executive management body. Our executive officers are our legal representatives and are responsible for our internal organization and day-to-day operations and the implementation of the general policies and guidelines established from time to time by our board of directors.

Our by-laws require that the board of executive officers consist of a chief executive officer and between three and nine additional members, each responsible for business areas that our board of directors assigns to them. The members of our board of executive officers, other than our chief executive officer, have no formal titles (other than the title of executive officer or *Diretor*) but have the informal titles set forth in the table below.

The members of our board of executive officers are elected by our board of directors for two-year terms, corresponding to the terms of the members of our board of directors, and are eligible for reelection. The current term of all of our executive officers ends at our annual shareholders' meeting in 2010. Our board of directors may remove any executive officer from office at any time with or without cause. According to the Brazilian Corporation Law, executive officers must be residents of Brazil but need not be shareholders of our company. Our board of executive officers holds meetings when called by our chief executive officer.

The following table lists the current members of our board of executive officers:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Year of Appointment</u>	<u>Position Held</u>	<u>Age</u>
Bernardo Gradin	2008	Chief Executive Officer	44
Carlos José Fadigas de Souza Filho	2007	Vice President Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Director of Investor Relations	39
Luiz de Mendonça	2002	Vice President Executive Officer	46
Mauricio Roberto de Carvalho Ferro	2002	Vice President Executive Officer and General Counsel	43
Roberto Prisco Paraíso Ramos	2002	Vice President Executive Officer	62
Manuel Carnaúba	2008	Vice President Executive Officer	49
Victor Manoel Pais	2008	Vice President Executive Officer	60

Summarized below is information regarding the business experience, areas of expertise and principal outside business interests of our current executive officers.

Bernardo Gradin. Mr. Gradin was elected as chief executive officer of Braskem in August 2008. He has served in a variety of executive positions at Braskem, such as vice president of our Vinyls Unit from 2002 to 2004 and vice president of our Basic Petrochemicals Unit from 2004 to 2007. Mr. Gradin joined the Odebrecht Group in 1987. Recently, he served as investments leader of Odebrecht Infrastructure and Investments (OII) from 2006 to 2008. Mr. Gradin has also served as a member of the board of directors of Copesul from 2001 to 2003 and 2006 to 2007, Cetrel from 2003 to 2007, OPP Química from 2001 to 2002 and Trikem in 2002. Mr. Gradin holds a bachelor's degree in civil engineering from the Universidade Federal da Bahia, a master's degree in international politics from the University of Pennsylvania and an MBA from The Wharton School of Business.

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Carlos José Fadigas de Souza Filho. Mr. Fadigas is currently one of our vice president executive officers, our chief financial officer and director of investor relations. He is also an alternate member of the board of directors of Cetrel and an executive officer of Braskem Participações S.A. He was a member of the board of directors of (i) Copesul, prior to its merger into Ipiranga Petroquímica; (ii) Ipiranga Petroquímica, prior to its merger into Braskem; (iii) Ipiranga Química; (iv) Politeno, prior to its merger into Braskem and (v) Companhia Petroquímica Paulista CPP, prior to its merger into Paulínia. Prior to joining our company, Mr. Fadigas was the chief financial officer of CNO from 2002 to 2006. Mr. Fadigas held a variety of positions at OPP Química and Trikem from 1993 to 2002, and held a variety of positions at Citibank from 1990 to 1992. Mr. Fadigas holds a bachelor's degree in business administration from Universidade de Salvador UNIFACS and an MBA from the Institute for Management Development in Switzerland.

Luiz de Mendonça. Mr. Mendonça is currently one of our vice president executive officers and head of our Polyolefins Unit. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of Cetrel and the chief executive officer of Braskem Participações S.A. He was a member of the board of directors of (i) Copesul, prior to its merger into Ipiranga Petroquímica; (ii) Paulínia, prior to its merger into Braskem; (iii) Ipiranga Química; (iv) Politeno, prior to its merger into Braskem and (v) Companhia Petroquímica Paulista CPP, prior to its merger into Paulínia. Mr. Mendonça was an executive officer (Superintendent) of Polialden, and a member of the board of directors of Polialden until our merger with Polialden on May 31, 2006. Mr. Mendonça also worked for 15 years at Rhodia S.A., where he served as general manager of production, supply, finance and marketing, as an officer in the chemical division (Latin America) and as vice president of Rhodia U.S.A. Mr. Mendonça holds a bachelor's degree in production engineering from Escola Politécnica da Universidade de São Paulo and an MBA degree from INSEAD France.

Mauricio Roberto de Carvalho Ferro. Mr. Ferro is currently one of our vice president executive officers and our general counsel. He is also an alternate member of the board of directors of Cetrel and an executive officer of Braskem Participações S.A. He served as a member of the board of directors of (i) Ipiranga Petroquímica, prior to its merger into Braskem and (ii) Copesul, prior to its merger into Ipiranga Petroquímica. He was also the vice president of the board of directors of Politeno prior to our merger with Politeno, an alternate member of the board of directors of Petroflex until the sale of our interest in Petroflex in April 2008, and a member of the board of directors of Polialden until our merger with Polialden. He served as a lawyer at the law firm of Carlos Eduardo Paladini Cardoso in 1989 and as a lawyer at the law firm of Bulhões Pedreira, Bulhões Carvalho e Advogados Associados from 1991 until 1995. Mr. Ferro holds a law degree from the Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro and an LL.M. from the University of London and from the London School of Economics.

Roberto Prisco Paraíso Ramos. Mr. Ramos is currently one of our vice president executive officers and head of business competitiveness. He was also (i) a member of the board of directors of Paulínia and Politeno, until their respective mergers into Braskem and (ii) a member of the board of directors of Petroflex until the sale of our interest in Petroflex in April 2008. Mr. Ramos was a member of the board of directors of Trikem from 2002 to 2005 and served on the board of directors of several companies in the Odebrecht Group. Mr. Ramos holds a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering from the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, a post-graduate degree from the Program for Management Development from Harvard Business School and a master's degree in finance from the University of Leicester, England.

Manoel Carnaúba Cortez. Mr. Cortez is currently one of the vice president executive officers of Braskem and is the head of our Basic Petrochemicals Unit. He is also the president of the board of directors of Cetrel. Mr. Cortez served as executive vice president of our Vinyls Unit during 2008, vice president of our Basic Petrochemicals Unit from 2007 to 2008, industrial director of our Basic Petrochemicals Unit from 2004 to 2007 and industrial director of the Vinyls Unit from 2003 to 2004. He is also president of SINPEQ Syndicate of the Chemical and Petrochemical Products Companies and vice president of COFIC Committee of Industrial Development. Mr. Cortez holds a bachelor's degree in chemical engineering from Universidade Federal da Bahia, and an MBA from Faculdade Getúlio Vargas FGV.

Victor Manuel Martins Pais. Mr. Pais is currently one of the vice president executive officers of Braskem and head of Technology, Innovation, Supply and Quality for our company. He is also a member of the board of directors of Cetrel. Prior to joining our company, Mr. Pais held a variety of positions at Petrobras, including serving as general manager of Supply Chain of the Supply Department from 1999 to 2002, manager of Petrochemical Projects

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from 2002 to 2004 and general manager of COMPERJ Deployment from 2006 to 2008. Mr. Pais holds a bachelor's degree in chemical engineering from the Escola Nacional de Química - ENQ from Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro - UFRJ.

Fiscal Council

The Brazilian Corporation Law requires us to establish a permanent or non-permanent fiscal council (*conselho fiscal*). Our by-laws provide for a permanent fiscal council composed of five members and their respective alternate members. The fiscal council is a separate corporate body independent of our management and our independent accountants. The primary responsibility of the fiscal council is to review our management's activities and our financial statements and to report their findings to our shareholders.

The members of our fiscal council are elected by our shareholders at the annual general shareholders' meeting for one-year terms and are eligible for reelection. The terms of the members of our fiscal council expire at the next annual general shareholders' meeting. Under the Brazilian Corporation Law, the fiscal council may not contain members who are members of our board of directors or our board of executive officers or are employees or spouses or relatives of any member of our management. To be eligible to serve on our fiscal council, a person must be a resident of Brazil and either be a university graduate or have been a company officer or fiscal council member of another Brazilian company for at least three years prior to election to our fiscal council. Holders of preferred shares without voting rights and non-controlling common shareholders that together hold at least 10.0% of our voting share capital are each entitled to elect one member and his or her respective alternate to the fiscal council.

The following table lists the current members of our fiscal council and their alternates:

<u>Name</u>	First Year of Appointment
Ismael Campos de Abreu	2003
José Renato Andrade Mendonça (alternate)	2008
Manoel Mota Fonseca	2002
Maria Cláudia Freitas Sampaio (alternate)	2002
Antônio Luiz Vianna de Souza	2009
Marcelio José Ribeiro Júnior (alternate)	2008
Jayme Gomes da Fonseca Junior	2008
Sérgio Garrido de Barros (alternate)	2007
Marcos Antonio Silva Menezes	2005
Sergio José de Barros (alternate)	2005

The following is a summary of the business experience, areas of expertise and principal outside business interests of the current members of our fiscal council and their alternates.

Members of Fiscal Council

Ismael Campos de Abreu. Mr. Abreu was elected as a member of our fiscal council as a nominee of Norquisa and Odebrecht. He has served as president of our fiscal council since 2006. Mr. Abreu has been the controller of Odebrecht since 1995, and previously served as manager of the tax consulting division of PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores Independentes from 1978 to 1985, controller of Corrêa Ribeiro S.A. Comércio e Indústria from 1986 to 1988, manager of the consulting area of Arthur Andersen from 1989 to 1991, and a partner of Performance Auditoria e Consultoria from 1992 to 1995. He was a member of the fiscal council of Petroflex until the sale of our interest in Petroflex in April 2008 and was a member of the fiscal council of Polialden until our merger with Polialden. Mr. Abreu holds a bachelor's degree in accounting from Fundação Visconde de Cairú, and a post-graduate degree in economic engineering from Centro Interamericano de Desenvolvimento.

Manoel Mota Fonseca. Mr. Fonseca was elected as a member of our fiscal council as a nominee of Norquisa and Odebrecht. He served as president of our fiscal council in 2003 and 2004. Mr. Fonseca has been a

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partner of the law firm Mota Fonseca e Advogados since 1990 and previously served as legal and tax counsel of Coopers & Lybrand, KPMG and PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores Independentes. Mr. Fonseca holds a law degree from the Universidade de São Paulo, and a post-graduate degree in tax law from Fundação Getúlio Vargas.

Antônio Luiz Vianna de Souza. Mr. Vianna de Souza was elected as a member of our fiscal council as a nominee of Petroquisa. He has served as manager of Financial Planning of Petrobras S.A. since 2004, and held various other positions at Petrobras since 1980. Mr. Vianna holds a bachelor's degree in Engineering from the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, a law degree from the Universidade Federal Fluminense, and a degree in economics from the EPGE Fundação Getúlio Vargas.

Jayme Gomes da Fonseca Junior. Mr. Fonseca was elected as a member of our fiscal council as a nominee of Norquisa and Odebrecht. He served as an alternate member of our fiscal council in 2007. Currently, he serves as the controller of CNO. He was our controller from 2004 to 2007 and previously served as a financial officer of Odebrecht Empreendimentos Imobiliários S.A. from January 2008 to April 2009, an executive officer of Ipiranga Química from 2007 to 2008, an executive officer of Ipiranga Petroquímica, prior to its merger into Braskem, fiscal manager of OPP Química from 1999 to 2004, fiscal manager of Odebrecht from 1996 to 1999, fiscal manager of CNO from 1993 to 1996, supervisor of Performance Auditoria e Consultoria S.C. from 1991 to 1993 and an assistant of Arthur Andersen S.C. from 1989 to 1991. Mr. Fonseca holds a bachelor's degree in business administration from UNIFACS Universidade de Salvador, an IAG Master in finances from PUC Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro, and a MSc in Accounting and Finance from UMIST University of Manchester Institute of Science.

Marcos Antonio Silva Menezes. Mr. Menezes was elected as a member of our fiscal council as a nominee of Petroquisa. Mr. Menezes has been the director of PIFCo since 2003 and chief accountant officer of Petrobras since 1998. He joined Petrobras in 1976 and served as Deputy Superintendent of the former Financial Services SEFIN from 1995 through 1998. He served as a member of the fiscal council of Companhia de Gás de Minas Gerais GASMIG, of Companhia de Gás da Bahia BAHAGAS and as chairman of the fiscal council of the pension fund of Petrobras (*Fundação Petrobras de Seguridade Social Petros*), or PETROS. Mr. Menezes has been chairman of the fiscal council of Instituto Brasileiro de Petróleo e Gás since 1998, and a member of the fiscal council of Organização Nacional das Indústrias de Petróleo ONIP since 1999. He is also a member of the Associação Nacional dos Executivos de Finanças, Administração e Contabilidade ANEFAC and the Auditing and Accounting Rules Commission CANC of Associação Brasileira das Companhias Abertas ABRASCA and its Auditing and Accounting Rules Commission CANC. Mr. Menezes holds bachelor's degrees in accounting and in business management from Faculdade Moraes Júnior in Rio de Janeiro, a post-graduate degree in financial management from Fundação Getúlio Vargas, and completed an advanced management program PGA at Fundação Dom Cabral/INSEAD França.

Alternate Members of Fiscal Council

José Renato Andrade Mendonça. Mr. Mendonça was elected as an alternate member of our fiscal council as a nominee of Odebrecht. Mr. Mendonça has been the managing partner of Performance Auditoria e Consultoria Empresarial S/S since 1992, and worked for 17 years at Arthur Andersen S.C. Mr. Mendonça is the Director of the American Chamber of Commerce Brazil and Director of the Bahia Section of IBRACON. Mr. Mendonça holds a bachelor's degree in business management from Universidade Federal da Bahia, in accounting sciences from Fundação Visconde de Cairú and has a specialization degree in Controllership from UNIFACS Salvador.

Maria Cláudia Freitas Sampaio. Mrs. Sampaio was elected as an alternate member of our fiscal council as a nominee of Norquisa. Mrs. Sampaio has been a lawyer at the law firm Mota Fonseca e Advogados since 2001. Mrs. Sampaio served as a member of the fiscal council of Norquisa from 2003 to 2005. Previously, she served as an auditor of PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores Independentes from 1990 to 1993 and she served as fiscal manager in Performance Consultoria Tributária e Empresarial Ltda. from 1994 to 1998. Mrs. Sampaio holds a law degree and a bachelor's degree in business administration from the Universidade Católica de Salvador.

Marcílio José Ribeiro Júnior. Mr. Júnior was elected as an alternate member of our fiscal council as a nominee of Petroquisa. He joined Petrobras in 2006 as an accountant in the financial governance area. Previously, he served as an accountant at Terminal Garagem Menezes Côrtes S.A. from 1998 through 2001, as accounting manager

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at ALTM S.A. Tecnologia e Serviços de Manutenção from 2001 to 2002, as accountant at Gás e Participações Ltda. (GASPART) from 2002 to 2004, as accounting manager at Starfish Oil and Gas S.A. from 2004 to 2005 and as controller at Queiroz, Galvão, Óleo e Gás S.A. from 2005 to 2006. Mr. Júnior holds a bachelor's degree in accounting from the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro and has a post-graduate degree in economics and financial engineering from the Universidade Federal Fluminense.

Sergio Garrido de Barros. Mr. Barros was elected an alternate member of our fiscal council as a nominee of Norquisa and Odebrecht. Mr. Barros has been an accounting and fiscal manager of CNO since 2005. Previously, he served as a senior auditor manager of PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores Independentes from 1993 to 2004. Mr. Barros holds a bachelor's degree in accounting from Universidade Católica de Salvador.

Sergio José de Barros. Mr. Barros was elected as a member of our fiscal council as a nominee of Petroquisa. Mr. Barros has been the accounting manager of international businesses of Petrobras since 2005, and served as the financial businesses manager of Petrobras from 2002 through 2005. Prior to 2002, he served in various capacities in the finance and accounting areas of Petrobras since 1993. He has been a member of the fiscal council of Petrobras Gás S.A. GASPETRO. He also served as member of the Fiscal Council of Companhia de Gás do Ceará CEGÁS in 2003 and 2004, Gás de Alagoas ALGÁS in 2005, and Sergipe Gás SERGÁS in 2005. He also served as a supervisor at KPMG Peat Marwick Auditores Independentes and at Boucinhas, Campos e Claro Auditores Independentes. Mr. Barros holds bachelor's degrees in accounting and law, a post-graduate degree in business management from the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro UFRJ, and an MBA from IBMEC.

Compensation

According to our by-laws, our shareholders are responsible for establishing the aggregate compensation we pay to the members of our board of directors, our board of executive officers and our fiscal council. Our shareholders determine this aggregate compensation at the general shareholders meeting each year. Once aggregate compensation is established, the members of the board of directors are responsible for distributing such aggregate compensation individually to the members of our board of directors, our board of executive officers and our fiscal council in compliance with our bylaws.

Compensation and Benefits

The aggregate compensation paid by us to all members of our board of directors, board of executive officers and our fiscal council for services in all capacities was approximately R\$26.5 million in 2008. On April 15, 2009, our shareholders (acting in the annual general meeting) established the following compensation for the year 2009:

- board of executive officers: an aggregate limit of R\$25.5 million; and
- fiscal council: an aggregate limit of R\$476,640.

We compensate our alternate directors for each meeting of our board of directors that they attend. We compensate alternate members of our fiscal council for each meeting of our fiscal council that they attend.

Our executive officers receive the same benefits generally provided to our employees, such as medical (including dental) assistance, private pension plan and meal vouchers. Like our employees, our executive officers also receive a yearly bonus equal to one-month's salary (known as the thirteenth (monthly) salary in Brazil), an additional one-third of one-month's salary for vacation, and contributions of 8.0% of their salary into a defined contribution pension fund known as the Guarantee Fund for Time of Service (*Fundo de Garantia por Tempo de Serviço*). Members of our board of directors and fiscal council are not entitled to these benefits. We made contributions into the Guarantee Fund for Time of Service for our executive officers in an aggregate amount of R\$0.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2008.

Members of our board of directors, board of executive officers and fiscal council are not parties to contracts providing for benefits upon the termination of employment other than, in the case of executive officers, the benefits described above.

Long-Term Incentive Plan

On September 26, 2005, we adopted a long-term incentive plan. Under the terms of this plan, we may issue investment units, each of which has an economic value equivalent to the economic value of one class A preferred share of our company, to our executive officers, senior management and other employees involved in our strategic programs, which the plan refers to as our business partners. These investment units do not carry any voting rights and may not be transferred. Each year, our Chief Executive Officer will submit an annual program to our board of directors stating:

- the maximum number of investment units to be issued in that year;
- the business partners that will be offered investment units in that year;
- the purchase price of the investment units to be paid by the participating business partners;
- the projected allocation of the investment units among the business partners; and
- as an incentive to purchase investment units, the number of additional investment units that each business partner will receive in connection with the purchase of an investment unit.

Upon the purchase by a business partner of his allocation of investment units, the business partner will receive additional investment units as an incentive for the purchase of the purchased investment units. We refer to the purchased investment units as alpha units and the additional investment units as beta units. Each beta unit will automatically convert into an alpha unit 10 years after the date of issue of the beta unit. Upon the payment by our company of dividends or interest attributable to shareholders' equity to holders of our class A preferred shares, we will issue additional units, which we refer to as gamma units, with an aggregate value equivalent to the value of the dividends or interest attributable to shareholders' equity attributed and paid to the holders of a class A preferred share.

Each year we will determine the unit value of the investment units applicable from April 1 of that year until March 31 of the following year calculated as the average closing price in *reais* of our class A preferred shares on the BM&FBOVESPA from October 1 of the preceding year through March 31 of the year in which the unit price is established. Following the fifth anniversary of the date on which any business partner first acquires investment units, we will redeem up to 20% of the investment units held by that business partner at the then-established unit price upon the request of that business partner made within 120 days following the delivery of an annual statement from us with respect to the investment units held by that business partner. After the first redemption, we will redeem up to 10% per year of the investment units held by that business partner at the then-established unit price upon the request of that business partner made in subsequent years. We will redeem any gamma unit at the then-established unit price upon the request of the holder made within 60 days following the issuance of that gamma unit. Any gamma unit not so redeemed will automatically convert into an alpha unit.

In the event that a business partner is dismissed without just cause or retires, we will redeem all of the investment units held by that business partner at the then-established unit price upon the request of that business partner. In the event that a business partner is dismissed for just cause or resigns, all of the beta units held by that business partner will be immediately extinguished, and we will redeem all of the alpha units held by that business partner at the then-established unit price upon the request of that business partner. Upon the death of a business partner, we will automatically redeem all of the investment units held by that business partner (for the benefit of the business partner's estate) at the then-established unit price.

Our board of directors adopted an annual program for the 2007 fiscal year. Under this annual plan, certain executive officers were entitled to purchase up to an aggregate of 430,180 investment units and to receive up to an additional 430,180 investment units. Our board of directors also adopted an annual program for the 2008 fiscal year. Under this annual plan, certain executive officers were entitled to purchase up to an aggregate of 360,384 investment units and to receive up to an additional 360,384 investment units. The annual program for the 2009 fiscal year has not been determined by our board of directors.

Corporate Governance Practices

The significant differences between our corporate governance practices and the standards of the NYSE are described in Item 16G. Corporate Governance.

Employees

The following table sets forth the number of our employees by main category of activity and location.

<u>Main Category of Activity</u>	At December 31,		
	2008(1)	2007(2)	2006(3)
Coordinators and operators	1,954	1,970	1,653
Engineers and other professionals	1,002	947	768
Administrative and support	458	488	281
Technicians	626	610	289
Maintenance	549	556	284
Managers and directors	213	212	219
Total	4,802	4,783	3,494

- (1) At December 31, 2008, 1,926 employees worked in the State of Bahia, 1,761 employees worked in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, 596 employees worked in the State of São Paulo, 462 employees worked in the State of Alagoas and 57 employees worked in other states in Brazil or abroad.
- (2) At December 31, 2007, 2,007 employees worked in the State of Bahia, 1,803 employees worked in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, 484 employees worked in the State of São Paulo, 472 employees worked in the State of Alagoas and 17 employees worked in other states in Brazil or abroad.
- (3) At December 31, 2006, 2,171 employees worked in the State of Bahia, 430 employees worked in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, 455 employees worked in the State of São Paulo, 423 employees worked in the State of Alagoas and 15 employees worked in other states in Brazil or abroad.

We do not employ a material number of temporary employees.

In Brazil, both employees and employers have the right to organize unions. Employees belonging to a specific professional category and employers constituting a specific economic category may each be represented by a single union in a particular geographic area. Individual unions generally belong to state-wide union federations, which in turn belong to nationwide union confederations. We are a member of the Petrochemicals and Synthetic Resins Industries Union of the States of Bahia, Alagoas and Rio Grande do Sul, and our employees belong to the Petrochemicals Industries Workers Unions in each of these states. Approximately 1,600 of our non-management employees were union members at December 31, 2008. We believe that we have good ongoing relations with our employees and their unions. We have not experienced a strike since OPP Química was privatized in 1992 and Trikem was privatized in 1995. The current collective bargaining agreements with our unions have one-year to two year terms and are subject to annual renegotiation. We have traditionally applied the terms of bargaining agreements entered into with the unions equally to unionized and non-unionized employees.

We have adopted and applied a personnel management philosophy which emphasizes a performance related pay structure and a decentralized management structure. Employees in each of our business units participate in setting and achieving their business unit's annual objectives. As a result, employees in those business units that meet or exceed their goals share in our financial performance through performance-based employee compensation plans. During 2008, we recorded an expense of R\$100.6 million related to this program with respect to approximately 5,000 employees, including our executive officers. The members of our board of directors do not participate in this program.

We seek to recruit top graduates from Brazilian technical schools and universities to work at each of our plants and offer career development training to employees to develop skills necessary to operate an internationally competitive, vertically integrated petrochemical company. We have invested in a series of training courses for our

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operating, laboratory and maintenance personnel through agreements with technical training organizations. During 2008, our total investment in education and training amounted to R\$9.0 million for approximately 322,500 hours of training, representing an average of 67.2 hours per employee.

We tailor career development programs to each employee's individual needs and abilities. We established this program with our own resources and technology, and it has become a Brazilian benchmark in human resources practices. In 2008, 37.1% of our employees received salary increases as a result of their participation in our career development programs.

Our employees and their dependents receive medical and dental assistance through a network of accredited doctors. We pay most of the costs for these services, with a small portion being paid by our employees. A small monthly fee is also charged to our employees to pay for more costly medical services. In 2008, we spent R\$24.5 million on this assistance.

The majority of our employees participate in the Odebrecht Pension Plan (*ODEPREV Odebrecht Previdência*). We pay part of the monthly payments made by our employees to the Odebrecht Pension Plan. This pension fund is a defined contribution plan that pays supplementary pension and retirement amounts in amount to those paid by the Brazilian government's pension system and is intended to provide its members with income on retirement. In 2008, we paid R\$9.8 million into this fund.

We also make contributions to PETROS under retirement and defined benefit pension plans that we assumed as a result of the acquisition of control of Copesul. Copesul closed these plans to new participants on January 1, 1995. In 2008, the rate of the contribution of employees participating in this plan was 12.93% of their total pay. In 2008, we made contributions of R\$6.2 million to these plans.

On May 2003, Copesul approved and implemented a supplementary private pension plan named COPESULPREV. COPESULPREV is a closed defined-contribution plan intended to cover those employees not included in the PETROS plan. The obligations of Copesul under the COPESULPREV plan were assumed by Braskem as a result of the merger of Copesul into Ipiranga Petroquímica and the subsequent merger of Ipiranga Petroquímica into Braskem. COPESULPREV is independently managed by PETROS, with no links to any other pension plan managed by PETROS, pursuant to the provisions of Complementary Law 109/2001. In 2008, we made contributions of R\$1.6 million to COPESULPREV.

Ipiranga Petroquímica and Ipiranga Química sponsor Fundação Francisco Martins Bastos Pension Plan, or FMBB, a defined benefit closed supplementary private pension entity, designed to manage and execute pension benefit plans for the benefit of the employees of Ipiranga Petroquímica and Ipiranga Química. The obligations of Ipiranga Petroquímica under the FMBB plan were assumed by Braskem as a result of the merger of Ipiranga Petroquímica into Braskem. In 2008, Ipiranga Petroquímica and Ipiranga Química made contributions of R\$1.6 million to this fund.

Prior to July 2005, we paid part of the monthly payments made by our employees to two additional private pension funds: PETROS and PREVINOR (*PREVINOR Associação de Previdência Privada*), or PREVINOR. The PETROS plan was a defined benefit plan and the PREVINOR pension plan was a defined contribution plan. In June 2005, we announced that we intended to withdraw as a sponsor of the PREVINOR pension plan and the PETROS plan effective June 30, 2005. The calculation of mathematical reserves of participants in the PETROS plan was completed in November 2006 and submitted in that month to the Secretariat for Complementary Pensions, a Social Security Ministry department in charge of regulating and inspecting private pension plans. Our withdrawal was approved by the Secretariat for Complementary Pension on April 29, 2009 as a sponsor of this plan without any additional payment by our company. The reserve computations with respect to the PREVINOR pension plan have been completed and the entity has a surplus; as a result, no contributions by our company are required. The sponsorship withdrawal was approved by the Secretariat for Complementary Pensions and the commitments to the plan participants were settled in 2007. See note 29(a) to our consolidated financial statements.

Prior to January 2007, Politeno was the sponsor of a defined contribution plan managed by PREVINOR. In December 2006, Politeno advised PREVINOR of its intention to withdraw from the plan effective at the end of December 2006. The calculation of mathematical reserves of participants to be refunded to plan was completed and

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submitted to the Secretariat for Complementary Pensions for approval in February 2008. This plan is fully funded and no additional disbursements by Braskem will be required.

Share Ownership of Directors and Officers

The total number of shares owned by members of Braskem's board of directors and executive officers as of July 7, 2009 represents less than 0.1% of Braskem's share capital. Under our by-laws, each of our directors must also be a shareholder of our company. Accordingly, if a person is appointed to our board of directors and is not one of our shareholders at the time, the shareholder that designated such person to be one of our directors (in accordance with the terms of the relevant shareholders agreement) generally transfers one share to the newly appointed director at no cost. All other shares owned by our directors were purchased at market prices through the BM&FBOVESPA. As of the date hereof, none of our executive officers owns any of our shares.

ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Major Shareholders

At July 7, 2009, our issued and outstanding capital consisted of 190,462,446 common shares, 329,871,890 class A preferred shares and 593,818 class B preferred shares.

At July 7, 2009, we had approximately 20,100 shareholders, including one U.S. resident holder of our common shares, approximately 152 U.S. resident holders of our class A preferred shares (including The Bank of New York Mellon, as depository) and no U.S. resident holders of our class B preferred shares. At July 7, 2009, there were 478,100 common shares, 21,897,554 class A preferred shares (including class A preferred shares represented by ADSs), and no class B preferred shares held by U.S. resident holders.

The following table sets forth information concerning the ownership of our common shares and class A preferred shares at July 7, 2009, by each person whom we know to be the owner of more than 5.0% of our common shares and our class A preferred shares, and by all of our directors and executive officers as a group. Our principal shareholders have the same voting rights with respect to each class of our shares that they own as other holders of shares of that class.

	Common Shares		Class A Preferred Shares		Total	
	Number of Shares	%	Number of shares	%	Number of shares	%
Odebrecht (1)	118,691,670	62.3	80,697,920	24.5	199,389,590	38.3
Petroquisa	59,014,254	31.0	72,966,174	22.1	131,980,428	25.3
BNDESPAR			26,495,825	8.0	26,495,825	5.1
All directors, fiscal council members, their alternates and executive officers as a group (38 persons)	9	*	89,257	*	89,266	*

* less than 1%

- (1) Represents ownership of 89,052,471 common shares owned by Odebrecht, 29,639,199 common shares owned by Norquisa (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Odebrecht), one class A preferred share owned by Odebrecht, 78,512,673 class A preferred shares owned by Odebrecht's indirect subsidiary Belgravia Empreendimentos Imobiliarios S.A., or Belgravia, and 2,185,246 class A preferred shares owned by Norquisa.

We currently have no management or employee option plans or management or employee options outstanding. See Item 6. Directors, Senior Management, and Employees' Compensation Long-Term Incentive Plan.

Changes in Ownership

On May 30, 2008, we issued an aggregate of 46,903,320 common shares and 43,144,662 class A preferred shares to Petroquisa in the first phase of the Petrobras Transaction. As a result, the direct and indirect ownership of Odebrecht in our company was reduced to 60.3% of our common shares, 24.7% of our class A preferred shares and 38.1% of our total share capital, and the ownership of Petroquisa in our company increased to 30.0% of our common shares, 18.9% of our class A preferred shares and 23.1% of our total share capital.

On May 30, 2008, our subsidiary Braskem Participações S.A. transferred the shares of Braskem's share capital that it owned to Braskem.

On January 3, 2009, Odebrecht's subsidiary, Odebrecht Investimentos em Infra-Estrutura Ltda., transferred 20,685,872 class A preferred shares to Odebrecht's indirect subsidiary Belgravia.

On May 5, 2009, we issued an aggregate of 13,387,157 class A preferred shares in connection with the merger of Triunfo with and into our company, including 11,299,254 class A preferred shares that were issued to Petroquisa. As a result, the direct and indirect ownership of Odebrecht in our company was reduced to 24.5% of our class A preferred shares and 38.3% of our total share capital, and the ownership of Petroquisa in our company increased to 22.1% of our class A preferred shares and 25.3% of our total share capital.

Shareholders Agreements

Petrobras Shareholders' Agreement

On May 30, 2008, Petrobras, Petroquisa, Odebrecht and Norquisa, with Braskem as intervening party, entered into the Petrobras Shareholders' Agreement, which has a term of 25 years. The Petrobras Shareholders' Agreement superseded the Ipiranga Memorandum of Understanding and the Memorandum of Understanding regarding Shareholders Agreement that formerly governed the relationship between Odebrecht and Petroquisa regarding our shares,

Under the Petrobras Shareholders' Agreement, Petrobras and Petroquisa:

- together have the right to designate members of our board of directors and their alternates as described below;
- for so long as they own an aggregate of more than 18% of our voting share capital, together have veto rights over certain actions by Braskem's shareholders and board of directors, and, in some cases, by Braskem's subsidiaries such as (1) actions affecting our share capitalization or the rights of holders of our shares, (2) mergers, acquisitions or dispositions that result in specified consequences or exceed specified thresholds, (3) certain corporate governance matters, and (4) actions that would result in our violating certain financial ratios;
- for so long as they own an aggregate of more than 5% of our voting share capital, together have veto rights over related party transactions exceeding specified thresholds;
- for so long as they own an aggregate of 5% or more of our voting share capital, together have the right to designate one member of our fiscal council and his or her alternate; and
- have tag-along rights, preemptive rights, and other rights designed to prevent dilution of their equity interests.

Under the Petrobras Shareholders' Agreement, Petrobras and Petroquisa together have the right to designate:

- three members of our board of directors and their alternates for so long as they own an aggregate of 18% or more of our voting share capital;

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- two members of our board of directors and their alternates for so long as they own an aggregate of 12% or more of our voting share capital; and
- one member of our board of directors and his or her alternate for so long as they own an aggregate of 5% or more of our voting share capital.

For so long as Petrobras and Petroquisa together have the right to designate two or three members of our board of directors, one of these designees will serve as vice president of our board of directors.

Under the Petrobras Shareholders Agreement, Petrobras has the right to sell:

- a *pro rata* portion of its common shares of our company in connection with any direct or indirect sale of our common shares by the Odebrecht Group to a third party; and
- all of its common shares in case such sale involves a change of our control.

Pension Funds Memorandum of Understanding

On July 20, 2001, Odebrecht Química, Petroquímica da Bahia S.A., PETROS and *Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil* PREVI, or PREVI, entered into a Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Shareholders Agreement, which we refer to as the Pension Funds Memorandum of Understanding. The Pension Funds Memorandum of Understanding grants certain preemptive and share transfer rights to PETROS and PREVI. The Pension Funds Memorandum of Understanding has a term of 20 years, unless a shareholders agreement containing the terms set out below is entered into prior to that date. Under the Pension Funds Memorandum of understanding, the parties agreed to adopt the following basic principles for our management:

- our board of executive officers will be composed of competent professionals;
- our dividend policy will have as its objective the distribution of at least 50.0% of net income available during the relevant period, provided that all necessary reserves for the efficient operation and development of our business are established and maintained; and
- we will adopt a commercial policy that assures the regular and continuous supply of raw materials and utilities on a competitive basis and consistent with the domestic and international markets.

Under the Pension Funds Memorandum of Understanding, PETROS and PREVI have the right to sell our shares owned by each of them in connection with any sale of our shares by our controlling shareholders to a third party that involves a change of our control.

BNDESPAR Shareholders Agreement

We, Odebrecht and BNDESPAR have entered into a shareholders agreement. This shareholders agreement provides that BNDESPAR has the right to appoint one member of our board of directors. This shareholders agreement will expire on the earlier of the first date on which BNDESPAR ceases to own more than 5.0% of our total share capital and August 24, 2011. This shareholders agreement also provides that BNDESPAR has the right to (1) require our company and Odebrecht to purchase the shares that it owns in our company if we do not comply with the terms of this shareholders agreement and do not cure any such non-compliance within a specified period, and (2) sell its shares in the event that Odebrecht sells its voting control of our company to a third party.

Related Party Transactions

The following summarizes the material transactions that we have engaged in with our principal shareholders and their affiliates since January 1, 2008.

We have engaged in extensive transactions with our principal shareholders and their affiliates and expect to do so in the future. We also have commercial relationships with some of our affiliates and, as a result, record trade accounts receivable and current and long-term liabilities mainly from purchases and sales of goods and services at prices and on terms equivalent to the average terms and prices of transactions that we enter into with third parties. In addition, we have entered into financial and other transactions with our principal shareholders and their affiliates, including, among others, as a party to three shareholder s agreements or memoranda of understandings with shareholders of our company. See Major Shareholders Shareholders Agreements.

In connection with the Ipiranga Transaction, we entered into the Purchase Agreement, the Ipiranga Investment Agreement, the Interim Shareholders Agreement and the Ipiranga Memorandum of Understanding with Petrobras and the other parties thereto, and a shareholders agreement with Ultrapar and Petrobras, which we refer to as the RPI shareholders agreement, which gives each of Ultrapar, Petrobras and our company the right to nominate one-third of the directors of RPI. The Ipiranga Memorandum of Understanding has been superseded by the Petrobras Shareholders Agreement. See Item 4. Information on the Company History and Development of Our Company Petrobras Transaction.

In connection with the Petrobras Transaction, we entered into the Petrobras Investment Agreement and the Petrobras Shareholders Agreement with Odebrecht, Petroquisa and the other parties thereto. See Item 4. Information on the Company History and Development of Our Company Petrobras Transaction.

Under the Brazilian Corporation Law, each of our directors, their alternates and our executive officers cannot vote on any matter in which they have a conflict of interest and such transactions can only be approved on reasonable and fair terms and conditions that are no more favorable than the terms and conditions prevailing in the market or offered by third parties. However, if one of our directors is absent from a meeting of our board of directors, that director s alternate may vote even if that director has a conflict of interest, unless the alternate director shares that conflict of interest or has another conflict of interest.

The Odebrecht Group

In December 2004, we entered into an Alliance Agreement with CNO, the 2004 Alliance Agreement, under which we have appointed CNO as a non-exclusive preferred provider with respect to maintenance services and efficiency enhancement projects at each of our plants. This agreement was unanimously approved by our board of directors. Under this agreement, we are required to request bids from CNO for these services and projects. If CNO is retained for any specific service or project, we will pay CNO its costs related to the service or project plus 15%. We are also required to pay any applicable taxes with respect to such fees. This agreement was formally terminated in December 2008. In December 2008, we entered into a new Alliance Agreement with CNO on substantially similar terms as the 2004 Alliance Agreement. The new Alliance Agreement expires in February 2011. The aggregate amount of services we purchased from CNO under these Alliance Agreements in 2008 was R\$205.2 million. We had accounts payable to CNO of R\$0.1 million at December 31, 2008.

On December 2008, we entered into another Alliance Agreement with CNO and Gemprow Engenharia S.A. for the construction of a new ethylene plant in the Southern Complex that will produce ethylene using sugar cane ethanol for our use in the production of polyethylene. For more information regarding this project, see Item 4. Information on the Company Capital Expenditures Green Polyethylene Project.

Petrobras

Merger and Acquisition Transactions with Petrobras

In the first phase of the Petrobras Transaction, on May 30, 2008:

- Petroquisa contributed the following assets to its wholly-owned subsidiary Grust:
 - Ø 36.4% of the voting and outstanding share capital of Copesul;

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Ø 40.0% of the voting and outstanding share capital of Ipiranga Química; and

Ø 40.0% of the voting and outstanding share capital of Paulínia; and

Braskem, Petroquisa and Grust engaged in an exchange of shares transaction in which an aggregate of 46,903,320 of our common shares and 43,144,662 of our class A preferred shares were issued to Petroquisa in exchange for all of the outstanding share capital of Grust.

For more information about the first phase of the Petrobras Transaction, see Item 4. Information on the Company History and Development of Our Company Petrobras Transaction.

On May 5, 2009, the second phase of the Petrobras Transaction was completed with the merger of Triunfo with and into Braskem. Braskem issued an aggregate of 13,387,157 of our class A preferred shares to the shareholders of Triunfo as consideration for their equity interests in Triunfo, including 11,299,254 class A preferred shares that were issued to Petroquisa. For more information about the second phase of the Petrobras Transaction, see Item 4. Information on the Company History and Development of Our Company Other Developments since January 1, 2008 Acquisition of Triunfo.

Financial Transactions with Petrobras

In September 2007, EDSP58 entered into an export prepayment credit facility with PIFCo, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Petrobras, under which EDSP58 is permitted to borrow an aggregate principal amount of up to US\$323.0 million. In October 2007, EDSP58 borrowed an aggregate of US\$312.5 million under this facility to fund a portion of the purchase price of the shares tendered in the Copesul Tender Offer. These loans bear interest at the rate of LIBOR plus 0.35% per annum until the first anniversary of their disbursement and thereafter at the rate of LIBOR plus 0.55% per annum. The principal amount of these loans is payable on or prior to the second anniversary of each disbursement. At December 31, 2008, the outstanding principal amount under this export prepayment credit facility was R\$730.4 million.

Commercial Transactions with Petrobras

In June 1978, we entered into a 10-year renewable contract with Petrobras under which the prices paid by us to Petrobras for naphtha are established based on the Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp market price and are linked to fluctuations in the *real*/U.S. dollar exchange rate. This contract was amended and renewed in February 1993 and in February 2003, and was terminated in June 2008. We have substantially completed the negotiation of a new naphtha supply contract with Petrobras that will replace the contract that was terminated in June 2008 as well as the existing naphtha supply contract between our company and Petrobras for the supply of naphtha to our basic petrochemicals plants located in the Southern Complex. We have received, and expect to continue to receive, naphtha from Petrobras under substantially the same terms as the contract that terminated in June 2008, other than terms relating to pricing and volume commitments which will be revised in the new naphtha supply contract. Since March 2009, the price that we have paid for naphtha that we purchase from Petrobras has been based on a variety of factors, including the market prices of a naphtha and a variety of other petroleum derivatives, the volatility of the prices of these products in the international markets, the *real*/U.S. dollar exchange rate, and the level of paraffinicity of the naphtha that is delivered. These pricing terms have applied to naphtha delivered to our basic petrochemicals plants located in both the Northeastern Complex and the Southern Complex.

In February 1996, Copesul and Petrobras entered into a 16-year renewable contract with Petrobras under which the prices paid by Copesul to Petrobras for petroleum condensate are established based on the Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp market price and are linked to fluctuations in the *real*/U.S. dollar exchange rate. We expect this contract to be superseded by the new naphtha contract that we are negotiating with Petrobras as described above.

In March 2007, we entered into two five-year propylene supply contract with REFAP, a subsidiary of Petrobras, for the supply of propylene to our plants in the Southern Complex. In addition, we sell condensate and purchase naphtha from REFAP.

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In April 2007, we entered into a three-year caustic soda supply contract with Petrobras under which we will supply approximately 61,300 tons of caustic soda annually for use by Petrobras' Brazilian refineries. Petrobras uses caustic soda for the treatment of effluents in its refineries.

We sell automotive gasoline and LPG to Petrobras Distribuidora S.A., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Petrobras.

We purchased raw materials from Petrobras and its subsidiaries of R\$6,350.3 million in 2008 and sold products to Petrobras and its subsidiaries of R\$505.1 million during this period. At December 31, 2008, we had accounts payable to Petrobras and its subsidiaries in an aggregate amount of R\$1,046.2 million and accounts receivable from Petrobras and its subsidiaries in an aggregate amount of R\$84.7 million.

Our Jointly Controlled Companies and Associated Companies

Cetrel

We own directly 54.2% of the voting and total share capital of Cetrel. We purchase treatment services on market terms from Cetrel for the wastewater and organic residues generated by us in the Northeastern Complex. We recorded purchases from Cetrel of R\$22.9 million in 2008. We had accounts payable to Cetrel of R\$2.1 million at December 31, 2008.

Borealis Brasil S.A.

We sell polypropylene and polyethylene to Borealis in which we have a 20.0% interest. We recorded net sales to Borealis of R\$157.2 million in 2008. We had accounts receivable from Borealis of R\$0.2 million at December 31, 2008.

Other

Engepack

We sell PET from time to time to Engepack Embalagens S.A., or Engepack, a packaging manufacturer. Francisco Teixeira de Sá, the chairman of the board of directors of Engepack, is an alternate member of our board of directors. We recorded net sales to Engepack of R\$43.3 million in 2008. Engepack purchases PET from a variety of second generation producers, including our company.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

Reference is made to Item 19 for a list of all financial statements filed as part of this annual report.

Legal Proceedings

Tax Proceedings

We are engaged in several legal proceedings with Brazilian tax authorities for which we have established provisions in an aggregate amount of R\$1,202.5 million at December 31, 2008. In addition, there are currently certain legal proceedings pending in which we are involved for which we have not established provisions. If any of these legal proceedings is decided adversely to us, our results of operations or financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

IPI

IPI Credits on Raw Materials Purchases. We pay IPI tax on industrial products that we manufacture. The regulations governing the IPI tax assess this tax on a non-cumulative basis, meaning that companies may offset their

IPI tax obligations with the amount of IPI taxes paid by suppliers earlier in the production chain. The Brazilian federal tax authorities have asserted that the purchase of raw materials that are tax-exempt, non-taxable or taxed at a zero percent rate does not generate IPI tax credits, on the basis that there is no law or regulation that expressly authorizes these credits. We believe that this interpretation is contrary to Article 153, paragraph 3 of the Brazilian Constitution, which sets forth the principle of non-cumulative taxation and does not exclude purchases of raw materials that are tax-exempt, non-taxable or taxed at a zero percent rate.

In July 2000, OPP Química (which has merged into our company) filed suit in the State of Rio Grande do Sul requesting the acknowledgement of IPI tax credits for its purchases of raw materials from our company and Copesul. The amount of credits claimed by OPP Química comprised the book value of those raw materials plus monetary adjustments. In December 2002, the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court held that OPP Química was entitled to IPI tax credits in an aggregate amount of R\$1,030.1 million, including R\$367.9 million attributable to monetary adjustments, for the 10-year period preceding the filing of the suit, calculated based on the price of the raw materials purchased during this period, plus monetary adjustments based on official indices.

The Brazilian government appealed the decision of the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court. In this special appeal, the Brazilian federal tax authorities are no longer challenging the validity of IPI tax credits, but are alleging some inaccuracies in the method of calculating monetary adjustments on those credits. These issues have already been resolved by decisions of the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court and the Regional Federal Court favorable to OPP Química.

In December 2007, the First Panel of the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court agreed to hear the special appeal. This decision was published in March 2009 and does not clearly identify the subject matter to be reviewed in the special appeal. Based on the opinions rendered by a majority of the justices sitting on the First Panel, we believe that the only matters to be heard in the special appeal will be those raised by the Brazilian government in the special appeal, as described in the preceding paragraph, and that the court will not revisit the validity of IPI tax credits.

In April 2009, we filed a motion for clarification regarding the subject matter to be reviewed in the special appeal. We believe that the First Panel will grant this motion and clarify that a judgment on the special appeal will only address the matters raised by the Brazilian government in the special appeal. Despite the possibility of the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court's review of the merits of its former decision and its ruling against us, we believe that the December 2002 decision should nonetheless be given *res judicata* (i.e., final and binding) effect.

However, there may be a risk of changes in the previous decision of the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court as a result of the special appeal, because, among other factors, the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court has revisited this matter on the merits in a similar lawsuit lodged by another taxpayer. We recognized IPI tax credits in an aggregate amount of R\$1,030.1 million in December 2002. At December 31, 2008, we have used the full amount of the R\$1,030.1 million IPI tax credit to offset IPI and other federal tax obligations.

In September 2006, the Brazilian federal tax authorities issued four tax deficiency notices to us, claiming that we owe approximately R\$1,100.0 million representing IPI taxes that we offset with OPP Química's IPI tax credits, including penalties and interest. The Brazilian government issued two of the deficiency notices, in an aggregate amount of R\$308.6 million solely to avoid forfeiting their claims due to the expiration of the statute of limitations; as a result, no penalties may be claimed on these amounts. The other two tax deficiency notices, in an aggregate amount of R\$791.4 million, allege that we are not allowed to recognize these IPI tax credits. In addition, during 2007 the Federal Revenue Office rejected approximately 200 applications made by our company to offset the IPI tax credits that we did not offset against IPI taxes against other federal taxes payable by our company.

The tax credits used by us (relating to both the 10-year period preceding the filing of our suit and the subsequent period during which we have relied on the favorable ruling of the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court in December 2002, and as adjusted by applying the SELIC rate through December 31, 2008) amount to R\$2,682.2 million at December 31, 2008. The various collection proceedings referred to above have claimed R\$2,423.2 million (which includes interest) as of December 31, 2008, plus fines in the aggregate amount of R\$783.4 million.

We are contesting the tax deficiency notices and the rejection of these applications in administrative tax proceedings. In October 2008, the administrative appellate tribunal, or the Taxpayers Council, ruled against our

company in our disputes of some of these tax deficiency notices and rejections. Many of these decisions have not yet been published, and we do not believe that the few decisions that have been published clearly state the basis for the rejection of our challenges. Consequently, we have filed motions for clarification with respect to the published decisions. Upon publication of the remaining decisions of the Taxpayers Council, we intend to appeal these decisions. If we fail to prevail in our administrative appeal, we intend to challenge the decisions in these administrative proceedings at the judicial level.

The outcome of these disputes as they relate to the validity of IPI tax credits depends on the final decision of the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court in the special appeal described above. The remainder of these disputes relate to the validity of fines imposed on our company for using the IPI credits. We believe that such fines are not payable because we relied upon a judicial decision in the recognition of the tax credits. We believe that it is probable that we will prevail in our disputes regarding the imposition of fines by the Brazilian federal tax authorities, as our decision to offset IPI tax credits against our IPI and other federal tax obligations was supported by a final decision of the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court.

We have a similar suit pending on behalf of OPP Química (which has merged into our company) in federal court in the State of São Paulo, and two similar suits on behalf of Trikem (which has merged into our company) in federal courts in the States of São Paulo and Alagoas. In these cases, we obtained preliminary injunctions that allowed these companies to use these credits to offset other IPI tax obligations. These suits remain pending. We have used R\$120.5 million through December 31, 2008 of Trikem's and OPP Químicas' IPI tax credits to offset our IPI and other federal tax obligations and have recorded a provision in the amount of R\$245.8 million at December 31, 2008. We have not recognized any assets or gains in relation to these claims.

We note that the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court issued an unfavorable ruling in another case in February 2007 involving a taxpayer unrelated to our company, holding by a six-to-five vote that IPI tax credits arising from the purchase of raw materials that are taxed at a zero percent rate may not be used to offset IPI and other federal taxes. In June 2007, the full bench of the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court contemplated whether this decision would have retroactive or prospective effect and, by majority opinion, ruled that a decision of the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court that reversed an earlier determination made by the full bench of the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court in favor of a taxpayer would apply retroactively.

For further information on our accounting treatment of these IPI credits, see notes 9 and 17(ii) to our consolidated financial statements.

IPI Export Credits. Brazilian Decree Law No. 491/69 provides a tax credit to exporters of manufactured products to compensate them for taxes paid in Brazil prior to exporting their products. The regulations governing the IPI tax permit exporters to offset IPI taxes with IPI export credits and/or to transfer their IPI export credits to third parties. However, the Brazilian tax authorities issued a series of administrative rules that reduced, restricted and ultimately suspended the use of these credits based on Decree Law No. 1,724/79, which expressly delegated these powers to the Brazilian Ministry of Finance. We believe that this delegation of powers to the Ministry of Finance violated the distribution of functions among the executive branch, and that secondary administrative rules may not restrict or suspend a benefit created by a constitutionally superior norm. Accordingly, we believe that the administrative rules promulgated under the authority of Decree Law No. 1,724/79 have no legal effect. On these grounds, we filed suits against the Brazilian government challenging Decree Law No. 1,742/79 and these administrative rules and seeking to offset and transfer IPI export credits as provided under Decree Law No. 491/96.

In one of these suits, the Regional Federal Court ruled against OPP Química (which has merged into our company), holding that it does not have the right to IPI export credits. OPP Química's appeals before the Superior Court of Justice and the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court remain pending. Although our other suits also are pending, the Brazilian tax authorities have issued deficiency notices against us (1) attempting to collect amounts offset using these IPI export credits and (2) asserting their right to do so before the expiration of the applicable statute of limitations. We filed administrative appeals in respect of these deficiency notices, but we received unfavorable decisions in each of these appeals. We have appealed each of these unfavorable decisions to the taxpayers' council (an administrative appeal board). However, based on recent Brazilian Federal Supreme Court and other jurisprudence holding that the sub-delegation by the Ministry of Finance of the authority to regulate IPI export credits under Decree Law No. 1,742/79 was unconstitutional and that recognized the right to offset IPI export credits

as provided under Decree Law No. 491/96, we believe that it is reasonably possible that we will prevail in all of these judicial and administrative proceedings. Despite the issuance of Resolution No. 71 by the Federal Senate on December 27, 2005, which confirmed the unconstitutionality of this sub-delegation and ratified the validity of IPI export credits, the Superior Court of Justice, in an appeal made by another taxpayer seeking recognition of that taxpayers' entitlement to use such tax benefit, upheld its rejection to such prospective use and affirmed that the tax benefit expired in 1990. When the Superior Court of Justice completes its judgment, the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court will revisit the right to use those tax credits after 1990, based on application of Temporary Constitutional Provisions Act (ADCT) 41. We have used a portion of these credits to offset IPI and other federal taxes in the amount of R\$381.8 million through December 31, 2008 and recorded a provision in the amount of R\$731.1 million at December 31, 2008 because these suits remain pending. For further information on our accounting treatment of these IPI credits, see note 17(i) to our consolidated financial statements.

IPI Credits Arising from the Acquisition of Fixed Assets and Materials Not Used in Production. We are involved in four suits against the Brazilian government seeking the acknowledgment of IPI credits arising from the acquisition of fixed assets and materials not used by us in the production of our products. The regulations governing the IPI tax permit companies to offset against their IPI tax liability IPI credits arising from the acquisition of raw materials and other unfinished products only to the extent that they are used in production. We believe that this limitation imposed by the IPI regulations is unconstitutional. Article 153, paragraph 3 of the Brazilian Constitution sets forth a broad principle of non-cumulative taxation and does not limit the grant or use of IPI credits arising from the acquisition of fixed assets or in respect of materials not used in production.

We lost one of these suits in federal trial court and appealed this decision, which appeal remains pending. Although our three other suits also remain pending in federal court, the Brazilian tax authorities have issued deficiency notices against us attempting to collect amounts offset using these credits, asserting their right to do so before the expiration of the applicable statute of limitations. We appealed the issuance of these deficiency notices to the taxpayers' council. We believe that it is reasonably possible for us to prevail in all of these judicial and administrative proceedings. We have used R\$31.9 million through December 31, 2008 of these credits to offset IPI taxes and recorded a provision in the amount of R\$44.9 million at December 31, 2008 because these suits remain pending.

Social Contribution on Net Income

Law No. 7,689/88 created the CSLL, a tax similar to the corporate income tax. Under Article 146, item III of the Brazilian Constitution, the CSLL should have been enacted as a supplementary law and not as an ordinary law. Under Brazilian law, supplementary laws must be approved by at least a majority of the members of each house of the Brazilian Congress, while an ordinary law may be approved by a simple majority of the members of Congress present at the relevant voting session. In addition, we believe that CSLL violates Article 154, item II of the Brazilian Constitution, which provides that new taxes may not be assessed and calculated on the same basis as existing taxes. We believe the CSLL is assessed and calculated on the same basis as the corporate income tax.

On these grounds, we filed suit challenging the constitutionality of the CSLL. We received a final decision in our favor in 1992. However, in 1993, Brazilian tax authorities filed a rescission action (*ação rescisória*) against us in relation to all but one of these cases seeking to overrule this decision on the basis of a ruling by the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court in an unrelated case that recognized the constitutionality of the CSLL. The Brazilian tax authorities prevailed in their rescission action both in the first instance and on appeal. We filed further appeals in respect of this decision with the Superior Court of Justice and the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court, which appeals remain pending. The Brazilian Superior Court of Justice (*Superior Tribunal de Justiça*) issued a ruling in a case of another unrelated taxpayer dismissing one of the arguments that has been used by the Brazilian tax authorities in the rescission action. This decision should strengthen the arguments that we have used in our cases. In the remaining case, we believe that it is reasonably possible that the final decision in our favor will remain in effect.

Brazilian tax authorities issued several deficiency notices against us attempting to collect CSLL. We obtained suspensions of all deficiency notices that we have received to date based on a Brazilian civil procedure provision that states that a rescission action may take effect only after the court publishes a final decision.

We believe it is reasonably possible that we will lose our appeals. However, if we lose these suits, we believe that we would be required to pay CSLL only from the date that a final decision is published. We note, however, that Brazilian law allows rescission actions to relate back to, and to take effect from, the date of the initial decision. Although this legislation does not involve tax proceedings and the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court has not ruled on this issue, the same line of reasoning has been adopted by the Brazilian tax authorities and may be adopted by the courts in our suit. Accordingly, we believe that it is reasonably possible that we will be required to pay these taxes retroactively.

If CSLL is charged retroactively, then our total estimated exposure at December 31, 2008 would be R\$835.4 million, including interest. This amount does not include approximately R\$242.0 million in penalties at December 31, 2008, which we believe are not payable because we relied upon a judicial decision in not paying CSLL. We believe that there is a possibility that we will be required to pay related interest and a remote possibility that we will be required to pay fines as a result of this tax litigation.

As we believe that CSLL may not be payable for periods before the date the final decision is published in the rescission action, we have not made any provision in our consolidated financial statements for these contingencies. For further information on our accounting treatment of CSLL, see note 18(c) to our consolidated financial statements.

Offset of Tax Credits

From May through October 2000, OPP Química and Trikem offset their own federal tax obligations with IPI tax credits assigned by a third-party export trading company. In June 1999, the export trading company filed a motion for a writ of mandamus requiring the federal tax authority of the State of São Paulo to recognize these offsets, and in October 1999, the federal tax authority of the State of São Paulo issued offset support certificates in response to an injunction obtained by the export trading company. In September 1999, the export trading company filed a motion for a writ of mandamus requiring the federal tax authority of the State of Rio de Janeiro to recognize the recovery of IPI tax credits by the export trading company and the validity of their use in offsetting third-party tax obligations. In March 2001, the motion for a writ of mandamus filed by the export trading company in the State of São Paulo was dismissed without prejudice, confirming the administrative and jurisdictional authority of the State of Rio de Janeiro to rule on the export trading company's tax credits.

In June 2005, the federal tax authority of the State of São Paulo issued regulations canceling the offset support certificates. Based on these regulations, the Federal Revenue Office unit in Camaçari, Bahia sent collection letters to our company in June 2005. We presented notices of dispute against these collection letters, but the administrative authorities declined to process these notices.

On October 3, 2005, the Federal Supreme Court granted a non-appealable writ of mandamus to the export trading company, confirming the export trading company's right to use its IPI tax credits from all its exports and the availability of these IPI tax credits for offsetting third-party obligations. As a result, we believe that our use of the export trading company's IPI credits to offset our federal taxes has been confirmed and that the assessment made by the Federal Revenue Office unit in Camaçari, Bahia is not due. In addition and notwithstanding the writ of mandamus granted to the export trading company, we believe that the statute of limitations has expired with respect to the federal taxes offset against the IPI tax credits of the export trading company and can no longer be claimed by the tax authorities.

In December 2005, the Federal Revenue Office unit in Camaçari, Bahia assessed past-due federal tax liabilities of R\$276.6 million against our company related to our alleged undue offset of federal taxes. In January 2006, we were ordered to post bond in aid of execution of the tax claim made by the Federal Revenue Office unit in Camaçari, Bahia, and we posted this bond in the form of an insurance policy.

We and the export trading company subsequently commenced judicial and administrative proceedings to defend the lawfulness and validity of those offsetting procedures. We believe that it is probable that we will prevail in these judicial and administrative proceedings in light of our view of the validity and liquidity of those credits as confirmed in a special audit conducted by the federal tax authority of the State of Rio de Janeiro. In the event that we are unsuccessful in all of these judicial and administrative proceedings, pursuant to the agreement under which the

export trading company assigned the IPI tax credits to OPP Química and Trikem, we will be entitled to full recourse against the export trading company concerning all amounts we are required to pay to the National Treasury.

Other Tax Proceedings

We and our affiliates are involved in several other judicial and administrative proceedings regarding withholding taxes, corporate income taxes (*Imposto de Renda da Pessoa Jurídica*), the ICMS, the tax on financial transactions (*Imposto Sobre Operações Financeiras*), monetary adjustments, the PIS, compulsory loans to Eletrobrás and other issues related to tax matters. Some of these disputes involve substantial amounts.

Labor Proceedings

Clause Four Cláusula Quarta

Our company and other companies in the Northeastern Complex enter into annual collective bargaining agreements with the petrochemical workers' union. The collective bargaining agreement that was valid between September 1989 and August 1990 required employers to pay workers monthly cost of living adjustments equal to 84.3% of the consumer price index (*Índice de Preços ao Consumidor*), or IPC, and prohibited the substitution of the IPC by another index with lower values.

In March 1990, the Brazilian government introduced an economic plan known as the Collor Plan, named after the then-President of Brazil. The Collor Plan provided that cost of living adjustments in wages could be based on other indices but not on the IPC. Based on judicial precedent, we interpreted the Collor Plan as prohibiting wage increases based on the IPC, which interpretation was contrary to the terms of the collective bargaining agreements in effect at the time. The petrochemical employers' union filed a lawsuit against the petrochemical workers' union, seeking to confirm that the cost of living adjustment indices provided in the Collor Plan preempted the conflicting provisions in the collective bargaining agreements. The Regional Labor Court ruled in favor of the workers' union, and the decision was later modified in part on appeal to the Superior Labor Court. In 1998, the employers' union filed an extraordinary appeal to the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court.

The Brazilian Federal Supreme Court initially held in favor of the workers' union, but reversed its decision in December 2002 and held that a private collective bargaining agreement cannot preempt federal law, particularly a law that related to Brazilian public policy. In 2003, the workers' union requested reconsideration of this decision. The Brazilian Federal Supreme Court accepted the workers' union's request for reconsideration, but on May 31, 2005, the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court unanimously reaffirmed its December 2002 decision and dismissed the workers' union's appeal.

On October 24, 2005, the workers' union filed a divergence appeal to the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court, requesting the resolution of conflict between the decisions given by the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court under this proceeding and prior decisions given by the another panel of the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court. The Brazilian Federal Supreme Court has agreed to consider this appeal, but has not yet issued a decision. However, the Brazilian attorney general has filed a brief in this matter in November 2006 supporting the position of the employers' union.

Employment and Occupational Health and Safety Proceedings

At December 31, 2008, we were involved in approximately 1,300 employment and occupational health and safety proceedings as to which the total amount claimed was approximately R\$223.3 million. We have deposited R\$6.2 million of this amount in court and have established a provision for these claims in an aggregate amount of R\$17.5 million at December 31, 2008. We do not believe that these proceedings will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or operations.

Other Proceedings

At December 31, 2008, we were a defendant in two civil suits filed by a former caustic soda distributor, its controlling shareholder and a former transporter for breach of a caustic soda distribution agreement. The damages

claimed in these suits totaled R\$28.6 million at December 31, 2008 (monetarily adjusted). These suits are pending. We believe that we will possibly prevail in these suits.

We are parties to certain proceedings brought by some preferred shareholders of Braskem, Polialden and Politeno which we do not believe will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Dividends and Dividend Policy

Payment of Dividends

Our dividend distribution policy has historically included the distribution of periodic dividends, based on annual balance sheets approved by our board of directors. When we pay dividends on an annual basis, they are declared at our annual shareholders' meeting, which we are required by the Brazilian Corporation Law and our by-laws to hold by April 30 of each year. When we declare dividends, we are generally required to pay them within 60 days of declaring them unless the shareholders' resolution establishes another payment date. In any event, if we declare dividends, we must pay them by the end of the fiscal year for which they are declared. Under Article 9 of Law 9,249/95 and our by-laws, we also may pay interest attributable to shareholders' equity as an alternative form of dividends upon approval of our board of directors. For a more detailed description of interest attributable to shareholders' equity, see *Payment of Dividends and Interest Attributable to Shareholders' Equity*.

The following table sets forth the dividends and/or interest attributable to shareholders' equity paid to holders of our common shares, class A preferred shares and class B preferred shares since January 1, 2004 in *reais* and in U.S. dollars translated from *reais* at the commercial market selling rate in effect as of the payment date.

Year	Payment Date	Nominal Brazilian Currency per			US\$ equivalent per		
		Common shares	Class A Preferred Shares	Class B Preferred Shares	Common shares	Class A Preferred Shares	Class B Preferred Shares
2005	April 12, 2005(1)	R\$0.56	R\$0.56	R\$0.56	US\$0.22	US\$0.22	US\$0.22
2006	April 18, 2006(2)	0.90	0.90	0.56	0.42	0.42	0.26
2007	April 9, 2007(3)		0.16	0.16		0.07	0.07
2008	April 7, 2008(4)	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.38	0.38	0.38

- (1) Represents interest attributable to shareholders' equity of R\$0.28 (US\$0.11) per common share, R\$0.56 (US\$0.22) per class A preferred share and R\$0.56 (US\$0.22) per class B preferred share, plus dividends of R\$0.28 (US\$0.11) per common share.
- (2) Represents interest attributable to shareholders' equity of R\$0.75 (US\$0.35) per common share, R\$0.75 (US\$0.35) per class A preferred share and R\$0.56 (US\$0.26) per class B preferred share, plus dividends of R\$0.15 (US\$0.07) per common share and R\$0.15 (US\$0.07) per class A preferred share.
- (3) Represents dividends of R\$0.16 (US\$0.07) per class A preferred share and R\$0.16 (US\$0.07) per class B preferred share.
- (4) Represents dividends of R\$0.64 (US\$0.38) per common share, R\$0.64 (US\$0.38) per class A preferred share and R\$0.64 (US\$0.38) per class B preferred share.

The following discussion summarizes the principal provisions of the Brazilian Corporation Law and our by-laws relating to the distribution of dividends, including interest attributable to shareholders' equity.

Calculation of Adjusted Net Profits

At each annual shareholders' meeting, our board of directors is required to recommend how to allocate our net profits for the preceding fiscal year, which recommendation our board of executive officers initially submits to our board of directors for approval. This allocation is subject to approval by our common shareholders. The Brazilian

Corporation Law defines net profits for any fiscal year as our net income after income taxes for that fiscal year, net of any accumulated losses from prior fiscal years and any amounts allocated to employees' participation in our net profits in that fiscal year. Under the Brazilian Corporation Law, our adjusted net profits available for distribution are equal to our net profits in any fiscal year, reduced by amounts allocated to our legal reserve and other applicable reserves, and increased by any reversals of reserves that we constituted in prior years.

Our calculation of net profits and allocations to reserves for any fiscal year are determined on the basis of financial statements prepared in accordance with Brazilian GAAP.

Reserve Accounts

Under the Brazilian Corporation Law and our by-laws, we are required to maintain a legal reserve. In addition, we are permitted by the Brazilian Corporation Law to establish the following discretionary reserves:

- a contingency reserve for an anticipated loss that is deemed probable in future years. Any amount so allocated in a previous year must be reversed in the fiscal year in which the loss had been anticipated if the loss does not occur as projected or charged off in the event that the anticipated loss occurs;
- a reserve for investment projects, in an amount based on a capital expenditure budget approved by our shareholders;
- an unrealized income reserve described under Mandatory Distributions below; and
- a tax incentive investment reserve, included in our capital reserve accounts, in the amount of the reduction in our income tax obligations due to government tax incentive programs. See note 21(c) to our audited consolidated financial statements.

Allocations to each of these reserves (other than the legal reserve) are subject to approval by our common shareholders voting at our annual shareholders' meeting.

The Brazilian Corporation Law provides that the legal reserve and the tax incentive investment reserve may be credited to shareholders' equity or used to absorb losses, but these reserves are unavailable for the payment of distributions in subsequent years. The amounts allocated to the other reserves may be credited to shareholders' equity and used for the payment of distributions in subsequent years.

Legal Reserve Account

Under the Brazilian Corporation Law and our by-laws, we must allocate 5% of our net profits for each fiscal year to our legal reserve until the aggregate amount of our legal reserve equals 20% of our paid-in capital. However, we are not required to make any allocations to our legal reserve in a fiscal year in which our legal reserve, when added to our other reserves, exceeds 30% of our shareholders' equity. At December 31, 2008, we had a balance of zero in our legal reserve account.

Capital Reserve Accounts

Under the Brazilian Corporation Law, we are also permitted to record a capital reserve that may be used only (1) to absorb losses which exceed retained earnings and profit reserves as defined in the Brazilian Corporation Law, and (2) to redeem or repurchase share capital and/or participation certificates, (3) to increase our capital, or (4) if specified in our by-laws (which currently do not so specify), to pay preferred share dividends. Amounts allocated to our capital reserves are unavailable for the payment of distributions and are not taken into consideration for purposes of determining the mandatory distributable amount. At December 31, 2008, we had a balance of R\$396.1 million in our capital reserve accounts.

Dividend Preference of Preferred Shares

Under our by-laws, our preferred shareholders are entitled to a minimum annual non-cumulative preferential dividend, or the Minimum Preferred Dividend, equal to 6% of their *pro rata* share of our capital before dividends may be paid to our common shareholders. Distributions of dividends in any year are made:

- first, to the holders of preferred shares, up to the amount of the Minimum Preferred Dividend for such year;
- then, to the holders of common shares, until the amount distributed in respect of each common share is equal to the amount distributed in respect of each preferred share; and
- thereafter, to the holders of our common shares and our class A preferred shares on a *pro rata* basis.

Our class B preferred shareholders are not entitled to receive any additional dividend amounts after they have received the preferential dividend. If the Minimum Preferred Dividend is not paid for a period of three years, holders of preferred shares will be entitled to full voting rights.

Mandatory Distributions

As permitted by the Brazilian Corporation Law, our by-laws specify that 25% of our adjusted net profits for each fiscal year must be distributed to shareholders as dividends or interest attributable to shareholders' equity. We refer to this amount as the mandatory distributable amount.

Under the Brazilian Corporation Law, the amount by which the mandatory distributable amount exceeds the realized portion of net income for any particular year may be allocated to the unrealized income reserve, and the mandatory distribution may be limited to the realized portion of net income. The realized portion of net income is the amount by which our net income exceeds the sum of (1) our net positive results, if any, from the equity method of accounting for earnings and losses of our subsidiaries and certain associated companies, and (2) the profits, gains or income obtained on transactions maturing after the end of the following fiscal year. As amounts allocated to the unrealized income reserve are realized in subsequent years, such amounts must be added to the dividend payment relating to the year of realization.

In addition to the mandatory distributable amount, our board of directors may recommend that holders of our common shares approve the payment of additional distributions. Distributions made to holders of our class A preferred shares and our class B preferred shares are computed in determining whether we have paid the required mandatory distribution. We net any payment of interim distributions against the required mandatory distribution for that fiscal year.

As described under Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders Shareholders Agreements, we have entered into an agreement with two of our shareholders that establishes as our dividend policy the distribution of at least 50% of our adjusted net profits during any relevant period, provided that we have established and maintained all necessary reserves for the efficient operation and development of our business.

Under our 11.75% Notes due 2014, we may not pay dividends in excess of two times the minimum dividends or interest attributable to shareholders' equity payable under our by-laws or under applicable Brazilian law.

The Brazilian Corporation Law permits us to suspend the mandatory distribution if our board of directors reports to our annual shareholders meeting that the distribution would be incompatible with our financial condition at that time. Our fiscal council must approve any suspension of the mandatory distribution. In addition, our management must report the reasons of any suspension of the mandatory distribution to the CVM. We must allocate net profits not distributed by our company as a result of a suspension to a special reserve and, if not absorbed by subsequent losses, we must distribute these amounts as soon as our financial condition permits. In case our profits reserves, as defined in the Brazilian Corporation Law, exceed our share capital, the excess must be credited to shareholders' equity or used for the payment of distributions.

Payment of Dividends and Interest Attributable to Shareholders Equity

We may pay the mandatory distributable amount as dividends or as interest attributable to shareholders equity, which is similar to a dividend but is deductible in calculating our income tax obligations.

Because our shares are issued in book-entry form, dividends with respect to any share are automatically credited to the account holding such share. Shareholders who are not residents of Brazil must register with the Brazilian Central Bank in order for dividends, sales proceeds or other amounts with respect to their shares to be eligible to be remitted outside of Brazil.

The preferred shares underlying the ADSs are held in Brazil by Banco Itaú S.A., as agent for the depositary, which has registered with the Brazilian Central Bank as the registered owner of our shares. Payments of cash dividends and distributions, if any, will be made in Brazilian currency to Banco Itaú S.A., or the Custodian, as custodian for our preferred shares represented by the ADSs, on behalf of the depositary. The Custodian will then convert such proceeds into dollars and will cause such dollars to be delivered to the depositary for distribution to holders of ADSs. As with other types of remittances from Brazil, the Brazilian government may impose temporary restrictions on remittances to foreign investors of the proceeds of their investments in Brazil, as it did for approximately six months in 1989 and early 1999, and on the conversion of Brazilian currency into foreign currencies, which could hinder or prevent the depositary from converting dividends into U.S. dollars and remitting these U.S. dollars abroad. See Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Relating to Our Class A Preferred Shares and the ADSs.

Dividends

We are required by the Brazilian Corporation Law and by our by-laws to hold an annual shareholders meeting by April 30 of each year. At our annual shareholders meeting, our common shareholders may vote to declare an annual dividend. Our payment of annual dividends is based on our audited financial statements prepared for our preceding fiscal year.

Any holder of record of shares at the time that a dividend is declared is entitled to receive dividends. Under the Brazilian Corporation Law, we are generally required to pay dividends within 60 days after declaring them, unless the shareholders resolution establishes another payment date, which, in any case, must occur prior to the end of the fiscal year in which the dividend is declared.

Our board of directors may declare interim dividends based on the accrued profits recorded or the realized profits in our annual or semi-annual financial statements approved by our common shareholders. In addition, we may pay dividends from net income based on our unaudited quarterly financial statements. These quarterly interim dividends may not exceed the amounts included in our capital reserve accounts. We may set off any payment of interim dividends against the amount of the mandatory distributable amount for the year in which the interim dividends were paid.

Interest Attributable to Shareholders Equity

Brazilian companies, including our company, are permitted to pay interest attributable to shareholders equity as an alternative form of payment of dividends to our shareholders. These payments may be deducted when calculating Brazilian income tax and social contribution tax. The interest rate applied to these distributions generally cannot exceed the TJLP for the applicable period. The amount of interest paid that we can deduct for tax purposes cannot exceed the greater of:

- 50% of our net income (after the deduction of the provision for social contribution tax and before the deduction of the provision for corporate income tax) before taking into account any such distribution for the period for which the payment is made; and
- 50% of the sum of our retained earnings and profit reserves.

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Any payment of interest attributable to shareholders' equity to holders of common shares, preferred shares or ADSs, whether or not they are Brazilian residents, is subject to Brazilian withholding tax at the rate of 15%, except that a 25% withholding tax rate applies if the recipient is a resident of a tax haven jurisdiction. A tax haven jurisdiction is a country (1) that does not impose income tax or whose income tax rate is lower than 20% or (2) which does not permit disclosure of the identity of shareholders of entities organized under its jurisdiction. See Item 10. Additional Information Taxation Brazilian Tax Considerations. Under our by-laws, we may include the amount distributed as interest attributable to shareholders' equity, net of any withholding tax, as part of the mandatory distributable amount.

Prescription of Payments

Our shareholders have three years to claim dividend distributions made with respect to their shares, as from the date that we distribute the dividends to our shareholders, after which any unclaimed dividend distributions legally revert to us. We are not required to adjust the amount of any distributions for inflation that occurs during the period from the date of declaration to the payment date.

Significant Changes

Other than as disclosed in this annual report, no significant change has occurred since the date of the audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

ITEM 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING

Markets for Our Equity Securities

The principal trading market for our common shares, class A preferred shares and class B preferred shares is the BM&FBOVESPA, where they are traded under the symbols BRKM3, BRKM5, and BRKM6, respectively. Our common shares and class A preferred shares began trading on the BM&FBOVESPA on November 11, 1980, and our class B preferred shares began trading on the BM&FBOVESPA on August 19, 1983.

On December 21, 1998, ADSs representing our class A preferred shares began trading on the NYSE under the symbol BAK. On December 31, 2008, there were 8,888,727 ADSs outstanding, representing 17,777,454 class A preferred shares, or 5.6% of our outstanding class A preferred shares. Each ADS represents two class A preferred shares.

On October 8, 2003, we listed our class A preferred shares on the LATIBEX, a stock market for Latin American issuers that is quoted in euros on the Madrid Stock Exchange, under the symbol XBRK. Our class A preferred shares are traded on the LATIBEX in lots of one share.

Price History of Our Class A Preferred Shares and the ADSs

The tables below set forth the high and low closing sales prices and the approximate average daily trading volume for our class A preferred shares on the BM&FBOVESPA and the high and low closing sales prices and the approximate average daily trading volume for the ADSs on the NYSE for the periods indicated.

	BM&FBOVESPA		New York Stock Exchange	
	Closing Price per		Closing Price per ADS	
	Class A Preferred Share			
	High	Low	High	Low
	(in reais)		(in U.S. dollars)	
2004	31.68	9.36	25.48	6.18
2005	31.84	16.16	25.82	14.57
2006	18.95	9.97	18.24	9.15
2007	18.19	12.34	19.27	11.56
2008	15.19	5.41	18.5	4.60

	BM&FBOVESPA		New York Stock Exchange	
	Closing Price per		Closing Price per ADS	
	Class A Preferred Share			
	High	Low	High	Low
	(in reais)		(in U.S. dollars)	
2007				
First Quarter	15.55	12.34	15.04	11.56
Second Quarter	17.22	14.44	17.59	14.14
Third Quarter	18.19	15.15	19.27	15.10
Fourth Quarter	17.24	13.42	19.11	14.55
2008				
First Quarter	15.19	11.76	18.05	13.76
Second Quarter	15.14	12.71	18.03	15.49
Third Quarter	13.92	9.21	17.76	9.69
Fourth Quarter	10.21	5.41	10.59	4.60
2009				
First Quarter	6.30	4.41	5.70	3.74
Second Quarter	8.30	4.93	8.11	4.35
Most Recent Six Months				
January 2009	6.30	5.62	5.70	4.87
February 2009	6.10	5.38	5.46	4.30
March 2009	5.17	4.41	4.60	3.74
April 2009	6.17	4.93	5.67	4.35
May 2009	8.30	6.66	8.11	5.83
June 2009	7.51	6.72	7.75	6.67
July 2009 (1)	7.18	7.07	7.44	7.18

(1) Through July 7, 2009.

Source: Economática Ltda./ Bloomberg

On July 7, 2009, the closing sales price of:

- our class A preferred shares on the BM&FBOVESPA was R\$7.12 per share;
- our class A preferred shares on the LATIBEX was 2.61 per share; and
- the ADSs on the NYSE was US\$7.18 per ADS.

Regulation of Brazilian Securities Markets

The Brazilian securities markets are regulated by the CVM, which has regulatory authority over the stock exchanges and the securities markets generally, the National Monetary Council and the Central Bank, which has, among other powers, licensing authority over brokerage firms and which regulates foreign investment and foreign exchange transactions. The Brazilian securities markets are governed by (1) Law No. 6,385, as amended and supplemented, which is the principal law governing the Brazilian securities markets and which we refer to as the Brazilian Securities Law; (2) the Brazilian Corporation Law; and (3) the regulations issued by the CVM, the National Monetary Council and the Central Bank.

These laws and regulations provide for, among other things, disclosure requirements applicable to issuers of publicly traded securities, restrictions on insider trading and price manipulation (violations of which could lead to criminal sanctions under the Brazilian Penal Code), protection of minority shareholders and disclosure of transactions in a company's securities by its insiders, including directors, officers and major shareholders. They also provide for the licensing and oversight of brokerage firms and the governance of Brazilian stock exchanges.

However, the Brazilian securities markets are not as highly regulated or supervised as U.S. securities markets or securities 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, which may put holders of our class A preferred shares and the ADSs at a disadvantage. Finally, corporate disclosures also may be less complete than for public companies in the United States and certain other jurisdictions.

Under the Brazilian Corporation Law, a company is either publicly held (*companhia aberta*), as we are, or privately held (*companhia fechada*). All publicly held companies are registered with the CVM and are subject to reporting and regulatory requirements. A company registered with CVM may have its securities traded either on the BM&FBOVESPA or in the Brazilian over-the-counter market. Shares of companies, such as our company, that are listed on the BM&FBOVESPA may not simultaneously trade on the Brazilian over-the-counter market. The shares of a publicly held company may also be traded privately, subject to certain limitations.

The Brazilian over-the-counter market consists of direct trades between individuals in which a financial institution registered with the CVM serves as intermediary. No special application, other than registration with the CVM, is necessary for securities of a public company to be traded in this market. The CVM requires that it be given notice of all trades carried out in the Brazilian over-the-counter market by the respective intermediaries.

Disclosure Requirements

Law No. 6,385 and CVM Instruction No. 202 require that a publicly traded company, such as our company, submit to the CVM and the BOVESPA certain periodic information, including annual and quarterly reports prepared by management and independent auditors. Law No. 6,385 and CVM Instruction No. 202 also require us to file with the CVM our shareholders' agreements, notices of shareholders' meetings and copies of the minutes of these meetings.

CVM Instruction No. 358, which became effective in April 2002, revised and consolidated the requirements regarding the disclosure and use of information related to material facts and acts of publicly traded companies, including the disclosure of information in the trading and acquisition of securities issued by publicly traded companies.

CVM Instruction No. 358 includes provisions that:

- establish the concept of a material fact that gives rise to reporting requirements. Material facts include decisions made by the controlling shareholders, resolutions of the general meeting of shareholders and of management of the company, or any other facts related to the company's business (whether occurring within the company or otherwise related thereto) that may influence the price of its publicly traded securities, or the decision of investors to trade such securities or to exercise any of such securities underlying rights;
- specify examples of facts that are considered to be material, which include, among others, the execution of agreements providing for the transfer of control, the entry or withdrawal of shareholders that maintain any managing, financial, technological or administrative function with or contribution to the company, and any corporate restructuring undertaken among related companies;
- require the investor relations officer, controlling shareholders, other officers or directors, members of the fiscal council and other advisory boards to disclose material facts;

- require simultaneous disclosure of material facts to all markets in which the company's securities are admitted for trading;
- require the acquirer of a controlling stake in a company to publish material facts, including its intentions as to whether or not to de-list the company's shares, within one year;
- establish rules regarding disclosure requirements in the acquisition and disposal of a material shareholding stake; and
- prohibit trading on the basis of material non-public information.

Brazilian regulations also require that any person or group of persons representing the same interest that has directly or indirectly acquired an interest corresponding to 5% of a type or class of shares of a publicly traded company must provide such publicly traded company with information on such acquisition and its purpose, and such company must transmit this information to the CVM. If this acquisition causes a change in the control of the company or in the administrative structure of the company, or if this acquisition triggers the obligation to make a public offering in accordance with CVM Instruction No. 361, as amended, then the acquirer must disclose this information to the applicable stock exchanges and the appropriate Brazilian newspapers.

Recent Regulatory Developments

On July 13, 2007, the CVM issued CVM Rule No. 457 to require listed companies to publish consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS beginning with the fiscal year ending December 31, 2010.

On December 28, 2007, Law No. 11,638 was enacted and amended numerous provisions of the Brazilian Securities Law and the Brazilian Corporation Law relating to accounting principles and authority to issue accounting standards. Law No. 11,638 sought to enable greater convergence between Brazilian GAAP and IFRS. To promote convergence, Law No. 11,638 modified certain accounting principles of the Brazilian Corporation Law and mandated the CVM to issue accounting rules conforming to the accounting standards adopted in international markets. In December 2008, the CVM issued Deliberation No. 565 implementing these changes in accounting policies. Additionally, Law No. 11,638 acknowledged a role in the setting of accounting standards for the Committee for Accounting Pronouncements (*Comitê de Pronunciamentos Contábeis*), or CPC, which is a committee of officials from the BM&FBOVESPA, industry representatives and academic bodies that has issued accounting guidance and pursued the improvement of accounting standards in Brazil. Law No. 11,638 permits the CVM and the Brazilian Central Bank to rely on the accounting standards issued by the CPC in establishing accounting principles for regulated entities.

On December 11, 2008, the CVM issued CVM Resolution No. 560 which requires a company listed on the BM&FBOVESPA to disclose all the benefits granted to its employees and managers, including any benefits paid to such employees and managers due to their ownership of shares or other securities of the listed company.

Trading on the BM&FBOVESPA

Overview of the BM&FBOVESPA

In 2000, the *Bolsa de Valores de São Paulo S.A.* (BVSP (the São Paulo Stock Exchange)), or the BOVESPA, was reorganized through the execution of memoranda of understanding by the Brazilian stock exchanges. Following this reorganization, the BOVESPA was a non-profit entity owned by its member brokerage firms and trading on the BOVESPA was limited to these member brokerage firms and a limited number of authorized nonmembers. Under the memoranda, all securities are now traded only on the BOVESPA, with the exception of electronically traded public debt securities and privatization auctions, which are traded on the Rio de Janeiro Stock Exchange.

In August 2007, BOVESPA underwent a corporate restructuring that resulted in the creation of BOVESPA Holding S.A., a public corporation, whose wholly-owned subsidiaries were (1) the BOVESPA, which was responsible for the operations by the stock exchange and the organized over-the-counter markets, and (2) the

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Companhia Brasileira de Liquidação e Custódia (the Brazilian Settlement and Custodial Company, or CBLC), which was responsible for settlement, clearing and depositary services. In the corporate restructuring, all holders of membership certificates of the BOVESPA and of shares of CBLC became shareholders of BOVESPA Holding S.A. As a result of the corporate restructuring, access to the trading and other services rendered by the BOVESPA is not conditioned on stock ownership in BOVESPA Holding S.A.

In May 2008, the BOVESPA merged with the *Bolsa de Mercadorias & Futuros* (Commodities and Futures Exchange) to form the BM&FBOVESPA. In November 2008, the CBLC merged with the BM&FBOVESPA. As a result, the BOVESPA now performs its own settlement, clearing and depositary services.

Trading and Settlement

Trading of equity securities on the BM&FBOVESPA is conducted through an electronic trading system called Megabolsa every business day from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., São Paulo time (or during daylight savings time in the U.S. from 11:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., São Paulo time). Trading of equity securities on the BM&FBOVESPA is also conducted between 5:45 p.m. and 7:00 p.m., São Paulo time (or during daylight savings time in the U.S. from 6:45 p.m. to 8:00 p.m., São Paulo time), in an after-market system connected to both traditional brokerage firms and brokerage firms operating on the internet. This after-market trading is subject to regulatory limits on price volatility of securities and on the volume of shares traded by investors operating on the internet.

Since March 2003, market making activities have been allowed on the BM&FBOVESPA, although there are no specialists or market makers for our shares on the BM&FBOVESPA. Trading in securities listed on the BM&FBOVESPA may be effected off the exchange in the unorganized over-the-counter market under certain circumstances, although such trading is very limited.

The trading of securities of a company on the BM&FBOVESPA may be suspended at the request of a company in anticipation of the announcement of a material event. A requesting company must also suspend trading of its securities on international stock exchanges on which its securities are traded. The CVM and the BM&FBOVESPA have discretionary authority to suspend trading in shares of a particular issuer, based on or due to a belief that, among other reasons, a company has provided inadequate information regarding a material event or has provided inadequate responses to inquiries by the CVM or the BM&FBOVESPA.

In order to reduce volatility, the BM&FBOVESPA has adopted a circuit breaker mechanism under which trading sessions may be suspended for a period of 30 minutes or one hour whenever the Ibovespa index falls 10% or 15%, respectively, compared to the closing of the previous trading session.

Settlement of transactions on the BM&FBOVESPA is effected three business days after the trade date, without adjustment of the purchase price for inflation. Delivery of and payment for shares is made through the facilities of the clearing and settlement chamber of the BM&FBOVESPA. The seller is ordinarily required to deliver shares to the clearing and settlement chamber of the BM&FBOVESPA on the second business day following the trade date.

Market Size

Although the Brazilian equity market is Latin America's largest in terms of market capitalization, it is smaller, more volatile and less liquid than the major U.S. and European securities markets. Moreover, the BM&FBOVESPA is significantly less liquid than the NYSE or other major exchanges in the world.

As of December 31, 2008, the aggregate market capitalization of all companies listed on the BM&FBOVESPA was equivalent to approximately R\$1,375.3 billion (US\$588.5 billion), the 10 largest companies listed on the BM&FBOVESPA represented approximately 52% of the total market capitalization of all listed companies and we accounted for approximately 0.2% of the market capitalization of all listed companies on the BM&FBOVESPA. By comparison, as of December 31, 2008, the aggregate market capitalization of the companies (including U.S. and non-U.S. companies) listed on the NYSE was approximately US\$14.3 trillion and the 10 largest companies listed on the NYSE represented approximately 14.6% of the total market capitalization of all listed companies. The average

daily trading volume of the BM&FBOVESPA and NYSE for 2008 was approximately R\$7.1 billion (US\$3.1 billion) and US\$152.6 billion, respectively.

Although any of the outstanding shares of a listed company may trade on the BM&FBOVESPA, in most cases fewer than half of the listed shares are actually available for trading by the public, the remainder being held by small groups of controlling persons, governmental entities or one principal shareholder that rarely trade their shares. For this reason, data showing the total market capitalization of the BM&FBOVESPA tends to overstate the liquidity of the Brazilian equity market. The relative volatility and illiquidity of the Brazilian equity markets may substantially limit your ability to sell our class A preferred shares at the time and price you desire and, as a result, could negatively impact the market price of these securities.

Regulation of Foreign Investments

Trading on the BM&FBOVESPA by a holder not deemed to be domiciled in Brazil for Brazilian tax and regulatory purposes, or a non-Brazilian holder, is subject to certain limitations under Brazilian foreign investment regulations. With limited exceptions, non-Brazilian holders may trade on the BM&FBOVESPA only in accordance with the requirements of Resolution No. 2,689 of the National Monetary Council. Resolution No. 2,689 requires that securities held by non-Brazilian holders be maintained in the custody of, or in deposit accounts with, financial institutions that are authorized by the Central Bank and the CVM. In addition, Resolution No. 2,689 requires non-Brazilian holders to restrict their securities trading to transactions on the BM&FBOVESPA or qualified over-the-counter markets. With limited exceptions, non-Brazilian holders may not transfer the ownership of investments made under Resolution No. 2,689 to other non-Brazilian holders through private transactions. See Item 10. Additional Information Exchange Controls Resolution 2,689 for further information about Resolution 2,689, and Item 10. Additional Information Taxation Brazilian Tax Considerations Taxation of Gains in Brazil for a description of certain tax benefits extended to non-Brazilian holders who qualify under Resolution No. 2,689.

BM&FBOVESPA Corporate Governance Standards

In December 2000, the BM&FBOVESPA introduced three special listing segments:

- Level 1 of Differentiated Corporate Governance Practices;
- Level 2 of Differentiated Corporate Governance Practices; and
- The *Novo Mercado* (New Market).

These special listing segments were designed for the trading of shares issued by companies that voluntarily undertake to abide by corporate governance practices and disclosure requirements in addition to those already required by Brazilian law. The inclusion of a company in any of the special listing segments requires adherence to a series of corporate governance rules. These rules were designed to increase shareholders rights and enhance the quality of information provided to shareholders.

The entry of a company into any one of the special listing segments of the BM&FBOVESPA occurs through the signing of an agreement that obliges the company to abide by the rules of corporate governance established in the regulations for the relevant level.

Our shares joined Level 1 of Differentiated Corporate Governance Practices on February 13, 2003. As a Level 1 company, we must, among other things:

- ensure that shares representing 25% of our total share capital are effectively available for trading;
- adopt offering procedures that favor widespread ownership of shares whenever we make a public offering;
- comply with minimum quarterly disclosure standards, including issuing consolidated financial information, a cash flow statement, and special audit revisions on a quarterly basis;

- follow stricter disclosure policies with respect to contracts with related parties, material contracts and transactions involving our securities made by our controlling shareholders, directors or executive officers;
- make a schedule of corporate events available to our shareholders; and
- hold public meetings with analysts and investors at least annually.

ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Description of Our Company's By-laws

The following is a summary of the material provisions of our by-laws and of the Brazilian Corporation Law. In Brazil, a company's by-laws (*estatuto social*) is the principal governing document of a corporation (*sociedade anônima*).

General

Our registered name is Braskem S.A., and our registered office is located in the Municipality of Camaçari, State of Bahia, Brazil. Our registration number with the Brazilian Commercial Registry is No. 29300006939. We have been duly registered with the CVM under No. 4820 since December 18, 1978. Our principal place of business is in the Municipality of Camaçari, State of Bahia, Brazil. Our company has a perpetual existence.

At July 7, 2009, we had outstanding share capital of R\$5,473,180,912.45, equal to 520,928,154 total shares consisting of 190,462,446 common shares, 329,871,890 class A preferred shares and 593,818 class B preferred shares, including 1,506,060 class A preferred shares held in treasury. All of our share capital is fully paid. All of our shares are without par value. Under the Brazilian Corporation Law, the aggregate number of our non-voting and limited voting class A and class B preferred shares may not exceed two-thirds of our total outstanding share capital.

Corporate Purposes

Article 2 of our by-laws establishes our corporate purposes to include:

- the manufacture, trading, import and export of chemical and petrochemical products;
- the production of utilities for use by component companies of the Northeastern Complex, including the supply of steam, water, compressed air, industrial gases, electric power, as well as the provision of various services to these companies;
- the holdings of equity stakes (quotas or shares) in other companies; and
- the manufacture, distribution, sale, import and export of gasoline, diesel oil, LPG and other oil derivatives.

Board of Directors

Under the Brazilian Corporation Law, any matters subject to the approval of our board of directors can be approved by a simple majority of votes of the members present at a duly convened meeting, unless our by-laws otherwise specify. Under our by-laws, our board of directors may only deliberate if a majority of its members are present at a duly convened meeting. Any resolutions of our board of directors may be approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members present at the meeting, subject to veto rights of Petrobras and Petroquisa, over resolutions of our board of directors relating to certain matters under the Petrobras Shareholders Agreement. See Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders Shareholders Agreements Petrobras Shareholders Agreement.

Election of Directors

The majority of the members of our board of directors are elected by the Odebrecht Group. In addition, any director appointed by a shareholder pursuant to a shareholders agreement is bound by the terms of such agreement. See Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders Shareholders Agreements.

The members of our board of directors are elected at general meetings of shareholders for concurrent two-year terms.

Qualification of Directors

The Brazilian Corporation Law requires members of our board of directors to own shares of our company. However, there is no minimum share ownership or residency requirement to qualify for membership on our board of directors. Our by-laws do not require the members of our board of directors to be resident in Brazil. The Brazilian Corporation Law requires each of our executive officers to be residents of Brazil.

Fiduciary Duties and Conflicts of Interest

All members of our board of directors and their alternates owe fiduciary duties towards us and all of our shareholders.

Under the Brazilian Corporation Law, if one of our directors, their alternates or our executive officers has a conflict of interest with our company in connection with any proposed transaction, such director, alternate director or executive officer may not vote in any decision of our board of directors or of our board of executive officers, as the case may be, regarding such transaction and must disclose the nature and extent of his conflicting interest for inclusion in the minutes of the applicable meeting. However, if one of our directors is absent from a meeting of our board of directors, that director's alternate may vote even if that director has a conflict of interest, unless the alternate director shares that conflict of interest or has another conflict of interest.

Any transaction in which one of our directors (including the alternate members) or executive officers may have an interest, including any financings, can only be approved on reasonable and fair terms and conditions that are no more favorable than the terms and conditions prevailing in the market or offered by third parties. If any such transaction does not meet this requirement, then the Brazilian Corporation Law provides that the transaction may be nullified and the interested director or executive officer must return to us any benefits or other advantages that he obtained from, or as result of, such transaction. Under the Brazilian Corporation Law and upon the request of a shareholder who owns at least 5.0% of our total share capital, our directors and executive officers must reveal to our shareholders at an ordinary meeting of our shareholders certain transactions and circumstances that may give rise to a conflict of interest. In addition, our company or shareholders who own 5.0% or more of our share capital may bring an action for civil liability against directors and executive officers for any losses caused to us as a result of a conflict of interest.

Compensation

Under our by-laws, our common shareholders approve the aggregate compensation payable to our directors, executive officers and members of our fiscal council. Subject to this approval, our board of directors establishes the compensation of its members and of our executive officers. See Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees Compensation.

Mandatory Retirement

Neither the Brazilian Corporation Law nor our by-laws establish any mandatory retirement age for our directors or executive officers.

Share Capital

Under the Brazilian Corporation Law, the number of our issued and outstanding non-voting shares or shares with limited voting rights, such as our class A preferred shares and class B preferred shares, may not exceed two-thirds of our total outstanding share capital.

Each of our common shares entitles its holder to one vote at our annual and extraordinary shareholders meetings. Holders of our common shares are not entitled to any preference in respect of our dividends or other distributions or otherwise in case of our liquidation.

Our class A preferred shares and class B preferred shares are non-voting, except in limited circumstances, and have priority over our common shares in the case of our liquidation. See [Voting Rights](#) for information regarding the voting rights of our preferred shares, [Liquidation](#) for information regarding the liquidation preferences of our preferred shares, and [Item 8. Financial Information Dividends and Dividend Policy Calculation of Adjusted Net Profits and Dividend Preference of Preferred Shares](#) for information regarding the distribution preferences of our preferred shares.

Shareholders Meetings

Under the Brazilian Corporation Law, we must hold an annual shareholders meeting by April 30 of each year in order to:

- approve or reject the financial statements approved by our board of directors and board of executive officers, including any recommendation by our board of directors for the allocation of net profits and distribution of dividends;
- elect members of our board of directors (upon expiration of their two-year term) and members of our fiscal council, subject to the right of minority shareholders to elect members of our board of directors and our fiscal council; and
- approve any monetary adjustment to our share capital.

In addition to the annual shareholders meetings, holders of our common shares have the power to determine any matters related to changes in our corporate purposes and to pass any resolutions they deem necessary to protect and enhance our development whenever our interests so require, by means of extraordinary shareholders meetings.

Under the Brazilian Corporation Law, the holders of our common shares have the power, among other powers, to vote at shareholders meetings to:

- amend our by-laws;
- approve any capital increase in excess of the amount of our authorized capital;
- approve any capital reduction;
- accept or reject the valuation of assets contributed by any of our shareholders in exchange for the issuance of our share capital;
- suspend the rights of any of our shareholders in default of their obligations established by law or by our by-laws;
- authorize the issuance of convertible debentures;
- approve any reorganization of our legal form or any merger, consolidation or spin-off involving us;

- authorize our dissolution and liquidation, the election and dismissal of liquidators appointed in connection with any dissolution or liquidation of our company, and the examination of the liquidators' accounts;
- participate in a centralized group of companies (as defined under the Brazilian Corporation Law);
- approve the aggregate compensation payable to our directors and executive officers; and
- authorize management to declare us insolvent or bankrupt and to request a *concordata* (a procedure involving our protection from our creditors similar in many respects to a reorganization under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code).

We convene our shareholders' meetings, including our annual shareholders' meeting, by publishing a notice in *Diário Oficial do Estado da Bahia*, in at least one additional newspaper designated by our shareholders with general circulation in Bahia, where we maintain our registered office, and in at least one newspaper with general circulation in the City of São Paulo, where the BM&FBOVESPA, the principal securities market for our shares, is located. On the first call of any meeting, the notice must be published no fewer than three times, beginning at least 15 calendar days prior to the scheduled meeting date. The notice must contain the meeting's place, date, time, agenda and, in the case of a proposed amendment to our by-laws, a description of the subject matter of the proposed amendment.

Our board of directors may convene a shareholders' meeting. Under the Brazilian Corporation Law, shareholders' meetings also may be convened by our shareholders as follows:

- by any of our shareholders if, under certain circumstances set forth in the Brazilian Corporation Law, our directors do not convene a shareholders' meeting within 60 days;
- by shareholders holding at least 5.0% of our total share capital if, after a period of eight days, our directors fail to call a shareholders' meeting that has been requested by such shareholders; and
- by shareholders holding at least 5.0% of either our total voting share capital or our total non-voting share capital, if after a period of eight days, our directors fail to call a shareholders' meeting for the purpose of appointing a fiscal council that has been requested by such shareholders.

In addition, our fiscal council may convene a shareholders' meeting if our board of directors does not convene an annual shareholders' meeting within 30 days or at any other time to consider any urgent and serious matters.

Each shareholders' meeting is presided over by a president and secretary elected by the shareholders present at the meeting. A shareholder may be represented at a shareholders' meeting by an attorney-in-fact appointed by the shareholder not more than one year before the meeting. The attorney-in-fact must be a shareholder, a member of our board of directors, a lawyer or a financial institution, and the power of attorney appointing the attorney-in-fact must comply with certain formalities set forth under Brazilian law. To be admitted to a shareholders' meeting, a person must produce proof of his or her shareholder status or a valid power of attorney.

In order for a valid action to be taken at a shareholders' meeting, shareholders representing at least 25% of our issued and outstanding voting share capital must be present on first call. However, shareholders representing at least two-thirds of our issued and outstanding voting share capital must be present at a shareholders' meeting called to amend our by-laws. If a quorum is not present, our board of directors may issue a second call by publishing a notice as described above at least eight calendar days prior to the scheduled meeting. The quorum requirements do not apply to a meeting held on the second call, and the shareholders' meetings may be convened with the presence of shareholders representing any number of shares (subject to the voting requirements for certain matters described below). A shareholder without a right to vote may attend a shareholders' meeting and take part in the discussion of matters submitted for consideration.

Voting Rights

Under the Brazilian Corporation Law and our by-laws, each of our common shares entitles its holder to one vote at our shareholders meetings. Our preferred shares generally do not confer voting rights, except in the limited circumstances described below. We may not restrain or deny any voting rights without the consent of the majority of the shares affected. Whenever the shares of any class of share capital are entitled to vote, each share is entitled to one vote.

Voting Rights of Common Shares

Except as otherwise provided by law, resolutions of a shareholders meeting are passed by a simple majority vote of the holders of our common shares present or represented at the meeting, without taking abstentions into account. Under the Brazilian Corporation Law, the approval of shareholders representing at least a majority of our voting shares is required for the types of action described below, as well as, in the case of the first and second bullet points below, ratification by the majority of issued and outstanding shares of the affected class within one year from the shareholders meeting:

- creating preferred shares or disproportionately increasing an existing class of our preferred shares relative to the other classes of our preferred shares, other than to the extent permitted by our by-laws;
- changing a priority, preference, right, privilege or condition of redemption or amortization of any class of our preferred shares or creating a new class of preferred shares that has a priority, preference, right, condition or redemption or amortization superior to an existing class of our preferred shares;
- reducing the mandatory dividend set forth in our bylaws;
- changing our corporate purpose;
- merging our company with another company, or consolidating our company, subject to the conditions set forth in the Brazilian Corporation Law;
- transferring all of our shares to another company, known as an *incorporação de ações* under the Brazilian Corporation Law;
- participating in a centralized group of companies as defined under the Brazilian Corporation Law and subject to the conditions set forth in the Brazilian Corporation Law;
- dissolving or liquidating our company or canceling any ongoing liquidation of our company;
- creating any participation certificates entitling the holders thereof to participate in the profits of our company; and
- spinning-off of all or any part of our company.

Decisions on the transformation of our company into another form of company require the unanimous approval of our shareholders, including the holders of our class A and class B preferred shares.

Our company is required to give effect to shareholders agreements that contain provisions regarding the purchase or sale of our shares, preemptive rights to acquire our shares, the exercise of the right to vote our shares or the power to control our company, if these agreements are filed with our headquarters in Camaçari. Brazilian Corporation Law obligates the president of any shareholder or board of directors meeting to disregard any vote taken by any of the parties to any shareholders agreement that has been duly filed with our company that violates the provisions of any such agreement. In the event that a shareholder that is party to a shareholders agreement (or a director appointed by such shareholder) is absent from any shareholders or board of directors meeting or abstains

from voting, the other party or parties to that shareholders agreement have the right to vote the shares of the absent or abstaining shareholder (or on behalf of the absent director) in compliance with that shareholders agreement.

Under the Brazilian Corporation Law, neither our by-laws nor actions taken at a shareholders meeting may deprive any of our shareholders of certain specific rights, including:

- the right to participate in the distribution of our profits;
- the right to participate in any remaining residual assets in the event of our liquidation;
- the right to supervise the management of our corporate business as specified in the Brazilian Corporation Law;
- the right to preemptive rights in the event of an issuance of our shares, debentures convertible into our shares or subscription bonuses, other than with respect to a public offering of our securities; and
- the right to withdraw from our company under the circumstances specified in the Brazilian Corporation Law.

Voting Rights of Minority Shareholders

Shareholders holding shares representing not less than 10% of our shares entitled to vote at our shareholders meeting have the right to request that we adopt a cumulative voting procedure. If the cumulative voting procedure is adopted, our controlling shareholders always retain the right to elect at least one member more than the number of members elected by the other shareholders, regardless of the total number of members of our board of directors. This procedure must be requested by the required number of shareholders at least 48 hours prior to a shareholders meeting.

Under the Brazilian Corporation Law, shareholders that are not controlling shareholders, but that together hold either:

- non-voting preferred shares representing at least 10% of our total share capital; or
- common shares representing at least 15% of our voting capital,

have the right to appoint one member and an alternate to our board of directors at our annual shareholders meeting. If no group of our common or preferred shareholders meets the thresholds described above, shareholders holding preferred shares or common shares representing at least 10% of our total share capital are entitled to combine their holdings to appoint one member and an alternate to our board of directors. In the event that minority holders of common shares and/or holders of non-voting preferred shares elect a director and the cumulative voting procedures described above are also used, our controlling shareholders always retain the right to elect at least one member more than the number of members elected by the other shareholders, regardless of the total number of members of our board of directors. The shareholders seeking to exercise these minority rights must prove that they have held their shares for not less than three months preceding the shareholders meeting at which the director will be appointed. Any directors appointed by the non-controlling shareholders have the right to veto for cause the selection of our independent registered public accounting firm.

In accordance with the Brazilian Corporation Law, the holders of preferred shares without voting rights or with restricted voting rights are entitled to elect one member and an alternate to our fiscal council in a separate election. Minority shareholders have the same right as long as they jointly represent 10% or more of the voting shares. The other shareholders with the right to vote may elect the remaining members and alternates, who, in any event, must number more than the directors and alternates elected by the holders of the non-voting preferred shares and the minority shareholders.

Voting Rights of Preferred Shares

Holders of our preferred shares are not entitled to vote on any matter, except with respect to the election of a member of our board of directors by preferred shareholders holding at least 10% of our total share capital, the election of a member of the fiscal council and in the limited circumstances described above and as provided below.

The Brazilian Corporation Law and our by-laws provide that our preferred shares will acquire unrestricted voting rights after the third consecutive fiscal year that we fail to pay the minimum dividends to which our preferred shares are entitled. This voting right will continue until the past due minimum dividend for any year in that three consecutive-year period is paid in full. Our preferred shareholders will also obtain unrestricted voting rights if we enter into a liquidation process.

Liquidation

We may be liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Brazilian law. In the event of our extrajudicial liquidation, a shareholders meeting will determine the manner of our liquidation, appoint our liquidator and our fiscal council that will function during the liquidation period.

Upon our liquidation, our preferred shares have a liquidation preference over our common shares in respect of the distribution of our net assets. In the event of our liquidation, the assets available for distribution to our shareholders would be distributed first to our preferred shareholders in an amount equal to their pro rata share of our legal capital, prior to making any distributions to our common shareholders. If the assets to be so distributed are insufficient to fully compensate our preferred shareholders for their legal capital, each of our preferred shareholders would receive a *pro rata* amount (based on their *pro rata* share of our legal capital, excluding our common shares in such calculation) of any assets available for distribution.

Conversion Rights

Under our by-laws, the general shareholders meeting may authorize the conversion of our preferred class A shares into common shares by means of the affirmative vote of shareholders representing the majority of our common shares, which will establish:

- the number of shares to be converted;
- the ratio of any such conversion; and
- the term during which any conversion must be performed.

Holders of our class B preferred shares are not permitted to convert their shares into common shares, but any such holder is permitted by our by-laws to convert its shares into our class A preferred shares. The ratio for any such conversion is two class B preferred shares for each class A preferred share.

Preemptive Rights

Under the Brazilian Corporation Law, each of our shareholders has a general preemptive right to subscribe for our shares or securities convertible into our shares in any capital increase, in proportion to the number of our shares held by such shareholder. However, under our by-laws, the holders of our class B preferred shares do not have preemptive rights. In the event of a capital increase that would maintain or increase the proportion of our capital represented by our class A preferred shares, holders of our class A preferred shares would have preemptive rights to subscribe to newly issued class A preferred shares only. In the event of a capital increase that would reduce the proportion of our capital represented by our class A preferred shares, holders of our preferred shares would have preemptive rights to subscribe to any new class A preferred shares in proportion to the number of our shares that they hold, and to our common shares only to the extent necessary to prevent dilution of their interests in our total capital.

Under our by-laws, except when issuing voting shares or securities convertible into voting shares, our board of directors or our shareholders, as the case may be, may decide to reduce the term of preemptive rights or not to extend preemptive rights to our shareholders with respect to any issuance of our non-voting shares, debentures convertible into our shares or warrants made in connection with a public exchange made to acquire control of another company or in connection with a public offering or through a stock exchange. The preemptive rights are transferable and must be exercised within a period of at least 30 days following the publication of notice of the issuance of shares or securities convertible into our shares. Holders of the ADSs may not be able to exercise the preemptive rights relating to our class A preferred shares underlying their ADSs unless a registration statement under the Securities Act is effective with respect to those rights or an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act is available. We are not obligated to file a registration statement with respect to the shares relating to these preemptive rights or to take any other action to make preemptive rights available to holders of the ADSs, and we may not file any such registration statement.

Redemption, Amortization, Tender Offers and Rights of Withdrawal

Our by-laws or our shareholders at a shareholders meeting may authorize us to use our profits or reserves to redeem or amortize our shares in accordance with conditions and procedures established for such redemption or amortization. The Brazilian Corporation Law defines redemption (*resgate de ações*) as the payment of the value of the shares in order to permanently remove such shares from circulation, with or without a corresponding reduction of our share capital. The Brazilian Corporation Law defines amortization (*amortização*) as the distribution to the shareholders, without a corresponding capital reduction, of amounts that they would otherwise receive if we were liquidated. If an amortization distribution has been paid prior to our liquidation, then upon our liquidation, the shareholders who did not receive an amortization distribution will have a preference equal to the amount of the amortization distribution in the distribution of our capital.

The Brazilian Corporation Law authorizes us to redeem shares not held by our controlling shareholders, if, after a tender offer effected as a consequence of delisting or a substantial reduction in the liquidity of our shares, our controlling shareholders increase their participation in our total share capital to more than 95%. The redemption price in such case would be the same price paid for our shares in any such tender offer.

The Brazilian Corporation Law and our by-laws also require the acquiror of control (in case of a change of control) or the controller (in case of delisting or a substantial reduction in liquidity of our shares) to make a tender offer for the acquisition of the shares held by minority shareholders under certain circumstances described below under Mandatory Tender Offers. The shareholder can also withdraw its capital from our company under certain circumstances described below under Rights of Withdrawal.

Mandatory Tender Offers

The Brazilian Corporation Law requires as a condition for the cancelation of our registration as a publicly-held company that we or our controlling shareholders effect a tender offer for the acquisition of all our outstanding shares at a purchase price equal to the fair value of our shares. The Brazilian Corporation Law also requires that, if there is a substantial reduction in liquidity of a determined type or class of our shares, as defined by the CVM, as a result of purchases by our controlling shareholders, our controlling shareholders effect a tender offer for the acquisition of our remaining outstanding shares of that determined type or class at a purchase price equal to the fair value of our shares.

Our by-laws provide that all of our shares, including our class A preferred shares, would be entitled to such tag-along rights in the event that the control of our company is transferred, with all shares receiving the same price per share paid to the controlling shareholders. If our controlling shareholders enter into a transaction which results in a change of control of our company, the controlling shareholders must include in the documentation of the transaction an obligation to effect a public offer for the purchase of all our common shares and preferred shares for the same price per share paid to the controlling shareholders. The tender offer must be submitted to the CVM within 30 days from the date of execution of the documents that provide for the change of control.

Our by-laws provide that no change of control will be deemed to occur if the party acquiring control is an existing member of the block of controlling shareholders and/or a signatory to an agreement among our shareholders

governing the exercise of rights over the shares held by the controlling shareholders. Our by-laws also provide that the tag-along right will not apply in the event that the change of control occurs as a result of:

- a court ruling or act, such as a judicial seizure or execution; or
- a final decision by regulatory authorities, including CADE, that obliges our controlling shareholders to divest all or part of their shares in our company.

Rights of Withdrawal

The Brazilian Corporation Law provides that, in certain limited circumstances, a dissenting shareholder may withdraw its equity interest from our company and be reimbursed by us for the value of our common or preferred shares that it then holds.

This right of withdrawal may be exercised by the holders of the adversely affected common or preferred shares if we decide:

- to create a new class of our preferred shares with greater privileges than the existing classes of our preferred shares;
- to increase an existing class of our preferred shares relative to the other classes of our preferred shares (unless such actions are provided for or authorized by our by-laws); or
- to modify a preference, privilege or condition of redemption or amortization conferred on one or more classes of our preferred shares.

In addition, holders of our common and preferred shares may exercise their right of withdrawal if we decide to undertake any of the following actions:

- to merge with another company or to consolidate with another company in a transaction in which our company is not the surviving entity;
- to transfer all of our shares to another company or to acquire all of the shares of another company (*incorporação de ações*);
- to participate in a centralized group of companies as defined under the Brazilian Corporation Law;
- to reduce the mandatory distribution of dividends;
- to change our corporate purposes; or
- to spin-off a portion of our company.

Only shareholders who own shares on the date of publication of the first notice convening the relevant shareholders' meeting or the press release concerning the relevant shareholders' meeting is published, whichever is earlier, will be entitled to withdrawal rights.

Shareholders will not be entitled to this right of withdrawal if the shares of the entity resulting from a merger, incorporation, consolidation of our company or participation of our company in a group of companies have minimal market liquidity and are dispersed among a sufficient number of shareholders. For this purpose, shares that are part of general indices representative of portfolios of securities traded in Brazil or abroad are considered liquid, and sufficient dispersion will exist if the controlling shareholder holds less than half of the class and type of the outstanding shares. In case of a spin-off, the right of withdrawal will only exist if there is a significant change in the corporate purpose or a reduction in the mandatory dividend.

The redemption of shares arising out of the exercise of any withdrawal rights would be made at book value per share, determined on the basis of their most recent audited balance sheet approved by our dissenting shareholders. However, if the shareholders' meeting approving the action that gave rise to withdrawal rights occurred more than 60 days after the date of the most recent approved audited balance sheet, a shareholder may demand that its shares be valued on the basis of a balance sheet prepared specifically for this purpose. The right of withdrawal lapses 30 days after the date of publication of the minutes of the shareholders' meeting that approved one of the matters described above. Our shareholders may reconsider any resolution giving rise to withdrawal rights within 10 days following the expiration date for such rights if we believe that the withdrawal of shares of dissenting shareholders would jeopardize our financial stability.

Liability of Our Shareholders for Further Capital Calls

Neither Brazilian law nor our by-laws require any capital calls. Our shareholders' liability for capital calls is limited to the payment of the issue price of any shares subscribed or acquired.

Inspection of Corporate Records

Shareholders that own 5.0% or more of our outstanding share capital have the right to inspect our corporate records, including shareholders lists, corporate minutes, financial records and other documents of our company, if (1) we or any of our officers or directors have committed any act contrary to Brazilian law or our by-laws or (2) there are grounds to suspect that there are material irregularities in our company. However, in either case, the shareholder that desires to inspect our corporate records must obtain a court order authorizing the inspection.

Disclosures of Share Ownership

Brazilian regulations require that (1) each of our controlling shareholders, directly or indirectly, (2) shareholders who have elected members of our board of directors, and (3) any person or group of persons representing a person that has directly or indirectly acquired or sold an interest corresponding to at least 5% of the total number of our shares of any type or class to disclose its or their share ownership or divestment to the CVM and to the BM&FBOVESPA. In addition, a statement (*fato relevante*) containing certain required information must be published in the *Diário Oficial do Estado da Bahia*, at least one additional newspaper designated by our shareholders with wide circulation in Bahia, and in at least one newspaper with general circulation in the City of São Paulo, where the BM&FBOVESPA, the principal securities market for our shares, is located.

Our controlling shareholders, shareholders that appoint members of our board of directors or fiscal council and members of our board of directors, board of executive officers or fiscal council must file a statement of any change in their holdings of our shares with the CVM and the Brazilian stock exchanges on which our securities are traded.

Form and Transfer

Our preferred shares and common shares are in book-entry form, registered in the name of each shareholder or its nominee. The transfer of our shares is governed by Article 35 of the Brazilian Corporation Law, which provides that a transfer of shares is effected by our transfer agent, Banco Itaú S.A., by an entry made by the transfer agent in its books, upon presentation of valid written share transfer instructions to us by a transferor or its representative. When preferred shares or common shares are acquired or sold on a Brazilian stock exchange, the transfer is effected on the records of our transfer agent by a representative of a brokerage firm or the stock exchange's clearing system. The transfer agent also performs all the services of safe-keeping of our shares. Transfers of our shares by a non-Brazilian investor are made in the same manner and are executed on the investor's behalf by the investor's local agent. If the original investment was registered with the Central Bank pursuant to foreign investment regulations, the non-Brazilian investor is also required to amend, if necessary, through its local agent, the electronic certificate of registration to reflect the new ownership.

The BM&FBOVESPA operates a central clearing system. A holder of our shares may choose, at its discretion, to participate in this system, and all shares that such shareholder elects to be put into the clearing system are deposited in custody with the clearing and settlement chamber of the BM&FBOVESPA (through a Brazilian

institution that is duly authorized to operate by the Central Bank and maintains a clearing account with the clearing and settlement chamber of the BM&FBOVESPA). Shares subject to the custody of the clearing and settlement chamber of the BM&FBOVESPA are noted as such in our registry of shareholders. Each participating shareholder will, in turn, be registered in the register of the clearing and settlement chamber of the BM&FBOVESPA and will be treated in the same manner as shareholders registered in our books.

Material Contracts

We have not entered into any material contracts, other than those described elsewhere in this annual report or entered into in the ordinary course of business.

Exchange Controls

There are no restrictions on ownership or voting of our capital stock by individuals or legal entities domiciled outside Brazil. However, the right to convert dividend payments, interest on shareholders' equity payments and proceeds from the sale of our share capital into foreign currency and to remit such amounts outside Brazil is subject to restrictions under foreign investment legislation and foreign exchange regulations, which generally require, among other things, the registration of the relevant investment with the Central Bank and the CVM.

Investments in our class A preferred shares by (1) a holder not deemed to be domiciled in Brazil for Brazilian tax purposes, (2) a non-Brazilian holder who is registered with the CVM under Resolution No. 2,689, or (3) the depository, are eligible for registration with the Central Bank. This registration (the amount so registered is referred to as registered capital) allows the remittance outside Brazil of foreign currency, converted at the commercial market rate, acquired with the proceeds of distributions on, and amounts realized through, dispositions of our class A preferred shares. The registered capital per class A preferred share purchased in the form of an ADS, or purchased in Brazil and deposited with the depository in exchange for an ADS, will be equal to its purchase price (stated in U.S. dollars). The registered capital per class A preferred share withdrawn upon cancellation of an ADS will be the U.S. dollar equivalent of (1) the average price of a class A preferred share on the BM&FBOVESPA on the day of withdrawal, or (2) if no class A preferred shares were traded on that day, the average price on the BM&FBOVESPA in the 15 trading sessions immediately preceding such withdrawal. The U.S. dollar equivalent will be determined on the basis of the average commercial market rates quoted by the Central Bank on these dates.

Annex V Regulations

Resolution No. 1,927 of the National Monetary Council, as amended, provides for the issuance of depository receipts in foreign markets in respect of shares of Brazilian issuers. It restates and amends Annex V to Resolution No. 1,289 of the National Monetary Council, known as the Annex V Regulations. The ADS program was approved under the Annex V Regulations by the Central Bank and the CVM prior to the issuance of the ADSs. Accordingly, the proceeds from the sale of ADSs by ADS holders outside Brazil are not subject to Brazilian foreign investment controls, and holders of the ADSs who are not resident in a tax haven jurisdiction are entitled to favorable tax treatment. See Taxation Brazilian Tax Considerations.

We pay dividends and other cash distributions with respect to our class A preferred shares in *reais*. We have obtained an electronic certificate of foreign capital registration from the Central Bank in the name of the depository with respect to our ADSs to be maintained by the custodian on behalf of the depository. Pursuant to this registration, the custodian is able to convert dividends and other distributions with respect to our class A preferred shares represented by ADSs into foreign currency and remit the proceeds outside Brazil to the depository so that the depository may distribute these proceeds to the holders of record of the ADSs.

Investors residing outside Brazil may register their investments in our shares as foreign portfolio investments under Resolution No. 2,689 (described below) or as foreign direct investments under Law No. 4,131 (described below). Registration under Resolution No. 2,689 or Law No. 4,131 generally enables non-Brazilian investors to convert dividends, other distributions and sales proceeds received in connection with registered investments into foreign currency and to remit such amounts outside Brazil. Registration under Resolution No. 2,689 affords favorable tax treatment to non-Brazilian portfolio investors who are not resident in a tax haven jurisdiction, which is

defined under Brazilian tax laws as a country that does not impose taxes or where the maximum income tax rate is lower than 20% or that restricts the disclosure of shareholder composition or ownership of investments. See [Taxation Brazilian Tax Considerations](#).

In the event that a holder of ADSs exchanges those ADSs for the underlying class A preferred shares, the holder must:

- sell the class A preferred shares on the BM&FBOVESPA and rely on the depository's electronic registration for five business days from the date of exchange to obtain and remit U.S. dollars outside Brazil upon the holder's sale of our class A preferred shares;
- convert its investment in class A preferred shares into a foreign portfolio investment under Resolution No. 2,689; or
- convert its investment in class A preferred shares into a direct foreign investment under Law No. 4,131 and obtain a certificate of foreign capital registration from the Central Bank.

The custodian is authorized to update the depository's electronic registration to reflect conversions of ADSs into foreign portfolio investments under Resolution No. 2,689.

If a holder of ADSs elects to convert its ADSs into a foreign direct investment under Law 4,131, the conversion will be effected by the Central Bank after receipt of an electronic request from the custodian with details of the transaction. If a foreign direct investor under Law No. 4,131 elects to deposit its class A preferred shares into the ADR program in exchange for ADSs, such holder will be required to present to the custodian evidence of payment of capital gains taxes. The conversion will be effected by the Central Bank after receipt of an electronic request from the custodian with details of the transaction. See [Taxation Brazilian Tax Considerations](#) for details of the tax consequences to an investor residing outside Brazil of investing in our class A preferred shares in Brazil.

If a holder of ADSs wishes to convert its investment in class A preferred shares into either a foreign portfolio investment under Resolution No. 2,689 or a foreign direct investment under Law No. 4,131, it should begin the process of obtaining its own foreign investor registration with the Central Bank or with the CVM, as the case may be, in advance of exchanging the ADSs for class A preferred shares. A non-Brazilian holder of class A preferred shares may experience delays in obtaining a foreign investor registration, which may delay remittances outside Brazil, which may in turn adversely affect the amount, in U.S. dollars, received by the non-Brazilian holder.

Unless the holder has registered its investment with the Central Bank, the holder may not be able to convert the proceeds from the disposition of, or distributions with respect to, such class A preferred shares into foreign currency or remit those proceeds outside Brazil. In addition, if the non-Brazilian investor resides in a tax haven jurisdiction or is not an investor registered under Resolution No. 2,689, the investor will be subject to less favorable tax treatment than a holder of ADSs. See [Taxation Brazilian Tax Considerations](#).

Resolution 2,689

All investments made by a non-Brazilian investor under Resolution No. 2,689 are subject to an electronic registration with the Central Bank. This registration permits non-Brazilian investors to convert dividend payments, interest on shareholders' equity payments and proceeds from the sale of our share capital into foreign currency and to remit such amounts outside Brazil.

Under Resolution No. 2,689, non-Brazilian investors registered with the CVM may invest in almost all financial assets and engage in almost all transactions available to Brazilian investors in the Brazilian financial and capital markets without obtaining a separate Central Bank registration for each transaction, provided that certain requirements are fulfilled. Under Resolution No. 2,689, the definition of a non-Brazilian investor includes individuals, legal entities, mutual funds and other collective investment entities, domiciled or headquartered outside Brazil.

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Pursuant to Resolution No. 2,689, non-Brazilian investors must:

- appoint at least one representative in Brazil with powers to take action relating to its investments;
- appoint an authorized custodian in Brazil for its investments, which must be a financial institution duly authorized by the Central Bank and CVM;
- complete the appropriate foreign investor registration forms;
- register as a non-Brazilian investor with the CVM;
- register its investments with the Central Bank; and
- obtain a taxpayer identification number from the Brazilian federal tax authorities.

The securities and other financial assets held by a non-Brazilian investor pursuant to Resolution No. 2,689 must be registered or maintained in deposit accounts or under the custody of an entity duly licensed by the Central Bank or the CVM or be registered in registration, clearing and custody systems authorized by the Central Bank or by the CVM. In addition, the trading of securities held under Resolution No. 2,689 is restricted to transactions carried out on stock exchanges or through organized over-the-counter markets licensed by the CVM.

The offshore transfer or assignment of the securities or other financial assets held by non-Brazilian investors pursuant to Resolution No. 2,689 are prohibited, except for transfers resulting from a corporate reorganization effected abroad by a non-Brazilian investor, or occurring upon the death of an investor by operation of law or will.

Law 4,131

To obtain a certificate of foreign capital registration from the Central Bank under Law No. 4,131, a foreign direct investor must:

- register as a foreign direct investor with the Central Bank;
- obtain a taxpayer identification number from the Brazilian tax authorities;
- appoint a tax representative in Brazil; and
- appoint a representative in Brazil for service of process in respect of suits based on the Brazilian Corporation Law.

Foreign direct investors under Law No. 4,131 may sell their shares in both private or open market transactions, but these investors will generally be subject to less favorable tax treatment on gains with respect to our class A preferred shares. See [Taxation](#) [Brazilian Tax Considerations](#).

Taxation

The following summary contains a description of the material Brazilian and U.S. federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of class A preferred shares and ADSs, but it does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase any such securities.

There is at present no income tax treaty between Brazil and the United States.

The description below is not intended to constitute a complete analysis of all tax consequences relating to the acquisition, ownership and disposition of class A preferred shares or ADSs. Prospective purchasers of our

class A preferred shares or ADSs are advised to consult their own tax advisors in respect of the consequences that the purchase, ownership or disposition of our class A preferred shares or ADS might trigger under the laws of Brazil, the United States or any other jurisdiction in light of their particular investment circumstances.

Brazilian Tax Considerations

The following discussion summarizes the material Brazilian tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of class A preferred shares or ADSs by a holder that is not domiciled or resident in Brazil for purposes of Brazilian taxation and, in the case of a holder of class A preferred shares, which has registered its investment with the Central Bank, or in each case a non-Brazilian holder. The following discussion does not specifically address all of the Brazilian tax considerations applicable to any particular non-Brazilian holder, and each non-Brazilian holder should consult his or her own tax advisor concerning the Brazilian tax consequences of an investment in any of such securities.

Acquisition of ADSs or Class A Preferred Shares

The acquisition of ADSs or class A preferred shares by non-Brazilian holders is not a taxable event in Brazil. See *Taxation of Gains Outside Brazil* for further information on the tax implications arising from the exchange of existing class A preferred shares for ADSs, as well as those arising from the exchange of ADSs for class A preferred shares.

Taxation of Dividends

Dividends paid with respect to income earned since January 1, 1996, including dividends paid in kind to the depositary in respect of our class A preferred shares underlying the ADSs or to a non-Brazilian holder in respect of class A preferred shares, are not subject to any withholding tax in Brazil.

Dividends paid from profits generated before January 1, 1996 may be subject to Brazilian withholding income tax at variable rates, according to the tax legislation applicable to each corresponding year.

Interest Attributable to Shareholders Equity

Distributions of interest attributable to our shareholders' equity in respect of our class A preferred shares or the ADSs as an alternative form of dividends are subject to Brazilian withholding tax at the rate of 15% (or 25% in the case of a non-Brazilian holder located in a tax haven jurisdiction (as defined below)). Since 1997 and in accordance with Laws Nos. 9,249/95 and 9,430/96, we may deduct these distributions in calculating the amount of the Social Contribution on Net Income and the income taxes that we owe, provided that each such distribution is approved by our shareholders in a general meeting and complies with the limits established by Brazilian tax legislation.

Taxation of Gains Outside Brazil

Until December 31, 2003, the sale or other disposition of ADSs or class A preferred shares entered into by and between non-Brazilian holders outside Brazil was not subject to Brazilian income tax, as such a transaction did not involve payments by a person located in Brazil. Brazilian Law No. 10,833/03 provides that, commencing on February 1, 2004, the acquiror, individual or legal entity resident or domiciled in Brazil, or the acquiror's attorney-in-fact, when such acquiror is resident or domiciled abroad, shall be responsible for the retention and payment of the income tax applicable to capital gains under Article 18 of Law 9,249 of December 26, 1995 earned by the individual or legal entity resident or domiciled abroad who disposes of property located in Brazil.

The Brazilian tax authorities have recently issued a normative instruction confirming that, pursuant to Law No. 10,833/03, these tax authorities intend to assess income tax on capital gains earned by non-Brazilian residents whose assets are located in Brazil. Holders of the ADSs outside of Brazil may have grounds to assert that Brazilian Law No. 10,833/03 does not apply to sales or other dispositions of ADSs as ADSs are not assets located in Brazil. However, the sale or other disposition of class A preferred shares abroad may be subject to the provisions of

Brazilian Law No. 10,833/03. Any capital gains arising from sales or other dispositions outside Brazil would be subject to Brazilian income tax at the rate of 15% or 25% if the investor is located in a tax haven jurisdiction. Brazilian Law No. 10,833/03 requires the purchaser of our class A preferred shares outside Brazil or its attorney-in-fact in Brazil to withhold the tax. A disposition of class A preferred shares can only occur abroad if any investor decides to cancel its investment in ADSs and register the underlying class A preferred shares as a direct foreign investment under Law No. 4,131/62.

Taxation of Gains in Brazil

The exchange of ADSs for class A preferred shares is not subject to Brazilian tax. A holder of the ADSs may exchange its ADSs for the underlying class A preferred shares, sell the class A preferred shares on a Brazilian stock exchange and remit abroad the proceeds of the sale within five business days from the date of exchange (in reliance on the depositary's electronic registration), with no tax consequences.

Upon receipt of the underlying class A preferred shares in exchange of ADSs, a non-Brazilian investor will be entitled to register with the Central Bank the U.S. dollar value of such shares as a foreign portfolio investment under Resolution No. 2,689/00. See *Exchange Controls* and *Registered Capital*. The sale or disposition of class A preferred shares on a Brazilian stock exchange is exempt from capital gains tax, provided that such shares are held by a non-Brazilian holder as a foreign portfolio investment under Resolution No. 2,689/00. The preferential treatment afforded under Resolution 2,689 is not available to investors resident or domiciled in tax haven jurisdictions.

Upon receipt of the underlying class A preferred shares, a non-Brazilian holder is also entitled to register with the Central Bank the U.S. dollar value of such shares as a foreign direct investment under Law 4,131/62. See *Exchange Controls* and *Registered Capital*. A 15% capital gains tax is applicable to the sale or other disposition of preferred class A shares in Brazil where such shares are held by a non-Brazilian holder as a foreign direct investment and the transaction is performed outside a Brazilian stock exchange. If the non-Brazilian holder is domiciled in a tax haven jurisdiction, the income tax rate will be 25%.

If the sale or other disposition of such shares is carried out on a Brazilian stock exchange, the capital gains on the sale or disposition will be taxed at a rate of 15%. This rate applies to all transactions carried out on a Brazilian stock exchange by non-Brazilian holders regardless of whether or not they are domiciled in tax haven jurisdictions. In these transactions, the gain realized is calculated based on the amount registered with the Central Bank. As from January 1, 2005, a withholding tax of 0.005% will also be assessed on the sales price or other disposition value of shares sold or disposed of in transactions carried out on a Brazilian stock exchange. The withholding tax, to be offset against tax due on eventual capital gain, must be withheld by one of the following entities: (1) the agent receiving the sale or disposition order from the client; (2) the stock exchange responsible for registering the transactions; or (3) the entity responsible for the settlement and payment of the transactions.

The deposit of class A preferred shares in exchange for ADSs is not subject to Brazilian tax, provided that these shares are held by the non-Brazilian holder as a foreign portfolio investment under Resolution No. 2,689/00. In the event our class A preferred shares are held by the non-Brazilian holder as a foreign direct investment under Law No. 4,131/62, the deposit of these shares in exchange for ADSs is subject to payment of Brazilian capital gains tax at the rate of 15% (25% in the case of a non-Brazilian holder located in a tax haven jurisdiction).

The current preferential treatment for non-Brazilian holders of ADSs and non-Brazilian holders of class A preferred shares under Resolution No. 2,689/00 may not continue in the future.

Any exercise of preemptive rights relating to our class A preferred shares will not be subject to Brazilian taxation. Gains on the sale or assignment of preemptive rights relating to our class A preferred shares by the depositary may be subject to Brazilian taxation. Tax authorities may attempt to tax such gains even when the sale or assignment of such rights takes place outside Brazil, based on the provisions of Law No. 10,833/03. These authorities may allege that the preemptive rights relate to assets located in Brazil (the class A preferred shares) and demand payment of capital gains tax at the rate of 15% or 25% (if the beneficiary of the payments is resident of a tax haven jurisdiction). If the preemptive rights are assigned or sold in Brazil, capital gains tax will apply at a rate of 15% (25% in the case of a non-Brazilian holder located in a tax haven jurisdiction). Sales or assignments of

preemptive rights effected on Brazilian stock exchanges are exempt from income tax, provided that such preemptive rights relate to shares registered as a foreign portfolio investment under Resolution No. 2,689/00.

Other Brazilian Taxes

There are no Brazilian inheritance, gift or succession taxes applicable to the ownership, transfer or disposition of class A preferred shares or ADSs by a non-Brazilian holder except for gift and inheritance taxes which are levied by some states of Brazil on gifts made or inheritances bestowed by individuals or entities not resident or domiciled in Brazil or domiciled within the state to individuals or entities resident or domiciled within such state in Brazil. There are no Brazilian stamp, issue, registration or similar taxes or duties payable by holders of class A preferred shares or ADSs.

Under Decree 6,306 of December 14, 2007, the amount in *reais* resulting from the conversion of the proceeds received by a Brazilian entity from a foreign investment in the Brazilian securities market (including those in connection with the investment in our class A preferred shares or ADSs and those made under the provisions of Resolution No. 2,689/00 of the National Monetary Council) is subject to the IOF transaction tax. The IOF tax rate for most of these transactions is currently 0.38%. Foreign exchange transactions in connection with the investment in our class A preferred shares made under the provisions of Resolution No. 2,689/00 of the National Monetary Council, within a stock, securities or futures exchange environment are currently not subject to the IOF tax. Transactions of same nature performed outside stock, securities or futures exchange environment may be subject to the IOF tax at a 1.5% rate. Remittances of dividends and interest on net equity made by companies whose shares are traded on the BM&FBOVESPA to non-Brazilian holders are not subject to the IOF tax. The Minister of Finance has the legal power to increase the rate to a maximum of 25%. Any such increase will be applicable only prospectively.

IOF is also assessed on transactions executed on a stock exchange. As of the date hereof, Article 32, Paragraph 2, of Decree No. 6,306 imposes an IOF tax on such transactions at a 0% rate. The Minister of Finance is empowered to establish the applicable IOF tax rate. Under Law 8,894 of June 21, 1994, such IOF tax rate may be increased at any time to a maximum of 1.5% per day, but any such increase will only be applicable to transactions occurring after such increase becomes effective.

Until December 31, 2007, CPMF tax was levied at a rate of 0.38% on all fund transfers in connection with financial transactions in Brazil. Payments of dividends on our class A preferred shares and the ADSs were subject to the CPMF tax. However, at the end of 2007, the Brazilian Congress rejected the extension of the CPMF tax, and, as of January 1, 2008, the CPMF was extinguished. The Federal Government is considering establishing a tax with the same characteristics of CPMF, but no bill has yet been presented to Congress.

Residents of Tax Haven Jurisdictions

The general rules establish that any income, capital gains or earnings received by a beneficiary resident in a tax haven jurisdiction is subject to income tax at the rate of 25%. A tax haven is a location where no income tax is imposed or where its maximum applicable rate is lower than 20%. A country will also be deemed a tax haven if its internal laws require that the identity of shareholders or members of corporate entities organized and existing under the jurisdiction of such country be kept secret or otherwise not be disclosed. Tax benefits granted through the provisions of Resolution No. 2,689/00 and Annex V to Resolution No. 1,289/87 are not applicable to residents in a so-called tax haven jurisdiction. In this case, such investors shall be taxed according to the same rules that are applicable to Brazilian residents. Dividends are not affected by tax haven jurisdiction rules.

Registered Capital

The amount of an investment in class A preferred shares held by a non-Brazilian holder as a foreign direct investment under Law No. 4,131/02 or a foreign portfolio investment under Resolution No. 2,689/00 or in ADSs held by the depositary representing such holder, as the case may be, is eligible for registration with the Central Bank; such registration (the amount so registered is referred to as registered capital) allows the remittance outside Brazil of foreign currency, converted at the commercial market rate, acquired with the proceeds of distributions on,

and amounts realized with respect to disposition of, such class A preferred shares. The registered capital for class A preferred shares purchased in the form of ADSs, or purchased in Brazil and deposited with the depository in exchange for an ADS, is equal to their purchase price in U.S. dollars paid by the purchaser. The registered capital for class A preferred shares that are withdrawn upon surrender of ADSs is the U.S. dollar equivalent of (1) the average price of our class A preferred shares on the Brazilian stock exchange on which the greatest number of such class A preferred shares was sold on the day of withdrawal, or (2) if no class A preferred shares were sold on such day, the average price of class A preferred shares that were sold in the fifteen trading sessions immediately preceding such withdrawal. The U.S. dollar value of our class A preferred shares is determined on the basis of the average commercial market rates quoted by the Central Bank on such date (or, if the average price of class A preferred shares is determined under clause (2) of the preceding sentence, the average of such average quoted rates on the same fifteen dates used to determine the average price of our class A preferred shares).

A non-Brazilian holder of class A preferred shares may experience delays in effecting the registration of registered capital, which may delay remittances abroad. Such a delay may adversely affect the amount, in U.S. dollars, received by the non-Brazilian holder. See Exchange Controls and Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Relating to Our Class A Preferred Shares and the ADSs.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following is a discussion of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences that may be relevant with respect to the acquisition, ownership and disposition of our class A preferred shares or ADSs, which are evidenced by ADRs. This description addresses only the U.S. federal income tax considerations of U.S. holders (as defined below) that will hold class A preferred shares or ADSs as capital assets. This description does not address tax considerations applicable to holders that may be subject to special tax rules, such as banks, financial institutions, insurance companies, real estate investment trusts, grantor trusts, regulated investment companies, dealers or traders in securities or currencies, tax-exempt entities, pension funds, persons that received our class A preferred shares or ADSs pursuant to an exercise of employee stock options or rights or otherwise as compensation for the performance of services, persons that will hold our class A preferred shares or ADSs as a position in a straddle or as a part of a hedging, conversion or other risk reduction transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes, persons that have a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar, persons that will own our class A preferred shares or ADSs through partnerships or other pass through entities, holders subject to the alternative minimum tax, certain former citizens or long-term residents of the United States or holders that own (or are deemed to own) 10% or more (by voting power) of our shares.

This description does not address any state, local or non-U.S. tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of our class A preferred shares or ADSs. Moreover, this description does not address the consequences of any U.S. federal tax other than income tax, including but not limited to the U.S. federal estate and gift taxes. This description is based on (i) the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), existing, proposed and temporary U.S. Treasury Regulations and judicial and administrative interpretations thereof, in each case as in effect and available on the date of this annual report and (ii), in part, on the representations of the depository and the assumption that each obligation in the deposit agreement and any related agreement will be performed in accordance with its terms. All of the foregoing are subject to change, which change could apply retroactively and could affect the tax consequences described below.

As used below, a U.S. holder is a beneficial owner of a class A preferred share or ADS that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, (i) an individual citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) a corporation organized under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia, (iii) an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source, or (iv) a trust if (a) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration and (b) one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all of the substantial decisions of such trust. As used below, a Non-U.S. holder is a beneficial owner of a class A preferred share or ADS that is neither a U.S. holder nor a partnership (or other entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes).

If a partnership (or any other entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds class A preferred shares or ADSs, the tax treatment of a partner in such partnership will generally depend on the status of the

partner and the activities of the partnership. A partnership or its partners should consult their tax advisor as to its tax consequences.

The class A preferred shares will be treated as equity for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In general, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, a holder of an ADR evidencing an ADS will be treated as the beneficial owner of our class A preferred shares represented by the applicable ADS. The U.S. Treasury Department has expressed concern that depositaries for ADSs, or other intermediaries between the holders of shares of an issuer and the issuer, may be taking actions that are inconsistent with the claiming of U.S. foreign tax credits by U.S. holders of such receipts or shares. Accordingly, the analysis regarding the availability of a U.S. foreign tax credit for Brazilian taxes and sourcing rules described below could be affected by future actions that may be taken by the U.S. Treasury Department.

Taxation of Dividends

Subject to the discussion under *Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules*, in general, the gross amount of a distribution made with respect to a class A preferred share or ADS (which for this purpose shall include distributions of interest attributable to shareholders' equity before any reduction for any Brazilian taxes withheld therefrom) will, to the extent made from the current or accumulated earnings and profits of our company, as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles, constitute a dividend to a U.S. holder for U.S. federal income tax purposes. For taxable years beginning on or before December 31, 2010, non-corporate U.S. holders may be taxed on dividends from a qualified foreign corporation at the lower rates applicable to long-term capital gains (*i.e.*, gains with respect to capital assets held for more than one year). A foreign corporation is treated as a qualified foreign corporation with respect to dividends received from that corporation on shares or ADSs that are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. U.S. Treasury Department guidance indicates that the ADSs (which are listed on the NYSE), but not our class A preferred shares, are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. Thus, subject to the discussion below under *Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules*, dividends that we pay on the ADS, but not on our class A preferred shares, currently meet the conditions required for these reduced tax rates. There, however, can be no assurance that the ADSs will be considered readily tradable on an established securities market in later years. Furthermore, a U.S. holder's eligibility for such preferential rate is subject to certain holding period requirements and the non-existence of certain risk reduction transactions with respect to the ADSs. Such dividends will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction generally allowed to corporate U.S. holders. Subject to the discussion below under *Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules*, if a distribution exceeds the amount of our company's current and accumulated earnings and profits, it will be treated as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent of the U.S. holder's tax basis in our class A preferred share or ADS on which it is paid and thereafter as capital gain. Our company does not maintain calculations of our earnings and profits under U.S. federal income tax principles. Therefore, U.S. holders should expect that distributions by our Company generally will be treated as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

A dividend paid in *reais* will be includible in the income of a U.S. holder at its value in U.S. dollars calculated by reference to the prevailing spot market exchange rate in effect on the day it is received by the U.S. holder in the case of our class A preferred shares or, in the case of a dividend received in respect of ADSs, on the date the dividend is received by the depositary, whether or not the dividend is converted into U.S. dollars. Assuming the payment is not converted at that time, the U.S. holder will have a tax basis in *reais* equal to that U.S. dollar amount, which will be used to measure gain or loss from subsequent changes in exchange rates. Any gain or loss realized by a U.S. holder that subsequently sells or otherwise disposes of *reais*, which gain or loss is attributable to currency fluctuations after the date of receipt of the dividend, will be ordinary gain or loss. The amount of any distribution of property other than cash will be the fair market value of such property on the date of distribution.

The gross amount of any dividend paid (which will include any amounts withheld in respect of Brazilian taxes) with respect to a class A preferred share or ADS will be subject to U.S. federal income taxation as foreign source dividend income, which may be relevant in calculating a U.S. holder's foreign tax credit limitation. Subject to limitations under U.S. federal income tax law concerning credits or deductions for foreign taxes and certain exceptions for short-term and hedged positions, any Brazilian withholding tax will be treated as a foreign income tax eligible for credit against a U.S. holder's U.S. federal income tax liability (or at a U.S. holder's election, may be deducted in computing taxable income if the U.S. holder has elected to deduct all foreign income taxes for the

taxable year). The limitation on foreign taxes eligible for the U.S. foreign tax credit is calculated separately with respect to specific baskets of income. For this purpose, the dividends should generally constitute passive category income, or in the case of certain U.S. holders, general category income. The rules with respect to foreign tax credits are complex, and U.S. holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit under their particular circumstances.

Subject to the discussion under Information Reporting and Backup Withholding, a Non-U.S. holder of class A preferred shares or ADSs generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax on dividends received on such shares or ADSs, unless such income is effectively connected with the conduct by such Non-U.S. holder of a trade or business in the United States.

Sale, Exchange or Other Disposition of Class A Preferred Shares or ADSs

A deposit or withdrawal of class A preferred shares by a holder in exchange for an ADS that represent such shares will not result in the realization of gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A U.S. holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss upon a sale, exchange or other disposition of a class A preferred share or ADS held by the U.S. holder or the depository, as the case may be, in an amount equal to the difference between the U.S. holder's adjusted basis in our class A preferred share or ADS (determined in U.S. dollars) and the U.S. dollar amount realized on the sale, exchange or other disposition. If a Brazilian tax is withheld on the sale, exchange or other disposition of a share, the amount realized by a U.S. holder will include the gross amount of the proceeds of that sale, exchange or other disposition before deduction of the Brazilian tax. In the case of a non-corporate U.S. holder, the maximum marginal U.S. federal income tax rate applicable to capital gain will generally be lower than the maximum marginal U.S. federal income tax rate applicable to ordinary income (other than, as discussed above, certain dividends) if such holder's holding period for such class A preferred share or ADS exceeds one year (i.e., such gain is a long-term capital gain). Capital gain, if any, realized by a U.S. holder on the sale or exchange of a class A preferred share or ADS generally will be treated as U.S. source income for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. Consequently, in the case of a disposition or deposit of a class A preferred share or ADS that is subject to Brazilian tax, the U.S. holder may not be able to use the foreign tax credit for that Brazilian tax unless it can apply the credit against U.S. tax payable on other income from foreign sources in the appropriate income category, or, alternatively, it may take a deduction for the Brazilian tax if it elects to deduct all of its foreign income taxes. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations under the Code.

The initial tax basis of class A preferred shares or ADSs to a U.S. holder is the U.S. dollar value of the *reais*-denominated purchase price determined on the date of purchase. If our class A preferred shares or ADSs are treated as traded on an established securities market, a cash basis U.S. holder, or, if it elects, an accrual basis U.S. holder, will determine the dollar value of the cost of such class A preferred shares or ADSs by translating the amount paid at the spot rate of exchange on the settlement date of the purchase. The conversion of U.S. dollars to *reais* and the immediate use of that currency to purchase class A preferred shares or ADSs generally will not result in taxable gain or loss for a U.S. holder.

With respect to the sale or exchange of class A preferred shares or ADSs, the amount realized generally will be the U.S. dollar value of the payment received determined on (i) the date of receipt of payment in the case of a cash basis U.S. holder and (ii) the date of disposition in the case of an accrual basis U.S. holder. If our class A preferred shares or ADSs are treated as traded on an established securities market, a cash basis taxpayer, or, if it elects, an accrual basis taxpayer, will determine the U.S. dollar value of the amount realized by translating the amount received at the spot rate of exchange on the settlement date of the sale.

Subject to the discussion below under Information Reporting and Backup Withholding, a Non-U.S. holder of class A preferred shares or ADSs generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax on any gain realized on the sale or exchange of such shares or ADSs unless (i) such gain is effectively connected with the conduct by such Non-U.S. holder of a trade or business in the United States or (ii) in the case of any gain realized by an individual Non-U.S. holder, such holder is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of such sale or exchange and certain other conditions are met.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules

A Non-U.S. corporation will be classified as a passive foreign investment company, or a PFIC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes in any taxable year in which, after applying certain look-through rules, either (1) at least 75 percent of its gross income is passive income or (2) at least 50 percent of the average value of its gross assets is attributable to assets that produce passive income or is held for the production of passive income. Passive income for this purpose generally includes dividends, interest, royalties, rents and gains from commodities and securities transactions.

Based on certain estimates of its gross income and gross assets and the nature of its business, our company believes that it will not be classified as a PFIC for its taxable year ended December 31, 2008. The company's status in future years will depend on its assets and activities in those years. The company has no reason to believe that its assets or activities will change in a manner that would cause it to be classified as a PFIC for the taxable year ended December 31, 2009 or any future year, but there can be no assurance that the company will not be considered a PFIC for any taxable year. If we were a PFIC, a U.S. holder of class A preferred shares or ADSs generally would be subject to imputed interest charges and other disadvantageous tax treatment with respect to any gain from the sale or exchange of, and certain distributions with respect to, the shares or ADSs (including the loss of the potential reduced tax rate on certain dividends described above).

If we were a PFIC, a U.S. holder of class A preferred shares or ADSs could make a variety of elections that may alleviate certain of the tax consequences referred to above, and one of these elections may be made retroactively. However, it is expected that the conditions necessary for making certain of such elections will not apply in the case of the class A preferred shares or ADSs. U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisers regarding the tax consequences that would arise if the company were treated as a PFIC.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

U.S. backup withholding tax and information reporting requirements generally apply to certain payments to certain non-corporate holders of shares. Information reporting generally will apply to payments of dividends on, and to proceeds from the sale or redemption of, our class A preferred shares or the ADSs made within the United States or by a U.S. payor or U.S. middleman to a holder of our class A preferred shares or the ADSs, other than an exempt recipient, including a corporation, a payee that is not a U.S. person that provides an appropriate certification and certain other persons. Backup withholding tax will apply to any payments of dividends on, or the proceeds from the sale or redemption of, class A preferred shares or the ADSs within the United States or by a U.S. payor or U.S. middleman to a holder, other than an exempt recipient, if such holder fails to furnish its correct taxpayer identification number or otherwise fails to comply with, or establish an exemption from, such backup withholding tax requirements. The backup withholding tax rate is 28% for taxable years through 2010.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. You generally will be entitled to credit any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules against your U.S. federal income tax liability or a refund of the amounts withheld provided the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service in a timely manner.

The above description is not intended to constitute a complete analysis of all tax consequences relating to ownership and disposition of class A preferred shares or ADSs. Prospective purchasers should consult their own tax advisors concerning the tax consequences of their particular situations.

Documents on Display

Statements contained in this annual report regarding the contents of any contract or other document filed as an exhibit to this annual report summarize their material terms, but are not necessarily complete, and each of these statements is qualified in all respects by reference to the full text of such contract or other document.

We are subject to the periodic reporting and other informational requirements of the Exchange Act applicable to a foreign private issuer. Accordingly, we are required to file with or furnish to the U.S. Securities and

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Exchange Commission, or the SEC, reports and other information, including annual reports on Form 20-F and reports on Form 6-K.

As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt under the Exchange Act from, among other things, the rules prescribing the furnishing and content of proxy statements, and members of our board of directors and board of executive officers and our principal shareholders are exempt from reporting and short-swing profit recovery provisions contained in Section 16 of the Exchange Act. In addition, as a foreign private issuer, we will not be required under the Exchange Act to file periodic reports and financial statements with the SEC as frequently or as promptly as U.S. companies whose securities are registered under the Exchange Act.

You may inspect and copy reports and other information that we file with or furnish to the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room located at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington D.C. 20549. Copies of these materials may be obtained by mail from the SEC's Public Reference Room at prescribed rates. The public may obtain information on the operation of the SEC's Public Reference Room by calling the SEC in the United States at 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, the SEC maintains an internet website at www.sec.gov from which you can electronically access these materials.

We also file financial statements and other periodic reports with the CVM, which are available for investor inspection at the CVM's offices located at Rua Sete de Setembro, 111, 2nd floor, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, and Rua Formosa, 367, 20th floor, São Paulo, SP. The telephone numbers of the CVM in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo are +55-21-3233-8390 and +55-11-2146-2000, respectively.

Copies of our annual report on Form 20-F and documents referred to in this annual report and our bylaws are available for inspection upon request at our headquarters at Av. das Nações Unidas, 8,501, São Paulo, SP CEP 05425-070 Brazil. Our filings are also available to the public through the internet at our website at www.braskem.com.br. The information included on our website or that might be accessed through our website is not included in this annual report and is not incorporated into this annual report by reference.

ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to market risks arising from our normal business activities. These market risks, which are beyond our control, principally involve the possibility that changes in interest rates, exchange rates or commodity prices will adversely affect the value of our financial assets and liabilities or future cash flows and earnings. Market risk is the potential loss arising from adverse changes in market rates and prices.

In order to mitigate the market risks to which we are exposed, we used and we may use foreign currency, interest rate, commodity derivative instruments, cash and receivables. At December 31, 2008, we had cross-currency and interest rate swaps with an aggregate notional amount of R\$1,974.0 million maturing between March 2009 and October 2013. These cross-currency and interest rate swaps match certain of our foreign currency-denominated debt obligations.

It is our policy to assess the potential and consolidated impact of market risks and to mitigate assessed risks in accordance with our risk management policy. Our risk management policy, in effect since April 28, 2004, seeks to mitigate our exposure to exchange rate risks with the objective of maintaining coverage of principal and interest settlements maturing within the following 12 months for, at a minimum:

- 60% of our total U.S. dollar-denominated indebtedness that is related to exports, or trade finance, excluding advances on currency contracts with a remaining maturity of up to six months and advances on export contracts; and
- 75% of our total in U.S. dollar-denominated indebtedness unrelated to exports, or non-trade finance.

Compliance with this policy varies based upon applicable market conditions, credit availability and our cash balances.

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At December 31, 2008, we had US\$453.2 million in U.S. dollar-denominated cash equivalents and other investments, which may partially offset the effects of any depreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar on our ability to service our U.S. dollar-denominated debt to the extent of these U.S. dollar-denominated cash equivalents and other investments.

Interest Rate Risk

Our variable interest rate exposure is primarily subject to the variations of the TJLP rate and the CDI rate for *real*-denominated borrowings and short-term cash investments.

With respect to Brazilian interest rates:

- the short-term domestic CDI rate increased from 11.25% per annum at December 31, 2007 to 13.75% per annum at December 31, 2008;
- the TJLP remained at 6.25% per annum from December 31, 2007 to December 31, 2008; and
- the IGP-M was 9.81% in 2008 compared to 7.75% in 2007.

The table below provides information about our significant interest-rate sensitive instruments:

	Payment Schedule Breakdown by Type of Interest Rate						Total	V
	At December 31, 2008							
	Expected Maturity Date							
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Thereafter	Total	
	(in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated)							
LIABILITIES:								
Loans and financings (excluding debentures):								
Fixed rate, denominated in U.S. dollars	305.5					4,447.3	4,752.8	
Average interest rate	8.8%	8.8%	8.8%	8.8%	8.8%	8.9%	9.1%	
Variable rate, denominated in U.S. dollars	1,184.3	170.1	497.7	985.3	1,181.4	183.3	4,202.1	
Average interest rate (over LIBOR)	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.6%	
Fixed rate, denominated in								
Japanese yen	56.3	55.8	55.8	27.8			195.7	
Average interest rate	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%			1.0%	
Fixed rate, denominated in <i>reais</i>	33.4	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	82.2	248.4	
Average interest rate	12.2%	12.2%	12.2%	12.2%	12.2%	12.2%	12.2%	
Variable rate, denominated in <i>reais</i> (excluding debentures)	258.1	312.4	286.5	219.3	191.2	161.0	1,428.5	
Average interest rate (over TJLP)	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	4.6%	2.5%	
Variable rate, denominated in <i>reais</i> (excluding debentures)	286.9	76.7					363.6	
Average interest rate (% of CDI)	110.4%	92.0%					104.8%	
Loans and financings (excluding debentures) before proportional consolidation	2,124.5	648.2	873.2	1,265.6	1,405.8	4,873.8	11,191.1	
Loans and financings, of proportionally consolidated companies	4.6	3.3	3.3			3.3	14.5	
Total loans and financings (excluding debentures)	2,129.1	651.5	876.5	1,265.6	1,405.8	4,877.1	11,205.6	
Debentures:								
Variable rate, denominated in <i>reais</i>	26.3	300.0	500.0				826.3	
Average interest rate (% of CDI)	103.8%	103.6%	103.5%				103.6%	

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	Payment Schedule Breakdown by Type of Interest Rate						Total	Fair Value (1)
	At December 31, 2008							
	Expected Maturity Date							
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Thereafter		
Debtures before proportional consolidation								
consolidation	26.3	300.0	500.0				826.3	838.9
Debtures of proportionally consolidated companies								
Total debtures	26.3	300.0	500.0				826.3	838.9
ASSETS:								
Cash and cash equivalents and other instruments:								
Variable rate, denominated in U.S. dollars								
	629.5						629.5	629.5
Variable rate, denominated in reais								
	1,832.6						1,832.6	1,832.6
Cash and cash equivalents and other investments, before proportional consolidation								
consolidation	2,940.6						2,940.6	2,940.6
Cash and cash equivalents and other investments of proportionally consolidated companies								
	19.6						19.6	19.6
Total cash and cash equivalents and other investments	2,960.2						2,960.2	2,960.2

(1) Represents the net present value of the future cash flows from the obligations converted into *reais* at fair market value at December 31, 2008.

In the event that the average interest rate applicable to our financial assets and debt in 2009 were 1% higher than the average interest rate in 2008, our financial income would increase by approximately R\$29.5 million and our financial expenses would increase by approximately R\$11.5 million.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

Our liabilities that are exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk are primarily denominated in U.S. dollars. To partially offset our risk of any devaluation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar, we currently maintain available liquid resources denominated in U.S. dollars and may enter into derivative contracts. Because we borrow in the international markets to support our operations and investments, we are exposed to market risks from changes in foreign exchange rates and interest rates.

The table below provides information about our significant foreign currency exposure:

	Payment Schedule Breakdown by Currency						Total	Value Fair (1)
	As of December 31, 2008							
	Expected Maturity Date							
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Thereafter		
(in millions of <i>reais</i>)								
LIABILITIES:								
Loans and financings:								
Loans and financings (excluding debtures):								
Denominated in U.S. dollars	1,489.8	170.1	497.7	985.3	1,181.4	4,630.6	8,954.9	13,443.8
Denominated in Japanese Yen	56.3	55.8	55.8	27.8			195.7	932.9
Denominated in <i>reais</i>	578.4	422.3	319.7	252.5	224.4	243.2	2,040.5	977.2

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Loans and financings (excluding								
debentures) before proportional consolidation	2,124.5	648.2	873.2	1,265.6	1,405.8	4,873.8	11,191.1	15,353.9
Loans and financings, of								
proportionally consolidated companies	4.6	3.3	3.3			3.3	14.5	14.5

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Total loans and financings (excluding debentures)	2,129.1	651.5	876.5	1,265.6	1,405.8	4,877.1	11,205.6	15,368.4
Debentures:								
Denominated in <i>reais</i>	26.3	300.0	500.0				826.3	838.9
Total debentures, including current portion	26.3	300.0	500.0				826.3	838.9
ASSETS:								
Cash and cash equivalents and other investments:								
Denominated in U.S. dollars	1,059.2						1,059.2	1,059.2
Denominated in <i>reais</i>	1,881.4						1,881.4	1,881.4
Cash and cash equivalents and other investments, before proportional consolidation								
	2,940.6						2,940.6	2,940.6
Cash and cash equivalents and other investments of proportionally consolidated companies								
	19.6						19.6	19.6
Total cash and cash equivalents and other investments	2,960.2						2,960.2	2,960.2

- (1) Represents the net present value of the future cash flows from the obligations converted into *reais* at fair market value at December 31, 2008.

Our foreign currency exposure gives rise to market risks associated with exchange rate movements of the *real* against the U.S. dollar. Foreign currency-denominated liabilities at December 31, 2008 consisted primarily of U.S. dollar-denominated debt. Our U.S. dollar-denominated debt, including short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt, was R\$ 8,954.9 million (US\$ 3,831.8 million) at December 31, 2008 and R\$ 5,878.4 million (US\$ 3,318.7 million) at December 31, 2007. This foreign currency exposure is represented by debt in the form of notes, bonds, pre-export finance facilities and working capital loans. Our cash and funds available in U.S. dollars partially protect us against exposure arising from the U.S. dollar-denominated debt.

In the event that the *real* were to devalue by 10% against the U.S. dollar during 2009 as compared to the *real*/U.S. dollar exchange rate at December 31, 2008, our financial expenses indexed to the dollar in 2009 would increase by approximately R\$1,292.8 million, and our financial income would increase by approximately R\$105.6 million.

Commodity Prices

Although the majority of our revenues are in *reais*, we do not currently hedge our exposure to changes in prices of naphtha, our principal raw material, which are linked to international market prices denominated in U.S. dollars of naphtha and other petroleum derivatives. We do not hedge this exposure in part because a portion of our sales in 2008 were exports payable in foreign currencies and linked to the international market prices of these commodities, and in part because the prices of our polyethylene, polypropylene and PVC products sold in domestic markets generally reflect changes in the international market prices of these products. In periods of high volatility in the U.S. dollar price of naphtha or the *real*/U.S. dollar exchange rate, there is usually a lag between the time that the U.S. dollar price of naphtha increases or the U.S. dollar appreciates and the time that we can effectively pass on the resulting increased cost in *reais* to our customers in Brazil. Accordingly, if the U.S. dollar price of naphtha increases precipitously or the *real* devalues precipitously against the U.S. dollar in the future, we may not immediately be able to pass on all of the corresponding increases in our naphtha costs to our customers in Brazil, which could materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. See Item 3. Key Information Risks Relating to Our Company and the Petrochemical Industry.

ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

Not applicable.

ITEM 14. MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Not applicable.

ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer are responsible for establishing and maintaining our disclosure controls and procedures. These controls and procedures were designed to ensure that information that we are required to disclose in the reports that we file under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the applicable rules and forms of the SEC, and that it is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. We performed an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2008 under the supervision of our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer. Based on our evaluation, our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2008.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We are filing herewith our management's report on internal control over financial reporting and the opinion thereon issued by our independent registered public accounting firm. Our management's report on internal control over financial reporting is included in this annual report on page F-2 and the opinion issued by our independent registered public accounting firm is included in the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores Independentes that is included in this annual report on page F-4.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the year ended December 31, 2008 that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

Our fiscal council currently includes an audit committee financial expert within the meaning of this Item 16A. Our fiscal council has determined that Ismael Campos de Abreu is our fiscal council financial expert. Mr. Abreu's biographical information is included in Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees Directors and Senior Management Fiscal Council. Mr. Abreu is independent, as that term is defined in Rule 303A.02 of the New York Stock Exchange's Listed Company Manual.

ITEM 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

We have adopted a code of ethics that applies to members of our board of directors, fiscal council and board of executive officers, as well as to our other employees. A copy of our code of ethics may be found on our website at www.braskem.com.br. The information included on our website or that might be accessed through our website is not included in this annual report and is not incorporated into this annual report by reference.

ITEM 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES**Audit and Non-Audit Fees**

The following table sets forth the fees billed to us by our independent registered public accounting firm, PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores Independentes, during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007.

	2008	Year ended December 31,
	2007	
	(in millions of reais)	
Audit fees(1)	R\$ 11.9	R\$ 7.0
Audit-related fees(2)	1.6	0.1
Tax fees(3)	1.0	0.5
All other fees		
Total fees	R\$ 14.5	R\$ 7.6

- (1) Audit fees consist of the aggregate fees billed by PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores Independentes in connection with the audit of our annual financial statements, interim audits, interim reviews of our quarterly financial information, issuance of comfort letters, procedures as related to audit of income tax provisions and related reserves in connection with the audit and review of financial statements and review of documents filed with the CVM and the SEC.
- (2) Audit-related fees consist of the aggregate fees billed by PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores Independentes for internal control reviews.
- (3) Tax fees consist of the aggregate fees billed by PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores Independentes for tax compliance reviews.

Pre-Approval Policies And Procedures

Our fiscal council and board of directors have approved an Audit and Non-Audit Services Pre-Approval Policy that sets forth the procedures and the conditions pursuant to which services proposed to be performed by our independent auditors may be pre-approved. This policy is designed to (1) provide both general pre-approval of certain types of services through the use of an annually established schedule setting forth the types of services that have already been pre-approved for a certain year and, with respect to services not included in an annual schedule, special pre-approval of services on a case by case basis by our fiscal council and our independent auditors, and (2) assess compliance with the pre-approval policies and procedures. Our management periodically reports to our fiscal council the nature and scope of audit and non-audit services rendered by our independent auditors and is also required to report to our fiscal council any breach of this policy of which our management is aware.

ITEM 16D. EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES

We are relying on the general exemption from the listing standards relating to audit committees contained in Rule 10A-3(c)(3) under the Exchange Act for the following reasons:

- we are a foreign private issuer that has a fiscal council, which is a board of auditors (or similar body) established and selected pursuant to and as expressly permitted under Brazilian law;
- Brazilian law requires our fiscal council to be separate from our board of directors;
- members of our fiscal council are not elected by our management, and none of our executive officers is a member of our fiscal council;
- Brazilian law provides standards for the independence of our fiscal council from our management;

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- our fiscal council, in accordance with its charter, makes recommendations to our board of directors regarding the appointment, retention and oversight of the work of any registered public accounting firm engaged (including, the intermediation of disagreements between our management and our independent auditors regarding financial reporting) for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or performing other audit, review or attest services for our company, as Brazilian law requires that our board of directors appoint, retain and oversee the work of our independent public accountants;
- our fiscal council (1) has implemented procedures for receiving, retaining and addressing complaints regarding accounting, internal control and auditing matters, including the submission of confidential, anonymous complaints from employees regarding questionable accounting or auditing, and (2) has authority to engage independent counsel and other advisors as it determines necessary to carry out its duties; and
- our company compensates our independent auditors and any outside advisors hired by our fiscal council and provides funding for ordinary administrative expenses incurred by the fiscal council in the course of its duties.

We do not believe that our reliance on this general exemption will materially adversely affect the ability of our fiscal council to act independently and to satisfy the other requirements of the listing standards relating to audit committees contained in Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act.

ITEM 16E. PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Share Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares that may yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (1)
January 1 through January 31, 2008				
February 1 through February 28, 2008				
March 1 through March 31, 2008				19,862,411
April 1 through April 30, 2008				19,862,411
May 1 through May 31, 2008 (2)	3,624,411	R\$ 13.39	1,306,500	18,555,911
June 1 through June 30, 2008	362,500	R\$ 13.09	1,669,000	18,193,411
July 1 through July 31, 2008 (3)	4,029,090	R\$ 13.32	2,135,300	17,727,111
August 1 through August 31, 2008	2,944,500	R\$ 12.37	5,079,800	14,782,611
September 1 through September 30, 2008	2,191,200	R\$ 10.06	7,271,000	12,591,411
October 1 through October 31, 2008	1,343,500	R\$ 8.67	8,614,500	11,247,911
November 1 through November 30, 2008	1,072,100	R\$ 6.72	9,686,600	10,175,811
December 1 through December 31, 2008	412,900	R\$ 6.16	10,099,500	9,762,911
Total	15,980,201	R\$ 11.69	10,099,500	9,762,911

- (1) On February 19, 2008, we announced that our board of directors had authorized a share repurchase program under which we were authorized to repurchase up to 19,862,411 class A preferred shares at market prices over the BM&FBOVESPA at any time and from time to time following the commencement of this share repurchase program and prior to the first anniversary of the commencement of this share repurchase program. The commencement of this share repurchase program was made contingent on the approval of the cancellation of 16,595,000 class A preferred shares held in the company's at an extraordinary shareholders' meeting held on March 6, 2008. Shares that were repurchased are being held in treasury and may be resold or cancelled.
- (2) Includes (1) 1,306,500 class A preferred shares purchased under our share repurchase program at an average price per share of R\$13.19, and (2) 2,108,823 common shares and 209,088 class B preferred shares acquired from shareholders dissenting from the shareholders vote on March 26, 2008 ratifying the Ipiranga Transaction at an average price per share of R\$13.50
- (3) Includes (1) 466,300 class A preferred shares purchased under our share repurchase program at an average price per share of R\$11.92, and (2) 3,562,590 common shares and 200 class B preferred shares acquired from shareholders dissenting from the shareholders vote on May 30, 2008 approving the exchange of shares transaction among Braskem, Petroquisa and Grust at an average price per share of R\$13.50.

ITEM 16F. CHANGE IN REGISTRANT'S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT

Not Applicable.

ITEM 16G. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

On November 4, 2003, the SEC approved the final corporate governance rules established by the NYSE. According to these rules, foreign private issuers that are listed on the NYSE, such as Braskem, are subject to a more limited set of corporate governance requirements than those imposed on U.S. domestic issuers. As a foreign private issuer, Braskem must comply with the following four requirements imposed by the NYSE:

- Braskem must satisfy the audit committee requirements of Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act;
- Braskem's Chief Executive Officer must promptly notify the NYSE in writing if any executive officer of Braskem becomes aware of any material non-compliance with any of the applicable NYSE corporate governance rules;
- Braskem must provide a brief description of any significant ways in which Braskem's corporate governance practices differ from those required to be followed by U.S. domestic issuers under the NYSE corporate governance rules; and
- Braskem must submit an executed written affirmation annually to the NYSE and an interim written affirmation to the NYSE each time a change occurs to Braskem's board of directors or any committees of Braskem's board of directors that are subject to Section 303A, in each case in the form specified by the NYSE.

Significant Differences

The significant differences between Braskem's corporate governance practices and the NYSE's corporate governance standards are mainly due to the differences between the U.S. and Brazilian legal systems. Braskem must comply with the corporate governance standards set forth under the Brazilian Corporation Law, the rules of the CVM and the applicable rules of the BM&FBOVESPA, as well as those set forth in Braskem's bylaws.

The significant differences between Braskem's corporate governance practices and the NYSE's corporate governance standards are set forth below.

Independence of Directors and Independence Tests

In general, the NYSE corporate governance standards require listed companies to have a majority of independent directors and set forth the principles by which a listed company can determine whether a director is independent. However, under the NYSE corporate governance standards, a listed company (whether U.S. or foreign) of which more than 50% of the voting power is held by another company (a controlled company), need not comply with the following NYSE corporate governance standards:

- A controlled company need not have a majority of independent directors;
- A controlled company need not have a nominating/corporate governance committee composed of independent directors with a charter that complies with the NYSE corporate governance rules; and

- A controlled company need not have a compensation committee composed of independent directors with a charter that complies with the NYSE corporate governance rules.

Because a majority of the voting power of Braskem's capital stock is directly controlled by Odebrecht, Braskem is a controlled company, and would therefore not be required to have a majority of independent directors if it were a U.S. domestic issuer.

Although Brazilian Corporation Law and Braskem's by-laws establish rules in relation to certain qualification requirements of its directors, neither Brazilian Corporation Law nor Braskem's by-laws require that Braskem have a majority of independent directors nor require Braskem's board of directors or management to test the independence of Braskem's directors before such directors are appointed.

Executive Sessions

The NYSE corporate governance standards require non-management directors of a listed company to meet at regularly scheduled executive sessions without management.

According to the Brazilian Corporation Law, up to 1/3 of the members of Braskem's board of directors can be elected to management positions. The remaining non-management directors are not expressly empowered to serve as a check on Braskem's management, and there is no requirement that those directors meet regularly without management. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Braskem's board of directors consists entirely of non-management directors, and therefore Braskem believes it would be in compliance with this NYSE corporate governance standard.

Nominating/Corporate Governance and Compensation Committees

The NYSE corporate governance standards require that a listed company have a nomination/corporate governance committee and a compensation committee, each composed entirely of independent directors and each with a written charter that addresses certain duties. However, as a controlled company, Braskem would not be required to comply with these requirements if it were a U.S. domestic company.

Braskem is not required under Brazilian law to have, and accordingly does not have, a nominating/corporate governance committee. Currently, all of Braskem's directors are nominated by certain of its shareholders, including Odebrecht, pursuant to shareholders agreements and Braskem's Bylaws.

Braskem is not required under Brazilian law to have a compensation committee. However, Braskem has a personnel and organization committee, which is a subcommittee of its board of directors which is responsible for, among other things, analyzing proposals and making recommendations to Braskem's board of directors with respect to the total compensation paid to Braskem's management, including Braskem's chief executive officer. This committee, however, does not evaluate the performance of the chief executive officer in light of corporate goals and objectives. Under Brazilian Corporation Law, Braskem's shareholders establish the aggregate compensation of its directors and executive officers, including benefits and allowances, at a general shareholder's meeting based on the recommendation of Braskem's board of directors.

Audit Committee and Audit Committee Additional Requirements

The NYSE corporate governance standards require that a listed company have an audit committee with a written charter that addresses certain specified duties and that is composed of at least three members, all of whom satisfy the independence requirements of Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act and Section 303A.02 of the NYSE's Listed Company Manual.

As a foreign private issuer that qualifies for the general exemption from the listing standards relating to audit committees set forth in Section 10A-3(c)(3) under the Exchange Act, Braskem is not subject to the independence requirements of the NYSE corporate governance standards. See Item 16D. Exemptions From The Listing Standards For Audit Committees.

Shareholder Approval of Equity Compensation Plans

The NYSE corporate governance standards require that shareholders of a listed company must be given the opportunity to vote on all equity compensation plans and material revisions thereto, subject to certain exceptions.

Under Brazilian Corporation Law, shareholder pre-approval is required for the adoption and revision of any equity compensation plans. Braskem does not currently have and does not currently expect to implement any equity compensation plans.

Corporate Governance Guidelines

The NYSE corporate governance standards require that a listed company must adopt and disclose corporate governance guidelines that address certain minimum specified standards which include: (1) director qualification standards; (2) director responsibilities; (3) director access to management and independent advisors; (4) director compensation; (5) director orientation and continuing education; (6) management succession; and (7) annual performance evaluation of the board of directors.

Braskem has adopted the BM&FBOVESPA's corporate governance rules for Level 1 companies and must also comply with certain corporate governance standards set forth under Brazilian Corporation Law. See Item 9. The Offer and the Listing Regulation of Brazilian Securities Markets BM&FBOVESPA Corporate Governance Standards. The Level 1 rules do not require Braskem to adopt and disclose corporate governance guidelines covering the matters set forth in the NYSE's corporate governance standards. However, certain provisions of Brazilian Corporation Law that are applicable to Braskem address certain aspects of director qualifications standards and director responsibilities.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

The NYSE corporate governance standards require that a listed company must adopt and disclose a code of business conduct and ethics for directors, officers and employees and promptly disclose any waivers of the code for directors or officers. Each code of business conduct and ethics should address the following matters: (1) conflicts of interest; (2) corporate opportunities; (3) confidentiality; (4) fair dealing; (5) protection and proper use of company assets; (6) compliance with laws, rules and regulations (including insider trading laws); and (7) encouraging the reporting of any illegal or unethical behavior.

Although the adoption of a code of ethics is not required by Brazilian law, Braskem has adopted a code of ethics applicable to its directors, officers and employees, which addresses each of the items listed above. Braskem's code of ethics is available on Braskem's website at www.braskem.com.br. The information included on our website or that might be accessed through our website is not included in this annual report and is not incorporated into this annual report by reference. No waivers of the provisions of the code of ethics are permitted, except that the restrictions on outside activities do not apply to Braskem's directors and members of its fiscal council.

PART III

ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have responded to Item 18 in lieu of responding to this item.

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Reference is made to Item 19 for a list of all financial statements filed as part of this annual report.

ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

(a) Financial Statements

Braskem Financial Statements

<u>Management's Report on Internal Controls over Financial Reporting</u>	F-2
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	F-3
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2008 and 2007</u>	F-5
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006</u>	F-7
<u>Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006</u>	F-9
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006</u>	F-10
<u>Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	F-13
<i>Copesul Financial Statements</i>	
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	F-160
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2006 and 2005</u>	F-162
<u>Consolidated Statement of Income for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004</u>	F-163
<u>Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004</u>	F-164
<u>Consolidated Statement of Changes in Financial Position for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004</u>	F-166
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004</u>	F-168
<u>Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	F-170
<u>Unaudited Consolidated Balance Sheet at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006</u>	F-229
<u>Unaudited Interim Consolidated Statement of Income for the three month periods ended March 31, 2007 and 2006</u>	F-230
<u>Unaudited Interim Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the three month periods ended March 31, 2007 and 2006</u>	F-231
<u>Unaudited Interim Consolidated Statement of Changes in Financial Position for the three month periods ended March 31, 2007 and 2006</u>	F-232
<u>Unaudited Interim Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006</u>	F-233
<u>Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	F-234

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(b) List of Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Exhibit
1.01	<u>By-laws, as amended through May 30, 2008 (English translation).</u>
2.01	Amended and Restated Deposit Agreement, dated as of March 3, 2008, among Braskem S.A., The Bank of New York and all and all Owners and holders from time to time of American Depositary Shares issued thereunder (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1 to Form F-6 of Braskem S.A. filed on February 22, 2008).
2.02	The total amount of long-term debt securities of our company and its subsidiaries under any one instrument does not exceed 10% of the total assets of our company and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis. We agree to furnish copies of any or all such instruments to the SEC upon request.
3.01	Shareholders Agreement of Braskem S.A., dated as of May 30, 2008, among Odebrecht S.A., Nordeste Química S.A. Norquisa, Petrobras Química S.A. Petroquisa and Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. Petrobras, and, as an intervening party, Braskem S.A. (English translation)(incorporated by reference to Form 6-K of Braskem S.A. filed on June 3, 2008).
3.02	Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Shareholders Agreement, dated July 20, 2001, among Odebrecht Química S.A., Petroquímica da Bahia S.A., PETROS Fundação Petrobras de Seguridade Social and PREVI Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil (English translation) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.05 to Form 20-F of Braskem S.A. filed on June 30, 2003).
3.03	Shareholders Agreement Entered into between the Controlling Shareholders of Trikem S.A. and BNDES Participações S.A. BNDESPAR, with Trikem S.A acting as Intervening Party (English translation) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to Form 20-F of Braskem S.A. filed on June 30, 2008).
3.04	Fourth Addendum to the Shareholders Agreement Entered into between the Controlling Shareholders of Trikem S.A. and BNDES Participações S.A. BNDESPAR (English translation)(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.4 to Form 20-F of Braskem S.A. filed on June 30, 2008).
4.01	Investment Agreement by and among Braskem S.A., Odebrecht S.A., Nordeste Química S.A. Norquisa, Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. Petrobras and Petrobras Petroquímica S.A. Petroquisa, dated November 30, 2007 (English summary)(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.09 to Form 20-F of Braskem S.A. filed on June 30, 2008).
4.02	First Amendment dated May 14, 2008 to the Investment Agreement by and among Braskem S.A., Odebrecht S.A., Nordeste Química S.A. Norquisa, Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. Petrobras and Petrobras Petroquímica S.A. Petroquisa (English summary)(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.10 to Form 20-F of Braskem S.A. filed on June 30, 2008).
4.03	Protocol and Justification of Merger of Shares issued by Grust Holdings S.A. into Braskem S.A. dated May 14, 2008 (English translation)(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.11 to Form 20-F of Braskem S.A. filed on June 30, 2008).
4.04	Protocol and Justification of Merger of Petroquímica Triunfo S.A. into Braskem S.A. dated April 7, 2009 (English translation)(incorporated by reference to Form 6-K of Braskem S.A. filed on April 15, 2009).
4.05	Braskem S.A. Long-Term Incentive Plan (English translation)(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.23 to Form 20-F of Braskem S.A. filed on June 23, 2006).
4.06	Amendment and Restatement of Section 7 of Braskem's Long-Term Incentive Plan, adopted at Extraordinary Shareholder's Meeting on April 7, 2006 (English translation)(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.24 to Form 20-F of Braskem S.A. filed on June 23, 2006).
8.01	List of subsidiaries (incorporated by reference to note 4 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report).
12.01	<u>Certification of Principal Executive Officer dated June 29, 2005 pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e).</u>

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- 12.02 Certification of Principal Financial Officer dated June 29, 2005 pursuant to Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e).
- 13.01 Certifications of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer dated June 29, 2005 pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

SIGNATURES

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this annual report on its behalf.

July 14, 2009

BRASKEM S.A.

By:

Name: Bernardo Gradin

Title: Chief Executive Officer

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MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The management of Braskem S.A. ("Braskem" or the "Company"), including the CEO and CFO, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal controls over financial reporting.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (a) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (b) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (c) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of internal control to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, and that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Braskem's management has assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008 based on the criteria established in Internal Control - "Integrated Framework" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") and, based on such criteria, Braskem's management has concluded that, as of December 31, 2008, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores Independentes, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears herein.

By: Bernardo Afonso de Almeida Gradin
Carlos José Fadigas de Souza Filho

Chief Executive Officer
Chief Financial Officer

Report of Independent Registered

Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Braskem S.A.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of operations, of changes in shareholders' equity, of cash flows and of value added present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Braskem S.A. and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the results of their operations, their cash flows and their value added for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, in conformity with accounting practices adopted in Brazil. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying "Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting". Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audits of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

Accounting practices adopted in Brazil vary in certain significant respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("US GAAP"). Information relating to the nature and effect of such differences is presented in Note 32 to the consolidated financial statements.

A Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

As indicated in Note 3.1, due to modifications in accounting practices adopted in Brazil during 2008, the financial information relating to the previous years, presented for comparison purposes, was retrospectively revised in accordance with NPC 12 Accounting Practices, Changes in the Accounting Estimates and Error Correction.

Salvador, Brazil, July 14, 2009.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores Independentes
CRC 2SP000160/O-5

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31
In millions of reais

Assets	2008	2007 Retrospectively revised
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	2,611.6	1,890.1
Other investments (Note 5)	337.0	248.7
Trade accounts receivable (Note 6)	996.2	1,497.0
Inventories (Note 7)	2,948.1	2,264.3
Investment held for sale (Note 1(c)(ix))		136.7
Taxes recoverable (Note 9)	610.7	310.3
Deferred income tax and social contribution (Note 18(b))	59.6	85.8
Prepaid expenses	65.8	72.5
Other receivables	123.1	113.7
	7,752.1	6,619.1
Non-current assets		
Long-term receivables		
		-
Other investments (Note 5)	11.6	119.8
Trade accounts receivable (Note 6)	47.1	41.9
Inventories (Note 7)	20.6	22.8
Taxes recoverable (Note 9)	1,201.8	1,175.0
Deferred income tax and social contribution (Note 18(b))	654.5	395.5
Judicial deposits and compulsory loan (Note 10)	120.1	107.7
Related parties (Note 8)	45.9	48.5
Other assets	46.1	47.9
	2,147.7	1,959.1
Permanent assets		
Investments		
Jointly-controlled companies		6.9
Advances for acquisition of investments (Note 11(c))		1,028.0
Associated companies (Note 11)	23.0	24.5
Other investments	13.8	13.8
Property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	10,278.4	8,404.1
Intangible assets, including goodwill (Note 13)	2,378.7	2,614.6
Deferred charges (Note 14)	108.2	110.6
	12,802.1	12,202.5
Total assets	22,701.9	20,780.7

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries**Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31**

In millions of reais

Liabilities and shareholders' equity	2008	2007 Retrospectively revised
Current liabilities		
Suppliers	4,906.7	2,935.1
Loans and financing (Note 15)	2,120.0	1,068.4
Debentures (Note 16)	26.3	111.6
Salaries and payroll charges	218.1	260.8
Taxes, charges and contributions	105.6	161.8
Hedge operations (Note 23)	31.5	
Income tax and social contribution	0.3	15.4
Interest on own capital and dividends payable (Note 21(f))	6.6	307.9
Advances from customers	49.0	23.5
Creditors for investment acquisition (Notes 1(c)(vi) and 11(c))		881.0
Other liabilities	141.1	124.6
	7,605.2	5,890.1
Non-current liabilities		
Suppliers	18.7	29.7
Loans and financing (Note 15)	9,039.8	6,401.9
Debentures (Note 16)	800.0	800.0
Hedge operations (Note 23)	77.9	
Taxes and contributions (Note 17)	1,231.2	1,145.8
Long-term incentives (Note 20)	10.4	4.9
Deferred income tax and social contribution (Note 18 (b))	23.3	64.4
Private pension plans (Note 29)	20.0	35.7
Other liabilities	195.6	131.7
	11,416.9	8,614.1
Minority interests		598.0
Shareholders' equity (Note 21)		
Capital	5,375.8	4,641.0
Capital reserves	396.1	396.8
Fair-value adjustments	(102.1)	
Treasury shares		(257.6)
Revenue reserves		1,075.2
Accumulated deficit	(1,990.0)	(176.9)
	3,679.8	5,678.5
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	22,701.9	20,780.7

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries**Consolidated Statements of Operations at December 31**

In millions of reais

	2008	2007	2006
		Retrospectively revised	Retrospectively revised
Gross sales			
Domestic market	18,736.3	17,912.6	13,028.4
Foreign market	4,284.1	4,524.8	3,516.9
Taxes, freight and returns on sales	(5,060.9)	(4,794.9)	(3,552.6)
Net sales revenue	17,959.5	17,642.5	12,992.7
Cost of sales and services rendered	(15,140.8)	(14,331.4)	(10,759.2)
Gross profit	2,818.7	3,311.1	2,233.5
Operating expenses (income)			
Selling	492.7	554.2	399.0
General and administrative	674.4	684.5	552.4
Depreciation and amortization	543.6	486.6	363.3
Other operating income, net (Note 25)	(86.0)	(131.5)	(186.1)
	1,624.7	1,593.8	1,128.6
Operating profit before equity accounting and financial income	1,194.0	1,717.3	1,104.9
Equity accounting			
Equity in the results of investees	(10.9)	(0.1)	0.8
Amortization of (goodwill)/negative goodwill, net	(40.4)	(74.0)	(25.5)
Reversal of (provision) for loss	(9.7)	(0.9)	20.5
Other	(2.7)	10.4	7.5
	(63.7)	(64.6)	3.3
Financial income (expenses) (Note 24)			
Financial expenses	(4,403.1)	212.1	(1,097.9)
Financial income	718.6	(588.8)	159.5
	(3,684.5)	(376.7)	(938.4)
Operating profit (loss)	(2,554.2)	1,276.0	169.8
Other income and expenses, net (Note 26)	(158.7)	(67.2)	7.1

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries**Consolidated Statements of Operations at December 31**

In millions of reais

	2008	2007	2006
Profit before income tax and social contribution	(2,712.9)	1,208.8	176.9
Income tax and social contribution			
Current	(23.6)	(224.1)	(76.2)
Deferred	301.8	(103.3)	123.7
Income (loss) before minority interests	(2,434.7)	881.4	224.4
Statutory employees' profit sharing	(18.9)	(18.7)	-
Minority interests	(38.5)	(240.9)	(1.6)
Net income (loss) for the year	(2,492.1)	621.8	222.8
Shares outstanding at the end of the year (thousands)	507,541	432,838	356,039
Net income (loss) per share at year end - R\$	(4.9101)	1.4366	0.6260

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries
Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
In millions of reais

	Capital reserves			Legal reserve	Revenue reserves		Fair value adjustments	Treasury shares	(Accumulated other comprehensive income)
	Capital	Tax incentives	Other		Tax incentives	Profit retention			
At December 31, 2005 as originally presented	3,403.0	396.2	0.6	68.9	-	780.4	-	(15.0)	
Adjustments in opening balances as result of application of changes in accounting practices introduced by Law 11,638 (Note 3.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Adjusted balances at January 1, 2006	3,403.0	396.2	0.6	68.9	-	780.4	-	(15.0)	
Capital increase (Note 21 (a))	105.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Repurchase of shares (Note 21 (d))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(240.6)	
Effect of change in accounting practice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transfer from reserve to offset prior year adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	(164.9)	-	-	
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Appropriations									
Legal reserve	-	-	-	3.9	-	-	-	-	
Tax incentives reserve (Note 21 (c))	-	-	-	-	11.9	-	-	-	
Proposed dividends (Note 21 (f))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transfer to profit retention reserve	-	-	-	-	-	60.5	-	-	
Adjusted balances at January 1, 2007	3,508.3	396.2	0.6	72.8	11.9	676.0	-	(255.6)	
Capital increase (Note 21 (a) (d))	1,132.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2.0)	
Dividends not redeemed and expired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transfer to reserve	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	
Fair value adjustments (Note 21 (g))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Appropriations									
Legal reserve	-	-	-	27.2	-	-	-	-	
Tax incentives reserve (Note 21 (c))	-	-	-	-	49.5	-	-	-	
Proposed dividends (Note 21 (f))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transfer to profit retention reserve (Note 21 (f))	-	-	-	-	-	237.6	-	-	
At December 31, 2007	4,641.0	396.2	0.6	100.0	61.4	913.8	-	(257.6)	
Capital increase (Note 21 (a))	734.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dividends not redeemed and expired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Repurchase of shares (Note 21 (d))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(186.8)	
Cancellation of shares (Note 21 (d))	-	-	-	-	-	(444.4)	-	444.4	
Reversal of tax incentives (Note 21 (c))	-	(0.7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fair value adjustments (Note 21 (g))	-	-	-	-	-	-	(102.1)	-	
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Appropriations									
Profit retention reserve (Note 21 (e))	-	-	-	-	-	(469.4)	-	-	
Tax incentive reserve (Note 21 (c))	-	-	-	-	(61.4)	-	-	-	
Legal reserve (Note 21 (f))	-	-	-	(100.0)	-	-	-	-	
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
At December 31, 2008	5,375.8	395.5	0.6	-	-	-	(102.1)	-	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow**

Years Ended December 31

In millions of reais

	2008	2007	2006
Net income (loss) for the year	(2,492.1)	621.8	222.9
Adjustment to reconcile net income to cash provided			
Depreciation, amortization and depletion	1,224.3	1,178.9	908.3
Amortization of goodwill, net	40.4	74.0	25.5
Equity in results of associated companies	10.9	0.1	(0.8)
Adjustments to realization value of investments	2.7	(11.6)	(11.7)
Loss on disposal and impairment of permanent assets	48.0	30.0	1.4
Exclusion of the gain on assignment of right of use among associated companies	35.8	-	-
Interest and monetary and exchange variations, net	3,275.1	(78.2)	(1.3)
Minority interest	38.5	240.9	1.6
Tax recovery		(110.1)	(94.5)
Deferred tax expense (benefit)	(301.8)	103.3	(123.7)
Other	1.8	1.5	7.0
	1,883.6	2,050.6	934.7
Cash generation before changes in operating working capital	1,883.6	2,050.6	934.7
Decrease (increase) in assets			
Other investments	79.3	253.9	(347.1)
Trade accounts receivable	492.8	220.3	53.9
Inventories	(681.7)	28.3	(148.2)
Taxes recoverable	(205.3)	313.5	(151.6)
Prepaid expenses	7.3	48.4	(56.7)
Dividends received	8.8	2.0	2.0
Judicial deposits	(12.5)	(17.1)	(54.0)
Other receivables	(7.0)	58.0	19.4
Increase (decrease) in liabilities			
Suppliers	1,962.4	286.2	382.2
Taxes and contributions payable	40.8	45.1	(66.5)
Tax incentives	5.6	53.1	32.4
Advances from customers	25.6	(12.2)	(24.4)
Other liabilities	(27.3)	(7.6)	133.3
Cash arising from transactions	3,572.4	3,322.5	709.4
Interest paid	(572.1)	(470.6)	(716.0)
Income taxes and contributions payable	(121.0)	(377.4)	(311.0)
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,879.3	2,474.5	(317.6)
Proceeds from sale of permanent assets	250.2	28.8	0.9
Acquisitions of subsidiaries	(594.9)	(1,151.7)	(213.9)
Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment	(1,404.2)	(1,277.2)	(889.7)
Acquisitions of intangible asset	(278.1)	(1,155.4)	
Deferred charges	(56.6)	(23.6)	(40.3)
Capitalized interest	(71.1)	(70.4)	(63.3)
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,154.7)	(3,649.5)	(1,206.3)
Short-term debt			
Issuances	2,659.3	4,339.5	2,793.5
Repayment	(5,164.7)	(5,895.8)	(2,897.8)
Long-term debt			
Issuances	4,330.4	3,579.8	2,235.8
Repayment	(1,353.0)	(399.6)	(659.1)

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Related parties			
Issuances		2.0	0.2
Repayment		(5.9)	(4.1)
Dividends paid to shareholders and minorities	(301.0)	(43.8)	(343.4)
Share issuance	1.7	1.5	5.4
Repurchase of shares	(186.8)	(60.2)	(192.7)
Other	11.0	0.5	(2.5)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(3.1)	1,518.0	935.3
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	721.5	343.0	(588.6)
Represented by			
Cash and cash equivalents, at the beginning of the year	1,890.1	1,547.1	2,135.7
Cash and cash equivalents, at the end of the year	2,611.6	1,890.1	1,547.1
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	721.5	343.0	(588.6)
Supplemental information			
Cash and cash equivalents (according to IAS 7)			
Cash and cash equivalents, at the beginning of the period	1,024.6	667.2	531.8
Cash and cash equivalents, at the end of the period	751.9	1,024.6	667.2

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Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated

Major non-cash transactions

2008, 2007 and 2006

(i) Issue of Company shares and use of treasury shares to acquire minority interests in its subsidiaries made in three separate steps (See Notes 1(c) (ii) and (v) for the dates of the acquisitions) affecting minority interests and share capital in the amount of R\$ 19.2 and R\$ 105.3 for Politeno and Polialden respectively.

2007

(ii) Conversion of debentures into shares in the amount of R\$ 1,113.6 under Brazilian GAAP (Note 21 (a)).

(iii) Advance to Ultrapar as a result of the acquisition of preferred shares held by minority shareholders of companies acquired in the amount of R\$ 633.5 under Brazilian GAAP. (Note 11(c)).

2007 and 2006

(iv) Acquisition of Politeno shares settled in November 2007 in the amount of R\$ 247.5.

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Value Added
Years Ended December 31
In millions of reais

	2008	2007	Retrospectively revised	Retrospectively revised
1. Revenues	22,685.6	22,203.0		
Sales of goods, products and services	22,730.9	22,151.6		
Other revenues (expenses) net	(33.1)	64.2		
Allowance for doubtful accounts expense	(12.2)	(12.9)		
2. Inputs acquired from third parties (including ICMS, IPI, PIS and COFINS)	(20,474.6)	(18,098.1)		
Costs of goods, products and services sold	(18,998.5)	(16,598.5)		
Materials, electric power, services from third parties and others	(1,411.8)	(1,499.7)		
Loss on assets	(64.3)			
3. Gross value added (1-2)	2,211.0	4,104.9		
4. Depreciation, amortization and depletion	(1,224.3)	(1,178.9)		
5. Net value added produced by the Company (3-4)	986.7	2,926.0		
6. Value added received in transfer	654.9	(653.4)		
Equity in results of investees	(10.9)	(0.1)		
Financial income	718.6	(588.8)		
Others	(52.8)	(64.4)		
7. Total value added to be distributed (5+6)	1,641.6	2,272.6		
8. Distribution of value added	1,641.6	2,272.6		
Personnel	561.8	588.8		
Direct remuneration	439.2	491.7		
Benefits	84.5	67.7		
Employment Compensation Guarantee Fund (F.G.T.S)	38.1	29.5		
Taxes and contributions	(911.8)	1,040.8		
- Federal	94.7	1,478.5		
- State	(1,017.5)	(444.0)		
- Municipal	10.9	6.2		
Remuneration of third parties capital	4,445.2	(219.6)		
Interest	4,351.0	(336.5)		
Rental	94.2	116.8		
Remuneration of Shareholders Equity	(2,453.6)	862.7		
- Interest on Shareholders Equity /Dividends		278.5		
- Loss for the year and accumulated balances	(2,492.1)	(78.5)		
Minority interest in retained profits	38.5	240.9		
Legal reserve		27.3		
Profit retention		241.8		
Tax incentives		49.5		
Adjustments from Law 11.638		103.2		

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated

1 Operations

(a) Braskem S.A. ("Braskem") and its subsidiaries, including its jointly-controlled companies (together, "we", "us", "our" or "the Company"), is the largest integrated petrochemical cracker and thermoplastics producer in Brazil, and produces a diversified portfolio of petrochemical products. Braskem's principal corporate objective is manufacturing, selling, importing and exporting chemical and petrochemical products and fuels, as well as producing and supplying utilities to companies in the Camaçari Petrochemical Complex, in Bahia, and the Triunfo Petrochemical Complex, in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil and rendering of services to those companies.

The companies acquired (Note 1(c)(vi)) are considered separate segments, resulting in a total of four business units: Basic Petrochemicals; Polyolefins; Vinyls; and IQ Soluções & Química S.A..

(b) In May 2007, Braskem announced the deactivation of the DMT production unit and the temporary suspension of production of PET, both established at the Petrochemical Complex of Camaçari. On the occasion, a study was initiated for the possible retaking of production of PET from a new technological route that would guarantee competitive costs for the polyester chain in Brazil. Part of the equipment of the DMT unit has been used by other plants of the Company and part of it has been intended for disposal as scrap. The net book value of the goods for disposal has decreased against the result of the year ended 2007 (Note 12).

In December 2008, the Company announced the business withdrawal of PET in view of the fact that the studies initiated in 2007 indicated the unfeasibility of retaking the production of that resin on competitive bases. Part of the equipment of the PET unit has guaranteed use in other ventures of the Company. The net book value of the remaining assets has been taken to the result of the year ended 2008 (Note 12)

(c) Formation of Braskem

Since its inception on August 16, 2002, the Company has undergone a major corporate restructuring process, disclosed to the market through material event notices. The major developments during 2006, 2007 and 2008 can be summarized as follows:

(i) Acquisition of Politeno Indústria e Comércio S.A. ("Politeno") shares

On April 4, 2006, Braskem acquired from Suzano Petroquímica, Sumitomo Chemical and Itochu Corporation 100% of the common and preferred shares of Politeno held by those companies, which comprised 62.2% of Politeno's total share capital.

Following such acquisition, Braskem held 100% of the voting share capital and 96.16% of the total share capital of Politeno, a company located in the Northeast Petrochemical Complex, with an annual production capacity of 360 thousand metric tons of polyethylene. The initial consideration paid by Braskem was R\$ 237.5 (equivalent to US\$ 111.3 million), which was subject to adjustment based on the performance of the entity acquired.

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated

The final amount paid for the shares was computed in November 2007, based on Politeno's average performance over the 18 months subsequent to the execution of the purchase and sale agreement, in accordance with the difference between the prices of polyethylene and those of ethylene in the Brazilian market, audited by an independent appraisal firm appointed by Braskem and the former shareholders of Politeno. The balance due by Braskem, amounting to R\$ 247.5, was paid in January 2008 and as of December 31, 2007, was recorded in current liabilities, under "Creditors for investments acquisition". This provision gave rise to goodwill of R\$ 174.1.

(ii)

Merger of Polialden Petroquímica S.A. ("Polialden")

The Extraordinary General Meeting held on May 31, 2006 approved the merger of Polialden into the Company, through an exchange of shares and based on the book value of Polialden's shareholders' equity as of March 31, 2006, in the amount of R\$ 289.9. The exchange ratio of Polialden shares for Braskem shares was determined based on the market value of shareholders' equity as of March 31, 2006, based on appraisal reports issued by an independent appraisal firm. This merger, resulted in the issuance of new shares by Braskem for the minority interests which exchanged their shares (Note 21(a)), and in a cash payment by Braskem to minority interests that did not accept the share exchange.

Preferred shares of Polialden held by third parties were exchanged for Braskem Class A preferred shares at the ratio of 33.62 Class A preferred shares of Braskem for each 1,000 preferred shares of Polialden, which corresponded to an increase of 6.76% if compared to the ratio derived from the appraisal reports of the market value of shareholders' equity.

The equity variations determined during the period from the merger base date to the completion of the merger were recorded in the statement of operations of Braskem as equity in earnings.

The balance of goodwill as of the merger date amounted to R\$ 337.3 and was based on expectations of future profitability. Such amount was reclassified to intangible assets (Note 3.1 (a)(i)) after the merger. Negative goodwill after the merger was no longer related to any investment and, therefore, the amount of R\$ 53.0 was written off in the statement of operations under amortization of goodwill (negative goodwill), net in 2006.

Upon the merger of Polialden, the Company's share capital was increased by R\$ 105.3, through the issuance of 7,878,725 Class A preferred shares. The Company's share capital after the merger totaled R\$ 3,508.3.

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated

(iii) Cinal spin-off

From May 19, 2006 through June 9, 2006 the Company acquired 13.18% of the minority interests in Cinal. The purchase price was R\$ 10.9, and the goodwill recorded was R\$ 0.1. Following the acquisition, the Extraordinary General meeting held on July 20, 2006 approved the partial spin-off of Cinal and the related merger of Cinal's industrial assets into the Company. The spin-off did not have any impact in the consolidated financial statements of the Company, because Cinal was under common control.

(iv) Formation of Braskem Europe B.V.

At a meeting held on September 29, 2006 the board of directors of the Company approved the formation of an entity in The Netherlands, named Braskem Europe B.V. ("Braskem Europa"), as a limited liability partnership, with the Company as partner holding 100% of the capital.

(v) Merger of Politeno

At the Extraordinary General Meeting held on April 2, 2007 shareholders approved the merger of Politeno, based on its shareholders' equity as of December 31, 2006, amounting to R\$ 499.0. The exchange ratio of Politeno shares for Braskem shares was determined based on the companies' shareholders' equity at book value, based on appraisal reports issued by an independent appraisal firm.

The Company's share capital was increased by R\$ 19.2 to R\$ 3,527.4 through the issuance of 1,533,670 Class A preferred shares and now comprises 123,978,672 common, 247,154,278 Class A preferred and 803,066 Class B preferred shares.

In order to maintain the current capital structure of Braskem, comprising 1/3 common shares and 2/3 preferred shares, the conversion of 486,530 Class A preferred shares into common shares was approved.

Braskem S. A. and Its Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated

(vi) Acquisition of Ipiranga Group

On April 18, 2007 Ultrapar Participações S. A. ("Ultrapar") for itself and acting as agent for the Company and Petróleo Brasileiro - S. A. - Petrobras ("Petrobras"), acquired for R\$ 2,113.1 the equivalent to 66.2% of common shares and 13.9% of preferred shares issued by Refinaria de Petróleo Rio-Grandense S. A. ("RPR"), 69.2% of common shares and 13.5% of preferred shares issued by Distribuidora de Produtos de Petróleo Ipiranga S. A. ("DPPI"), and 3.8% of common shares and 0.4% of preferred shares issued by Companhia Brasileira de Petróleo Ipiranga ("CBPI"), held by the controlling shareholders of the Ipiranga Group. The Company and Petrobras paid part of the purchase price (R\$ 651.9) pursuant to an agency agreement among the parties.

Pursuant to the agreement among Ultrapar, Braskem and Petrobras, the Company now controls certain petrochemical assets, represented by IQ Soluções & Química S. A. ("IQ"), Ipiranga Petroquímica S. A. ("IPQ") and IPQ's interest in Companhia Petroquímica do Sul ("Copesul"). Assets associated with oil refining operations held by RPR are shared equally by Petrobras, Ultrapar and Braskem.

Under the agency agreement, Ultrapar was responsible for carrying out a corporate reorganization of the acquired companies, with the purpose of segregating the assets assigned to each acquiring company. The stages of this process included the following:

- (a) Tag-along public tender offer for the acquisition of the common shares of RPR, DPPI and CBPI.
- (b) Merger of outstanding shares of RPR, DPPI and CBPI into Ultrapar.

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated

- (c) Segregation of assets, as follows: (i) transfer of the petrochemical assets then held by Ultrapar, to be subsequently delivered to Braskem and Petrobras, in accordance with the agency agreement; and (ii) spin-off of CBPI in order to transfer the northern distribution assets to a subsidiary of Petrobras.

As referred to in item (a) above, on October 22, 2007 a public tender offer auction was carried out for the acquisition of outstanding common shares of DPPI and RPR, at a price per share of R\$ 112.88 and R\$ 107.05, respectively. The acquisition included: (i) 82% of outstanding common shares of RPR, thus increasing Ultrapar's interest in voting share capital from 61.6% to 93.1%, and (ii) 77% of outstanding common shares of DPPI, thus increasing Ultrapar's interest in voting share capital from 84.2% to 96.1%. The total amount disbursed was R\$ 473.0, of which Braskem paid R\$ 203.7.

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated

The CBPI auction was conducted on November 8, 2007. The offer price was R\$ 64.91 per share. Through a public tender offer on October 5, 2007 the Company's subsidiary EDSP58 Participações Ltda. ("EDSP58") acquired 34,040,927 common shares of Copesul for R\$ 38.02 per share, representing 98.63% of the total shares eligible to participate in the offer. The financial settlement occurred on October 10, 2007 and the amount paid was approximately R\$ 1,294.2, of which Braskem paid R\$ 776.5. On October 18, 2007 the Brazilian Securities Commission (Comissão de Valores Mobiliários - "CVM") approved the delisting of Copesul's common shares from the São Paulo Stock Exchange - BOVESPA.

As less than 5% of Copesul's share capital remained outstanding, Copesul's board of directors negotiated directly with these shareholders and purchased their common shares, offering the same price per share that was offered in the public tender offer.

On December 6, 2007 the merger of EDSP58 into Copesul was approved. As a consequence, 35,710,357 common shares in Copesul held by EDSP58 were cancelled and Copesul's share capital was decreased by R\$ 378.4, resulting in share capital at December 31, 2007 of R\$ 531.6.

On June 28, 2007 Braskem's indirect subsidiary EDSP67 Participações S.A. acquired 100% of the outstanding shares of IPQ, representing 7.61% of its total share capital. Braskem paid R\$ 117.9 for this acquisition. As a result of this acquisition, the CVM approved the delisting request of IPQ on July 18, 2007.

(vii) Acquisition of shares and merger of Tegal

On April 30, 2007 Braskem acquired 3.11% and 1.06% of quotas in TEGAL - Terminal de Gases Ltda. ("Tegal"), owned by Oxiteno Nordeste S.A. Indústria e Comércio ("Oxiteno") and Dow Brasil Nordeste Industrial Ltda., respectively. Following the acquisition, Braskem held 100% of the capital of Tegal, a company located in the Aratu Port, at Camaçari, Bahia, that provides services for the storage and movement of liquefied gases. The amount paid by Braskem was R\$ 1.1, giving rise to goodwill of R\$ 0.5, fully amortized to the statement of operations, in accordance with CVM Instruction 247/96.

At the Extraordinary General Meeting held on July 31, 2007 shareholders approved the merger of Tegal, based on its shareholders' equity as of May 31, 2007, amounting to R\$ 12.9. Changes in shareholders' equity between May 31, 2007 and the date of merger were recognized in the statement of operations of Braskem.

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated

(viii) Conversion of ODBPAR INV S.A. Debentures

On June 18, 2007 Odebrecht S.A. ("Odebrecht"), through ODBPAR INV S.A. ("ODBPAR INV"), exercised its right to convert into shares of Braskem 100% of its 59,185 convertible subordinated debentures, in accordance with the indenture, upon maturity of the debentures. The debentures were converted into shares of Braskem on July 31, 2007 (Note 21(a)).

(ix) Acquisition and sale of Petroflex shares

On August 15, 2007 the Company exercised its right of first refusal to acquire shares issued by Petroflex Indústria e Comércio S.A. ("Petroflex") owned by SPQ Investimentos e Participações Ltda., a subsidiary of Suzano, due to the sale of control of such subsidiary to Petrobras.

Upon transfer of the shares, on October 31, 2007, Braskem's interest in the total share capital of Petroflex increased from 20.12% to 33.53%, and its interest in the voting share capital increased from 20.14% to 33.57%. The right of first refusal was exercised at the book value of Petroflex, and in September 2007, the Company paid R\$ 61.0 for this acquisition.

In December 2007, Braskem, in conjunction with UNIPAR União de Indústrias Petroquímicas S.A. (UNIPAR) and other minority shareholders in Petroflex, entered into a Share Purchase Agreement under which the Company agreed to sell all its shares in Petroflex which had been classified as an Investment held for sale at the book value of the net investment of R\$136.7, to Lanxess Deutschland GmbH for an aggregate price of R\$ 252.1. On April 1, 2008, this transaction was completed.

– **Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries**

– **Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006**

– All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated

(x) Petrobras transaction

On November 30, 2007 Braskem entered into an investment agreement with our controlling shareholder Odebrecht, Petrobras, Petroquisa and Odebrecht's subsidiary Nordeste Química S.A.- Norquisa, or "Norquisa", which we refer to as the "Petrobras Investment Agreement". We refer to the transactions under the Petrobras Investment Agreement collectively as the "Petrobras Transaction". Under the Petrobras Investment Agreement, the Petrobras Transaction will be completed in two phases. In the first phase Petroquisa will contribute the following assets to Braskem:

. 36.4% of the voting and total share capital of Copesul;

. 40.0% of the voting and total share capital of IQ, which in turns owns all of the outstanding share capital of IPQ;

. 40.0% of the voting and total share capital of Paulínia.

In the second phase Petroquisa will contribute the following assets to Braskem:

. up to 100% of the total and voting share capital of Triunfo, at the option of Petrobras and Petroquisa.

In exchange for these assets, Braskem has issued an aggregate of 13,387,157 shares Class A Petroquisa.

As a result of the completion of the Petrobras Transaction, Petrobras and Petroquisa owned, directly and indirectly, 25.3% of our total share capital, including 31.0% of our voting share capital, and Braskem owned, directly and indirectly:

. all of the outstanding share capital of Copesul;

. all of the outstanding share capital of IQ, which, in turn, owns all of the outstanding share capital of IPQ

. all of the outstanding share capital of Paulínia;

. all of the outstanding share capital of Triunfo.

The Petrobras Transaction has been implemented through an exchange of shares (*substituição de ações*) approved in the Extraordinary General Meeting held on April 30, 2009, by the shareholders of Braskem, Copesul, IQ, IPQ, Paulínia and Triunfo (Note 31).

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated

- (xi) Capital increase of Petroquímica Paulínia S.A. ("Petroquímica Paulínia")

On November 16, 2007, the Company and Petrobras paid up Petroquímica Paulínia shares with shares of CPP - Companhia Petroquímica Paulista ("CPP") at market value. On November 20, 2007 the merger of CPP into Petroquímica Paulínia was approved.

- (xii) On May 30, 2008, the acquisition by Braskem at book value of Grust Holdings S.A. (Grust), then a wholly-owned subsidiary of Petroquisa, was approved. At that date, Grust directly or indirectly held the following petrochemical assets: (i) 36.4% of the voting capital of Copesul, (ii) 40.0% of the voting capital of IPQ, (iii) 40.0% of the voting capital of IQ, and (iv) 40.0% of the voting capital of Petroquímica Paulínia. After the merger, Braskem holds 99.1% of the voting capital of Copesul and 100% of the voting capital of IPQ, IQ and Petroquímica Paulínia. The latter was a jointly-controlled entity with Petroquisa.

Under the acquisition, Petroquisa received 46,903,320 new common and 43,144,662 new Class A preferred shares issued by Braskem, in accordance with the following exchange ratio determined based on the economic values of Grust and Braskem, as stated in reports of specialized firms: 0.067419126039 common and 0.062016407480 Class A preferred shares issued by Braskem for each one (1) common share issued by Grust. Braskem, in turn, received 695,697,538 common shares in Grust held by Petroquisa. As a result of the merger of shares Braskem's capital was increased by R\$ 720.7, equal to the book value of Grust's shareholders' equity as of March 31, 2008.

The Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of subsidiary Grust held on July 10, 2008 approved a capital increase from R\$ 695.7 to R\$ 797.8, without the issue of new shares, through the capitalization of current earnings determined as of June 30, 2008, in the amount of R\$ 102.1.

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated

The Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting of subsidiary IPQ held on July 16, 2008 approved a capital increase through the contribution by Grust of its interest in Copesul, in the amount of R\$ 302.6. Accordingly, IPQ's capital increased from R\$ 349.5 to R\$ 652.1, through the issue of 11,938,022,669 common shares.

The Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting of subsidiary Grust, held on July 28 2008, approved a capital reduction by R\$797.8, to ten Reais (R\$ 10,00), with the ensuing cancellation of 695,697,528 common shares. As a result, the following assets, at book value as of June 30, 2008, were returned to Braskem:

- (i) 174,429,784,996 common shares in IQ, in the amount of R\$ 398.5;
- (ii) 11,938,022,669 common shares in IPQ, in the amount of R\$ 302.6, and
- (iii) 112,000 common shares in Petroquímica Paulínia, in the amount of R\$ 96.7.

Following the transfer, Braskem directly held 100.0% of the voting capital of IQ and Petroquímica Paulínia, 26.0% of the voting capital of IPQ, and 59.9% of the voting capital of Copesul.

(xiii) Merger of Copesul and IQ

The Extraordinary Shareholders Meetings held on September 11, 2008 approved the merger of Copesul into IPQ. As a result of such merger, the capital of IPQ increased by R\$ 585.3, from R\$ 652.1 to R\$ 1,237.4, through the issue of 23,695,195,295 preferred shares. The increase was based on Copesul's shareholder's equity at net book value as of July 31, 2008 (the transaction base date), under the terms and conditions set out in the Protocol and Justification dated August 22, 2008, which established the exchange ratio in accordance with the economic values of IPQ and Copesul, whereby each one (1) Copesul share was exchanged for 524 IPQ preferred shares. Equity variations in Copesul between the base date and the merger date were fully reflected in IPQ, under the equity in the results of subsidiary and associated companies line.

The Extraordinary Shareholders Meetings of Braskem and IQ held on September 30, 2008 approved the partial spin-off of IQ, where the spun-off assets, relating to interests in IPQ and ISATEC - Pesquisa, Desenvolvimento e Análises Químicas Ltda. (ISATEC) were transferred to the Company.

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated

On the same date, Extraordinary Shareholders Meetings approved the mergers, into Braskem, of IPQ and Petroquímica Paulínia were approved, under the terms and conditions set out in the merger protocol and justification, dated September 12, 2008. Additionally, the Company capital was increased by R\$ 14.1, from R\$ 5,361.7 to R\$ 5,375.8, through the issue of 1,506,061 Class A preferred shares, which were appropriated to remaining shareholders of IPQ, who are now Braskem shareholders.

(d) Administrative Council for Economic Defense - CADE

In July, 2008, the CADE approved the acquisition of the petrochemical assets of the Ipiranga Group by Braskem and Petrobras. The only one recommendation done by CADE was to adjust the clause related non competition between the sellers, which it is limited for the active market where they operated.

At the same decision, the CADE also approved the investment agreement in which Petrobras incorporated shares in Braskem through its minority participation in Copesul, IPQ, IQ and Petroquímica Paulínia.

With this decision from CADE, there are no more restrictions to manage and incorporation of the assets involved on this acquisition.

(e) Corporate governance

Braskem agreed to comply with Level 1 of the Corporate Governance Standards of the Bovespa, which mainly commits the Company to (i) provide additional information to the market; and (ii) increase the percentage of capital available for trading in the market.

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated

2 Presentation of the Financial Statements

In compliance with CVM Deliberation 505/06, the authorization to issue these financial statements was granted at the Executive Board Meeting held on February 19, 2009.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company for 2008, 2007 and 2006 have been prepared in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil ("Brazilian GAAP"), which are based on:

- . Brazilian Law no. 6404/76, as amended by Brazilian Law no. 9457/97 and Brazilian Law no. 10303/01 ("Brazilian Corporate Law");
- . the rules and regulations of the Brazilian Securities Commission (the "CVM"); and
- . the accounting standards issued by the Brazilian Institute of Independent Accountants (Instituto dos Auditores Independentes do Brasil - or "IBRACON").

Changes in Brazilian Corporate Law

On December 28, 2007 and December 4, 2008, respectively, Law nº. 11,638/07 and Provisional Measure (MP) nº. 449 were enacted amending and introducing new provisions to Law nº. 6,404 (Brazilian Corporate Law). The main objective of the Law and MP was to update Brazilian corporate legislation to allow for the accounting practices adopted in Brazil to converge with those of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB). The application of the Law and MP is mandatory for annual financial statements for years beginning on or after January 1, 2008.

According to the Law, the Accounting Pronouncement Committee (Comitê de Pronunciamentos Contábeis (CPC), an independent, not for profit organization represented by listed companies, investors, analysts, the accounting profession, auditors and the academy, and observed by the financial markets regulators (CVM, Brazilian Central Bank, etc) will be responsible to develop the Accounting Pronouncements (CPCs) that would in the future bring convergence with IFRS.

Braskem S. A. and Its Subsidiaries**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006****All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated**

The purpose of the Accounting Pronouncements Committee CPC is the study and issuance of accounting and audit principles, rules and standards. The adoption of the pronouncements and technical guidelines issued by the CPC depends upon approval by the CVM, the Brazilian Central Bank or other regulatory agencies. For the Company, the pronouncements and guidelines of the CPC that have been approved by the CVM are valid for the 2008 financial statements.

CPC Pronouncement	Subject
CPC 01	Impairment of assets
CPC 02	Effects of exchange rate changes and conversion of financial statements
CPC 03	Statements of cash flows DFC
CPC 04	Intangible assets
CPC 05	Disclosures about related parties
CPC 07	Government grants and subsidies
CPC 08	Transaction costs and premiums at the issue of marketable securities
CPC 09	Statement of value added DVA
CPC 12	Adjustment to present value
CPC 13	First - time adoption of Law 11638/07 and of Provisional Measure 449/08
CPC 14	Financial instruments: recognition, measurement and evidence

According to item 51 of CPC 13, the Company is no longer required to present the Statement of Changes in Financial Position.

Adjustments related to the first-time adoption of Law 11638/07 and MP 449/08 are described in Note 3, and have been applied retroactively for all periods presented.

Braskem S. A. and Its Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated

Transition Tax Regime (RTT)

The amounts presented in the financial statements as of December 31, 2008 considered the adoption of the Transition Tax Regime (RTT), by the Company and its subsidiaries with head offices in Brazil, as established by Provisional Measure 449/08, the purpose of which is to maintain the tax neutrality of the amendments to the Brazilian corporate legislation, introduced by Law 11638/07 and MP 449/08. The permanent option for the RTT will be stated only on the occasion of the delivery of the Statement of Corporate Economical and Tax Information - DIPJ. The transition tax effects, whenever applicable, generated as a result of the adoption of the RTT, are described in the note on deferred income tax and social contribution.

The consolidated financial statements prepared by the Company for statutory purposes, which include the stand-alone financial statements of Braskem S. A. (parent company), were filed with the CVM on March 5, 2009. The financial statements presented herein do not include the parent company's stand-alone financial statements and are not intended to be used for statutory purposes.

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated

3 Significant Accounting Practices

3.1 Adoption of Law 11638/07 in 2008

A number of changes were made to accounting practices adopted in Brazil in 2008 as a result of adoption of Law 11.638/07. The Company opted to retroactively apply the new accounting practices using an opening balance sheet of January 1, 2006, as the starting point according to the corporate legislation amended by Law 11638/07 and MP 449/08. The changes in accounting practices impacted the results, balance sheet and cash flow statements and the financial information of the years ended on December 31, 2007 and 2006 has therefore been retrospectively revised.

The following notes detail the equity and income statement adjustments resulting from the first-time adoption of Law 11638/07 and MP 449/08 to include; (a) a summary of the changes in accounting practices that affected the opening balances on January 1, 2006, and; (b) a summary of the effects on the statement of operations and shareholders' equity for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 resulting from the adoption of the said legislation.

(a) Summary of the changes in accounting practices which affected the opening balances at January 1, 2006.

(i) Deferred charges

Balances of the deferred charges existing on December 31, 2006, mainly related to goodwill based on the expectation of future profitability in the amount of R\$ 1,531.0 (January 1, 2006 R\$ 1,689.4) were reclassified to intangible assets. Other balances in the amount of R\$ 212.9 were written-off against the accumulated deficit on January 1, 2006, and only the pre-operating expenses that will be maintained up to their total realization by means of amortization or write-off will remain in deferred charges.

(ii) Adjustments to present value

Certain short-term accounts payable have been adjusted to present value based on specific interest rates that reflect cash settlement of these liabilities as regards term, risk, currency, pre-established or post-established payment condition, based on the opening balance of the date of transition as provided by CPC 13.

The effect of the adjustment to present value resulting from the first-time adoption of Law 11638/07 and MP 449/08 has been recorded in accumulated deficit.

(iii) Tax incentive

The portions of tax incentives received for investments are now recorded in the account "Income tax and social contribution - current" in the statement of operation. Upon the appropriation of net income, these incentives were transferred to the account "Tax incentives reserve", in stockholders' equity.

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(b) Summary of the effects of adoption of Law 11638/07 and MP 449/08

The reconciliations of net income and shareholders' equity as at December 31, 2007 and 2006 with and without considering the effect of adopting Law 11638/07 and MP 449/08, are described below and referenced to the item descriptions above.

	2007	2006
Net income without the effects of Law 11638/07 and MP 449/08 (as previously reported)	547.6	101.3
i) Reversal of amortization deferred charges	59.5	54.0
ii) Adjustments to present value	-	32.8
iii) Write-off of deferred charges	(34.8)	-
iv) Tax incentives	49.5	11.8
Deferred tax	-	22.9
Total Net adjustments arising from adoption of the Law and MP	74.2	121.5
Net income for the year ended on December 31	621.8	222.8

	December 31 2007	December 31 2006	January 1, 2006
Shareholders' equity at December 31, without the effects of Law 11638/07 and MP 449/08 (as previously reported)	5,757.0	4,311.8	4,535.8
Adjustments on the date of transition :			
Accumulated effects from prior years	(103.2)	(212.9)	-
Impacts on both results and shareholders' equity :			
i) Reversal of deferred charges	59.5	54.0	-
ii) Adjustments to present value	-	32.8	-
iii) Write-off of deferred charges	(34.8)	-	(212.9)
Deferred tax	-	22.9	
Shareholders' equity at December 31	5,678.5	4,208.6	4,322.9

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3.2 Summary of significant accounting practices

(a) Use of estimates

In the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, it is necessary to utilize estimates to record certain assets, liabilities and other transactions. Therefore, these financial statements include various estimates relating to the selection of the useful lives of property and equipment, measurement of services earned under long-term contracts, provisions for contingent liabilities, determination of provisions for income tax and other matters. Although these estimates have been made with the highest accuracy possible, they may not materialize.

(b) Foreign currency and functional currency

The Company's management has established that its functional currency is the Real according to the rules described in CPC 02.

Transactions in foreign currency, i.e., all those transactions that are not carried out in functional currency, are converted at the exchange rate of the date of each transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are converted into functional currency at the exchange rate of the date of the financial statements. Gains and losses due to exchange rate movements on monetary assets and liabilities are recognized in the statement of operations. Non-monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are converted based on the exchange rates of the transaction dates or on the date of the fair value evaluation whenever fair value is used.

(c) Revenue recognition and other operational items

Income and expenses are recognized on the accruals basis.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized in the statement of operations when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer. Transfer of ownership occurs when the goods are delivered to the client or to their freight carriers, depending upon the sales terms. Freight expenses are reported within net sales and amounted to R\$ 612.0, R\$ 579.5 and R\$ 352.8 in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

The provision for income tax and value-added tax on sales and services ("ICMS") are recorded gross of the tax incentive portions, and the amounts related to tax exemptions and tax reductions are recorded in the statement of operations for the year.

Considering the provisions of CVM Deliberation 273/98, of August 20, 1998, and CVM Instruction 371/02, of June 27, 2002, the deferred income tax is stated at its probable realizable value, expected to occur as described in Note 18(b).

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries

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Monetary and exchange variations of foreign currency assets and liabilities are classified as financial income and financial expenses, re

The Company has recognized in the results of each year the change in market value of derivative instruments related to liabilities index currency or international interest rates, except for those accounted for as hedging instruments.

The net profit per share is calculated based upon the number of shares existing on the year-closing date. Earnings per share are calculated the number of outstanding shares on the balance sheet date.

d) Current and noncurrent assets

(d.1) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, demand account balances with banks and similar institutions and highly liquid investments are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and have an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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- (d. 2) Financial instruments
- Classification and measurement
- The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: (i) for trading (ii) loans and receivables, (iii) held to maturity and (iv) available-for-sale. The classification depends upon the purpose for which the financial instruments have been acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments upon initial recognition.
- (i) Financial assets held for trading
- Financial assets held for trading with the intention of being traded actively and frequently, including derivatives, are measured at fair value unless they have been designated as hedges. Financial assets held for trading are classified as current assets. Gains or losses resulting from changes in the fair value of financial assets held for trading are recognized in the income statement of operations for the year.
- (ii) Loans and receivables
- Loans and receivables that are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments, not quoted in an active market, are included in this category as current assets, except those with a maturity date that exceeds 12 months subsequent to the balance sheet date (these are classified as noncurrent assets). The Company's loans and receivables consist of loan agreement balances, current accounts with related companies, accounts receivables from clients, other accounts receivables, and cash and cash equivalents, except short-term investments. Loans and receivables are accounted for at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method.
- (iii) Financial assets held to maturity
- Assets held to maturity are those financial assets that are not classified as loans and receivables due to being quoted in an active market. These financial assets are acquired with the intention and ability to hold the portfolio of assets to maturity. Assets held to maturity are recorded at historic cost plus earnings, recognized in the statement of operations for the year.
- (iv) Financial assets available for sale
- Financial assets available for sale are non-derivatives that are designated in that category or that have not been classified in any other category. They are included in noncurrent assets, unless management intends to dispose of the investment before 12 months subsequent to the balance sheet date. Financial assets available for sale are accounted for at fair value. Interest earned on assets available for sale, calculated using the effective interest rate method, is recognized in the statement of operations. The change in fair value is recorded in equity, net of taxes, in the Fair value adjustments account, and is taken to the statement of operations in the event of the asset's derecognition or when there is objective evidence of a decline in fair value of the asset (impairment).

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries

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Fair value

The fair values of publicly-quoted investments are based on the current share purchase price. For those financial assets with no active market or public quotation, the Company establishes the fair value by means of valuation techniques. These techniques include the use of recent transactions carried out with third parties, reference to other instruments that are substantially similar, the analysis of discounted cash flows and the standard models of option pricing that use information generated by the market, rather than by the Company's management, to the extent possible.

The Company evaluates, on the date of the balance sheet, whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is recorded at a value that exceeds its recoverable value (impairment). In the event of such evidence for the financial assets available for sale, the cumulative loss—measured as the difference between the cost of acquisition and the current fair value, minus any loss by impairment of this financial asset previously recognized in the results—is removed from equity and recognized in the statement of operations.

Derivative financial instruments and hedge activities

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to protect itself from foreign exchange and interest rate risk.

Derivatives are initially recognized at their fair value and the attributable transaction costs are recognized in the statement of operations as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, the derivatives are measured at fair value and changes are accounted for in the statement of operations, except as described below for the hedge accounting :

Cash flow hedges

Changes in the fair value of derivative instruments that are designated for the purposes of cash flow hedging are recognized directly in equity, for the portion of the gain or loss that is determined to be an effective hedge. Any remaining gain or loss (that is not related to an effective hedge) is recognized in the statement of operations.

In the event that the hedge instrument does not comply with the criteria for hedge accounting, expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. Accrued gains or losses previously recognized in equity are immediately transferred to the statement of operations for the year.

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries

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The Company recognized liabilities related to hedge accounting, the characteristics of which satisfy the requirements of CPC 14. The documentation required in order to apply hedge accounting, as provided in CPC 13, was complete as of December 31, 2008.

(d.3) Trade accounts receivable

Accounts receivables from clients are recorded at invoiced value, adjusted to present value, and where applicable are shown net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. The allowance for doubtful accounts consists of amounts considered sufficient to cover probable losses on realization, taking into account the Company's loss history.

(d.4) Inventories

Inventories are stated at average purchase or production cost, which is lower than replacement cost or realization value. Imports in transit are recorded at accumulated cost of each import. Inventories of consumable materials ("Warehouse") are classified in current assets or long-term assets, depending on the nature of consumption.

(d.5) Deferred taxes

Deferred tax assets are calculated on tax losses and expenses temporarily non-deductible for the calculation of current income tax. Recognition of deferred tax assets to the extent it is probable that future taxable profit will be available to offset the temporary differences, based upon internal income projection scenarios that may be subject to change. Periodically, the deferred tax amounts recognized are reassessed in accordance with CVM Directive August 20, 1998, and CVM Instruction 371/02, of June 27, 2002.

(d.6) Other assets

Other assets are stated at realizable values including, where applicable, accrued income and monetary variations, or at cost in the case of

(e) Non-current assets

(e.1) Shareholdings in subsidiaries, jointly-controlled entities and associated companies:

Investments in jointly-controlled entities and associated companies are recorded on the equity method, including goodwill (negative goodwill) and amortization. Goodwill is calculated as the difference between the amount paid and the book value of net assets acquired. Total goodwill is based on the fair values of assets and expected future profitability of the investees and is amortized over the useful life of the related assets or up to ten years of profitability. Goodwill in merged companies is transferred to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, when based on asset profitability of the investees, respectively.

Other investments are recognized at acquisition cost, less any provision for loss in value where applicable.

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(e.2) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are shown at acquisition or construction cost and include capitalized financing charges incurred during the construction period. Capitalized financing charges are added to assets and depreciated as from the date they become operational.

As from January 2006, in accordance with IBRACON Technical Interpretation 01/2006, the Company records all programmed maintenance shutdown expenses in property, plant and equipment, under Machinery, equipment and facilities. Such stoppages occur at scheduled intervals from two to six years and the related expenses are amortized through the beginning of the next maintenance shutdown.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is recorded on a straight-line basis at the rates stated in Note 12, which consider the estimated useful lives of the assets.

(e.3) Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprise assets acquired from third parties (including those acquired through a business combination) and those internally generated by the Company. The following criteria are applied:

- Acquired from third parties through a business combination - Goodwill based on the expectation of future profitability, arising from acquisitions involving business combinations, have been amortized through December 31, 2008, with a useful life of 10 years. Goodwill will not be amortized as from January 1, 2009 but instead will have its recoverable value periodically tested for any indication of loss in value.
- Intangible assets acquired from third parties - Intangible assets with defined useful lives are measured at acquisition cost less amortization. Amortization is calculated on a straight-line basis, at the rates stated in Note 14, which considers the estimated useful lives of the assets. Intangible assets with indefinite lives will not be amortized as from January 1, 2009 but instead will have their recoverable values periodically tested for any indication of loss in value.

The Company records research expenses in the statement of operations.

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(e.4) Deferred Charges

At December 31, 2008 the Company opted to maintain in deferred charges, only the expenses incurred during the period of construction of industrial plants (pre-operating expenses). These expenses are amortized over 10 years from the beginning of operations of the respective industrial plant.

(e.5) Judicial deposits

Judicial deposits are deducted from the related contingent liabilities or classified as assets if there is no corresponding contingency, pursuant to CVM Deliberation 489/05.

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006****All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated****(e.6) Impairment**

The recoverable value of property and equipment and other noncurrent assets including goodwill and intangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

(f) Current and non-current liabilities

Current and non-current liabilities are stated at known or estimated amounts, including accrued charges and monetary and exchange adjustments. Where applicable, current and non-current liabilities are recognized at present value, on a transaction by transaction basis, based upon interest rates that reflect the term, currency and risk of each transaction. The change in present value is reflected in the statement of operations over the term of effectiveness of the agreement based on the amortized cost and the effective interest rate method.

(f.1) Adjustment to present value

In accordance with CPC 12, the Company discounts purchases with credit terms in up to one year, such as naphtha, to present value, based on the estimated spot price for the related products and services.

During 2008, 2007 and 2006, the Company discounted to estimated spot price purchase transactions amounting to R\$ 2,750.6, R\$ 1,553.2 and R\$ 1,397.9.

Although all purchases are under normal industry conditions within one year, under CPC 12 Adjustment to Present Value these purchases are initially recorded based on an estimated cash payment basis, discounting the invoice amount payable to the date of the purchase agreement base. Present value discounts related to these purchases are recorded at the time the purchase contract are signed and are reversed through the income statement over the duration of the credit term.

The present value discounts charged in the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 and their impacts on the financial statements are demonstrated below:

	2008	2007	2006
Financial charges relating to discounts in the year	126.7	81.5	32.8

The balance of the financial charges to be appropriated is classified as a reduction of the suppliers' account.

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

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(f.2) Loans

Loans are recognized, initially, at fair value, net of expenses incurred in the transaction structuring (transaction costs). Subsequently, the loans are recognized at amortized cost, including charges and interest incurred during the period.

Non-convertible debentures are recognized using the same method as for loans.

(f.3) Contingencies

Contingencies are presented net of the associated judicial deposits, in accordance with CVM Deliberation 489/05.

(f.4) Pension plan

Liabilities related to defined benefit pension plans are measured at the present value of the benefit obligation on the balance sheet date less the market value of the pension plan assets, adjusted by actuarial gains or losses and costs of past services. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by an estimate of future cash outflows, using the public securities interest rates, the maturity dates of which are close to the maturity dates of the related liabilities.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in actuarial assumptions and amendments to pension plans are charged or credited to the statement of operations over the average time of remaining service of the related employees.

For defined contribution plans the Company pays contributions to privately-administered pension plans on compulsory, contractual or voluntary bases. As soon as contributions have been made, the Company has no further obligations in relation to additional payments. Periodic contributions are included in the personnel costs.

(f.5) Other provisions

A provision is recognized in the balance sheet when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and when a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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The consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with the consolidation principles set forth in the Brazilian Corporate Law and rules of the CVM and include the financial statements of Braskem, its subsidiaries, jointly-controlled companies, and Special Purpose Entities ("SPEs") in which the Company has direct or indirect share control, as shown below:

	Head office (Country)	Direct and indirect interest in total capital - %	
		2008	2007
Foreign subsidiaries			
Braskem America Inc. (Braskem America)	USA	100.00	100.00
Braskem Argentina S.R.L (Braskem Argentina)	Argentina	100.00	100.00
Braskem Europe B.V. (Braskem Europa)	Holland	100.00	100.00
Braskem Finance Limited (Braskem Finance)	(i) Cayman Islands	100.00	
Braskem Incorporated (Braskem Inc)	Cayman Islands	100.00	100.00
Braskem Petroquímica S.A. (IPQ Argentina)	(ii) Argentina	100.00	
Braskem Petroquímica Chile Limitada (Braskem Chile)	(ii) Chile	100.00	
IPQ Petroquímica Chile Limitada (IPQ Chile)	(ii) Chile	100.00	
Natal Trading	(ii) British Virgin Islands	100.00	
Copesul International Trading INC. (CITI)	(ii) British Virgin Islands	100.00	
Local subsidiaries			
Braskem Distribuidora Ltda. and subsidiaries	Brazil	100.00	100.00
Braskem Participações S.A. (Braskem Participações)	Brazil	100.00	100.00
Companhia Alagoas Industrial CINAL (CINAL)	Brazil	100.00	100.00
Copesul and subsidiaries	(iii) Brazil		62.70
Grust Holdings S.A. (Grust)	(iv) Brazil	100.00	
IQ and its subsidiaries	Brazil	100.00	60.00
ISATEC Pesquisa, Desenv. e Análises Quím.Ltda. (ISATEC)	(ii) Brazil	100.00	
CCI- Comercial Importadora S.A (CCI)	(ii) Brazil	100.00	
Petroquímica Paulínia S.A. (PPSA)	(v) Brazil		60.00
Politeno Empreendimentos Ltda. (Politeno Empreendimentos)	Brazil	100.00	100.00
Jointly-controlled entity			
CETREL S.A. - Empresa de Proteção Ambiental ("CETREL")	(vii) Brazil	54.24	49.89
Special Purpose Entities (SPEs)			
Sol-Fundo de Aplicação em Cotas de Fundos de Investimento			
(FIQ Sol)	Brazil	100.00	100.00
Fundo Parin	Guernsey		100.00

- (i) Entity incorporated in April 2008.
- (ii) Subsidiaries directly controlled by Braskem as from the merger of IPQ and spin-off of IQ (Note 1 (c.vi)).
- (iii) Entity merged by IPQ in September 2008 (Note 1(c.vi)).
- (iv) Investment acquired in May 2008 (Note 1(c.xii)).
- (v) Entity merged by the Company in September 2008. (Note 1 (c.xi))
- (vi) Investment proportionately consolidated, as per CVM Instruction 247/96.

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- (vii) Jointly-controlled entity as a result of shareholders' agreement.
- (viii) Funds consolidated in compliance with CVM Instruction 408/04.

In the consolidated financial statements, the intercompany investments and equity in results, as well as intercompany assets, liabilities, income, expenses and unrealized gains arising from transactions between consolidated companies have been eliminated.

Minority equity and in the income of the subsidiaries have been presented separately in the balance sheets and in the results of the consolidated years, respectively. At December 31, 2008, Braskem had no more minority interest.

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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Goodwill is classified in a specific account in permanent assets in accordance with CVM Instruction 247/96. Negative goodwill is presented under "Deferred income".

Pursuant to paragraph 1, article 23 of CVM Instruction 247/96 and authorization by CVM Letter SNC 004/2008 and 005/2008, the Company has not proportionally consolidated the financial statements of the companies Companhia de Desenvolvimento Rio Verde - CODEVERDE and RPR. These subsidiaries' financial statements are not significant and do not affect, in any material aspect, the Company's consolidated financial statements.

These subsidiaries' summary balance sheets and statements of operations, adjusted to the Company's accounting practices, are as follows:

Balance Sheet

	Codeverde (*)		2008	RPR 2007
	2008	2007		
Assets				
Current assets	0.4	0.4	42.5	85.3
Non-current assets	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.4
Permanent assets	101.4	46.6	35.3	34.8
Total assets	101.9	47.1	77.9	123.5
Liabilities and shareholders' equity				
Current liabilities	0.1	0.1	94.5	93.2
Non-current liabilities	1.7	1.7	36.0	61.5
Shareholders' equity	100.1	45.3	(52.6)	(31.2)
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	101.9	47.1	77.9	123.5

(*) In the pre-operating stage, with no income or expenses.

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006****All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated****Statement of operations**

	2008	RPR 2007
Net sales	512.8	621.0
Cost of sales	(528.2)	(596.2)
Gross profit (loss)	(15.4)	24.8
Operating expenses, net	(44.7)	(23.2)
Operating profit (loss) before financial results	(60.2)	1.6
Financial results	(3.0)	(5.0)
Non-operating results	25.3	0.4
Loss before taxes	(37.8)	(3.0)
Deferred income tax and social contribution, net		(1.9)
Loss for the year	(37.8)	(1.1)

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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The balance sheets and statements of operations of jointly-controlled companies and SPEs can be summarized as follows:

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2007	Copesul (i)		Cetrel (ii)		Petroflex (iii)	
		2006	2008	2007	2006	Eleven-month period ended November 30, 2007	2006
Assets							
Current assets	-	1,261.8	61.9	31.8			
Long-term receivables	-	154.6	30.6	11.9			
Permanent assets	-	1,050.2	179.1	179.0			
Total assets	-	2,466.6	271.6	222.7			
Liabilities and shareholders' equity							
Current liabilities	-	840.7	27.4	24.2			
Long-term liabilities	-	325.7	29.4	25.6			
Shareholders' equity	-	1,300.2	214.8	172.9			
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	-	2,466.6	271.6	222.7			
Statement of operations							
Net sales	1,727.3	6,299.2	98.8	106.2	106.2	1,300.7	1,361.5
Cost of goods sold and services rendered	(1,397.2)	(5,292.3)	(63.7)	(70.4)	(74.0)	(1,105.3)	(1,197.0)
Gross profit	330.1	1,006.9	35.1	35.8	32.2	195.4	164.5
Operating expenses, net	(37.2)	(117.5)	(15.0)	(16.4)	(19.7)	(93.1)	(131.3)
Non operating income (expenses), net	(2.8)	(4.3)	(1.3)	(1.9)	0.2	(0.2)	0.9
Income before income tax and social contribution	290.1	885.1	18.8	17.5	12.7	102.1	34.1
Income tax and social contribution	(97.1)	(269.9)	14.7	(4.7)	(2.5)	(33.2)	(8.1)
Net income for the year	193.0	615.2	33.5	12.8	10.2	68.9	26.0

(i) Investment consolidated as from April 1, 2007.

(ii) Financial statements excluding non-mandatory asset revaluation effects to conform to the Company's accounting policies.

(iii) Investment consolidated through November 2007 when the investment was classified as "held for sale".

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	Petroquímica Paulínia (*) 2007
Assets	
Current assets	155.8
Long-term receivables	-
Permanent assets	647.6
Total assets	803.4
Liabilities and shareholders' equity	
Current liabilities	101.3
Long-term liabilities	460.3
Shareholders' equity	241.8
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	803.4

(*) A development stage company.

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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	Fundo Parin			FIQ Sol	
	2007	2006	2008	2007	2006
Assets	458.4	538.0	1,714.4	258.8	395.2
Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholders' equity	458.4	538.0	1,714.4	258.8	395.2
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	458.4	538.0	1,714.4	258.8	395.2
Net income (loss) for					
the year	(94.4)	(14.8)	63.1	30.3	37.0

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Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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4 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2008	2007 Retrospectively revised
Cash and banks	145.9	578.8
Financial investments		
Domestic	1,836.0	612.9
Foreign	629.7	698.4
	2,611.6	1,890.1

Domestic financial investments in Brazil are mainly represented by quotas in Braskem exclusive funds (FIQ Sol) which, in turn, hold quotas in local investment funds, such as fixed-income, multimarket, credit rights funds, as well as other fixed-income instruments and time deposits. The financial investments abroad mainly consist of sovereign fixed income instruments or instruments issued by first-tier financial institutions with high marketability. The financial investments have been classified as maintained for negotiation and are measured at fair value by the income.

Such resources are allocated so as to : (i) seek a return that is compatible with the maximum volatility determined by the investment and risk policy; (ii) obtain a reasonable spread on the consolidated portfolio; (iii) reduce credit risk arising from a concentration in a small number of investments; and (iv) follow market interest rate variations both in Brazil and abroad.

5 Other Investments

	2008	2007 Retrospectively revised
Current assets		
Government securities issued abroad	331.4	-
Investment funds	-	248.7
Subordinated quotas of credit rights investment fund and others	5.6	-
	337.0	248.7
Long-term receivables		
Investment funds	11.6	118.1
Other	-	1.7
	11.6	119.8
Total	348.6	368.5

Public securities issued abroad are represented by treasuries bonds issued by the U.S.

Federal Government and were classified by the Company as available for sale . The part corresponding to the variation of the fair value was recorded in the Adjustments of equity valuation account in the shareholders equity, in the amount of R\$ 8.0 (Note 21(g)), net from taxes.

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On December 31, 2007, the investment funds included investment fund where Braskem is the exclusive quotaholder of the investment fund. The portfolio comprises time deposits at Credit Suisse First Boston Bank (CSFB). In February 2008, the deposits certificates were redeemed by the Company.

6 Trade Accounts Receivable

	2008	2007 Retrospectively revised
Customers		
Domestic market	1,484.5	1,697.2
Foreign market	897.2	725.2
Discounted trade receivables	(551.3)	(311.8)
Advances on export prepayment bills	(588.4)	(385.2)
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(198.7)	(186.5)
	1,043.3	1,538.9
Non-current assets	(47.1)	(41.9)
Current assets	996.2	1,497.0

The Company adopts an additional policy for realizing domestic trade accounts, by selling its receivables to investment funds with credit rights.

The Company carried out a trade bill discount transaction with a financial institution, undertaking to reimburse it in the event of default of the customers.

Changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts are as follows:

	2008	2007 Retrospectively revised	2006 Retrospectively revised
At the beginning of the year	186.5	153.3	87.3
Addition for the full consolidation of merged companies		45.3	15.5
Additions classified as selling expenses	20.6	44.1	99.3
Recovery of credits from bad debt	(8.4)	(31.3)	(48.6)
Write-off of bad debts		(24.9)	(0.2)
At the end of the year	198.7	186.5	153.3

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7 Inventories

	2008	2007 Retrospectively revised
Finished products and work-in-process	1,655.2	1,152.2
Raw materials, production inputs and packaging	631.1	651.4
Maintenance materials (*)	374.4	382.4
Advances to suppliers	167.9	53.2
Imports in transit and others	140.1	47.9
Total	2,968.7	2,287.1
Non-current maintenance materials (*)	(20.6)	(22.8)
Current assets	2,948.1	2,264.3

(*) Based on management's expectation of utilization, part of the maintenance materials inventory was reclassified to non-current maintenance materials.

Advances to suppliers and expenditures for imports in transit mainly relate to the acquisition of petrochemical naphtha, which is the main raw material used by the Company. Changes in the provision due to adjustments made to the realizable values of the inventories can be summarized as follows:

	2008	2007 Retrospectively revised
At the beginning of the year	19.3	16.3
Additions and (reductions) taken to the statement of		
operations	(5.2)	3.0
At the end of the year	14.1	19.3

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8 Related Parties

	Balances at December 31, 2008				
	Current assets	Long-term receivables	Current liabilities	Long-term liabilities	
	Trade accounts receivable	Related parties	Suppliers	Suppliers	Related parties
Jointly-controlled company					
CETREL	-	-	0.1	-	2.0
Associated company					
Borealis	0.2	-	-	-	-
Related parties					
Refinaria Alberto Pasqualini - REFAP S.A.	10.4	-	53.5	-	-
Construtora Norberto Odebrecht S.A. (CNO)	8.7	-	0.1	-	-
Petrobras	28.4	45.9	238.8	15.9	-
Petrobras International Finance Company (PIFCo)			738.0		
At December 31, 2008	47.7	45.9	1,030.5	15.9	2.0

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Related parties (continued)

	Balances at December 31, 2007			
	Trade accounts receivable	Current assets Other accounts receivable	Long-term receivables Related parties	Current liabilities Suppliers
Jointly-controlled companies				
CETREL	-	1.4	-	0.1
Petroflex	457.1	-	-	-
Petroquímica Paulina	-	-	4.1	-
Associated company				
Borealis	10.7	-	-	-
Related parties				
Refinaria Alberto Pasqualini - REFAP S.A. (related party of Copesul)	26.2	-	-	-
Construtora Norberto Odebrecht S.A. (CNO)	6.3	-	-	17.5
Petrobras	54.9	-	41.9	579.2
Other	0.8	-	2.5	2.7
At December 31, 2007	556.0	1.4	48.5	599.5

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Related parties (continued)

	2008			2007			2006		
	Products sales/revenues	Utilities, services and raw material purchases	Interest income (expenses)	Products sales/revenues	Utilities, services and raw material purchases	Interest income (expenses)	Products sales/revenues	Utilities, services and raw material purchases	Interest income (expenses)
Subsidiary									
Copesul	-	-	-	-	472.9	-	-	-	-
Jointly - controlled companies									
Copesul	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.2	1,941.9	(0.8)
Cetrel	0.1	22.9	-	0.1	10.0	-	0.6	11.2	-
Petroflex	-	-	-	336.3	-	-	365.5	-	1.6
Politeno	-	-	-	-	-	-	166.7	-	-
Associated companies									
Borealis	157.2	-	-	143.0	-	-	122.1	-	-
Related parties									
Refinaria Alberto Pasqualini									
- REFAP S.A. (related party of Copesul)	12.6	377.7	-	543.2	1,654.2	-	22.8	264.9	-
Ipiranga Petroquímica S.A. (related party of Copesul)	-	-	-	-	-	-	555.5	5.7	0.1
CNO	-	205.2	-	-	120.3	-	-	136.2	-
Monsanto Nordeste S.A. (related party of Cetrel)	-	-	-	13.7	-	-	3.7	-	-
Petrobras (*)	492.5	5,972.6	(45.6)	286.1	5,713.1	(46.6)	78.9	5,390.5	(2.8)
Petrobras Distribuidora S.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	298.1	-
Petroquímica União (related party of Petroflex)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.9	-
Odebrecht	-	-	-	-	-	(74.8)	-	-	(131.4)
Other	-	-	-	1.7	-	-	2.4	-	-
	662.4	6,578.4	(45.6)	1,324.1	7,970.5	(121.4)	1,330.4	8,071.4	(133.3)

(*) The Company is dependent on Petrobras for supply of raw materials.

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Relationship with related parties

Main activity and relationship with Company

Jointly-controlled entities

CETREL Services of treatment of residual waters and organic waste for the Company and other companies of the Petrochemical Complex of Camaçari.

RPR

Naphtha supply to the Company

Associated company

Borealis Sale of plastic raw-material to the advanced packaging market, infrastructure and automotive and production of agricultural fertilizers, melamine, phenol, acetone and olefins. It acquires from the Company its main raw-material.

Post-employment benefit plans

CopesulPrev Private defined contribution plan for the employees of the merged company Copesul not included in the Petros plan.

Fundação Francisco Martins Bastos (FFMB) Private supplementary pension entity with defined benefits, with the purpose of managing and executing pension benefit plans of the employees of the Ipiranga group.

Odeprev - Odebrecht Previdência Defined contribution pension plan.

Petros Refined benefit plan for part of the employees of the merged company Copesul.

Related companies

CNO Provides services of maintenance and projects to improve plant efficiency.

Petrobras Naphtha supply.

REFAP S.A. Naphtha and propene supply.

Transactions between the Company and its related companies are carried out at prices and terms and conditions equivalent to those with third parties, using; (i) for the purchase of propene, the price available in the international market; and (ii) for the purchase of naphtha from Petrobras and REFAP, the price available in the European market.

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Key management personnel			
Expenses for the year	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
Remuneration			
Short-term benefits to employees and managers	47.1	45.5	41.0
Post-employment benefits	0.3	0.4	0.3
Other long-term benefits	3.6	2.2	2.0
Employment contract termination benefits	0.3	0.4	0.3
Total	51.3	48.5	43.6
Long-term incentives			
Investment units	0.7	0.1	0.1
Total	0.7	0.1	0.1
Balances		December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
Long-term incentives		10.5	4.9
Total		10.5	4.9

9 Taxes Recoverable

	2008	2007
Excise tax (IPI) (standard operations)	28.3	23.7
Value-added Tax on Sales and Services (ICMS)	1,201.0	1,106.5
Social Integration Program (PIS) and Social Contribution on Revenues (COFINS)	164.2	93.5
PIS - Decrees-Law 2445 and 2449/88	55.2	55.2
Income tax and social contribution	217.6	66.7
Tax on Net Income - ILL	57.3	55.8
Other	88.9	83.9
Total	1,812.5	1,485.3
Current assets	(610.7)	(310.3)
Non-current assets	1,201.8	1,175.0

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IPI tax credits

Zero rate IPI

On December 19, 2002 the Federal Supreme Court (STF) - based on other precedents - judged an extraordinary appeal lodged by the National Treasury and affirmed an earlier decision by the Regional Federal Court (TRF), 4th Circuit, recognizing entitlement to IPI tax credits relating to acquisition of raw materials taxed at a zero rate, when related to transactions involving the facilities of OPP Química S.A. ("OPP Química", which has merged into the Company) located in the State of Rio Grande do Sul. This STF determination confirmed the entitlement to IPI credits on these acquisitions of raw materials, covering the ten-year period prior to the filing date and accruing interest at the SELIC benchmark rate to the date of actual use of the credits. This lawsuit was filed by OPP Química in July 2000 seeking for the adoption of the non-cumulative tax principle to said facilities.

The STF decision was challenged by the National Treasury via a special appeal known as agravo regimental. In this special appeal, the National Treasury is no longer challenging the company's entitlement to the IPI tax credit from acquisition of raw materials taxed at a zero rate, but rather alleging inaccuracies in the court's determination as to non-taxed inputs and raw materials, the restatement of tax credits, and the calculation rate. According to the opinion of the legal advisors, all these aspects have already been settled in the STF and TRF court decisions favorable to OPP Química, or, in some cases, in STF full-bench precedents. For this reason, the Company's view is that the special appeal referred to above poses only a remote risk of changes in the OPP Química decision, although the STF itself has revisited this matter on the merits in a similar lawsuit by another taxpayer.

In light of the above aspects referring to the extent of the agravo regimental, OPP Química recorded tax credits of R\$ 1,030.1 in December 2002, and the Company used those credits to offset IPI itself and other federal tax debts. Such credits were used up in the first quarter of 2005.

The tax credits used up by the Company (updated at the SELIC benchmark rate until December 2008) come to R\$ 2,682.2. Out of these credits, the sundry collection proceedings referred to have reached R\$ 2,423.2 to date, plus fines in the overall amount of R\$ 783.4. The Company's outside legal advisors believe that such fines are undue by any means.

In a judgment session held on December 11, 2007, the STF First Panel granted the agravo regimental on the argument that the extraordinary appeal should be entertained by said Panel again, thus voiding the erstwhile STF ruling. Such STF determination, containing the opinions and arguments of STF justices who took part in the judgment, has not been published to date. Braskem is poised to appeal after such publication occurs.

All things considered, and in view of its belief that the new STF determination should be limited to procedural aspects only, Braskem (in reliance on the opinion of its legal advisors) still

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defends the final and conclusive nature of said decision allowing it to use IPI tax credits deriving from acquisition of raw materials that are either tax-exempt or else taxed at a zero rate. In addition, Braskem believes that the new STF judgment on the extraordinary appeal should focus only on the subject matter of the agravo regimental (which means that the STF should not longer deliberate on entitlement to IPI tax credits themselves, as discussions over such specific matter are precluded in this case).

During 2006 and 2007, the Federal Revenue Office issued several tax assessment notices (autos de infração) against the Company solely to avoid forfeiture of the tax authorities' right to dispute the use of tax credits until ten years before the filing of a lawsuit by the Company, also demanding the payment of taxes offset against the tax credits posted as from July 2000. Further, the Federal Revenue Office rejected approximately 200 applications for offsetting of these credits with federal taxes payable by the Company.

In October 2008, the administrative appellate tribunal (Taxpayers Council) rejected the appeals lodged by the Company with regard to some of the aforementioned administrative proceedings. The outcome of such dispute revolving around these credits used up by the Company is essentially conditioned to the STF finding on the court litigation described abroad, and the matter under discussion at administrative level refers to validity of the fines imposed on the Company for having used up IPI credits ascertained after July 2000.

Filing of administrative appeals by the Company is pending publication of the respective decisions rendered by the Taxpayers Council. If the administrative fines are upheld, Braskem will take this issue to court, and the likelihood of a favorable outcome for these disputes over the imposition of fines by the tax authorities is viewed as probable by the Company's outside legal advisors.

Similar lawsuits have also been filed by the Company's branches located in the States of São Paulo, Bahia and Alagoas (Note 17(ii)).

ICMS

The Company has accrued ICMS tax credits during the latest fiscal years on account of taxation rate differences between incoming and outgoing inputs and products; domestic outgoing products under incentive (subject to deferred taxation); and export sales.

The Management of the Company has given priority to a number of actions aimed at optimal use of such credits and, currently, no losses are expected from realization of those credits. These actions taken by the Management comprise, among others:

- Executing a settlement agreement with the Rio Grande do Sul state authorities, capping the use of ICMS tax credits at R\$ 8.3 monthly to offset with monthly ICMS tax debts owed by units located in said state, and upholding full deferral of ICMS tax on naphtha imports. Additional negotiations with the Rio Grande do Sul state are underway for further use of ICMS tax credits at circa R\$ 40.0 in future investments.

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- Obtaining from the Bahia state authorities a greater reduction (from 40.0% to 65.9%) in the tax base of ICMS on imported petrochemical naphtha, as per article 347, paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Bahia State ICMS Regulations (Decree 11059 of May 19, 2008), and a reduction in the rate of ICMS tax on domestic naphtha (from 17.0% to 11.8%).
- Starting feedstock imports under specific customs prerogatives, thus ensuring a lower generation of ICMS credits.
- Expanding the ICMS tax base on fuel sales to industrial refiner (from 40.0% to 100%), as provided for in article 347 of the Bahia State ICMS Regulations.
- Replacing co-product exports with domestic transactions.
- Using the privileges set out in customs laws when importing feedstock, thus generating less ICMS tax credits.

The Company's ICMS credit balance as of December 31, 2008 comprises R\$ 135.1, originating from merged company Ipiranga Petroquímica.

Considering the Company's Management projections over the term for realization of those credits, at December 31, 2008, the amount of R\$ 904.3, was recorded as noncurrent assets (2007 R\$ 865.1).

ILL

This refers to a credit for Tax on Net Income (ILL) paid by subsidiary Copesul between 1989 and 1991, as this tax was considered unconstitutional by Federal Senate Resolution 82 of November 18, 1996. Copesul has taken measures at the administrative level to offset this credit against other taxes.

In December 2002, the subsidiary Copesul recorded this credit once the likelihood of a favorable outcome for this dispute is viewed as probable by the Company's outside legal advisors, in face to the resolution mentioned above. The right of restitution from ILL was already admitted by Camara Superior de Recursos Fiscais. This decision is pending to be published.

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**10 Judicial Deposits and Compulsory Loan -
Long-term Receivables**

	2008	2007
Judicial deposits		
Tax contingencies	68.4	63.6
Labor and other claims	31.6	23.6
Compulsory loan		
Eletrobrás	20.2	20.5
	120.2	107.7

11 Investments**(a) Information on investments**

	Number of shares or quotas held (thousands)					Interest in total		Interest in	
	Common shares	Pref. shares	Quotas	2008	2007	share capital - %		voting share	
				Total	Total	2008	2007	2008	2007
Jointly-controlled companies									
Cetrel	820	-	-	820	745	54.24	49.89	54.24	49.89
CODEVERDE	10,099	-	-	10,099	9,894	35.65	35.53	35.65	35.53
Petroflex	-	-	-	-	11,800	-	33.53	-	33.57
Petroquímica									
Paulínia	-	-	-	-	105,000	-	60.00	-	60.00
Associated companies					-		-	-	-
Borealis	18,949	-	-	18,949	18,949	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Sansuy			271	271	271	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00

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Financial information about associated companies, excluding non-mandatory asset revaluation effects, on a basis consistent with the Company's accounting policies is presented below:

	Adjusted net income (loss) for the year			Adjusted shareholders' equity (unsecured liabilities)		
	2008	2007	2006	2008	2007	2006
Associated companies						
Borealis	12.7	11.4	13.7	115.2	119.3	117.9
Rionil	-	-	0.2	-	-	6.1
Sansuy	-	(5.5)	(10.2)	2.0	(30.9)	(25.4)

	Borealis	2008 Total	2007 Total
At January 1	23.8	23.8	26.2
Equity in the results	2.2	2.2	2.2
Sale of investment			(1.9)
Dividends	(3.0)	(3.0)	(2.0)
Other			-
At December 31	23.0	23.0	24.5

Share prices of related parties' shares listed on the São Paulo Stock Exchange are presented below:

	Type	Code	Share Price - R\$		Trading unit
			2007	2006	
Copesul(*)	ON	CPSL3	-	38.10	1 share
Petroflex (**)	ON	PEFX3	17.10	14.40	1 share
	PNA	PEFX5	16.50	14.85	1 share

(*) Delisted as from October 2007.

(**) Sold in 2008

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(b) Information on investments in the main jointly- controlled companies proportionally consolidated under CVM Instruction 247

Cetrel

The principal activity of Cetrel is to provide services of environmental protection and controls to petrochemical companies. Goodwill on this investment is based on the fair value of assets and will be amortized through July 2015.

Petroquímica Paulínia

On September 16, 2005 Braskem and Petroquisa formed Petroquímica Paulínia, which will be responsible for the development and operation of a new polypropylene plant to be built in Paulínia - São Paulo. This plant will use polymer-grade propylene supplied by Petrobrás as its main raw material. Operations started in September, 2008, using advanced Braskem technology.

Until March of 2008, this company was jointly controlled with Petroquisa. With the merger of the shares issued by Grust in July of 2008 (Note 1(c)(xii)), Braskem became holder of 100% of the voting capital of that subsidiary. On September 30, 2008 Petroquímica Paulínia was taken over by Braskem (Note 1(c)(xiii)).

Petroflex

Petroflex is a leading producer of synthetic rubber in Latin America and produces styrene-butadiene, polybutadiene, liquid hydroxylated polybutadiene and other elastomers. The main raw material for all of its products is butadiene, which is supplied by Braskem. Petroflex operates three plants in Brazil located in Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco and Rio Grande do Sul.

(c) Advance for the acquisition of investments

This balance comprises expenditures for the acquisition of the Ipiranga Group petrochemical assets, as mentioned in Note 1(c). The acquisition of RPR, DPPI and CBPI shares was carried out in three steps, as follows:

- In April 2007, the Company purchased common and preferred shares held by the controlling shareholders of the Ipiranga Group. In this connection, Braskem made an advance of R\$ 651.9 to Ultrapar. In accordance with the shareholders' agreement entered into with Ultrapar and Petrobras, as from the date of this purchase, Braskem took over management of the Ipiranga Group petrochemical assets. As the new controller of these assets in April 2007 the Company began to fully consolidate IQ, IPQ and Copesul. The Company holds a 13.40% interest in the total share capital of IQ.

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- In October and November 2007 the Company purchased common and preferred shares held by minority shareholders of RPR, DPPI and CBPI, as provided for in the Brazilian Corporate Law. For this acquisition, Braskem made an advance of R\$ 203.7, Ultrapar and recorded a 17.87% interest in the total share capital of Ipiranga Química for purposes of consolidating these assets.
- In December 2007 Ultrapar merged the preferred shares owned by minority shareholders in the acquired companies, and afterwards held 100% of the shares in RPR, DPPI and CBPI. Upon completion of this stage, the Company recorded the last purchase price installment to be assigned to Ultrapar in the amount of R\$ 633.5 to be disbursed when the Company receives the IQ shares from Ultrapar, which occurred in February 2008. This installment has been recorded in "Advance for acquisition of investment" against "Creditors on acquisition of investments". Following the accounting recognition of this stage of the acquisition process, the Company began to record a 60% interest in the total share capital of IQ for purposes of consolidation of these assets.

In addition to the amounts allocated to the purchase of shares, the Company considered as part of the investment cost those expenses directly associated with the process, which amounted to R\$ 41.5 up to December 31, 2008 (December 31, 2007 - R\$ 22.0). Taking into consideration all disbursements already made, in June 2008 the Company recorded goodwill of R\$ 73.6 attributed to future profitability, and of R\$ 996.8 (December 31, 2007 - R\$ 1,050.9), attributed to appreciation of property, plant and equipment.

Between April and December 2007 the Company recorded R\$ 30.7 as equity in the earnings of IQ. During the same period, the amount of R\$ 22.9 was charged to results as realization of goodwill underlying this acquisition.

(d)

Petroquímica Paulínia

On April 25, 2008, the industrial plant of Petroquímica Paulínia was inaugurated. The unit has a production capacity of 350,000 tons a year of polypropylene, and is located in the municipality of Paulínia, in the State of São Paulo.

Until March of 2008, this company was jointly controlled with Petroquisa. With the merger of the shares issued by Grust in July of 2008 (Note 1(c)(xii)), Braskem became holder of 100% of the voting capital of that subsidiary. On September 30, 2008, Petroquímica Paulínia was taken over by Braskem (Note 1(c)(xii)).

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12 Property, Plant and Equipment, and Intangible Assets

			2008	2007	Average annual depreciation rates - %
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net	Net	
Land	83.1		83.1	75.0	-
Buildings and improvements	1,415.8	(520.5)	895.3	730.7	2.7
Machinery, equipment and facilities	11,551.6	(4,405.5)	7,146.1	5,614.2	5.9
Mines and wells	23.3	(6.8)	16.5	4.2	10.6
Furniture and fixtures	90.5	(48.9)	41.6	29.0	10.0
Information technology equipment	108.8	(79.0)	29.8	39.3	20.0
Maintenance stoppages in progress	239.5		239.5	95.5	-
Construction in progress	1,609.7		1,609.7	1,657.3	-
Other	316.5	(98.7)	217.8	158.9	16.0
	15,437.9	(5,159.5)	10,278.4	8,404.1	-

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At December 31, 2008 property, plant and equipment included goodwill arising from merged companies for the net amount of R\$ 1,626.4 (2007 - R\$ 765.7), transferred in accordance with CVM Instruction no. 319/99.

Braskem recorded reductions in the recoverable amount of its DMT plant when production was stopped in 2007 amounting to R\$ 13.8 based on its estimated sales value. In 2008 further reductions in the recoverable amounts were recorded, totaling R\$144.1, relating to the DMT, PET and Caprolactam plants amounts amounting to R\$ 11.7, R\$102.8 and R\$ 29.6, respectively. The additional provision for DMT related to an adjustment on the expected sales price of the plant due to worsening market conditions in 2008. In December 2008, Braskem advised the market about the definitive stoppage of the PET transferring to other plants equipment that could be still used while the remaining machines, equipment and installations were expected to be disassembled and sold for an insignificant amount. Due to market conditions during 2008 in relation to Caprolactam, that plant was no longer considered to be able to recover its net book value based on expected future cash flows from operations and a reduction in the recoverable amount of the Caprolactam plant was recorded. This expense, of R\$ 29.6, represented the difference between the present value of the cash flow obtained from producing and selling that product and the net book value of the respective industrial unit. Principal assumptions for preparing the cash flow included using (i) the discount rate for similar business, and (ii) sales prices based on observable industry cycles.

Changes to property, plant and equipment

	2008	2007
Balance at beginning of the year	8,404.1	6,689.0
(+) Acquisitions	1,712.2	1,396.0
(-) Write-offs	(22.0)	(2.7)
(-) Transfers	(163.7)	(87.7)
(+) Corporate activities (i)	1,228.1	1,171.8
(-) Depreciation / amortization	(736.1)	(748.5)
(-) Reduction to the recoverable amount	(144.1)	(13.8)
Balance at the end of the year	10,278.4	8,404.1

(i) Includes mergers of companies, opening balances of consolidated companies beginning from the acquisition and write-off from deconsolidation of companies in the process of disposal (Note 1 (c)).

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The corporate changes shown in the box above that occurred during the 2008 financial year are shown as follows:

	2008
Goodwill based on the appreciation of property, plant and equipment for Copesul	937.7
Addition through merger of Petroquímica Paulínia	290.4
Total corporate changes	1,228.1

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Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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13 Intangible assets

			2008	2007	Average annual depreciation rates - %
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net	Net	
Goodwill	3,188.8	(1,175.5)	2,013.3	2,442.2	(i)
Brands and patents	199.8	(50.3)	149.5	36.9	10,0
Licensing rights for internal use of operating systems	309.3	(93.4)	215.9	135.5	13,7
	3,697.9	(1,319.2)	2,378.7	2,614.6	-

(i) The goodwill founded on future profitability was amortized up to December 31, 2008, taking into account the maximum period of 10 years. As from 2009, this type of goodwill will no longer be systematically amortized, being subject to the annual impairment test, pursuant to the provisions of CPC 13.

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Changes in intangible assets

	2008	2007
Balance at beginning of the year	2,614.6	129.1
Reclassification to comply with Law 11638/07 and MP 449/08 (i)		1,588.5
(-) Write-offs	(35.7)	(4.3)
(+) Transfers	207.0	59.0
(+) Acquisitions/merger (ii)	31.0	1,373.6
(-) Amortization	(438.2)	(531.3)
Balance at the end of the year	2,378.7	2,614.6

(i) Basically represents the goodwill from the expectation of future profitability transferred from deferred assets R\$ R\$ 1,531.0.

(ii) Comprises goodwill merged from Copesul and IPQ amounting R\$ 1,060.1.

14 Deferred Charges

	Cost	Accumulated amortization	2008 Net	2007 Net	Annual amortization rate - %
Pre-operating expenses	337.2	(228.9)	108.2	110.6	10
	337.2	(228.9)	108.2	110.6	

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated

15 Loans and Financing

		Annual financial charges	2008	Consolidated 2007
Foreign currency				
Eurobonds	Note 15(a)		3,023.1	1,401.2
Advances on exchange contracts	2008 US\$ exchange variation + average interest of 6.61%		149.9	
	2007 US\$ exchange variation + average interest of 5.65%			28.3
Export prepayment	Note 15(b)		4,000.3	1,623.3
Medium - Term Notes	US\$ exchange variation + interest of 11.75%		618.7	632.6
Raw material financing	2008 US\$ exchange variation + interest of 4.08%		21.5	
	2007/2006 YEN exchange variation + fixed interest of 6.70%			0.4
	2007 US\$ exchange variation + average interest of 6.76%			18.3
	2007 EUR exchange var. + average interest of 4.68%			1.7
Fixed assets financing	2007 US\$ exchange var. + annual 1.60% annual LIBOR			37.9
	2007 US\$ exchange var. + annual 0.35% 4-month LIBOR			1,701.8
BNDES	2008 Average interest of 7.90% + Floating rate(UMBNDDES)		33.6	
	2007 Average interest of 9.70% Floating rate (UMBNDDES)			44.8
	2008 US\$ exchange variation + average interest of 6.55%		202.7	
Working capital	2008 US\$ exchange variation + average interest of 7.66%		905.2	
	2007 US\$ exchange variation + average interest of 7.83%			388.2
Project financing (NEXI)	YEN exchange variation + interest of 0.95% above TIBOR		195.7	231.2
Financial funding costs			(47.9)	
Amortization of financial funding costs			2.1	
Local currency				
Working capital	2008 Floating rate (92 to 119.09% of CDI)		363.6	
	2007 102 % of CDI			128.9
FINAME	2008 Average interest of 4.57% + TJLP		2.0	
	2007 Average interest of 4.44% + TJLP			7.0
BNDES	2008 Average fixed interest of 2.90% +TJLP		1,376.7	
	2007 Average fixed interest of 3.45% +TJLP			667.5
BNB	2008 Fixed interest of 8.54%		255.4	
	2007 Fixed interest of 9.88%			165.9
FINEP	2008/2007 TJLP		57.2	64.3
Vendor	2007 Average interest of 11.55%			327.2
Total			11,159.8	7,470.3
Current liabilities			(2,120.0)	(1,068.4)
Noncurrent liabilities			9,039.8	6,401.9

(i) UMBNDES = BNDES monetary unit.

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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In April 2006 the Company issued perpetual bonds in an aggregate principal amount of US\$ 200 million. These bonds bear annual interest of 9.00%, payable on a quarterly basis in arrears on January 28, April 28, July 28 and October 28 of each year, commencing on July 28, 2006. The proceeds were used for working capital purposes and the acquisition of Politeno shares.

In September 2006 the Company issued bonds in an aggregate principal amount of US\$ 275 million, with an 8% coupon and maturity in ten years. Funds raised were used mainly to repurchase the third tranche of the medium-term notes ("MTNs") (Note 15(d)).

In June 2008 subsidiary Braskem Finance obtained borrowings of US\$ 500 million in Eurobonds, with a 7.25% p.a. coupon, maturing in 2018, priced at 99.127% of face value, with a return to the investor of 7.375% p.a. This amount was used to amortize part of the bridge loan taken out for the acquisition of the petrochemical assets of the Ipiranga Group (Note 15(d)).

The Company's U.S. dollar-denominated notes and bond positions are summarized as follows:

Date	Amounts in US\$ million	Maturity	Percentage interest p.a.	2008	2007
July 1997	150	June 2015	9.38	353.2	267.7
June 2005	150	None	9.75	352.0	266.8
April 2006	200	None	9.00	475.7	360.5
September 2006	275	January 2017	8.00	667.8	506.2
June 2008	500	June 2018	7.25	1,174.4	
				3,023.1	1,401.2

(b) Export prepayments

On October 9, 2008 the subsidiary Braskem Inc. concluded a 5-year export pre-payment transaction, in the amount of US\$ 725 million, with interest of Libor + 1.75% p.a., and a 3 year grace period. This transaction was an extension of the bridge-loan taken out for the acquisition of the petrochemical assets of the Ipiranga Group and delisting the merged company Copesul (Note 15(d)). Subsequently, a swap transaction was carried out that locked the Libor quotation for the period of the transaction at 3.85% p.a. Consequently, the cost of the export pre-payment transaction will change from Libor + 1.75% p.a. to 5.6% p.a.

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Date	Amounts in US\$ million	Maturity	Interest (% p.a.)	2008	2007
January 2004	6,3	June 2008	US\$ exchange variation + interest 4.25		11.2
January 2005	0.5	January 2008	US\$ exchange variation + Libor + 1.55		7.3
June 2005	0.1	May 2008	US\$ exchange variation + interest 1.75		17.8
June 2005	0.1	June 2009	US\$ exchange variation + 3-month Libor + 1.88	11.7	17.8
July 2005	0.1	June 2010	US\$ exchange variation + 6-month Libor + 2.05	14.0	18.4
May 2006	0.4	June 2008	US\$ exchange variation + average interest 5.41		1.0
May 2006	0.1	May 2009	US\$ exchange variation + 6-month Libor + 0.70	23.5	17.8
May 2006	0.2	Jan 2010	US\$ exchange variation + 12-month Libor + 0.30	48.9	37.5
July 2006	1.0	July 2013	US\$ exchange variation + 6-month Libor + 1.00	114.2	173.1
July 2006	0.8	July 2014	US\$ exchange variation + 6-month Libor + 0.78	178.3	136.4
March 2007	0.4	March 2014	US\$ exchange variation + 6-month Libor + 1.60	82.7	
April 2007	0.2	April 2014	US\$ exchange variation + 6-month Libor + 0.77	354.6	269.6
October 2007	315.5	Oct 2009	US\$ exchange variation + 3-month Libor + 0.35	738.0	562.3
November 2007	0.2	Nov 2011	US\$ exchange variation + 6-month Libor + 1.40	351.8	353.1
February 2008	0.2	Feb 2009	US\$ exchange variation + average interest 3.94	362.4	
October 2008	0.7	Oct 2013	US\$ exchange variation + 6-month Libor + 1.75	1,720.1	
				4,000.3	1,623.3

(c) Project financing (NEXI)

In March and September 2005 the Company obtained Japanese yen-denominated loans from Nippon Export and Investment Insurance, in the amount of ¥ 5,256.5 million (R\$ 136.5) and ¥ 6,628.2 million (R\$ 141.5), respectively, to finance several investment projects, including "Braskem +" program. These loans bear annual interest of 0.95% above the Tokyo Interbank Rate (TIBOR) plus exchange variation, payable semi-annually.

The principal is payable in 11 installments, commencing in March 2007, with final maturity in March 2012. The financing contracts include insurance that guarantees 95% of commercial risk amounts and 97.5% of political risk amounts.

As part of its risk management policy (Note 23 (a)), the Company entered into a swap contract for the total amount of these loans which, in effect, changes the annual interest rate and exchange variation to 101.59% of CDI for the tranche drawn down in March 2005, and 103.98% of CDI and 104.29% of CDI for two tranches drawn down in September 2005. The swap contract was entered into with a leading foreign bank and its maturity, currencies, rates and amounts are matched to the financing contracts. The effect of this swap contract is recorded in financial results under monetary variation of financing (Note 23).

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

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(d) Investment financing

In April 2007 the Company completed negotiations to obtain a bridge loan of up to US\$ 1.2 billion to finance the acquisition of the Ipiranga Group petrochemical assets and delist Copesul. Amounts drawn down by the Company until December 31, 2007, plus charges and the portion released to subsidiary EDSP58, totaled R\$ 1,701.8, and are described as "Fixed assets financing".

In 2008, this bridge loan was liquidated using funds raised from the issuance of Eurobonds and the export prepayment transaction.

(e) Repayment schedule

Long-term loans will mature as follows:

	2008	2007
2009		2,593.7
2010	639.2	378.7
2011	868.2	304.6
2012	1,258.6	329.1
2013 and thereafter	6,273.8	2,795.9
	9,039.8	6,401.9

The Company believes that it will meet its debt obligations in 2010 with its cash generated from operations, its existing cash and other liquid investments and the use of existing credit facilities and receivables transactions, if needed.

(f) Guarantees

The Company and its subsidiaries have provided securities for short- and long-term financing, as stated below:

	Maturity	Total guaranteed	Loan amount	Guarantees
BNB	June 2016	248.3	248.3	Mortgage, machinery & equipment
BNDES	April 2015	1,602.7	1,602.7	Mortgage, machinery & equipment
NEXI	June 2012	195.7	195.7	Insurance premium
Working Capital	February 2010	1,268.8	1,268.8	Exporting Credit Note
FINEP	March 2012	57.2	57.2	Mortgage and surety bond
Prepayments	October 2014	1,361.2	4,516.7	Mortgage and surety bond
Other institutions	February 2020	23.3	173.1	Surety/endorsement and promissory notes
Total		4,757.2	8,062.5	

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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As described in Note 3(d), the Company adopts the accounting practice of capitalizing interest on financing during the period of asset construction. The Company's policy is to apply the weighted average financial charge rate on the debt to the balance of projects in progress. This amount is limited to the amount of charges incurred in the period.

The average rate used during the period was 35.7% per annum, and the amounts capitalized are follows:

	2008	2007
Gross financial charges	3,013.0	669.3
Less: capitalized interest	(308.0)	(35.2)
Net financial charges	2,705.0	634.1

(h) Loan covenants

Certain loan agreements entered into by the Company establish limits for certain ratios involving the ability to incur debts and pay interest.

The first ratio imposes limits on the Company's indebtedness on account of our ability to generate EBITDA. This is calculated by dividing the Company's net debt by its EBITDA for the last twelve months. This ratio is calculated in Reais or dollars, depending on contract terms. If calculated in dollars, the closing PTAX is used for assessing the net debt and the average dollar for the last four quarters for calculating the EBITDA.

The second ratio to be found in the Company's contracts is the division of the EBITDA by net interest, which represents the difference between interest paid and received. This ratio is verified on a quarterly basis and is only calculated in dollars.

Below is a summary of the outstanding transactions and their limiting factors:

Transaction	Indicator	Currency
Debentures 13th and 14th	Net Debt / EBITDA(*) < 4.5	<u>R\$</u>
Nexi financing	Net Debt / EBITDA(**) < 4.5 EBITDA(**) / net interest > 1.5	US\$
Medium-Term Notes	Net Debt / EBITDA (*) < 4.5	R\$
Export prepayments	Net Debt / EBITDA (**) < 4.5 EBITDA(**) / net interest > 2.0	US\$

(*) EBITDA -operating result before financial results and equity interests, plus depreciation and amortization.

(**) EBITDA -operating result before financial results and equity interests, plus depreciation and amortization, dividends and equity interest received from non-consolidated companies.

The penalty for non-compliance with these is the possibility of accelerated debt maturity, except for the Debenture and Medium-term Notes transactions.

The Company is in compliance with its covenants.

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Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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In 2008, the Company incurred costs in structuring Eurobond transactions (Note 15(a)) and export prepayment transactions (Note 15(b)). The amounts, classified as a reduction of the debt, and the respective changes in 2008 are as follows:

	Export prepayments	Eurobonds	Total
Cost incurred costs	31.3	16.6	47.9
(-) Amortization in 2008	(1.3)	(0.8)	(2.1)
Balance	30.0	15.8	45.8

The amounts to be recognized in the statement of operations are as follows:

	Export prepayments	Eurobonds	Total
2009	7.5	1.7	9.2
2010	7.4	1.7	9.1
2011	7.2	1.7	8.9
2012	5.5	1.7	7.2
2013	2.4	1.7	4.1
2014 and thereafter		7.3	7.3
	30.0	15.8	45.8

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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At a meeting held on August 2, 2006 the board of directors approved the 14th issue of 50,000 simple, unsecured debentures, not convertible into shares, in a single series, for a total of R\$ 500.0. The debentures were subscribed and paid up on September 1, 2006.

On June 4, 2007, the Company redeemed early all the outstanding debentures of its 12th public issue, for the par value of the debentures, plus remuneration pursuant to clause 5.19 of the indenture, in the total amount of R\$ 1,113.5.

Details on the Company's debenture transactions:

Issue	Unit value - R\$	Maturity	Remuneration	Remuneration payment	2008	2007
13th (i)	10	Jun/2010	104.1% of CDI	Biannually as from Dec/2005	303.5	302.6
14th (i)	10	Sep/2011	103.5% of CDI	Biannually as from Mar/2007	522.8	517.8
(ii)	1	Jun/2008	100.0% of CDI	Upon maturity		91.2
					826.3	911.6

Public issue of non-convertible

(i) debentures.

(ii) Issued by subsidiary IQ.

The changes in debentures during 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

	2008	2007
Balance at the beginning of the year	911.6	2,139.9
Accrued interest and financial charges	99.5	192.3
Addition through acquisition of subsidiary		83.3
Reduction through deconsolidation of subsidiary	(91.2)	(32.5)
Repayments and conversions	(93.6)	(1,471.4)
Balance at the end of the year	826.3	911.6
Less: Current liabilities	(26.3)	(111.6)
Non-current liabilities	800.0	800.0

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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	2008	2007
IPI credits offset		
IPI - export credit (i)	731.1	687.8
IPI - zero-percent rate (ii)	330.3	309.3
IPI - consumption materials and property, plant and equipment	44.9	42.5
Other taxes and contributions payable		
PIS/COFINS - Law 9,718/98 (iii)	60.8	50.6
Education contribution, SAT and INSS	41.2	38.6
PAES - Law 10684 (iv)	28.7	36.4
Other	58.3	59.2
Less: Judicial deposits	(64.1)	(78.6)
	1,231.2	1,145.8

The Company is disputing in court some changes in tax laws, and the updated sums have been provisioned for. No contingent assets are posted in this regard.

(i) IPI Tax Credit on Exports (*Crédito-prêmio*)

The Company by itself and through absorbed companies challenges the term of effectiveness of the IPI tax credit (*crédito-prêmio*) introduced by Decree-law 491 of 1969 as an incentive to exports of manufactured product. Lower courts have granted most lawsuits to that end, but such favorable decisions may still be appealed.

In hearing the appeal lodged by another taxpayer seeking court recognition of its entitlement to use such tax benefit until present, the Superior Court of Justice (STJ) upheld its rejection to such prospective use and affirmed that the aforementioned tax benefit expired in 1990. As constitutional issues are at dispute, the STJ is to make a final determination over this matter and its general implications. Also, the STJ will eventually revisit the right to use those tax credits after 1990, based on application of the Temporary Constitutional Provisions Act (ADCT) 41.

According to its legal advisors, the Company stands reasonably possible chances of loss in these suits.

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(ii) IPI Zero rate

Merged companies OPP Química, Trikem and Polialden have filed lawsuits claiming IPI tax credits from the acquisition of raw materials and inputs that are exempt, non-taxed or taxed at a zero rate most. Lower courts have rules in favor of the tax payer in the lawsuits.

In February 2007 on a case unrelated to the Company, the STJ found against the right to offset zero-rate IPI credits by a tight majority (6 to 5). In June 2007 the STJ Full Bench ruled, by majority opinion, that prospective-only effects could not be given to an STJ decision that later reversed an erstwhile determination in favor of the taxpayer made by the STJ Full Bench itself. This ruling had a negative bearing on judgment of the cases involving merged companies OPP Química and Trikem in Bahia, leading to payments in the amount of R\$ 127.3 (August 2007). By the same token, a portion of the amount underlying the lawsuit involving merged company Polialden (R\$ 99.6) was settled in October 2007. The remaining value relating to Polialden will be challenged in court.

The Company still enjoys a favorable court decision on the lawsuit lodged by its merged company Trikem in Alagoas, allowing the Company to use these tax credits. The Company will have to pay out the offset sums when the court decision on this case is reversed. It should be stressed that all of these amounts have been provisioned for, which will avoid an adverse impact on the Company's results.

(iii) PIS/COFINS - Law 9718 of 1998

The sums posted by the Company as long-term liabilities primarily refer to the lawsuits filed by the Company and by the absorbed companies to challenge the constitutionality of the changes in the PIS and COFINS tax bases introduced by Law 9718 of 1998.

Despite the STJ Full Bench finding in November 2005 about the lawfulness of the resulting increase in those tax bases, the Company is still challenging the COFINS rate escalation from 2% to 3%, in a small number of cases. As for expansion of the tax base, the STF held on that same date that 9718 of 1998 was unconstitutional.

The amounts posted as long-term liabilities primarily refer to the lawsuits filed by the Company and by the absorbed companies to challenge the constitutionality of the COFINS tax rate escalation from 2% to 3% as per Law 9718 of 1998. Despite the STF Full Bench finding in November 2005 favorably to the lawfulness of said escalation, the STF itself is revisiting this matter in terms of the general implications from such unconstitutionality. The Company filed another lawsuit in late 2008, with a new approach in light of new arguments deriving from the current state of affairs.

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(iv) Special Installment Program - PAES - Law 10684 of 2003

In July and August 2003 absorbed companies IPQ and Trikem qualified for more favorable payment conditions by adhering to the PAES program instituted by Federal Law 10684 of 2003.

IPQ adhered to this installment payment scheme, after cancellation of supporting certificates (DCC s) originated from acquisition and offsetting of third-party credits. For its part, Trikem opted for such scheme after filing for voluntary termination of the lawsuit challenging the COFINS tax rate escalation from 2% to 3% (instituted by Law 9718 of 1998).

Even though the Company had met all legal requirements and payments were being made as and when due, the National Treasury Attorney s Office (PFN) disqualified Trikem for PAES on two different occasions, and the Company obtained a court relief reinstating it to PAES in these two events. In reliance on the opinion of its legal advisors, Management believes that the Company s eligibility for these installment payments will be upheld as originally requested.

The outstanding debt is R\$ 36.7 as of December 31, 2008, of which R\$ 8.0 is classified in current liabilities and R\$ 28.7 in noncurrent liabilities (2007 R\$ 36.6, being R\$ 6.7 in current liabilities and R\$ 30.0 in non-current liabilities).

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18 Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Income**(a) Income tax reconciliation**

	2008	2007 Retrospectively revised	2006 Retrospectively revised
Income (loss) before income tax and minority interest	(2.712.9)	1,208.7	177.0
Income tax and social contribution benefit (expense) at statutory rate of 34%	922.4	(411.0)	(60.2)
Income tax on equity in results of associated companies	0.1	(3.9)	9.8
Non-deductible amortization of goodwill	24.9	(29.8)	(30.3)
Effects of Law 11638/07 Transition Tax Regime RTT	14.1	55.6	34.7
Other permanent differences	10.0	(88.6)	(1.0)
Tax effect of social contribution tax exemption (c) below	(246.4)	52.3	13.5
Net change in valuation allowance	(502.0)	11.9	6.2
Tax on goodwill of merged subsidiary Polialden (Note 1(c)(ii))	54.8	85.8	75.9
Other	0.3	0.3	(1.1)
Income tax benefit (expense), per consolidated statement of operations	278.2	(327.4)	47.5
Current	(23.6)	(224.1)	(76.2)
Deferred	301.8	(103.3)	123.7

As tax losses were incurred in 2008, the Company is entitled to no tax exemption/abatement benefits. In 2007, this benefit was R\$ 49.5.

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In accordance with a pronouncement issued by IBRACON on the accounting for income tax and social contribution, supplemented by CVM Instruction no. 371, the Company has recognized deferred tax assets as follows:

	2008	2007	2006
Deferred tax assets			
Net operating loss carryforwards	911.2	146.4	162.2
Goodwill and deferred charges	167.2	150.9	100.4
Non-deductible accrued expenses and other temporary differences	114.9	161.2	146.9
Effects of Law 11638/07	22.8	22.8	22.8
Gross deferred tax assets	1,206.1	481.3	432.3
Valuation allowance	(502.0)	-	(11.9)
Total deferred income tax	714.1	481.3	420.4
Less: current deferred tax assets	(59.6)	(85.8)	(20.6)
Non-Current deferred tax assets	654.5	395.5	399.8
Deferred tax liabilities			
Accelerated depreciation and other	(23.3)	(64.4)	(17.3)
Non-Current deferred tax liabilities	(23.3)	(64.4)	(17.3)

The Company believes that it is probable that the deferred tax asset, net of the valuation allowance, will be recovered within ten years. Deferred tax assets have not been constituted on temporary differences and loss carryforwards whose realization is not considered probable.

As required by CVM, the Company provided a valuation allowance for the amounts to be recovered after 10 years, in the amount of R\$ 502.0, at December 31, 2008.

In addition to the positive results arising from the corporate restructuring process described in Note 1(c), expected future taxable income is based on projections and feasibility studies using price, exchange rate, interest rate, market growth assumptions and other variables relevant to the Company.

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(c) Social Contribution on Net Income ("CSL")

In view of the discussions over the constitutionality of Law 7689 of 1988, the Company and its merged companies OPP Química, Trikem and Polialden filed civil lawsuits against payment of CSL. The resulting court decision favorable to these companies became final and conclusive. However, the Federal Government filed an appeal on the judgment (ação rescisória) challenging the decisions on the lawsuits filed by the Company, Trikem and Polialden, on the argument that after the final decision favorable to those companies the Full Bench of STJ declared the constitutionality of this tax except for 1988. As the Federal Government did not file an appeal on the judgment in the case of OPP Química, the first final and conclusive decision remained in force.

The suit on the judgment is pending the STJ and STF review of a number of appeals concerning this specific matter. Even though the suit on the judgment and tax payments are still on hold, the Federal Revenue Office has issued tax assessment notices against the Company and its merged companies, and administrative defenses have been filed against such notices.

Based on the opinion of its legal advisors (which stated the likelihood of a favorable outcome as reasonably possible), Management believes that the following is likely to occur: (i) the courts will eventually release the Company from paying this tax; and (ii) even if the appeal on the judgment is held invalid, the effects of said judgment cannot retroact to the year of enactment of the law, the reason why the Company has made no provisions for this tax. If retrospective payment is required by court order (contrary to the opinion of its legal advisors), the Company believes that the possibility of a fine being imposed is remote. Accordingly, the amount payable, retrospectively revised for inflation and accruing Brazil's SELIC benchmark rate, would be approximately R\$ 835.4, net of fine.

19 Tax Incentives

(a) Corporate income tax

Until calendar year 2011 the Company has the right to reduce by 75% the income tax on the profit arising from the sale of basic petrochemical products and utilities., and the three polyethylene plants at Camaçari have the same right until base years 2011, 2012 and 2016, and PVC plant at Camaçari also has until 2013. The PVC plants in Alagoas and the PET plant at Camaçari are exempt from corporate income tax on the results of their industrial operations until 2008.

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Production of caustic soda, chloride, ethylene dichloride and caprolactam has the benefit of the 75% decrease in the income tax rate up to 2012.

(b) Value-added tax - ICMS

The Company has ICMS tax incentives granted by the State of Alagoas through State of Alagoas Integrated Development Program - PRODESIN. This incentive is designed to foster the installation and expansion of industrial facilities in the State, and was credited to Other operating income .

20 Long-term Incentive Plan

In September 2005 the Shareholders Meeting approved a benefits plan called Long-term Incentives , not based on Company s shares, by means of which employees designated annually by Management may acquire securities issued by the Company and entitled Investment unit , Alpha unit. The purpose among others is to strengthen the convergence of interests in creating long-term value among Braskem s employees and shareholders, foster the sense of ownership and encourage view and the commitment of the employees to long-term results.

The investment unit does not confer on the holder the condition of shareholder of Braskem, or any right or privilege inherent to that condition, especially the right to vote and other political rights.

Each year the board of directors approves eligible participants, the number of investment units to be issued, the percentage of the Company's contribution in the case of acquisition by employees, as well as the number of units offered per participant. A participant's acceptance implies payment in cash of the amount assigned to him or her and the execution of a unit purchase agreement. Braskem then issues the related investment unit certificate.

The investment unit is issued in the 1st semester of each year, at its value is updated annually according to the average quotation of the Company s Class A preferred shares at the end of the dealing period on the BOVESPA in the months of October and March. In addition to the variation in its nominal value, the Investment unit earns the equivalent of the dividend and/or equity interest distributed by Braskem.

There are three types of Investment units:

- the unit acquired by the participant, known as Alpha ;
- the unit received by the participant by way of the Braskem counterparty, known as Beta ; and
- the unit received by the participant by way of income, known as Gama .

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The Investment unit (and its corresponding certificate) are issued on a very personal basis and may only be sold to Braskem by means of redemption on the following conditions:

from year 5 following the 1st acquisition, the acquiring party may redeem up to 20% of the accrued balance of their investment units; and

from year 6, redemption is limited to 10 % of the accrued balance.

The composition and fair value of units on December 31, 2008 and 2007 are as follows:

	Number	2008 Value
Investment Units		
Issued (Alfa Units)	707.661	9.5
Granted as incentive (Beta Units)	705.361	0.9
Total	1.413.022	10.4

	Number	2007 Value
Investment Units		
Issued (Alfa Units)	285.180	4.3
Granted as incentive (Beta Units)	285.180	0.6
Total	570.360	4.9

21 Shareholders' Equity**(a) Capital**

At the Extraordinary General Meeting held on May 31, 2006, shareholders approved a capital increase of the Company by R\$ 105.3 as a result of the merger of subsidiary Polialden (Note 1(c)(ii)), through the issuance of 7,878,725 Class A preferred shares. On the same date, a conversion of 2,632,043 Class A preferred shares into common shares at the ratio of 1:1 was also approved.

At December 31, 2007 the Company's subscribed and paid-up capital was R\$ 4,641.0, divided into 449,432,611 shares, comprising 149,810,870 common shares, 298,818,675 Class A preferred shares, and 803,066 Class B preferred shares, with no par value. At the same date, the Company's authorized capital comprised 488,000,000 shares, of which 175,680,000 were common shares, 307,440,000 were Class A preferred shares, and 4,880,000 were Class B preferred shares.

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At the Extraordinary General Meeting held on April 2, 2007, shareholders approved the merger of Politeno into the Company (Note 1(c)(v)). As a result, the Company's capital was increased by R\$ 19.1 to R\$ 3,527.4 through the issue of 1,533,670 Class A preferred shares. The conversion of 486,530 Class A preferred shares into common shares was also approved.

As a result of the exercise of the right to convert the 1st Issue debentures (Note 1(c)(viii)), the Company's capital was increased by R\$ 1,113.6 on July 31, 2007 to total capital of R\$4,641.0, through the issuance of 77,496,595 shares, comprising 25,832,198 common shares and 51,664,397 Class A preferred shares.

At December 31, 2008 the Company's subscribed and paid-up capital was R\$ 5,375.8, divided into 507,540,997 shares, comprising 190,462,446 common shares, 316,484,733 Class A preferred shares, and 593,818 Class B preferred shares, with no par value. At the same date, the Company's authorized capital comprised 488,000,000 shares, of which 175,680,000 were common shares, 307,440,000 were Class A preferred shares, and 4,880,000 were Class B preferred shares.

At the Extraordinary General Meeting held on May 30, 2008 shareholders approved a capital increase of the Company from R\$ 4,641.0 to R\$ 5,361.7 as a result of the merger of subsidiary Grust, through the issuance of 46,903,320 common shares and 43,144,662 Class A preferred shares.

At September 30, 2008, as a result of merger of the subsidiary IPQ the Company's capital was increased by R\$ 14.1, to R\$ 5,375.8, through the issuance of 1,506,061 Class A preferred shares.

(b) Share rights

Preferred shares do not carry voting rights, but they have a priority right to a minimum non-cumulative annual dividend of 6% per annum of their nominal value, depending on the availability of net income for distribution. Only Class A preferred shareholders share the remaining net income equally with the common shares and common shares are entitled to dividends only after priority dividends have been paid to the holders of preferred shares. The Class A preferred shareholders also share equally with common shares in the distribution of shares resulting from the incorporation of other reserves to capital. Class B preferred shares are not convertible into common shares. However, at the end of the non-transfer period provided under applicable law, Class B preferred shares can be converted into Class A preferred shares at any time, at the ratio of two Class B preferred shares for each Class A preferred share.

Class A and Class B preferred shares have priority in the return of capital in the event of liquidation of Braskem. All shareholders are entitled to an annual mandatory dividend of 25% of adjusted net income for the year, in accordance with the Brazilian Corporate Law.

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As set forth in shareholders' agreement and memorandum of understanding, the Company has a target to distribute dividends corresponding to not less than 50% of the net income for the year, as long as the required reserve amounts are sufficient to allow for the efficient operation and development of the Company's businesses. However the legal obligation of the Company is the mandatory dividend of 25%.

Under the terms of U.S. dollar-denominated medium-term notes, the payment of dividends or interest on own capital is capped at two-times the minimum dividends accorded to preferred shares under the Company's bylaws.

(c) Tax incentives reserve

Prior to the adoption of Law 11638/07 and MP 449/08, income tax incentives (Note 19 (a)) were classified in a capital reserve account without transiting through the statement of operations. Beginning January 1, 2006, this tax incentives, are taken to the statement of operations and may be subsequently appropriated to a revenue reserve following a management proposal ratified by the shareholders meeting.

Regardless of the change determined by Law 11638/07 and MP 449/08, this incentive may only be used for increasing the capital or absorbing losses.

(d) Treasury shares

- On May 3, 2006, Braskem's board of directors approved a Share Buyback Program to acquire to the Company's common and Class A preferred shares to held in treasury and subsequently sold and/or cancelled, with no reduction in capital.
- Under the program, the Company acquired 13,131,054 Class A preferred shares at the average unit cost of R\$ 13.88. The low and high quotations during this period were R\$ 9.97 and R\$ 15.89 per share, respectively.
- Upon the merger of Politeno (Note 1(c)(v)), the cross shareholding between the companies was eliminated. The Company's Class A preferred shares held by Politeno, amounting to 2,186,133 shares, were added to treasury shares.
- At December 31, 2006, the Company held in treasury 14,363,480 Class A
- Preferred shares (2005 467,347 shares) for a total value of R\$ 255.6 (2005 R\$ 15.0).
- At December 31, 2007, the Company held in treasury 16,595,000 Class A preferred shares (2006 - 14,363,480 shares) for a total value of R\$ 257.6 (2006 - R\$ 255.6) .

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On March 6, 2008 the cancellation of 16,595,000 Class A preferred shares of the Company was approved. These shares were maintained in treasury, on December 31, 2007, for the amount of R\$ 244.5.

On February 19, 2008 a new share repurchase program was approved with a 12-month term and investment of approximately R\$ 252.0 for the repurchase of up to 19,862,411 Class A preferred shares. Under such program, up to December 22, 2008, 10,099,500 Class A preferred shares were acquired at an average cost of R\$ 10.63 per share, total cost of R\$ 107.4. The minimum and maximum amounts of these acquisitions were R\$ 6.03 and R\$ 13.85 per share.

On April 28, 2008 the dissent of shareholders owning 2,108,823 common and 209,048 Class B preferred shares to the Company was communicated to the market, concerning the ratification of the transaction to acquire the control of the petrochemical assets of the Ipiranga Group. These shares were redeemed on March 11, 2008, for their book value as of December 31, 2007, of R\$ 13.50 per share, for a total of R\$ 31.3.

On May 30, 2008, the shareholders of Braskem Participações approved a capital reduction and transfer to the Company of 580,331 common and 290,165 Class A preferred shares issued by the Company, in the amount of R\$ 13.1.

On July 2, 2008, the dissent of shareholders owning 3,562,590 common and 200 Class B preferred shares in the Company was communicated to the market, concerning the merger of the shares of Grust Holdings S/A. These shares were redeemed at their book value in to the balance sheet as of December 31, 2007, corresponding to R\$ 13.50 per share, for a total of R\$ 48.1.

On December 22, 2008 cancellation was approved of 16,850,657 shares, of which 6,251,744 were common shares, 10,389,665 Class A preferred shares and 209,248 Class B preferred shares of the Company, with a book value of R\$ 199.9. Such cancellation, in addition to the cancellation approved on March 6, totals R\$ 444.4, and was taken to the profit retention reserve.

(e) Revenue reserves

On March 28, 2006 Braskem's shareholders approved the transfer of R\$ 164.9 from revenue reserves to retained earnings (accumulated deficit) for absorption of prior year adjustments related to IBRACON Technical Interpretation 01/2006.

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The profit retention reserve is constituted by transfer of the balance of retained earnings, to fund expansion projects included in the business plan, as provided in the capital budget proposed by management and submitted to the approval of the shareholders, in accordance with Article 196 of the Brazilian Corporate Law. The balance of this reserve on December 31, 2007 was R\$ 913.8. In 2008, the Company used this balance to absorb the cancelation of the treasury shares and losses in the amount of R\$ 444.4 and R\$ 469.4, respectively.

(f) Appropriation of net income

In accordance with the Company's by-laws, net income for each year, adjusted in accordance with Brazilian Corporate Law, will be appropriated as follows: (i) 5% for constitution of the legal reserve, up to 20% of capital; and (ii) 25% for payment of non-cumulative mandatory dividends, observing the legal and statutory advantages of the preferred shares. In the case of loss the accumulated income reserve is appropriated to eliminate such losses. Additionally, if the loss is greater than accumulated income reserve the Company can reduce capital to eliminate such losses.

When the priority dividend amount paid to the preferred shares is equal to or higher than 25% of the adjusted net income for the year, calculated in accordance with Article 202 of the Brazilian Corporate Law, the full mandatory dividend is paid. If there is a remaining mandatory dividend after the payment of priority dividends, it will be used as follows: (i) for the payment to common shares of a dividend up to the limit of the priority dividend of preferred shares; and (ii) if there is a remaining balance, in the distribution of an additional dividend, to common shares and Class A preferred shares on the same basis, so that each common share and Class A preferred share receives the same dividend.

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The calculation of the dividends for 2007 is as follows:

	2007
	Retrospectively
	revised
Net income for the year	621.8
Exclusion of adjustments on first time adoption of Law 11638/07 and MP 449/08 (Note 3.1(b))	(74.2)
Net income for the year without the adjustments of Law 11638/07 and MP 449/08	547.6
Excludes effect of consolidation adjustments	(4.3)
Portion appropriated to legal reserve	(27.2)
Adjusted net income for the calculation of dividends	516.1
Distribution of profits	
Dividends proposed	
Common shares - (2007 - R\$ 0.644)	96.2
Class A preferred shares - R\$ 0.644 (2006 - R\$ 0.159)	181.8
Class B preferred shares - R\$ 0.644 (2006 - R\$ 0.159)	0.5
Total dividends proposed	278.5
Amount allocated to revenue reserve	237.6
Minimum mandatory dividends - 25%	129.0

The amount appropriated to the profit retention reserve in 2007 is justified by a capital budget included in the business plan and approved by the board of directors at a meeting held on December 19, 2007, and ratified by the Shareholders' Meeting held on March 26, 2008.

The book loss for 2008 was partially absorbed by making full use of the revenue reserves and no minimum mandatory dividends were calculated or distributed.

(g) Fair-value adjustments

This account comprises the fair-value adjustments which have impacted the shareholders' equity without affecting the Company's statement of operations for the current period, but will in the future.

At December 31, 2008 the Company had the following balances:

	2008
Financial instruments at fair-value, classified as available-for-sale, net of income tax (Note 5)	8.0
Parent Company's hedge operation (Note 23(f.3)(iv))	(110.1)
Total	(102.1)

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22 Contingencies

(a) Collective labor agreement

The Petrochemical, Plastics, Chemicals and Related Industry Workers Union in the State of Bahia (SINDIQUÍMICA) and the Employers Association of the Petrochemical and Synthetic Resins Industries in the State of Bahia (SINPEQ) are disputing in court the validity of a wage and salary indexation clause contained in the collective bargaining agreement (convenção coletiva de trabalho), given the matter of public policy involved, namely, the adoption of an economic stabilization plan in 1990 that put a limit on wage adjustments. The Company ran plants in the region in 1990, and is a member of SINPEQ.

The employees labor union seeks retrospective adjustment of wages and salaries. In December 2002, the STJ affirmed an erstwhile decision from the Superior Labor Court (TST), determining that economic policy legislation should prevail over collective bargaining agreements and, as such, no adjustment was due. In 2003, SINDIQUÍMICA appealed this decision by means of a motion for clarification, which was rejected by unanimous opinion on May 31, 2005.

On October 24, 2005, SINDIQUÍMICA filed a plea known as embargos de divergência, which was recognized by the higher courts. This plea was forwarded to the General Prosecutor Office of the Republic, which rendered an opinion fully favorable to SINPEQ in November 2006. Judgment on this appeal started on June 28, 2007, but was adjourned as one of the judges asked for further access to the case docket.

In reliance on the opinion of its legal advisors, Management believes that SINPEQ is likely to prevail in this suit and, as such, no amount was provisioned for.

(b) Offsetting of tax credits

From May through October 2000 merged companies OPP Química and Trikem offset their own federal tax debts with IPI tax credits (créditos-prêmio) assigned by an export trading company (Assignor). These offsetting procedures were recognized by the São Paulo tax officials (DERAT/SP) through offset supporting certificates (DCC s) issued in response to an injunctive relief entered in a motion for writ of mandamus (MS SP). Assignor also filed a motion for writ of mandamus against the Rio de Janeiro tax officials (DERAT/RJ) (MS RJ) for recovery of IPI tax credits and their use for offsetting with third-party tax debts, among others. The MS SP was dismissed without prejudice, confirming the Rio de Janeiro administrative and jurisdictional authority to rule on Assignor s tax credits.

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In June 2005 DERAT/SP issued ordinances (portarias) canceling the DCC s. Based on said ordinances, the Federal Revenue Office unit in Camaçari/BA sent collection letters to the Company. Notices of dispute were presented by the Company, but the administrative authorities declined to process them. As a result, past-due federal tax liabilities (dívida ativa) at R\$ 276.6 were posted in December 2005 concerning the Company s tax debts originating from purportedly undue offsetting procedures.

Both Assignor and the Company commenced a number of judicial and administrative proceedings to defend the lawfulness and validity of those offsetting procedures, and the legal counsels to both companies labeled the likelihood of success in those cases as probable, mostly in light of the indisputable certainty and validity of the credits as confirmed in a specific audit conducted by DERAT/RJ.

On October 3, 2005 the Federal Supreme Court (STF) held the MS RJ favorably to Assignor in a final and conclusive manner, confirming Assignor s definite right to use the IPI tax credits from all its exports and their availability for offsetting with third-party debts. As a result, the legal advisors to Assignor and to the Company believe that the offsetting procedures carried out by the merged companies and duly recognized by DERAT/SP are confirmed, and for this reason they also hold that the tax liabilities being imputed to the Company are not due. Despite the final and conclusive decision in MS RJ, the legal advisors to Assignor and to the Company, in addition to a jurist when inquired of his opinion on this specific issue, feel that the tax liabilities purportedly related to offsetting procedures carried out by the merged companies have become time-barred and, as such, can no longer be claimed by the tax authorities.

In January 2006 the Company was ordered to post bond in aid of execution of the tax claim referred to above; this bond was tendered in the form of an insurance policy.

The Company s legal advisors have labeled the likelihood of success in all claims listed above as probable; nevertheless, if the Company is eventually defeated in all those cases, it will be entitled to full recourse against Assignor concerning all amounts paid to the National Treasury, as per the assignment agreement executed in 2000.

(c) National Social Security Institute - INSS

The Company is party to several social security claims totaling R\$ 347.2 as of December 31, 2008 (2007 - R\$ 285.9). Out of these, R\$ 18.2 is secured by a portion of the Company's inventory. Based on the opinion of its outside legal counsel, the Company believes that the chances of loss for the remaining amounts are remote, and, therefore, no provision has been recorded.

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The Company figures as defendant in civil lawsuits filed by the controlling person of a former caustic soda distributor and by a carrier that rendered services to the latter, totaling R\$ 28.6 as of December 31, 2008 (2007 R\$ 27.5). Said plaintiffs seek redress of damages caused by the Company's alleged non-fulfillment of the distributor agreement. In reliance on the opinion of legal advisors sponsoring the Company in these lawsuits, Management believes that the cases are likely to be rejected, and for this reason the respective sums have not been provisioned for.

In the second quarter of 2005, the Chemical and Petrochemical Industry Workers Unions in Triunfo-RS and Camaçari-BA filed several lawsuits for recovery of unpaid overtime. The Company has presented its answers accordingly, and in reliance on the legal advisors' opinion the Company's Management does not expect to be defeated.

As of December 31, 2008 the Company figured as defendant in 1,282 suits for damages and labor claims (already including those mentioned above), totaling approximately R\$ 223.3. According to the opinion of legal advisors, most of these suits are likely to be found for the Company. For the cases entailing a probable defeat, the Company has provisioned for R\$ 17.5 (2007 R\$ 25.0).

Further, in 1999, the Federal Revenue Office (SRF) served notice on merged company Copesul charging a supposedly delinquent IRPJ and CSL tax for the 1994 base period, relating to monetary adjustment of balance sheet items and equity accounting results due to the accounting of dividends distributed by a controlled entity abroad. The updated dispute comes to R\$ 21.3. An appeal lodged by the National Treasury to Higher Tax Appeals Chamber (CSRF) is pending judgment. According to the legal advisors of Copesul, the likelihood of a favorable outcome for this case is reasonably possible.

23 Financial Instruments

The currencies shown in the derivatives section are designated by the codes according to the ISO 4217 standard and are shown below:

Code	Currency	Country
BRL	Real	Brazil
EUR	Euro	Euro zone
JPY	Yen	Japan
USD	U.S. dollar	United States of America

Non-derivative financial instruments

On December 31, 2008 and 2007, the Company held non-derivative financial instruments, according to the definition given by CPC 14. These financial instruments comprised part of the Company's short-term investments and certain items of its debt.

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Identification	Book Value (assets and (liabilities))		Fair value	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
1. Investment funds in foreign currency	107.3		107.3	
2. Time Deposits	522.2	191.0	522.2	191.0
3. Treasuries	331.5		331.5	
4. Exclusive investment fund	1,714.4	258.8	1,714.4	258.8
5. Fixed-Income investments	102.9	296.3	102.9	296.3
6. Advances on exchange contracts	(149.8)	(28.3)	(149.9)	(28.3)
7. Working capital\ Structured Transactions	(905.2)	(388.2)	(905.2)	(388.2)
8. BNDES	(236.3)	(44.8)	(236.3)	(44.8)
9. Eurobonds	(3,023.1)	(1,401.2)	(2,440.4)	(1,496.3)
10. Raw material financing	(21.5)	(20.3)	(21.5)	(20.3)
11. Medium-Term Notes	(618.7)	(632.6)	(643.0)	(745.1)
12. Export prepayments	(4,000.3)	(1,623.3)	(4,000.3)	(1,623.3)
13. Project financing (NEXI)	(195.7)	(231.2)	(195.7)	(231.2)
14. Debentures	(826.3)	(911.6)	(803.4)	(910.0)

Detailed information about these financial instruments can be found in the explanatory notes to Cash and Cash Equivalents (Note 4), Securities (Note 5), Financings (Note 15) and Debentures (Note 16).

(a) Risk management

The Company is exposed to market risk arising from variations in commodity prices, foreign exchange rates and interest rates, and to credit risk arising from the possibility of default by its counterparties in financial investments, accounts receivable and derivatives.

The Company adopts procedures for managing market and credit risks, in line with a Financial Management Policy and a Risk Management Policy. The aim of risk management is to protect the Company's cash flow and reduce the threats to financing its operating working capital and investment programs.

(b) Exposure to foreign exchange risks

The Company has commercial transactions denominated in or indexed to foreign currencies. The prices of the Company's inputs and products are denominated in or strongly influenced by international commodity quotations, which are usually denominated in U.S. dollars. Furthermore, the Company has used long-term financing in foreign currencies, which leads to exposure to changes in the foreign exchange rates between the Real and the foreign currencies. The Company manages its foreign currencies exposure using a combination of foreign currency debt, foreign currency investments and derivatives. The Company's foreign exchange risk management policy contemplates maximum and minimum cover limits which must be obeyed, and which are continually monitored.

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(c) Exposure to interest rate risks

The Company is exposed to the risk that variations in floating interest rates lead to an increase in financial expenses with future interest payments. The floating-rate foreign currency debt is subject mainly to fluctuations in LIBOR. Domestic currency debt is subject mainly to the variation of the Long-Term Interest Rate (TJLP), pre-fixed rates in Reais and daily variation of the CDI rate.

(d) Exposure to commodity risks

The Company is exposed to fluctuations in the price of several petrochemical commodities, especially its main raw material, naphtha. Because the Company seeks to transfer to its selling prices the effect of price changes in its raw materials, arising from changes in international quotations for naphtha, part of its sales may be carried out under fixed-price contracts or contracts stating maximum and/or minimum fluctuation ranges. Such contracts are commercial agreements or derivative contracts relating to future sales. On December 31, 2008, the Company had no outstanding contracts of this nature.

(e) Exposure to credit risk

The Company is subject to concentration of credit risk in connection with bank accounts, financial investments and other accounts receivable, which expose the Company to risks relating to the financial institutions involved. In order to manage the credit risk, the Company keeps its bank accounts and financial investments with large financial institutions, weighting the concentrations in line with the institutions' ratings and the prices observed in the Credit Default Swaps (CDS) market, as well as entering into netting agreements that minimize the overall credit risk arising from the various financial transactions carried out among the parties.

In regard to customer credit risk, the Company protects itself by making detailed analyses before granting credit and by obtaining real and pro forma guarantees, when deemed necessary. Counterparty limits and credit quality are reviewed on a daily basis, taking into account their ratings and the prices reigning on the Credit Default Swap (CDS) market.

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(f) Derivative instrument transactions

The Company uses derivative financial instruments for the following purposes:

(f.1) Hedging

Hedging activities are executed in line with the Company's policies. The financial management policy includes a continuous short-term hedge program for foreign exchange risk arising from its transactions and financial items. Other market risks are covered on a case-by-case basis. In general, the Company assesses the need for hedging when analyzing prospective transactions and seeks to undertake made-to-measure hedging for the transactions under consideration, in addition to preserving the hedge for the entire period of the transaction being covered.

The Company may elect to designate derivatives for hedging by applying Hedge Accounting pursuant to CPC 14. Designation of the hedge is not mandatory. The Company will usually elect to designate derivatives as a hedge when it is expected that the application of hedge accounting will afford a significant improvement in demonstrating the off-setting effect of the derivatives on the variations of the items being hedged. On December 31, 2008, the Company held financial derivatives contracts with a total nominal value of R\$ 1,974.0 (2007: R\$ 1,978.5), of which R\$ 1,694.3 related to designated hedge transactions and R\$ 279.7 to other hedge transactions (see (f).i.a and (f).i.b below). There were no derivatives used for other purposes.

(f.2) Modifying the return on other instruments

The Company may use and has used derivatives to modify the return on investments, the interest rate or the indexation of financial liabilities, based on judgements made regarding the most appropriate conditions for the Company. When the modified return risk is substantially lower for the Company by using derivatives, the transaction is considered hedged. When the Company uses derivatives to modify investment returns, it seeks to match the obligations it will have by virtue of the derivative with the rights represented by the investments. When it uses derivatives to modify the interest rate or indexation on liabilities, it seeks to match the rights it will have by virtue of the derivative with the obligations represented by the liabilities. These transactions involving modification of investment returns, interest rates or indexation on financial commitments are undertaken for an amount not exceeding that of the underlying investment or commitment. The Company does not leverage its positions using derivatives. As of December 31, 2008 the Company had no transactions with this purpose.

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(f.3) Monetization of certain risks

The Company may use derivatives to monetize certain risks it considers acceptable on account of its exporting profile. By monetizing a risk, Braskem receives financial income in exchange for compensating the counterparty should a specific event occur. As of December 31, 2008 the Company had no transactions with this purpose. All derivative financial instruments held on December 31, 2008 were entered into on the OTC market with large financial counterparties and supported by global derivatives agreements in Brazil or abroad.

The derivative financial instruments are shown on the balance sheet at their fair value, as assets or liabilities. The derivative financial instruments are classified as trading instruments, as is mandatory. The periodic variances in the fair value of the derivatives are recognized in the statement of operations as financial revenue or expense in the same period in which they occur, except when the derivative is designated and qualifies for cash flow hedge accounting for the period in question.

The fair values of the derivatives are obtained as follows:

- a) From public sources in the case of exchange-traded derivatives;
- b) Using discounted cash flow models when the derivative is a forward purchase or sale or a swap contract.
Using option contract evaluation models, such as the Black-Scholes model, when the derivative contains option
- c) features.

The valuation assumptions (model input) are obtained from sources that reflect current observable market prices, particularly interest rate curves and forward currency prices disclosed on the Commodities and Futures Exchange, spot foreign exchange rates disclosed by the Brazilian Central Bank, and international interest rate curves disclosed by recognized quotation services such as Bloomberg or Reuters.

As of December 31 of 2008, the Company had no derivatives that required non-observable assumptions for calculating their fair value.

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The table below shows all transactions using derivative financial instruments in existence on December 31, 2008, or those that produced financial results during the 2008 fiscal year. The receipts (payments) column shows the amounts received or paid for the settlements undertaken during 2008, while the income (expense) column shows the effect recognized as financial income or expense due to settlements and movements in the fair value of the derivatives during 2008:

Identification	Nominal value	Maturity	Purpose	Receipts (payments)	Income (expense)	Fair value	
						2008	2007
Yen-CDI swap (see i.a)	BRL 279.7	Jun/2012	Exchange hedge of NEXI financing	BRL (32.5)	BRL 49.7	BRL 5.6	BRL (76.7)
Interest rate swap (Libor-fixed) (see i.b)	USD 725.0	Oct/2013	Interest rate hedge (designated for hedge accounting)		BRL 0.7	BRL (109.4)	
USD-BRL exchange swap (see ii.a)	BRL 255.8	Nov/08	Exchange hedge	BRL 62.7	BRL 62.9		
EUR-USD currencies swap (see ii.b)	BRL 503.1	Nov/08	Exchange and interest rate hedge	BRL (21.3)	BRL 18.6		BRL (39.9)
Credit default swap (see ii.c)	USD 100.0	Dec/08	Change of return	USD 0.4	USD 0.3		USD 0.6
Total Return Swap (see ii.d)	USD 450.0	Aug/08	Change of return	USD 6.4	USD (13.2)		USD 19.6
Convertibility swap (see ii.e)	USD 150.0	Jul/08	Monetization	USD 0.5	USD 0.4		USD 0.1

(i) Transactions outstanding on December 31, 2008

As of December 31, 2008 the Company had the following derivative financial instruments:

(i. a) Project financing (NEXI) - linked swaps

On December 31, 2008 the Company had four currency swap contracts with a total nominal value of R\$ 279.7, contracted for hedging yen-denominated financings with floating interest rates, maturing in March and June 2012. The purpose of these swaps is to offset the risk of fluctuations in the Yen-Real foreign exchange rate arising from the financings, and to offset the risk of variation in future expenses with interest payments. The terms, amount, settlement dates and yen interest rates of the swaps are matched to the terms of the financing. The Company intends to hold these swaps until the financing is settled.

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The characteristics of each swap transaction are listed below:

Identification	Valor Notional (in million of R\$)	Interest rate	Maturity	Fair value	
				2008	2007
Swap NEXI I	29.0	104.29% of CDI	Jun-12	2.2	(6.6)
Swap NEXI II	136.5	101.85% of CDI	Mar-12	(6.6)	(45.5)
Swap NEXI III	91.9	103.98% of CDI	Jun-12	7.6	(20.1)
Swap NEXI IV	22.3	103.98% of CDI	Jun-12	2.3	(4.5)

These contracts may require Braskem to make guarantee deposits under certain conditions. On December 31, 2008, Braskem had no guarantee deposits outstanding in connection with these derivatives. The counterparties in the transactions are prime banks with A credit ratings or better from rating agencies Moody's, Standard & Poor's or Fitch, which in accordance with the discount rates used to reflect the counterparty credit risk.

The Company elected not to designate these swaps for hedge accounting, since the main risk protected, the risk of foreign exchange rate fluctuation, is represented by the simultaneous movements in foreign exchange rates for the financing. As a result, the resulting change in the fair value of the swaps is recorded as financial income or expense in the period in which they occur. In 2008, the Company recognized income of R\$ 49.7 for the changes in fair value of these swaps between December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2008.

(i.b) Export prepayment-linked interest rate swaps

The subsidiary Braskem Inc. had, on December 31, 2008 nine interest rate swap contracts with a total nominal value of USD 725.0, which it had entered into for export prepayment debt contracted in US dollars and at (Libor-based) floating interest rates in October 2008, maturing in October 2013. With these swaps, the subsidiary Braskem Inc. receives floating rates (Libor) and pays fixed rates in a manner that matches the prepayment debt cash flow. The objective of these swaps is to offset the variation in future financial debt expenses caused by Libor rate fluctuation. The terms, amount, settlement dates and floating interest rates match those of the debt. The Company intends to hold these swaps until the financing is settled.

These swaps were designated as cash flow hedges for the fluctuating Libor risk on specified debt, for the purposes of hedge accounting. The changes in the fair value of the derivatives designated as cash flow hedges that are highly effective in offsetting cash flow variations in the hedged item are recognized in the shareholders' equity under Fair-value adjustments up to the date on which the respective variation of the hedged item impacts the result. The impact of Libor on the hedged item is expected to impact the results in each debt interest period, beginning on the disbursement date and continuing to its maturity date.

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The Company tests the effectiveness of these hedges on the closing date of each reporting period using the accrued monetary offset method. Under this method, the hedge is considered effective if the cash flow variation of the derivatives is between 80% and 125% of the variation of the hedged item caused by the risk being covered. The effectiveness test on December 31, 2008 showed that the derivatives were highly effective in offsetting the variations in the hedged item caused by Libor fluctuations during the period from when the derivatives were contracted until the end of the reporting period, and that all other conditions that qualify these instruments for hedge accounting were met. As a result, the effective portion of the variation in the fair value of the derivatives, in the amount of (R\$ 109.4), was recorded as the Fair-value adjustments account. The subsidiary also reclassified from that account to financial income R\$ 0.7 referring to the portion of the offset effect of the derivatives on the hedged item, for in 2008.

The characteristics of the swap transactions are listed below:

Identification	Notional value	Interest rate %	Maturity	Fair value
	(in million of USD)			2008
Swap EPP I	100.0	3.9100	Oct/13	(15.7)
Swap EPP II	100.0	3.9100	Oct/13	(15.7)
Swap EPP III	100.0	3.9525	Oct/13	(16.0)
Swap EPP IV	25.0	3.8800	Oct/13	(3.8)
Swap EPP V	50.0	3.5675	Oct/13	(6.3)
Swap EPP VI	100.0	3.8800	Oct/13	(15.4)
Swap EPP VII	50.0	3.5800	Oct/13	(6.3)
Swap EPP VIII	100.0	3.8225	Oct/13	(14.9)
Swap EPP IX	100.0	3.8850	Oct/13	(15.4)
				109.4

The Interest Rate column includes the fixed contract fee which the Company pays in exchange for receiving Libor.

These contracts may require the subsidiary Braskem Inc. to make guarantee deposits under certain conditions. On December 31, 2008, Braskem Inc. had no guarantee deposits outstanding in connection with these derivatives. The counterparties in these transactions are prime banks with A credit ratings or better from rating agencies Moody's, Standard & Poor's or Fitch, which is in accordance with the discount rates used to reflect the counterparty credit risk.

The risk value of the derivatives held by the Company on December 31, 2008, defined as the greatest loss that may result in one month, in 95% of the cases, in normal market conditions, was estimated by the Company at R\$ 46.6 for the swaps EPP and R\$ 20.8 for the swaps NEXI.

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(ii) Transactions terminated in 2008

(ii. a) Export prepayment-linked exchange rate swaps

Up to November of 2008, the Company had currency swaps with a nominal total value of R\$ 255.8 for the purpose of offsetting the effects of foreign exchange variation on the export prepayment debt in the amount of USD 150.0. In these swaps the Company received exchange variation at US dollar plus 3.94% per annum and paid 98.29% of the CDI. The terms of the foreign exchange swaps matched those of the debt covered. These swaps were settled in November 2008 for an amount of R\$ 62.9 received by Braskem.

(ii. b) Austrian Republic Notes earnings swap

The Company had in 2008 currency swaps with a total nominal amount of R\$ 503.1, with the aim of modifying the indexer of the Austrian Republic Notes from fixed-rate Euros to floating rate US dollars (Libor plus spread).

The nominal value, rates and maturity dates of the swap obligations were identical to those of the Austrian Republic Notes in portfolio. The swaps were contracted on the over-the-counter market, with guarantees required by one of the counterparties in the event the fair amount exceeded USD 6.0 against Braskem on the verification date, by way of a Bank Certificate of Deposit (CDB) of the same counterparty. In April 2008, the Company settled part of the swap, paying R\$ 30.2, and in November 2008 liquidated the remainder, receiving R\$ 8.9.

(ii. c) Credit Default Swaps linked to Braskem s credit as part of the financial guarantees

The Company had Credit Default Swap transactions with ABN AMRO NV involving USD 100.0 and linked to the Braskem credit maturing in 2015, in which the subsidiary Braskem Inc. participated as seller of protection or guarantor of the Braskem credit by means of a deposit with NIB Capital Bank. This derivative was contracted as part of a transaction in which the subsidiary Braskem Inc. sold to ABN AMRO NV a corresponding amount of bonds issued by Braskem which it held in portfolio. These transactions were settled in December 2008 for an amount of USD 0.4 received by the subsidiary Braskem Inc.

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The subsidiary Braskem Inc. held Total Return Swaps linked to a funds portfolio, in the amount of USD 450.0, with the aim of modifying the return on its foreign currency investments while optimizing its financial income. In these contracts, Braskem Inc. paid a fixed interest rate and received the total return equal to the interest and dividend payments plus the variation in the value of the funds portfolio. The derivative enabled the subsidiary to select and change the composition of the funds, having as its advisor the Royal Bank of Canada AAM. This transaction was liquidated in August 2008 for an amount of USD 6.4 million corresponding to R\$ 12.8 received by the subsidiary Braskem Inc.

(ii. e) Currency convertibility swap

The subsidiary Braskem Inc. had swap transactions with a currency convertibility clause, with the nominal amount of USD 150.0 and a term of 1 year, with the aim of monetizing the interest rate differential between the Brazilian currency and Libor rates. In the case of a currency convertibility event, the swap would permit substituting settlement for the net amount, with gross settlement of both debit and credit balances, whereby the outstanding balance of Braskem Inc. is payable abroad and the creditor balance receivable in Brazil. This transaction was undertaken taking into account the exporting nature of the subsidiary Braskem Inc.

This transaction was liquidated in July 2008 for an amount of USD 0.5 corresponding to R\$ 0.8 received by the subsidiary Braskem Inc.

(iii) Exposure by counterparty

Outstanding exposure of the Company to the risk of counterparty default in derivative financial instruments is listed in the table below, taking into account the market values of the derivatives plus the guarantees:

Counterparty	Principal	Exposure 2008
Banco Real	18.4	2.2
Citibank	306.3	(5.4)
JPMorgan	86.9	(6.6)
Calyon	409.0	(26.2)
BBVA	467.4	(31.3)
Santander	584.3	(36.6)

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The components of the highly effective offset and the ineffective portion of the fair value variation of the derivatives, as well as the reclassification of the amounts referring to the effective hedges in the period were recognized as follows:

Item	AAP balance in Dec/07	Reclassifications to expense (revenues) in 2008 by achievement of competence	Activities of hedges actual installment	Activities arising from effectiveness recovery	AAP balance in Dec/08
Swaps EPP		(0.7)	(109.4)		(110.1)

(a) Sensitivity analysis

Financial instruments, including derivatives, are subject to variations in their fair value arising from fluctuations in commodity prices, foreign exchange rates, interest rates, shares and shares indices, price indices and other variables. The sensitivity analysis of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments to these variables is shown below.

i) Risk selection

The Company selected the three market risks that may most affect the value of the financial instruments it holds, being: a) the US dollar-Real foreign exchange rate; b) the Yen-Real foreign exchange rate; and c) the Libor floating interest rate.

For the purposes of the sensitivity analysis of risk, the Company shows currency exposures as if they were independent, that is, without reflecting the exposure to one foreign exchange rate to the risk of variation in other foreign exchange risks that might be indirectly influenced by it.

ii) Scenario selection

Pursuant to CVM instruction 475/08 the Company includes three scenarios in the sensitivity analysis, one of which is probable and with the other two representing scenarios with potential adverse effects for the Company. In preparing the adverse scenarios, the Company considered only the impact of the variables on the financial instruments, including derivatives, and on the items covered by hedge transactions. It did not take into account the global impact on the Company's operations, such as that involving a revaluation inventories and future income and expenses. Since the Company manages its exchange exposure on a net basis, adverse effects verified when the US dollar rises against the Real can be offset by the opposite effects on the operating results of the Company.

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The probable scenario considered was the one published by the FOCUS study disclosed by the Central Bank of Brazil on December 26, 2008. In the case of the interest rate variables not included in the FOCUS study, the probable scenario taken into account was the percentage variation of the CDI. In the case of the foreign exchange rate variables not included in the FOCUS study, the probable scenario taken into account was the percentage variation of the US dollar against the Brazilian Real.

The possible adverse and extreme scenarios for the US dollar-Real foreign exchange rate considered, respectively, a rise of 25% and 50% in the quotation of the Real in relation to the dollar at the close of 2008.

The possible adverse and extreme scenarios for the Yen-Real foreign exchange rate considered, respectively, a rise of 25% and 50% in the quotation of the yen in Reais in relation to the yen at the close of 2008.

The possible adverse and extreme scenarios for the Libor interest rate considered, respectively, a drop of 25% and 50% in the Libor quotation in relation to its at the end of level 2008.

The sensitivity results in the tables below show the variations in the value of the financial instruments in each scenario, with the exception of table (v), which shows the variations in future cash flows.

iii) Sensitivity to the US Dollar-Real foreign exchange rate

The sensitivity of each financial instrument, including derivatives and the items they cover, to variations in the US Dollar Real foreign exchange rate is shown in the table below.

Instrument	Probable	Possible adverse	Extreme adverse
		(25 %)	(50 %)
Advance of exchange contracts	5.3	(35.3)	(70.6)
Advances on bills of exchange delivered	0.3	(2.2)	(4.3)
BNDES	7.5	(50.7)	(101.3)
Eurobonds	30.8	(206.9)	(1,503.7)
Raw material financing	0.8	(5.4)	(10.8)
Investment Funds in foreign currency	(4.0)	26.8	53.6
Medium-Term Notes	23.0	(154.7)	(309.3)
Export prepayments	84.9	(570.0)	(1,140.1)
Time Deposits	(19.4)	130.6	261.1
Treasuries	(12.3)	82.7	165.7
Export pre-payment debt of exports, and hedge, as follows:	68.1	(457.4)	(914.8)
Pre-payment debt	64.0	(430.0)	(860.1)
Swap EPP (see (f3).i.b)	4.1	(27.4)	(54.7)
Total	253.1	(1,699.9)	(1,845.5)

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The sensitivity of each financial instrument, including derivatives and the items they cover, to variations in the Yen-Real foreign exchange rate is shown in the table below.

Instrument	Probable	Possible adverse (25%)	Extreme adverse (50%)
Financing for projects (NEXI), and hedge, as follows:	0.3	(2.0)	(4.0)
Debt (NEXI)	7.3	(48.9)	(97.9)
Swaps (NEXI) (see (f3).i.a)	(7.0)	46.9	93.9

v) Sensitivity of future cash flows to floating Libor interest rates

The sensitivity of future interest income and expenses of each financial instrument, including the effect of derivatives and the items they cover, is shown in the table below. The figures represent the impact on financial income (expense) taking into account the average term of the respective instrument.

Instrument	Probable	Possible adverse (25%)	Extreme adverse (50%)
Advance on exchange contracts	0.4	(1.9)	(3.7)
Working capital\ Structured Transactions	4.7	(23.4)	(45.6)
Raw material financing	0.1	(0.2)	(0.3)
Export prepayments	2.8	(14.2)	(28.2)
Export pre-payment debt of exports, and hedge, as follows:			
Pre-payment debt	3.6	(18.2)	(36.0)
Swap EPP (see (f3).i.b)	(3.6)	18.2	36.0

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24 Financial Income (Expenses)

	2008	2007	2006
Financial income			
Interest income	139.7	134.7	140.0
Monetary variation	30.8	36.9	96.7
Gains on derivative transactions	65.8	47.3	114.1
Exchange variation on foreign currency assets	466.3	(825.6)	(204.2)
Other	16.0	18.0	12.9
	718.6	(588.8)	159.5
Financial expenses			
Interest on financing and related parties	(560.1)	(470.3)	(287.8)
Monetary variation	(214.9)	(213.2)	(434.0)
Losses on derivative transactions	31.0	(44.8)	(161.9)
Discounts granted	(121.9)	(137.6)	(138.0)
Exchange variation on foreign currency liabilities	(3,212.6)	1,546.7	333.4
Taxes and charges on financial transactions	(65.3)	(274.7)	(228.4)
Other	(259.3)	(194.0)	(181.2)
	(4,403.1)	212.1	(1,097.9)
Financial income (expenses), net	(3,684.5)	(376.7)	(938.4)

25 Other Operating Income (Expenses)

	2008	2007	2006
Income (expenses)			
Rental of facilities and assignment of right of use	12.2	24.3	45.4
Recovery of taxes (Note 17(iii))	53.1	120.0	125.9
ICMS tax incentive - PRODESIN	24.5	15.9	13.1
Other operating income/(expenses), net	3.8	(28.7)	1.7
	86.0	131.5	186.1

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26 Other income and expenses, net

	2008	2007	2006
Income (expenses)			
Sale of interest in Petroflex	130.5		
Change of interest in investments		(35.5)	2.4
Sale of permanent assets		(2.0)	(0.5)
Provision for loss on investments	(10.2)	-	-
Provision for loss/retirement of assets	(170.9)	(13.8)	-
Reversal of gains from merger	(42.8)		
Write-down of discontinued projects	(10.8)		
Other non-operating income (expenses), net	(54.5)	(15.9)	5.2
	(158.7)	(67.2)	7.1

27 Insurance Coverage

The Company has a broadly based risk management program designed to provide cover and protection for all assets, as well as for possible losses caused by production stoppages, through an all risks insurance policy. This policy establishes the amount of maximum probable damage, considered sufficient to cover possible losses, taking into account the nature of the Company's activities and the advice of insurance consultants. At December 31, 2008, insurance coverage for inventories, property, plant and equipment, and loss of profits of the Company was US\$ 2 billion per claim, while the total of all insured assets was R\$ 16.7 billion.

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28 Shares Traded Abroad - NYSE and LATIBEX

(a) American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") program

The Company's ADRs are traded on the NYSE with the following characteristics:

- Type of shares: Class A preferred shares.
- Each ADR represents two shares, traded under the symbol "BAK".
- Foreign Depositary Bank: The Bank of New York ("BONY") - New York branch.
- Brazilian Custodian Bank: Banco Itaú S.A.

(b) LATIBEX

The Company's Class A preferred shares are traded on LATIBEX, the Madrid Stock Exchange's market for Latin American companies quoted in euros. The shares are traded under the symbol "XBRK" and the Brazilian custodian bank is Banco Itaú S.A. LATIBEX has adjusted and altered the process for quotation and trading to comply with the new Corporate Governance Standards adopted by Bovespa. Accordingly, as from May 16, 2005, the shares have been traded in units.

29 Private Pension Plans

The actuarial obligations relating to the pension and retirement plans are accrued in conformity with the procedures established by CVM Deliberation 371/2000.

(a) PETROS/PREVINOR

In June 2005, the Company informed PETROS - Fundação Petrobras de Seguridade Social of its intention to withdraw sponsorship as from the 30th day of that month. The calculation of the mathematical reserves of the participants was concluded in November of 2006 and sent that same month for approval of the Supplementary Pensions Department (SPC), an entity of the Ministry of Social Security, whose role is to regulate and supervise private pension plans. On December 31, 2008, the plan's net assets are greater than the amount of the participants' mathematical reserves.

The benefits to those receiving assistance and PETROS retirees will continue to be paid on a regular basis until the conclusion of the process.

In January 2007, the merged company Politeno, sponsor of PREVINOR, notified its withdrawal of sponsorship as from that month. The plan maintained by Politeno is in surplus, and there is no need for disbursement by Braskem.

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(b) ODEPREV

The Company has a defined contribution plan for its employees. The plan is managed by ODEPREV - Odebrecht Previdência which was set up by Odebrecht S.A. as a private pension entity. ODEPREV offers its participants, employees of the sponsoring companies, the Optional Plan, a defined contribution plan, under which monthly and sporadic participant contributions and annual and monthly sponsor contributions are accumulated and managed in individual retirement savings accounts.

The Board of Trustees of ODEPREV defines each year in advance the parameters for contributions to be made by the participants and the sponsoring companies. With regard to the payment of benefits under the Optional Plan, the obligation of ODEPREV is limited to the total value of the quotas held by its participants and, to comply with the regulations for a defined-contribution plan, it will not be able to require any obligation or responsibility on the part of the sponsoring company to assure minimum levels of benefits to the participants who retire.

On December 31, 2008, the number of active participants in ODEPREV comprised 2,633 (2007 - 2,512) and the Company's and employees, contributions in 2008 amounted to R\$ 9,751 (2007 - R\$ 5,918) and R\$ 18,752 (2007 - R\$ 16,453), respectively.

(c) Copesul

Copesul and its employees contribute as maintainers of PETROS in defined benefit pension and retirement plans. In 2008, the rate on the contribution salary was 12.93% on all income of employees covered by the plan. The contributions made by Copesul during 2008 totaled R\$ 6.2 (2007 - R\$ 5.7).

As contemplated in the regulations of PETROS and applicable legislation, in the event the technical reserves are relatively insufficient, maintainers and participants will contribute additional financial funds, or benefits under the plan will be adapted to the resources available. Since the end of the fiscal year, there has been need for any supplementary contribution by Copesul.

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In compliance with CVM Deliberation 371, dated September 13, 2000, the Company undertook an assessment of the actuarial liabilities on December 31, 2008 of the post-employment benefits granted to its employees, using the projected credit unit evaluation method based on actual information incurred up until November 30 of each year, with the following result:

	2008	2007
Fair value of asset plans	459.2	437.4
Present value of actuarial liabilities	540.0	496.8
Actuarial liabilities	(80.8)	(59.4)
Net actuarial liabilities to be provided for	(80.8)	(59.4)
Actuarial liabilities provided for	6.4	1.6
Net actuarial liabilities - not provided for	(74.4)	(57.8)

Gains (losses) previously recorded are associated with the profitability of the plan assets - differences between the actuarial assumptions and the actual. Such differences are considered actuarial gains (losses). Copesul's policy is to recognize such gains (losses) as income (expenses) only when their accumulated amounts exceed, in each year, the higher of the following limits: (i) 10% of the present value of the total actuarial obligation defined benefit, and (ii) 10% of the fair value of plan assets. The portion to be recognized is amortized each year, with the amortization amount determined by dividing its amount by the average remaining service time estimated for the plan participants.

The main actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date are shown as follows:

	2008	2007
Actual discount rate	6%	6%
Expected yield rate of plan assets	6%	6%
Salary real growth	1.7% until retirement	1.7% up to 48 years and zero after 49 years of age
Biometric bases		
Mortality for pension and savings (able individuals)	AT-2000	AT-2000
Mortality for pension and savings (disabled individuals)	C.A.P. experience (*)	C.A.P. experience (*)
Disability	Álvaro Vindas (**)	Álvaro Vindas (**)
Other charges	STEA experience (***)	STEA experience (***)

(*) C.A.P. - Caixa de Aposentados e Pensionistas used as a basis to develop the mortality table for actuarial computations.

(**) Álvaro Vindas - Disability Table used in actuarial computations.

(***) STEA - Serviços Técnicos de Estatística e Atuária Ltda.

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In May 2003 the board of directors of Copesul approved the implementation of the Copesul Supplementary Private Pension Plan, called COPELULPREV. This is a private, defined contribution plan for those employees not included in the former PETROS plan, which currently does not accept new participants. The plan is independently managed by PETROS - Fundação Petrobras de Seguridade Social, with no links to any other pension plan managed at present by that entity, pursuant to the provisions of Complementary Law 109/2001. In 2008, Copesul's contributions amounted to R\$ 1.6 (2007 - R\$ 1.4).

30 Raw Material Purchase Commitments

The Company has contracts for the purchase of electric energy by its industrial plants located in the States of Alagoas, Bahia and Rio Grande do Sul. The minimum annual commitment under these contracts amounts to R\$ 248.5.

Braskem purchases naphtha under contracts establishing a minimum annual purchase volume equivalent to R\$ 6,991.5 (unaudited) (2007 - R\$ 5,771.3 (unaudited)), based on market prices as of December 31, 2008.

31 Subsequent Events

On March 4, 2009 the board of directors of the Company approved the application for a loan in the amount of R\$ 600.0 from the Federal Savings and Loans Bank - CEF.

On April 30, 2009 in an Extraordinary Stockholders' General Meeting approved the merger of Petroquímica Triunfo (Triunfo) into Braskem. This merger represents the last step of the in November 30, 2007 agreement, between Petrobras, Petroquisa, Odebrecht and Norquisa (Note 1 (c)(x)).

On April 30, 2009, the settlement of the Petros pension plan was approved by the Secretary of Complementary Pensions.

On May 13, 2009, Braskem announced to the market the suspension of production at its Camaçari plant, which produces caprolactama (raw material for nylon production). The book value of this plant at December 31, 2008 was R\$ 66.6.

In June 2009 it was disclosed to the market the coming distribution of R\$245 million in quotas of Chemical Credit Rights Investment Fund IV (Chemical IV - Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios). Such distribution comprised R\$227 million in Senior quotas and R\$18 million in Subordinated Mezzanine quotas, both fully sold in the Brazilian capital market. Distribution was announced, concluded and cash was settled in July, 2009. Proceeds were applied to the working capital needs of the Company.

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32 Summary of Main Differences Between Brazilian GAAP and U.S.GAAP

(a) Presentation of financial statements, consolidation basis and functional currency

As described in Note 2, the Company has elected to use the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil (Brazilian GAAP) as its primary financial statements, for the purposes of filing with and listing at the Securities and Exchange Commission - SEC and New York Securities Exchange - NYSE, under the applicable rules to the U.S. Exchange Act of 1934.

A summary of the main differences between Brazilian GAAP and accountant principles generally accepted in the United States (U.S. GAAP), applicable to the Company, are disclosed in this Note.

(i) Financial statements under Brazilian GAAP

Pursuant to Law 11638/07 Brazilian GAAP were amended in order to converge to International Financial Reporting Standards - IFRS as described in Note 3.1, for which financial statements were retrospectively revised under Brazilian GAAP for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006.

Accordingly, the reconciliation to U.S. GAAP (Note 32 (y)) considers previously reported Brazilian GAAP balances and those adjustments made due to Law 11638/07, including those on retrospectively basis, as well as those that affected previously reported U.S. GAAP adjustments at reconciliation.

(ii) Consolidation basis

Consolidation basis vary from Brazilian GAAP to U.S. GAAP, following provisions set forth in SFAS 94, APB 18 and FIN 46(R). The consolidated condensed balance sheet and statement of operations comprise assets, liabilities, operations and subsidiaries of the following entities:

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	2008	2007	2006
		Controlling	interest - %
Operating and Trading Companies			
Braskem América	100.00	100.00	100.00
Braskem Argentina	100.00	100.00	100.00
Braskem Distribuidora Ltda.	100.00	100.00	100.00
Braskem Europa	100.00	100.00	100.00
Braskem Finance	100.00	-	-
Braskem Importação e Exportação	100.00	100.00	100.00
Braskem Inc.	100.00	100.00	100.00
Braskem International Ltd.	-	-	-
Braskem Overseas Inc.	-	-	100.00
Braskem Participações	100.00	100.00	100.00
IPQ Argentina	100.00	60.00	-
Braskem Petroquímica Chile	100.00	60.00	-
CCI	100.00	62.70	-
CINAL	100.00	100.00	100.00
Copesul	-	62.70	-
CITI	100.00	62.70	-
CPP	-	-	79.70
IQ	100.00	60.00	-
IQAG	100.00	60.00	-
IPQ	-	60.00	-
ISATEC	100.00	60.00	-
Lantana	100.00	100.00	100.00
Natal Trading	100.00	60.00	-
PPSA*	-	60.00	60.00
Polialden	-	-	-
Politeno	-	-	96.16
Politeno Empreendimentos	100.00	99.99	-
Tegal	-	-	95.83
Variable Interest Entities			
Fundo Parin	-	100.00	100.00
FIQ Sol	100.00	100.00	100.00
"Chemical I" Fund	-	-	100.00
"Chemical II" Fund	-	-	9.19

* Jointly-controlled entity in 2007 and 2006 as a result of shareholders' agreement provisions.

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The locations of our businesses are disclosed in Note 3.2(g). Assets, liabilities and operations of IPL and Polialden were merged into Braskem in 2006 and CPP, Politeno and Tegal during 2007, the operations of Braskem International Ltd. ceased in 2006. Braskem Overseas Inc. was ceased in July 2007. Chemical I Fund was liquidated in January 2007 while Chemical II in March 2007. Parin Fund was liquidated in February 2008. Copesul and IPQ were merged into Braskem in September 2008. On May 30, Braskem acquired control over PPSA through the purchase of the remaining 40% interest in that entity from Petroquisa (Note 1(c)(xii)). In September 2008 PPSA was merged into Braskem.

(iii) Reporting and functional currency under U.S. GAAP

The Braskem Group management has concluded that the Brazilian Real is both its functional and reporting currencies for all companies presented herein.

(b) Supplementary inflation restatement in 1996 and 1997 for U.S. GAAP

Under Brazilian GAAP, inflation accounting was discontinued effective January 1, 1996. Prior to that date, Brazilian GAAP statements included indexation adjustments which partially accounted for the effect of inflation on property, plant and equipment, investments, deferred charges (together denominated "permanent assets") and shareholders' equity, and reported the net charge or credit in the statement of operations.

However, under U.S. GAAP, according to SFAS 52, Brazil ceased to be treated as a highly inflationary economy only as from January 1, 1998 requiring additional indexation to the Brazilian Reais. Accordingly, the financial information for purposes of U.S. GAAP should include additional inflation restatement adjustments for 1996 and 1997 made by applying the General Price Index increased by 9.3% and 7.5%, respectively, once Brazilian Reais was not considered to be functional currency at that time under SFAS 52.

For purposes of the U.S. GAAP reconciliation, shareholders' equity under U.S. GAAP was increased by R\$ 618.5 and R\$ 656.2, at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, due to the additional inflation remeasurement accounting, net of depreciation. These amounts generated increases in depreciation charges of R\$ (37.2), R\$ (37.4) and R\$ (28.6) in 2008, 2007 and 2006 respectively.

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(c) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Capitalized interest

Under Brazilian GAAP, since January 2006, the Company adopted the same methodology to capitalize interest as those adopted under U.S. GAAP, except for positive exchange variations capitalized under Brazilian GAAP and taken to the income statement under U.S. GAAP. Therefore, as from January 2006, except for positive exchange variations, there are no more differences between Brazilian GAAP and U.S. GAAP in the reconciliation going forward, except for the amortization of the predecessor difference. The depreciation of interest capitalized under U.S. GAAP before 2006 continues to be depreciated based on the economic useful life of the underlying asset.

(ii) Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Under Brazilian GAAP, companies are required to determine if operating income discounted cash flow is sufficient to absorb the depreciation or amortization of long-lived assets in order to assess potential asset impairment. In the event that such operating income discounted cash flow is insufficient to recover the depreciation, the assets, or groups of assets, are written down to recoverable values. In the event of a planned substitution of assets prior to the end of the original estimated useful life of the asset, depreciation of such an asset is accelerated to ensure that the asset is depreciated according to the estimated net realizable values at a future date of substitution.

U.S. GAAP, Statement of Financial Accounting Standard ("SFAS") No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment of Disposal of Long-Lived Assets", requires evaluation of the carrying value of long-lived assets to be held and used, and for long-lived assets to be disposed of, whenever the changes in circumstances stated in paragraph 8 of SFAS 144 occur.

The carrying value of long-lived assets is considered impaired if at the first step procedure the anticipated undiscounted cash flow from identified asset groups, representing the lowest level for which identifiable cash flow are largely independent of the cash flows of other groups of assets, is less than their carrying value. In that event, a loss is recognized at the second step procedure based on the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of the assets by using the discounted cash flows generated by these assets.

There had been no impairment recorded for U.S. GAAP purposes as of December 31, 2007.

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The Company has impaired assets related to the PET production plant under Brazilian GAAP since it had been discontinued during December 2008, for which the impairment charge amounted to R\$ 102.8.

In addition, the Company has impaired assets related to its Caprolactama production plant under Brazilian GAAP, for which the impairment charge amounted to R\$ 42.7 as of December 31, 2008.

Under U.S. GAAP as the carrying amount of the assets are different for purposes of reconciliation, a reversal of the impairment charge has been recorded, amounting to R\$ 31.7 as of December 31, 2008.

(d) Deferred charges

Brazilian GAAP maintain deferred expenses, as pre-operating costs incurred in the construction or expansion of a facility before it begins operations, which is subject to impairment test for recoverability as described in Note 14.

For purposes of the U.S. GAAP reconciliation, all Brazilian GAAP deferred costs, other than those reclassified to property, plant and equipment, and goodwill generated on common control transactions, which is eliminated, have been charged to the income statement, including related annual amortization charges that have been reverted under U.S. GAAP in the net amount of R\$ (136,7) , R\$ 42.2 and R\$ 34.5 in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

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The reconciliation of the net adjustments to net income for all three years presented is set forth in the following table:

	2008	2007	2006
Charges written-down for those expenses			
deferred under Brazilian GAAP consolidated			
Pre-operating expenses	(36.9)	-	-
Organizational expenses	(27.3)	(22.1)	(35.2)
Expenditures on restructuring	(92.5)	(1.7)	(6.7)
Research and development	-	(0.8)	-
Other	-	(5.4)	(25.5)
	(156.7)	(30.0)	(67.4)
Reversal of amortization of amounts assigned			
to deferred charges under Brazilian GAAP			
Pre-operating expenses	-	6.8	4.2
Organizational expenses	20.0	18.2	54.1
Expenditures on restructuring	-	27.4	35.7
Research and development	-	14.2	6.3
Other	-	5.6	1.6
	20.0	72.2	101.9
Total U.S. GAAP adjustment	(136.7)	42.2	34.5

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As a result of adjustments provided from Federal Law 11638/07 as disclosed in Note 3.1 and Note 32 (a)(i) deferred charges used to be capitalized under Brazilian GAAP have been written-off against income statement and shareholders' equity and respective amortization charges used to be allocated in income statement were reverted for U.S. GAAP purposes for which adjustments are described in the table below:

	2008	2007 Retrospectively revised	2006 Retrospectively revised
Capitalized charges previously written-down for U.S. GAAP purposes and reverted as a result of Federal Law 11638/07			
Pre-operating expenses	-	-	-
Organizational expenses	-	34.8	-
Expenditures on restructuring	-	-	-
Research and development	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Charges written-off effect	-	34.8	-
Amortization charges previously derecognized for U.S. GAAP purposes and reverted as a result of Federal Law 11638/07			
Pre-operating expenses	-	-	-
Organizational expenses	-	(11.2)	-
Expenditures on restructuring	-	(48.3)	(54.0)
Research and development	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Amortization charges reversal effect	-	(59.5)	(54.0)

Under U.S. GAAP all research and development costs are expensed as incurred and recorded in the statement of operations within general and administrative expense whereas certain of such costs before Law 11.638 were capitalized as deferred charges under Brazilian GAAP. Expenditure on research and development totaled R\$ 76.5 and R\$ 44.3 for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

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(e) Business combinations, purchase price allocation and goodwill

As mentioned in Note 1(c)(vi), on May 14, 2008, Braskem publicly announced an amendment made to the "Share Purchase Agreement" by assembling clauses increasing the participation of Braskem in net assets of IQ, IPQ, and Petroquímica Paulínia to 100% as well as Copesul to 99.17%.

As a consequence of the additional purchase held in May 2008 Braskem has issued an additional total amount of 90,047,982 shares represented by 46,903,320 common and 43,144,662 preferred shares to Petrobras, as a result of the incorporation of the remaining minorities interest held by Petrobras in such investees, known as "Petrobras Petrochemical Assets", within Brazilian Petrochemical industry restructuring.

The acquisition of such additional shares was concluded as of May 30, 2008 under which Copesul and IPQ were merged into Braskem during September, 2008.

(i) Purchase Price Allocation

Under Brazilian GAAP, business combination resulting in the acquisition of remaining interests held by Petrobras in IQ, IPQ, Copesul and Petroquímica Paulínia was accounted for under historical cost, where neither goodwill nor additional paid-in-capital had been computed. The Consolidation of IQ, IPQ, Copesul have been made since April 1, 2007. Petroquímica Paulínia has been fully consolidated as from April 2008.

Under USGAAP, acquisition of remaining interests held by Petrobras in Copesul, IQ, IPQ and Petroquímica Paulínia has been accounted for under the purchase accounting method. The fair value of the consideration given, in the form of shares issued by Braskem, to Petrobras was determined in accordance with EITF 99-12 Determination of the Measurement Date for Market Price of Acquirer Securities Issued in a Business Combination at the time the transaction was announced and term of exchange were defined, May 14, 2008.

Net assets acquired by Braskem in IQ, IPQ, Copesul and Petroquímica Paulínia have been fair valued as of the closing date of the transaction, May 30, 2008.

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The fair value of the shares issued by Braskem, was allocated as follows:

Company	% acquired	R\$ millions
Ipiranga Química S.A.	40.0	47.3
Ipiranga Petroquímica S.A.	40.0	227.5
Copesul Cia. Petroquímica do Sul	36.5	779.3
Petroquímica Paulínia S.A.	40.0	171.2
Total Purchase Price		1,225.3

Fair values of total assets less liabilities of these acquired companies, after the allocation of negative goodwill to reduce goodwill and property, plant and equipment at the consolidated level in the amount of R\$ 4.9 and R\$ 1,069.1 in the case of IPQ and Copesul, respectively, are as follows:

	Ipiranga Química	Petroquímica	Copesul	Petroquímica Paulínia
Cash and cash equivalents	16.9	29.8	1.4	0.3
Current assets	247.9	769.7	1,854.2	139.0
Non-current assets	21.2	111.6	377.9	22.8
Property, Plant & Equipment	61.6	568.6	1,803.7	751.4
Current liabilities	(219.3)	(408.5)	(1,094.7)	(107.3)
Non-current liabilities	(13.5)	(888.4)	(1,966.3)	(595.0)
Fair Value of Net Assets	114.8	182.8	976.2	211.2
Interest acquired - %	40.0	40.0	36.47	40.0
Fair Value of Assets Acquired	45.9	73.1	356.0	84.5
Fair value of consideration paid	(47.3)	(227.5)	(779.3)	(171.2)
Book value in May 30, 2008	(46.3)	(44.1)	(1,034.9)	-
Reversal of entries previously recorded under FIN 46				
Goodwill related to minority interest - FIN46(R) in 2007	(45.7)	(391.4)	-	-
Minority interest acquired	82.8	589.9	1,458.2	-
Goodwill	10.6	-	-	86.7

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On September 30, 2008 Braskem purchased 0.71% of interest in IPQ. With such purchase Braskem held 100.0% of total shares of IPQ. Braskem issued shares amounting to R\$ 14.1, under Brazilian GAAP. The fair value of the shares at September 30, 2008 was R\$ 16.1, which generated an additional paid in capital of R\$ 2.0 under US GAAP. The reversal of minority interest previously recorded under FIN 46(R) was R\$ 33.2, which generated a negative goodwill of R\$17.0 recorded against the goodwill previously recognized under FIN 46(R).

(ii) Goodwill

Differences in relation to Brazilian GAAP mainly arise from (i) non-recognition of goodwill arising from transactions between parties under common control under U.S. GAAP (Note 32 (g)); (ii) valuation of assets and liabilities acquired at their fair value at the date of acquisition, aforementioned, generating only a reduction in the statement of operations under U.S. GAAP by the amortization derived from the fair value accounting method; and (iii) reversal of Brazilian GAAP amortization expense related to the goodwill, for which under U.S. GAAP a impairment test is required annually instead of amortization.

Reconciliation from Brazilian GAAP to U.S. GAAP may be expressed by the following differences in accounting treatment for business combination as follows:

	2008	2007	2006
Depreciation of fair value assets under U.S. GAAP			
Inventories	(31.1)	(8.7)	-
Intangible assets	(18.9)	(14.5)	-
Property, Plant & Equipment	84.8	19.7	(29.5)
Subtotal	34.8	(3.5)	(29.5)
Goodwill impaired	(17.4)	-	-
Reversal of goodwill amortization expenses under Brazilian GAAP			
Note 13	433.3	409.7	360.1
Net adjustment to income statement	450.7	406.2	330.6

For Brazilian GAAP purposes, the balance of goodwill at December 31, 2008 amounts to R\$ 2,013.3 (2007 - R\$ 2,442.2), which is being amortized to income over a period of up to 10 years for items had been used to be classified to deferred charges until Federal Law 11638/07 as disclosed in Note 3.1 and Note 32 (a)(i).

Under Brazilian GAAP goodwill shall be allocated to property, plant and equipment by the fair market value of fixed assets and intangible productive assets. As a result of changes described above, goodwill based on profitability shall be allocated as intangible assets.

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In addition, under Brazilian GAAP, for those companies previously acquired and already fully merged into Braskem the goodwill balance at the date of each legal merger have been reclassified to property, plant and equipment for which the balances amount to R\$ 937.7 as of September 30, 2008 (2007 - nihil), which is related to the acquisition of Copesul.

Under Brazilian GAAP negative goodwill is accounted for as deferred revenue within non-current liabilities and related income has been recognized under income statement according to the remaining useful life of economic benefit and as of December 31, 2008 the balance amounts to R\$ 22.1 (2007 - R\$ 25.2) .

Under U.S. GAAP, changes on goodwill balances totaling R\$ 1,156.9 as of December 31, 2008 (2007 - R\$ 1,688.6) may be demonstrated as follows:

	Basic	Vinyls	Petrochemicals Polyolefins	Ipiranga Química	Others	Total
December 31, 2006	3.1	3.0	431.2	-	13.2	450.5
Business combination	148.7	-	966.1	114.3	9.0	1,238.1
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
December 31, 2007	151.8	3.0	1,397.3	114.3	22.2	1,688.6
Business combination	(148.7)	-	(321.5)	(35.1)	(9.0)	(514.3)
Impairment	(3.1)	-	(14.3)	-	-	(17.4)
December 31, 2008	-	3.0	1,061.5	79.2	13.2	1,156.9

For purposes of U.S. GAAP reconciliation, goodwill and negative goodwill amortization under Brazilian GAAP have been reversed and amounted to R\$ 433.3 in 2008, R\$ 409.7 in 2007 and R\$ 360.1 in 2006.

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(iii) Impairment of goodwill and intangibles for business combinations

For purposes of U.S. GAAP, goodwill impairment is determined using a two-step process. The first step of the goodwill impairment test is to identify a potential impairment by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount, including goodwill. The estimates of fair value of a reporting unit, are determined using a discounted cash flow analysis. A discounted cash flow analysis requires one to make various judgmental assumptions including assumptions about future cash flows, growth rates and discount rates. The assumptions about future cash flows and growth rates are based on the Company's budget and business plans. Discount rate assumptions are based on an assessment of the risk inherent in the respective reporting units. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, the second step of the goodwill impairment test is performed to measure the amount of impairment loss, if any.

The second step of the goodwill impairment test compares the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill with the carrying amount of that goodwill. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit's goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of that goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to that excess. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined in the same manner as the amount of goodwill recognized in a business combination.

Under Brazilian GAAP, goodwill is analyzed in relation to its future recovery based on total estimated future profitability and discounted cash flows. No impairment has been recorded for Brazilian GAAP purposes.

The Company has been testing for impairment on goodwill balances for which R\$ 17.4 have been impaired for the year-ended as of December 31, 2008.

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(f) Equity earnings for interests in investees and respective U.S. GAAP adjustments

Under BR GAAP the equity investees Cetrel is proportionally consolidated according to Instruction CVM 247/96. Under U.S. GAAP such equity investee is accounted for under the equity method.

Prior to December 1, 2007, we proportionally consolidated the results of Petroflex Indústria e Comércio S.A. (Petroflex), in our consolidated financial statements. As a result of our entering into an agreement in December 2007 to sell our interests in Petroflex, we accounted for our interest in Petroflex in our Brazilian GAAP financial statements using the equity method as from December 1, 2007. In April 2008, we sold all of our share capital in Petroflex.

We have fully consolidated the results of Paulínia and its subsidiaries in our consolidated financial statements under USGAAP as from June, 2008. On September 30, 2008, IPQ and Paulínia merged with and into Braskem.

For purposes of the U.S. GAAP reconciliation, the effects in the statement of operations of U.S. GAAP adjustments on equity investees amounted to R\$ (9.2), related to Cetrel, Codeverde and Borealis in 2008, R\$ (5.8), and R\$ (56.8) in 2007, and 2006, respectively, considering Cetrel, Petroflex and Paulínia before the merger.

U.S. GAAP adjustments are primarily related to fixed assets indexation, deferred capitalized charges, capitalized interests and related deferred income tax.

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(g) Transactions giving rise to distributions to and contributions from shareholders according to U.S. GAAP

Transactions between parties under common control and transactions including exchange of shares with shareholders gave rise to goodwill under Brazilian GAAP which is treated as capital distributions and contributions under U.S. GAAP:

	2008	2007
Acquisition of ESAE and related transactions (i)	(363.2)	(363.2)
OPP PP transaction (ii)	(1,814.6)	(1,814.6)
Contributions from shareholders (iii)	406.5	406.5
Subtotal	(1,771.3)	(1,771.3)
Additional Paid-In-Capital APIC (iv)	506.6	-
Total	(1,264.7)	(1,771.3)

(i) Acquisition of ESAE and Related Transactions

Under Brazilian GAAP, the acquisition of ESAE was accounted for at book value. Under U.S. GAAP, the acquisition would be accounted for using the purchase method with the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed from third parties recorded at fair value. The portions of net assets that were already held by the Odebrecht Group would be maintained at their existing book values, and the excess of the proportional amount of the purchase price over these book values would be considered a distribution to the Odebrecht Group in the amount of R\$ 363.2.

Investment acquired	Purchase price	Value of investments	Goodwill	Capital distribution
30.99% of Politeno	739.4	141.9	373.8	223.7
42.64% of Polialden	658.4	157.3	387.8	113.3
Subtotal (100% - Braskem Participações)	1,397.8	299.2	761.6	337.0
100% of Proppet	51.1	10.6	14.3	26.2
	1,448.9	309.8	775.9	363.2

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Under U. S. GAAP, the total payment of R\$ 1,448.9 made in the acquisition of ESAE and related transactions is divided into payments made to third parties and payments made to companies under common control are as follows:

	Common control transactions			Third party transactions		
	Payment made	Book value	Capital distribution	Purchase price	Net assets at fair value	Goodwill
100% Braskem Part.	381.1	44.1	337.0	1,016.7	255.1	761.6
100% Proppet	39.1	12.8	26.2	12.0	(2.3)	14.3
Total	420.2	56.9	363.2	1,028.7	252.8	775.9

Nova Camaçari acquired Braskem Participações through the acquisition of the entire share capital of ESAE and Intercapital and the acquisition of an 11.76% direct interest in Conepar. Nova Camaçari acquired Intercapital for total consideration of R\$ 445.0, of which R\$ 381.0 was paid to members of the Odebrecht Group and the remaining R\$ 64.0 was paid to members of the Mariani Group (Pronor Petroquímica S.A. and Companhia Brasileira de Poliolefinas). The net assets acquired from the Odebrecht Group were valued at a carryover basis of R\$ 44.1, while the net assets acquired from the Mariani Group were valued at fair value of R\$ 16.1.

(ii) OPP Preferred Shares Transaction

Under Brazilian GAAP, since the terms of the exchange of Braskem and OPP preferred shares were based on the appraised economic value of each company, the transaction was accounted for on that basis.

Under U.S. GAAP, the common control transaction would be recorded at the book value of OPP PP's consolidated net assets as of July 25, 2001. On that date the difference between consideration paid and the net liabilities of OPP PP under U.S. GAAP was R\$ 1,814.6 and the issuance of Braskem shares to the Odebrecht Group would, therefore, be considered a distribution in that amount.

The fair value of the stock issued by the Company for the acquisition of OPP PP was R\$ 1,268.4 on August 16, 2002. At that time OPP PP had a negative carryover book basis of R\$ 546.2 under U.S. GAAP, resulting in a capital distribution of R\$ 1,814.6 under U.S. GAAP. The Company adjusted the Brazilian GAAP shareholders' equity to reflect the U.S. GAAP capital distribution of R\$ 1,814.6 and made corresponding adjustments to deferred charges, property, plant and equipment and goodwill recorded in investments.

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At December 31, 2008, the residual balances within intangible of R\$ 393.5 (2007 - R\$ 268.9) was represented by cost of R\$ 903.4 and accumulated amortization of R\$ 509.9.

(iii) Contributions from shareholders

Under Brazilian GAAP, the acquisition of 46.4% of minority interests of Trikem, was undertaken through exchange of shares, and accounted for on that basis. Under U.S. GAAP, the difference between the book and the fair value of the shares issued was recorded as additional paid in capital. Accordingly, during 2004, this transaction generated a contribution from shareholders amounting to R\$ 339.4.

Also, during 2004, the Company acquired minority interests of Polialden utilizing shares held in treasury. Under U.S. GAAP, the difference between the book value and the market value of the shares amounting to R\$ 46.5 was recorded as additional paid in capital.

As mentioned in Note 1 (ix), the Company acquired during May 2006 minority interests representing 32.6% of the total share capital of Polialden, by the issuance of 7,878,725 Class A preferred shares. Under Brazilian GAAP, the Class A preferred shares were issued based upon the book value. Under U.S. GAAP, the difference raised between the book and the fair-value of these shares issued was recorded as an additional paid in capital. This transaction generated a contribution to shareholders amounting to R\$ 5.9 at that time.

(iv) Additional Paid-In-Capital APIC Grust acquisition

Under Brazilian GAAP, the acquisition of remaining interests held by Petrobras in IQ, IPQ, Copesul and Petroquímica Paulínia, during 2008 was concluded based on the book value of assets exchanged between Braskem and Petrobras as described in Note 32 (e)(i).

Under U.S. GAAP, such acquisition was made considering fair market value of Braskem shares issued to Petrobras and the capital increase recorded for Brazilian GAAP purposes. As a result, the value of shares issued under U.S. GAAP was greater from that acquired under Brazilian GAAP for which an additional paid-in-capital APIC in the amount of R\$ 506.6 has been recorded based on this difference. The capital increase recorded under Brazilian GAAP as described in Note 21 (a), amounted to R\$ 734.8 (with no related APIC recorded).

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries

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(h) Guarantees

The fair value of guarantees is initially determined by consideration of data in observable markets and comparable transactions by using probability-weighted discounted cash flow models.

At December 31, 2008, the Company has not directly endorsed guarantees on financing agreements of the affiliate entities, because of the sale of Petroflex and merger of Petroquímica Paulínia, according to Note 32 (f).

In 2007 the amounts guaranteed were R\$ 339.7. This represents the maximum potential amount of future (undiscounted) payments that the Company could be required to make under the guarantees. In addition, the Company has some commitments regarding purchase agreements as stated in the Note 30.

Either as of December 31, 2008 or 2007, recognition of liabilities for these obligations are neither required nor contingent.

(i) Pension plan

In determining the pension and other post-retirement benefit obligations for Brazilian GAAP purposes, Brazilian Accounting Standard NPC 26 is effective for financial statements beginning with the year ended December 31, 2001.

As permitted by NPC 26, the transitional obligation, which is the difference between a plan's net assets and the projected benefit obligation at that date, was fully recognized as a direct charge to retained earnings.

After January, 2002 under U.S. GAAP, SFAS No. 87, "Employer's Accounting for Pensions", is effective for fiscal years beginning after 1988. As from such date, when an initial transition obligation determined based on an actuarial valuation is recognized, actuarial gains and losses, as well as unexpected variations in plan assets and the projected benefit obligation and the effects of amendments, settlements and other events, would be recorded in accordance with these standards and therefore result in deferral differences. Through 1997, these amounts were treated as non-monetary and were indexed for inflation. U.S. GAAP also requires recognition of an additional minimum liability.

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Unrecognized actuarial gains and losses are amortized either over the estimated future service period of employees or over the estimated remaining period until the plan final settlement, whichever the less.

Although the calculation of the sufficiency funded status has been the same since December 31, 2001, differences arise on (i) actuarial gains and losses as there is initially no actuarial gain or loss as of December 31, 2001, (ii) recognition of initial transition obligation and (iii) the minimum liability under U.S. GAAP.

SFAS No. 158 "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans - an Amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R)" requires an employer to recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of a defined benefit pension and post-retirement plan (other than a multiemployer plan) as an asset or liability in its statement of financial position and to recognize changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur through comprehensive income of a business entity or changes in unrestricted net assets of a not-for-profit organization. SFAS 158 also requires an employer to measure the funded status of a plan as of the date of its year-end statement of financial position, with limited exceptions.

We are required to initially recognize the funded status of our defined benefit pension and post-retirement plans and to provide the required disclosures as of December 31, 2006. Reconciliation from Brazilian GAAP to U.S. GAAP may be expressed by the following items as follows:

	2008	2007	2006
Brazilian GAAP net periodic pension cost	(0.6)	(23.6)	-
Reconciling difference on recognition of unrealized actuarial gain (loss) to U.S. GAAP, including business combination	(12.1)	3.2	(58.4)
U.S. GAAP net periodic pension cost	(12.7)	(20.4)	(58.4)

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The summary of the sufficiency of funds and amounts recorded in the U.S. GAAP condensed balance sheet as at December 31, 2008 and 2007 as well as at the condensed statement of operations for 2008, 2007 and 2006 regarding pension liabilities in accordance with SFAS No. 132, "Employer's Disclosures About Pensions and Other Post-Retirement Benefits - revised", for Braskem, IQ, IPQ and Copesul are as follows:

Pension Accounting

	2008	2007	2006
(i) Change in Projected Benefit Obligations - PBO			
Benefit obligation at the beginning of year	(1,160.8)	(459.4)	(415.5)
Service Cost	(13.0)	(8.1)	
Interest Cost	(61.0)	(81.9)	(46.9)
Actuarial (gain) loss	82.0	(124.7)	
Effects from business combination relating to consolidation of IQ, IPQ and Copesul	-	(551.8)	-
Curtailment	(29.8)	-	
Benefits paid	27.5	65.1	3.0
Projected Benefit Obligation at the end of year	(1,155.1)	(1,160.8)	(459.4)
(ii) Change in plan assets			
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of year	1,148.5	406.5	360.1
Gain (loss) on plan assets	(88.6)	241.4	46.4
Employer contribution	14.1	9.9	-
Employee contribution	-	-	-
Effects from business combination relating to consolidation of IQ, IPQ and Copesul	-	554.9	-
Benefits paid from plan assets	(27.5)	(64.2)	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end of year	1,046.5	1,148.5	406.5
(iii) Funded status = (ii) - (i)	(108.6)	(12.4)	(52.8)
Prior service cost	11.5	14.2	-
Unrecognized actuarial loss (gain)	72.3	(12.7)	4.3
Accrued pension cost	(24.8)	(10.9)	(48.5)
Accrued pension cost	(24.8)	(10.9)	(48.5)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(83.8)	(1.5)	(4.3)
Minimum pension liability	(108.6)	(12.4)	(52.8)

Supplemental benefits are primarily related to medical care assistance, dental assistance, life insurance coverage and fringe benefits.

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As Braskem, as well as IQ, IPQ and Copesul, had already recognized the liability for the unfunded status, unrecognized loss has been accounted for as a debit to a separate account within shareholders' equity by the initial application of SFAS 158 which had neither impacted assets/liabilities nor shareholders' equity.

In addition, the pension plan for which each company are entitled to participate is not considered to be a multi-employer plan.

Pension charges to the income statement, known as net periodic pension cost, may be expressed as follows:

	2008	2007	2006
(iv) Pension costs (gain)			
Service cost	13.0	8.1	-
Interest cost	60.8	95.2	46.9
Expected return on plan assets	(57.5)	(80.3)	(40.7)
Amortization of prior service cost	2.8	2.0	52.2
Employee contributions	(6.4)	(4.6)	-
Net periodic pension cost	12.7	20.4	58.4
(v) Actuarial assumptions			
Discount rate for determining projected benefit obligations	10.5	11.3	11.3
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets	10.5	11.3	11.3
Rate of compensation increase	6.1	0.0	0.0
Projected annual inflation rate (included in the above percentages)	4.2	5.0	5.0

In June 2005, the Company communicated to its employees the permanent suspension of the Braskem defined benefit plan effective on June 30, 2005. As a result, the Company recorded a curtailment gain of R\$ 11.5 which was recorded as a reduction of the unrecognized actuarial losses.

Settlement of Braskem plan at Petros has been finally properly approved by the Brazilian Secretariat for Complementary Pension during April 2009.

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The weighted-average assets, as percentages of total assets, for these plans as of December 31, 2008 are as follows:

	Range of allocation in - %	
	2008	2007
Fixed income securities	55.0 to 74.0	55.0 to 74.0
Equity securities	20.0 to 30.0	20.0 to 30.0
Loans	3.0 to 6.0	3.0 to 6.0
Real estate	2.5 to 4.5	2.5 to 4.5

Defined contribution plan

For the year-ended as of December 31, 2008 contributions by the Company to this defined contribution plan have amounted to R\$ 11.4 (2007 - R\$ 5.9; 2006 - R\$ 7.8) . The Company expects to contribute R\$12.3 for the year to be ended December 31, 2009.

	2008	2007	2006
Odeprev	9.8	5.9	7.8
CopesulPrev	1.6	-	-
Total	11.4	5.9	7.8

(j) Earnings per share

Under U.S. GAAP, because the preferred and common shares have different voting and liquidation rights, basic and diluted earnings per share have been calculated using the "two-Class" method, pursuant to SFAS No. 128 - Appendix C - paragraph 155, "Earnings per Share", which provides computation, presentation and disclosure requirements for earnings per share.

The two-class method is an earnings allocation formula that determines earnings per share for preferred and common shares according to the dividends to be paid as required by the Company's by-laws and participation rights in undistributed earnings.

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Basic earnings per common share are computed by dividing net income by all common shares outstanding during the year. In accordance with EITF 03-6 "Participating Securities and the Two - Class Method under FASB Statement No. 128" limits loss allocation only to participating securities which have (1) the right to profit sharing in the Company, and (2) an objective and determinable contractual obligation for participation in the Company's losses. As preferred shares do not have a determinable contractual obligation for participation in the Company's losses, no losses are allocated to them.

All type and classes of shares are equally entitled to receive a minimum dividend amount equal to 6% of its book value prevailing at the latest year-end financial statements.

On May 31, 2006 the shareholders of the Company approved the conversion of 2,632,043 Class A preferred shares into common shares and on April 2, 2007 the Company approved the conversion of 486,530 Class A preferred shares into common shares (Note 21(a)). In accordance with EITF Topic No. D-42 "The Effect on the Calculation of Earnings per Share for the Redemption or Induced Conversion of Preferred Stock" the amount of R\$ 3.3 and R\$ 8.6 was subtracted from net earnings available to common shareholders in the calculation of earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

The table below presents the determination of U.S. GAAP net income available to common and preferred shareholders and weighted average common and preferred shares outstanding used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share for each of the years presented under U.S. GAAP.

	December 31, 2008			
	Common Share	Class A Preferred Shares	Class B Preferred Shares	Total
Minimum 6% dividend				
Induced conversion of Class A preferred shares into Common shares (Note 20(a))				
Undistributed earnings allocation	(1,826.7)	-	-	(1,826.7)
Total undistributed earnings	(1,826.7)	-	-	(1,826.7)
Weighted average numbers of shares				
Basic	177.2	310.7	0.8	488.7
Diluted	174.4	302.8	0.7	477.9
Basic earnings per thousand outstanding shares - (whole reais) - R\$				
Basic	(10.31)			
Diluted	(10.48)			

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(k) Comprehensive income

Under Brazilian GAAP, the concept of comprehensive income is not adopted.

Under U.S. GAAP, SFAS No. 130, "Reporting Comprehensive Income", requires disclosure of comprehensive income. Comprehensive income is comprised by net income and other comprehensive income that includes charges or credits directly to equity which are not the result of transactions with owners. For Braskem and its investees, the components of comprehensive income are related to the net income added/subtracted by changes in minimum pension liability (Note 32(y)(c)(iii)).

(l) Capital raising costs

Under BR GAAP, costs incurred on issuance of equity securities issued through December 31, 2005, were accounted as deferred charges in the balance sheet. As required by CVM "Oficio-Circular" 01/2006, the costs of issuance of equity securities issued as from 2006, will be accounted as non recurrent expenses in the operational results. No capital issuance costs were incurred in 2006, 2007 and 2008.

As a result of Federal Law 11638/07 disclosed in Note 3.1 and Note 3.2 (a)(i) costs incurred on issuance of equity securities previously capitalized under Brazilian GAAP have been written-off against income statement.

Under U.S. GAAP, specific incremental costs directly attributable to a public stock offering may be netted off against the gross capital issued. For the year ended December 31, 2004, the Company had incurred in R\$ 58.1 million of capital issuance costs, charged against the gross proceeds of the offering by decreasing shareholders' equity at that time in the same amount.

(m) Income taxes

Under Brazilian GAAP, according to CVM Deliberation 273/98 and CVM Instruction 371/02, the deferred income tax asset represents the estimated amount to be recovered.

Additionally, under Brazilian GAAP, recognition of deferred tax assets requires historical evidence of taxable profits, limits recognition of DTAs to future projections of taxable profits based on a study over a 10 year period and future limits recognition of DTAs based on a calculation of discounted future profits. Within these limitations, Braskem recognized the maximum potential DTA under Brazilian GAAP.

Under U.S. GAAP, deferred taxes are accrued on all temporary tax differences. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as current or long-term based on the classification of the asset or liability underlying the temporary difference.

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According to SFAS 109, Brazilian nominal rate is applied for U.S. GAAP reporting purposes, however there is no limit to the period in which irrevocable tax credits may be realized and the valuation allowance recognition for Brazilian GAAP purposes at December 31, 2008 in the amount of R\$ 502.0 (2007 - R\$ 2.8) has been reversed for U.S. GAAP purposes. The adjustment for deferred taxes are disclosed in the U.S. GAAP reconciliation for the statement of operations under U.S. GAAP in the amount of R\$ 346.6, R\$ 94.6, and R\$ (123.2) in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

There are neither accrued interests nor penalties during 2008 and 2007 in the condensed statement of operations since it is more likely than not that Braskem and subsidiaries will not have any adjustment to its tax returns filed to various tax authorities.

Each year the company files income tax returns in the various national taxing jurisdictions in which it operates. These tax returns are subject to examination and possible challenge by the taxing authorities. Positions challenged by the taxing authorities may be settled or appealed by the company. With few exceptions, the Company and subsidiaries are no longer subject to Brazilian federal, state and local, nor non-Brazilian income tax examinations by various tax authorities for years before December 31, 2003.

Uncertainties in income taxes are recognized in the company's financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes" (SFAS 109). In 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48 - FIN 48, which clarifies the application of SFAS 109 by defining criteria that an individual income tax position must meet for any part of the benefit of that position to be recognized in an enterprise's financial statements and provides guidance on measurement, derecognition, classification, accounting for interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition.

In accordance with the transition provisions, the company adopted FIN 48 effective January 1, 2007, for which there are neither unrecognized tax benefits to be disclosed under this rule nor interests and penalties accounted for by the Company. Interest and penalties raised on tax uncertain position are recognized as interest expense within income statement until tax benefits are considered to be "more likely than not" realizable for settling/netting them under tax and accounting rules.

Under USGAAP a number of factors entering into the assessment of the FAS 109 valuation allowance assessment are highly subjective: assessing whether the weight of available evidence supports the recognition of some or all of an enterprise's deferred tax assets (DTAs); determining how objectively verifiable an individual piece of evidence is, and thus how much weight should be given to the evidence; and establishing the reversal patterns for existing temporary differences. The valuation allowance recorded is based on management's judgment of what is more likely than not considering all available information, both quantitative and qualitative.

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The estimates used in the FAS 109 valuation allowance assessment are based on management's best estimates of future results, which are similarly based on the weight of objective evidence and are consistent with other estimates involving assumptions about the future used in the preparation of the financial statements. FAS 109 paragraph 20, states that all available evidence should be considered in determining whether a valuation allowance is needed. This includes historical information through the date of issuance of the financial statements supplemented by all currently available information about future years. Events occurring subsequent to a company's year-end but before the financial statements are released that provide additional evidence (negative or positive) regarding the likelihood of realization of existing DTAs should be considered when determining whether a valuation allowance is needed.

We reduce deferred tax assets by a valuation allowance if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not (a likelihood of more than 50 percent) that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The valuation allowance is considered sufficient to reduce the deferred tax asset to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized.

Based on historical financial information through the date of release of these financial statements, it was considered that the sufficient positive evidence existed to consider that the Braskem's deferred tax assets at December 31, 2008 were more likely than not to be realized. Such positive evidence included i) cumulative historical profits in the three year period through to the issuance of the financial statements, ii) no time prescription limit to the use of income tax losses under the related legislation, iii) the income tax losses at December 31, 2008 relate principally to an exchange loss on the company's net exposure to foreign currency liabilities during 2008, which is considered a nonrecurring item, iv) the scheduling of future taxable income at December 31, 2008 and v) subsequent realization operating and other taxable profits through the date of issuance of the financial statements.

(n) Income tax incentives

Under Brazilian GAAP, the various tax incentives of the Company (in the form of tax reduction or exemption for defined periods) may be accounted for directly as capital reserve within shareholders' equity.

As a result of Federal Law 11638/07 disclosed in Note 3.1 and Note 3.2 (a) income tax incentive under Brazilian GAAP have been recorded directly as income within statement of operations.

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U.S. GAAP adjustment previously reported reflected by Federal Law 11638/07 has been properly reverted in the reconciliation table presented in Note 32 (y), in the amount of R\$ 49.5 as of December 31, 2007.

(o) Revenue recognition

The Company has been recognizing sales revenues whenever the product is delivered to and accepted by the customer, although the prevalent practice under Brazilian GAAP is to record sales at the date of shipment.

Under U.S. GAAP, and in accordance with SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101 and 104, sales are normally recorded when legal title passes to the buyer. In addition, multiple element service contracts are recognized only when certain conditions are met.

Accordingly, for U.S. GAAP reconciliation purposes, the Company has deferred the gain on multiple element contract with its investee Petroquímica Paulínia, amounting to R\$ (18.1) at December 31, 2006, with no effect in 2007 and 2008.

(p) Consolidation of variable interest entities

Under Brazilian GAAP, until the year ended 2003, in respect of the accounting treatment for the Braskem trade receivable securitization program, the transfer of receivables to the fund was treated as a sale of receivables and the discount on the sale was immediately recorded in the statement of operations. In August 2004, CVM issued CVM Instruction 408 providing for the inclusion of Special Purpose Entities in the consolidated financial statement of publicly - held companies and therefore those entities have been consolidated in 2004 and 2005.

Description	Parin Fund		SOL Fund		Consolidated	
	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
Net Assets	-	458.4	1,714.4	258.8	1,714.4	717.2
Net Income	(2.8)	(94.4)	60.3	30.4	63.1	(64.0)

In March 2006, the FASB issued SFAS 156, "Accounting for Servicing Financial Assets", which amends FASB Statements No. 140 "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities". This Statement resolves issues addressed in Statement 140 regarding recognition for all servicing financial asset or liability and its measurement methods. The Company did not have a significant impact on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows by the implementation of SFAS 156.

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(q) Dividends

Under Brazilian GAAP, the Company's executive officers proposed a dividend distribution from earnings, which has been recorded. Under U.S. GAAP, the amount of dividends exceeding the minimum mandatory dividend is not deemed declared before the distribution is approved by the shareholders. For purposes of reconciliation, for 2008 no minimum mandatory dividends were calculated or distributed and for 2007 the Company has excluded the amount which exceeded the minimum mandatory dividend amounting to R\$ 149.4.

Under Braskem's by laws, interest earned in own capital may be paid up upon authorization of the Board of Directors but is only considered declared when approved by the shareholders.

(r) Long-term share incentive plan

SFAS Statement 123 (R) "Share Based Payment", requires the measuring and recording of the cost of employee services in exchange for awards of equity instruments based on the fair value of those awards (with limited exceptions). Awards granted shall be classified as liability awards. That cost will be recognized over the period during which the employee is required to provide the service in exchange for the award. No compensation cost should be recognized for equity instruments for which employees do not render the requisite service. SFAS 123 (R) requires entities to initially measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of liability instruments based on its current fair value. Changes in fair value during the requisite service period will be recognized as compensation cost over that period. The grant date fair value and the fair value of each reporting period of employee share options are estimated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

As described in further details below, the Company has granted a long-term share incentive plan (the "Plan") to certain employees, which have acquired investment certificates at prices below market at the time of the issuance. The market value of the options granted will be recognized for U.S. GAAP purposes as expense over the period in which the services are rendered. The fair value of the certificates classified as liability award will be reassessed each reporting date. The award is classified as liabilities because the employees have the right to receive cash. As a result there will be no issuance of additional shares by the Company despite investment certificates that were issued been valued in accordance with the Company stock prices traded in the Brazilian capital markets. Thus, also, there is no dilutive effect for earnings per share purposes.

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Braskem's Plan entitles officers and employees involved in strategic plans of the Company to buy investment certificates, up to pre-defined maximum quantities. The investment certificates bought by the participants are named alpha. The costs to employees of the certificates are equivalent to the average value of one Class A Preferred Share negotiated at Bovespa from the months of October through March of previous year to the purchase.

For each "alpha" acquired by participant, the Company may grant up to one "beta" certificate, which is legally equal to that "alpha" purchased. In addition, each beneficiary of the plan is entitled to receive "gama" certificates in each year, corresponding to the dividends and interest in own capital paid by the Company to preferred shares. "Gama" certificates which were not collected by participant during each year are transformed into "alpha" certificates at the following year. Alpha and gama certificates represent the right to receive the fair value of a Class A Preferred at vesting.

Braskem Board of Directors approved the maximum amount of 707,661 alpha certificates to be offered to participants. The certificates are generally offered to the participants in April of each year. Following the offer, the participants generally have 30 days to acquire by payment the certificates. Only certificates bought by the participants are considered granted once certificates offered and not paid do not generate any benefit to the participant. The amount deposited by the employees was initially recognized as a liability for both Brazilian and U.S. GAAP and totaled R\$ 10.5 as of December 31, 2008 (2007 - R\$ 4.6) .

Under Brazilian GAAP, liability is updated based on the average value of one Class A Preferred Share negotiated at Bovespa from the months of October through March, annually, and outstanding quantities of certificates.

According to the Plan, 20% of the balance of alpha and beta certificates vests after 5 years of continuous service and the remaining balance vests at the rate of 10% per year after the 6th year. After the 10th year, beta certificates not redeemed are transformed to alpha certificates and the employee has no further incentive for that grant. Gama certificates vests and are paid to the employees when dividends and interest on own capital is paid to the Company's shareholders. Gama certificate provide the employee with a cash flow similar to one preferred share and are valued as such for the purposes of the amounts initially deposited. The beta certificate is considered to generate an incentive similar to a share option scheme, employees may be awarded shares if they remain employees for a number of years.

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Under U.S. GAAP, the Company accounts for alpha and beta certificates in accordance with FASB 123 (R). The beta certificate is a considered a liability award, compensation cost has been recognized as the fair value of beta certificate at each reporting date. The fair value for these options was estimated at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

Statistical and financial-economic variables	2008 3rd grant	2007 2nd grant	2006 1st grant
Risk-free interest rate, net of inflation effect - %	7.75	6.79	8.42
Dividend yield - %	6.00	6.00	6.00
Volatility at Brazilian capital markets - %	86.10	57.09	54.10
Exercise price - in R\$	14.21	15.03	18.14
Stock market price at year end - in R\$	5.55	13.80	14.85
Expected life of the option - in years	9.1	9.1	9.3

A summary of certificate (alpha plus beta) activity under the Plan as of December 31, and changes during the year then ended is presented below:

	Weighted average unit exercise price		Alpha and Beta certificates (units)	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Outstanding as of January 1	16.22	18.14	285,180	95,719
Granted	14.21	15.03	422,481	189,461
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Expired/cancelled	-	-	-	-
Outstanding as of December 31	15.08	16.22	707,661	285,180
Redeemable as of December 31	-	-	-	-
Compensation cost - millions of R\$	-	-	-	0.6

The weighted average grant fair values of the beta certificates was R\$ 14.21 and R\$15.03 per beta certificate at the time of grant in 2008 and 2007, respectively. Beta certificates have an intrinsic value equal to the value of a preferred share which is approximately the exercise price disclosed above. Under U.S. GAAP, due to the application of Black-Scholes-Merton statistical model the total liability recorded under Brazilian GAAP in the statement of operations has been reverted by R\$ 0.6 as of December 31, 2007.

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Under U.S. GAAP, expenses related to beta certificates will be recorded based on the term that the participants are expected to provide services to the Company, limited to the contractual life of the Plan, considering computation by using Black-Scholes-Merton pricing model, as well.

(s) Proportional consolidation of jointly-controlled entities

Under Brazilian GAAP, jointly-controlled entities must be consolidated using the proportional consolidation method. Proportional consolidation requires that the share of the assets, liabilities, income and expenses be combined on a line-by-line basis with similar items in the Company's financial statements.

Under U.S. GAAP, jointly-controlled entities are recorded under the equity method, where investment of such holders are registered as equity investment and pro-rated net income are considered as equity earnings in affiliates, within statement of operations, all of them prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

For purposes of presentation of condensed balance sheet and statement of operations, the Company has reversed total assets of jointly-controlled entities in the amount of R\$ 92.7 at December 31, 2008 (2007 - R\$ 1,252.8).

Earnings in equity affiliate under U.S. GAAP, recorded in the statement of operations, of such proportionally consolidated companies under Brazilian GAAP, amounts to R\$ 19.0, R\$ 12.1 and R\$ 12.9, in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

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The following table shows summarized income and expenses and cash flow of Petroquímica Paulinia that were proportionally consolidated in the statement of operations in accordance with U.S. GAAP:

	Petroquímica Paulinia 2006
Net sales	
Operating income (loss)	(2.0)
Net income	(2.0)
Net cash provided by operating activities	1.8
Net cash used in investing activities	(34.3)
Net cash used by financing activities	86.6

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(t) Fair Value Measurements

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements," which formally defines fair value, creates a standardized framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), and expands fair value measurement disclosures.

SFAS 157 defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The Company policy for fair valuing these financial instruments uses best and most relevant observable inputs.

SFAS 157 also establishes a fair value hierarchy which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value.

The standard aforementioned describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities method;

Level 2 - Observable markets are fair valued by using either present value or expected present value methods - deterministic model;

Level 3 - Mostly known as hybrid methodology since applies both deterministic and probabilistic models. Observable and unobservable variables are determined and computed by using either estimated cash flow or expected cash flow methods.

Unobservable variables that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities are determined on probabilistically path basis.

In addition, in February 2008, the FASB issued the FASB staff position (FSP) 157-2, which defers the effective date of SFAS 157 for nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities except for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008.

In February, 2007, the FASB issued FAS 159 "The fair value option for financial assets and financial liabilities" including an amendment of FASB Statement 115 "Accounting for certain investments in debt and equity securities", which permits the company to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value.

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries

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The Company did not adopt the application of SFAS 159 on its financial statements.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents denominated in Brazilian Reais and US dollars were fair valued by using quoted market prices to determine its fair value, all them included in Level 1 hierarchy of SFAS 157.

(ii) Marketable securities

Marketable securities primarily include publicly-traded government bonds and securities, private banking securities and investments funds for which active quoted market prices are used to classify such securities under Level 1 hierarchy of SFAS 157.

When quoted market prices are neither relevant nor traded, the Company uses quotes from independent pricing service providers based on recent trading activity and other relevant information including market interest rate curves, all them classified as Level 2 under SFAS 157 hierarchy.

(iii) Loans (short and long-term debt)

The Company uses observable market inputs, including pricing on recent closed market transactions, to value loans which are included in Level 2, for which the Company used quotes from independent experts and other relevant information including market interest rate curves, all them classified as Level 2 under SFAS 157 hierarchy.

(iv) Loans (debentures, eurobonds and medium term notes)

Liquidity and trading deals for debentures, eurobonds and medium term notes for the Company principal market has just few transactions.

The Company uses quotes from observable market inputs provided by valuation experts based on recent trading activity and other relevant information including market interest rate curves, all them classified as Level 2 under SFAS 157 hierarchy.

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Fair value of assets and liabilities and related hierarchy level under SFAS 157 as of December 31, 2008 may be expressed as follows:

	Note	December 31, 2008	SFAS 157 hierarchy		
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	4	145.9	145.9	-	-
Marketable securities trading	6	2,142.1	632.4	1,509.7	-
Marketable securities available	7	624.0	-	624.0	-
Derivatives	23(f.3.)	5.6	-	5.6	-
Marketable securities Long term		11.5	-	11.5	-
Liabilities					
Derivatives	21(g)	110.1	-	110.1	-
Short term debt	16	2,146.3	-	2,146.3	-
Long-term debt	16	9,839.8	-	7,027.3	-

Unrealized gain on available for sale securities amounted to R\$ 8.0 as of December 2008, which was recognized directly in equity as other comprehensive income .

(vi) Derivatives

In December 2008 Brazilian accounting authorities has issued a mandatory standard relating to financial instruments and derivatives Comitê de Pronunciamentos Contábil nº 14 Instrumentos Financeiros: Reconhecimento, Mensuração e Evidenciação. Under Brazilian GAAP derivatives should be measured and recognized as disclosed in Note 22.

Under U.S. GAAP, SFAS nº 133, as amended and interpreted, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities", establishes accounting treatment for both derivatives and embedded derivative. Embedded derivative instruments shall be separated from the host contract and accounted for as a derivative instrument if and only if all of the following criteria are met: (a) The economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative instrument are not clearly and closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract; (b) the contract that embodies both the embedded derivative instrument and the host contract is not remeasured at fair value under otherwise applicable generally accepted accounting principles with changes in fair value reported in earnings as they occur; and (c) a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative instrument would be a derivative instrument subject to the requirements of SFAS no. 133.

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For U.S.GAAP purposes the Company has bifurcated the embedded derivatives of sales contracts. For purposes of reconciliation, the fair value of embedded derivatives amounted to R\$3.5 in the year ended December 31, 2007. There has been no embedded derivative as of December 31, 2008.

In addition, under Brazilian GAAP the Company has accounted for some of its hedging activities as cash flow hedge accounting by debiting charges raised from transactions with derivatives directly within shareholders' equity, for which under U.S. GAAP it was not qualified as hedge accounting and a related reversal to income statement in the amount of R\$ 110.1 as of December 31, 2008 for U.S. GAAP reconciliation purposes.

Derivatives instruments which were outstanding as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 may be demonstrated as follows:

Derivative	Notional (in thousand)	Maturity	December 31, 2008
			Fair value
Assets (purchasing):			
i. Interest rate Swaps *	US\$ 725,000	October 2013	1,723.2
ii. Currency Swaps **	R\$ 279,657	June 2012	295.8
Total unrealized gain and total asset			2,019.0
Liabilities (selling):			
iii. Interest rate Swaps *	US\$ 725,000	October 2013	(1,832.6)
iv. Currency Swaps **	R\$ 279,657	June 2012	(290.2)
Total unrealized loss and total liability			(2,122.8)
Net unrealized result and financial position			(103.8)

* Interest rate swaps are related to purchasing agreements of LIBOR rate for six-months and selling agreements to Brazilian domestic variable interest rate (CDI plus average spreads of 3.9%) and vice-versa all them contracted with Bilbao Viscaya Bank, Calyon, Santander and Citibank.

** Currency swaps are related to purchase of yen contract currencies and sale of Brazilian domestic variable interest rate (CDI plus average spreads of 3.9%) and vice-versa all them contracted with JP Morgan, ABN Amro Bank and Citibank.

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Derivative	Notional (units)	December 31, 2007	
		Maturity	Fair value
Assets (purchasing):			
i. Interest rate Swaps *	450,000	August 2008	831.8
ii. Currency Swaps **	503,102	Nov 2008	503.1
iii. Currency Swaps	150,000	July 2008	265.8
iv. Currency Swaps ***	279,657	June 2012	280.7
v. Currency Swaps	100,000	June 2015	177.3
Total unrealized gain and total asset			2,058.7
Liabilities (selling):			
vi. Interest rate Swaps *	450,000	August 2008	797.1
vii. Currency Swaps **	503,102	Nov 2008	543.0
viii. Currency Swaps	150,000	July 2008	265.7
ix. Currency Swaps ***	279,657	June 2012	357.4
x. Currency Swaps	100,000	June 2015	177.2
Total unrealized loss and total liability			2,140.4
Net unrealized result and financial position			(81.7)

* Interest rate swaps are related to purchasing agreements of variable interest rate in USA and selling agreements to Brazilian domestic variable interest rate (CDI) and vice-versa all them contracted with Royal Bank of Canada.

** Currency swaps are related to purchasing agreements of Euros and selling agreements to US dollar and vice-versa, for which the settlement occurred in November 2008.

*** This currency swaps are related to purchase of yen contract currencies and sale of Brazilian domestic variable interest rate (CDI plus average spreads of 3.9%) and vice-versa all them contracted with JPMorgan, ABN Amro Bank and Citibank.

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

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(u) Classification of statement of operations line items

Under Brazilian GAAP, in addition to the issues noted above, the classifications of certain income and expense items are presented differently from U.S. GAAP. We have retrospectively revised our statement of operations under Brazilian GAAP to present a condensed statement of operations in accordance with U.S. GAAP (Note 32(y)(c)(ii)). The reclassifications are summarized as follows:

- (i) Under Brazilian GAAP discounts granted are classified as financial expenses. Under U.S. GAAP are classified as deductions of sales;
- (ii) Under Brazilian GAAP, gains and losses on the disposal or impairment of permanent assets are classified as other income and expenses, net . Under U.S. GAAP, gains and losses on the disposal or impairment of property, plant and equipment are classified as an adjustment to operating income;
- (iii) Under Brazilian GAAP, foreign exchange gains and losses arisen from assets and liabilities may be netted off within interest income or expense. Under U.S. GAAP such foreign exchange gains and losses are recorded as interest income and expense, separately;
- (iv) Under Brazilian GAAP, shipping costs are deducted from gross revenues and handling costs are recorded as selling expenses, whereas under U.S. GAAP such costs are included in cost of sales;
- (v) Under Brazilian GAAP recovery of indirect taxes on net interest income was recorded under other operating income, whereas under U.S. GAAP, such recoveries are recorded under the same line item as the taxes were initially recorded (interest income, net). As a result R\$ 3.3 and R\$ 110.7 have been reclassified from other operating income to interest expenses during 2008 and 2007, respectively;
- (vi) Under Brazilian GAAP DMT, PET and Caprolactam units has been discontinued as of 2007 and 2008, for which a valuation allowance was provisioned as other income and expenses, net based on the difference between the fair market value and respective book value of such assets, consistent with SFAS 144, for which under U.S. GAAP it was classified as an operating expense.

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries

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(v) Classification of balance sheet line items

Under Brazilian GAAP, the classification of certain balance sheet items is presented differently from U.S. GAAP. We have retrospectively revised our consolidated balance sheet under Brazilian GAAP to present a condensed consolidated balance sheet in accordance with U.S. GAAP (Note 32(y)(c)(i)). The reclassifications are summarized as follows:

- (i) Under U.S. GAAP, certain deferred charges were reclassified to property, plant and equipment and other, directly to expense, and goodwill on legally merged companies within deferred charges are reclassified to goodwill accordingly to their nature;
- (ii) Under Brazilian GAAP advances to suppliers of raw materials and maintenance material are classified as inventories, such advances are classified as other receivables under U.S. GAAP;
- (iii) Under Brazilian GAAP, restricted cash equivalents are recorded based on the liquidity of the asset whereas under U.S. GAAP restricted assets are classified based on the classification of the related liability that has caused the restriction;
- (iv) Under Brazilian GAAP, the statement of cash flows is prepared in accordance with CPC 03 Statements of Cash Flows, which is similar to SFAS 95 Statement of Cash Flows, except for the definition of cash equivalents, whereas, under CPC 03, any highly liquid cash deposit and marketable securities are classified as cash and cash equivalents. At December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, taking into consideration the requirements of IAS 7, cash and cash equivalents would amount to R\$ 751.9, R\$ 1,024.6 and R\$ 667.2, respectively.
- (v) Under Brazilian GAAP discounted trade receivables are classified as trade accounts receivable, such items are classified as short-term debt under U.S. GAAP; and
- (vi) Under Brazilian GAAP, pursuant to CVM Deliberation 489/05, the Company states judicial deposits net of the corresponding contingent liabilities. According to U.S. GAAP, these deposits were fully stated as long-term receivables.

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries

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- (viii) Braskem entered into a Share Purchase Agreement under which the Company has agreed to sell all its shares in Petroflex which has been classified as an Investment held for sale at the book value of the net investment of R\$136.7, to Lanxess Deutschland GmbH for an aggregate price of R\$ 252.1. On April 1, 2008, this transaction was completed, as described in Note 1 (c.ix). Under U.S. GAAP investment held at Petroflex as of December 31, 2007 was not classified as held for sale and the related balance has been demonstrated within "Equity investment in affiliates".

(w) Segment reporting

Under Brazilian GAAP, there is no obligation to present disaggregated information with respect to the business segments of an enterprise.

Under U.S. GAAP, SFAS 131, "Disclosures About Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information", requires that public enterprises disclose certain information about segments on the basis that top management uses to allocate resources among segments and evaluate their performance.

Braskem has the following business segments:

. Basic Petrochemicals-comprising basic petrochemical production activities and supply of electricity, steam and compressed air to second. This segment is dependent on Petrobras for supply of raw material.

. Polyolefins-comprising activities related to the production of polyethylene and polypropylene.

. Vinyls-comprising activities related to the production of PVC, caustic soda and chlorine. One client represents 15.0%, 11.8% and 11.1% of Vinyl's revenues for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

. Ipiranga- comprising activities related to the production of polyethylene and polypropylene of IQ and IPQ. Business acquired and consolidated only as from April 18, 2007.

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Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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In 2008, we implemented an organizational structure under which the operations of our former Business Development business unit were split; our caprolactam production operations are now included in our Basic Petrochemicals business unit and the remaining operations of our former Business Development unit are now included in our Polyolefins business unit. As required by SFAS 131 the Company retrospectively revised segment information for all periods presented.

The Company evaluates and manages segment performance based on information generated from its statutory accounting records maintained in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil and reflected in its consolidated financial statements.

In addition, management evaluates jointly controlled companies under the equity method as the Company does not control these companies. Additionally, operating income figures presented in business segment information does not include financial expenses, financial income and investment in associated companies.

Information on total assets for each segment as at December 31, 2008 and 2007 under Brazilian GAAP, is as follows:

	2008	2007 Retrospectively revised
Polyolefins	7,432.6	6,534.4
Vinyls	2,811.8	2,602.1
Basic Petrochemicals	12,194.0	11,411.9
IQ	263.5	232.3
Total assets	22,701.9	20,780.7

Investments in affiliates in each business segment were immaterial in the periods presented herein.

Company's sales may be demonstrated as follows:

	2008	2007	2006
Domestic sales	13,973.8	13,435.1	9,671.7
Exports from Brazil	3,985.7	4,207.4	3,321.0
Total net sales	17,959.5	17,642.5	12,992.7

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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Information on the geographical composition of the Company's sales, under Brazilian GAAP, is as follows:

	2008	2007	2006
Destination of exports from Brazil			
U.S.A	1,119.6	1,151.5	921.7
Argentina	891.3	916.7	623.5
Switzerland	321.1	353.9	258.4
Germany	228.2	251.6	243.9
Mexico	175.5	180.5	38.1
Netherlands	170.7	188.1	34.1
Chile	156.8	161.2	167.4
Uruguay	105.7	108.7	62.6
Italy	65.1	71.8	47.0
Spain	64.7	71.3	53.3
China	54.7	66.9	139.9
Belgium	51.6	56.9	59.6
Bolivia	50.1	51.5	45.7
Portugal	49.6	54.8	55.5
Paraguay	47.1	48.4	42.8
Barbados	42.0	43.3	-
Other	391.9	430.3	527.5
Total exports	3,985.7	4,207.4	3,321.0
Domestic sales	13,973.8	13,435.1	9,671.7
Total net sales	17,959.5	17,642.5	12,992.7

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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Information on segment results for 2008, 2007 and 2006 is as follows :

	Business segments					Eliminations and adjustments (*)	Braskem consolidated before CVM 247(*)	CVM 247
	Petrochemicals			Ipiranga				
	Vinyls	Polyolefins	Basic	Química	Total segments			
Net sales revenue	2,052.8	7,534.0	14,257.5	601.8	24,446.1	(6,532.9)	17,913.2	46,000.0
Cost of sales	(1,573.6)	(6,256.3)	(13,026.9)	(510.4)	(21,367.2)	6,252.5	(15,114.7)	(26,000.0)
Gross profit	479.2	1,277.7	1,230.6	91.4	3,078.9	(280.4)	2,798.5	20,000.0
Operating expenses (income)								
Selling, general and administrative	(174.1)	(525.8)	(415.0)	(52.7)	(1,167.6)	7.7	(1,159.9)	(7,000.0)
Depreciation and amortization	(3.2)	(27.5)	(16.2)	(5.8)	(52.7)	(490.3)	(543.0)	(0,000.0)
Other, net	8.5	38.5	63.7	2.5	113.2	(26.1)	87.1	(1,000.0)
	(168.8)	(514.8)	(367.5)	(56.0)	(1,107.1)	(508.7)	(1,615.8)	(8,000.0)
Operating income	310.4	762.9	863.1	35.4	1,971.8	(789.1)	1,182.7	11,000.0

(*) "CVM 247" refers to proportional consolidation under Brazilian GAAP (Note 4) and "Braskem consolidated before CVM 247" includes depreciation at R\$ 677.5 within this cost of sales.

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	Business segments					Total segments	Eliminations and adjustments (*)	Braskem		Braske consolidate	
	Petrochemicals			Ipiranga	CVM 247			before CVM 247(*)	CVM 247		consolidate
	Vinyls	Polyolefins	Basic	Química							
Net sales revenue	1,789.4	7,411.0	13,036.1	392.6	22,629.1	(5,654.4)	16,974.7	667.8	17,642		
Cost of sales	(1,438.1)	(6,070.3)	(11,574.5)	(338.9)	(19,421.8)	5,598.0	(13,823.8)	(507.6)	(14,331)		
Gross profit	351.3	1,340.7	1,461.6	53.7	3,207.3	(56.4)	3,150.9	160.2	3,311		
Operating expenses	(income)										
Selling, general and administrative	(201.7)	(517.2)	(410.6)	(39.1)	(1,168.6)	(61.5)	(1,230.1)	(8.6)	(1,238)		
Depreciation and amortization	(2.1)	(19.6)	(19.0)	(4.3)	(45.0)	(439.5)	(484.5)	(2.1)	(486)		
Other, net	25.9	(59.5)	22.1	(0.7)	(12.2)	142.8	130.6	0.9	131		
	(177.9)	(596.3)	(407.5)	(44.1)	(1,225.8)	(358.2)	(1,584.0)	(9.8)	(1,593)		
Operating income	173.4	744.4	1,054.1	9.6	1,981.5	(414.6)	1,566.9	150.4	1,717		

(*) "CVM 247" refers to proportional consolidation under Brazilian GAAP (Note 4) and "Braskem consolidated before CVM 247" includes depreciation at R\$ 728.7 within this cost of sales.

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	Business segments					Eliminations and adjustments (*)	Braskem consolidated before CVM 247(*)		Braskem consolidated
	Vinyls	Polyolefins	Petrochemicals	Basic Ipiranga Química	Total segments		CVM 247		
Net sales revenue	1,541.7	4,984.9	7,157.6	-	13,684.2	(1,965.2)	11,719.0	1,273.7	12,992.7
Cost of sales	(1,245.3)	(4,234.5)	(6,291.4)	-	(11,771.2)	1,922.5	(9,848.7)	(910.5)	(10,759.2)
Gross profit	296.4	750.4	866.2	-	1,913.0	(42.7)	1,870.3	363.2	2,233.5
Operating expenses (income)									
Selling, general and administrative	(123.0)	(360.9)	(348.6)	-	(832.5)	(41.8)	(874.3)	(77.1)	(951.4)
Depreciation and amortization	(0.4)	(10.4)	(0.5)		(11.3)	(346.6)	(357.9)	(5.4)	(363.3)
Other, net	35.1	18.3	(4.4)		49.0	107.9	156.9	29.2	186.1
	(88.3)	(353.0)	(353.5)		(794.8)	(280.5)	(1,075.3)	(53.3)	(1,128.6)
Operating income	208.1	397.4	512.7		1,118.2	(323.2)	795.0	309.9	1,104.9

(*) "CVM 247" refers to proportional consolidation under Brazilian GAAP (Note 4) and "Braskem consolidated before CVM 247" includes depreciation at R\$ 576.4 within this cost of sales.

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(x) Present Value Adjustment

Under Brazilian GAAP, as required by CPC 13, certain short-term accounts payable have been adjusted to present value as described in Note 3.1 (a)(ii).

Under USGAAP, in accordance with the Accounting Principles Board Opinion no. 21 "Interest on Receivables and Payables" such payables shall not be discounted if the transactions are with suppliers in the normal course of business and due within one year or less. For purposes of reconciliation, the Company has reversed at December 31, 2008 the amounts of R\$ (76.0) in shareholders' equity and R\$ (43.2) within statement of operations.

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Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006****All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated****(y) Reconciliation from Brazilian GAAP to U.S. GAAP****(a) Statement of Operations - net income balances**

	Note 32	2008	2007	2006
Net (loss) income under Brazilian GAAP - as adjusted by				
Federal Law 11638/07		(2,492.1)	621.8	222.8
Adjustment of Federal Law 11638/07 (Notes 3.1 and 32(a))				
Reversal of amortization charges for previously				
capitalized expenses	(d)	-	(59.5)	(54.0)
Deferred capitalized charges written-off	(d)	-	34.8	-
Present value discount on accounts payable	Note 3.1 (b)	-	-	(32.8)
Tax incentive recorded as income	(n)	-	(49.5)	(11.8)
Deferred tax on above adjustments	-	-	-	(22.9)
Net income under Brazilian GAAP - as previously reported		(2,492.1)	547.6	101.3
Depreciation of additional indexation of				
permanent assets for 1996 and 1997	(b)	(37.2)	(37.4)	(28.6)
Capitalized interest	(c)	(217.5)	35.3	-
Amortization of capitalized interest	(c)	(31.7)	(34.8)	(38.7)
Impairment charges adjustment	(c)	31.7	-	-
Deferred charges, net	(d)	(136.7)	42.2	34.5
Business Combination adjustments / Effects of U.S.				
GAAP adjustments	(e)	450.7	406.2	330.6
Pension plan	(i)	(12.1)	3.2	(58.4)
Tax incentives	(n)	-	49.5	11.9
Revenue recognition	(o)	-	-	(18.1)
Amortization of capital raising costs	(l)	-	5.8	5.8
Effects of U.S. GAAP adjustments on				
Investees	(f)	(9.2)	(5.8)	(56.8)
Adjustment to present value (Law 11638)	(x)	(43.2)		
Long-term share incentive plan	(r)	-	0.6	0.5
Embedded Derivatives	(t)(vi)	3.5	(3.5)	-
Cash Flow Hedge reversal	(t)(vi)	(110.1)	-	-
Other	-	(8.6)	10.1	-
Valuation allowance reversal on deferred tax	(m)	502.0	2.8	-
Deferred income tax on adjustments above	(m)	346.6	94.6	(123.2)
Minorities interest on adjustments above	-	(62.8)	(27.3)	0.8
Net income under U.S. GAAP -	as			
computed		(1,826.7)	1,089.1	161.6

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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(b) Balance Sheet - shareholders' equity balances

	Note 32	2008	2007
Shareholders' equity under Brazilian GAAP as adjusted			
by Federal Law 11638/07		3,679.8	5,678.5
Adjustments to Federal Law 11638/07 (Notes 3.1 and 32)			
(a)			
Reversal of amortization charges for previously			
capitalized expenses	(d)	-	(59.5)
Deferred capitalized charges written-off	(d)	-	34.8
Deferred capitalized charges written-off against retained			
earnings before December 2007	Note 3.1 (b)	-	103.2
Deferred tax on above adjustment	-	-	-
Shareholders' equity under Brazilian GAAP as previously			
reported		3,679.8	5,757.0
Additional indexation of permanent assets for			
1996 and 1997	(b)	1,135.8	1,135.8
Depreciation of additional indexation of permanent			
assets for 1996 and 1997	(b)	(517.3)	(479.6)
Capitalized interest, net	(c)	354.1	571.6
Amortization of capitalized interest	(c)	(436.1)	(404.5)
Impairment charges adjustment	(c)	34.2	-
Deferred charges, net	(d)	(189.3)	(455.6)
Business Combination adjustments / Effects of U.S.			
GAAP adjustments	(e)	1,034.5	631.0
Distributions to shareholders	(g)	(1,771.3)	(1,771.3)
Capital raising costs	(l)	-	(40.7)
Pension plan	(i)	(57.6)	3.3
U.S. GAAP adjustments on investees	(f)	(6.0)	(11.0)
Adjustment to present value (Law 11638)	(x)	(76.0)	
Treasury Shares	-	-	12.4
Reversal of proposed dividend	(s)	-	149.4
Revenue recognition	(o)	-	-
Long-term share incentive plan	(r)	1.1	1.1
Embedded Derivatives	(t)(vii)	-	(3.5)
Additional Paid-In-Capital - APIC	(g)(iv)	506.6	-
Other	-	(5.4)	2.9
Valuation allowance reversal on deferred tax	(m)	502.0	-
Deferred income tax adjustments	(m)	(163.4)	(166.3)
Minorities interest on adjustments above	-	-	99.9
Shareholders' equity under U.S. GAAP - as computed		4,025.7	5,031.9

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006****All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated****(c) U.S. GAAP condensed financial information**

Based on the reconciling items and discussion above, the Company consolidated balance sheet, statement of operations and statement of changes in shareholders' equity under U.S. GAAP have been prepared as a condensed format as follows:

(i) Condensed balance sheet under U.S. GAAP

Assets	2008	2007
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	751.9	1,024.6
Marketable securities	2,173.3	923.5
Trade accounts receivable, net	2,236.7	2,348.7
Taxes recoverable	609.0	619.0
Deferred income tax	59.3	
Inventories	2,923.9	2,220.4
Dividends receivable	-	12.6
Prepaid expenses	65.7	70.5
Advances to suppliers	-	83.0
Fair Market Value of derivatives investments	-	114.6
Other receivables	145.4	75.9
	8,965.2	7,492.8
Equity investment in affiliates	113.7	371.1
Goodwill	1,156.9	1,688.6
Property, plant and equipment	11,683.4	11,880.0
Non-current assets		
Trade accounts receivable	47.1	
Receivables from related parties	46.0	49.7
Prepaid expenses	65.6	61.3
Inventories, net	20.6	22.8
Intangible assets	404.3	171.7
Indirect taxes recoverable	1,201.8	1,175.0
Deferred income tax	1,146.5	161.0
Restricted deposits for legal proceedings	187.8	103.0
Other receivables	63.4	196.1
	3,183.1	1,940.6
Total assets	25,102.3	23,373.1

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006****All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated**

Liabilities and shareholders' equity	2008	2007
Current liabilities		
Suppliers	4,512.9	2,589.2
Payroll and related charges	213.5	257.2
Taxes on income payable	3.5	274.1
Other taxes payable	102.1	121.2
Fair market value of derivatives payable	8.9	87.3
Short-term debt, including current portion of long-term debt	3,644.3	2,080.6
Interest payable	-	52.5
Debentures	24.2	111.6
Advances from customers	247.0	21.7
Dividends payable	0.3	49.4
Business combination to be settled off	-	881.0
Other	168.9	121.4
	8,925.6	6,647.2
Non-current liabilities		
Long-term debt	9,066.6	6,084.6
Debentures	800.0	800.0
Derivatives payable	-	43.7
Taxes and contributions payable	1,290.0	1,148.9
Deferred income tax	596.9	1,312.6
Other	397.5	243.9
	12,151.0	9,633.7
Minorities interest	-	2,060.3
Shareholders' equity	4,025.7	5,031.9
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	25,102.3	23,373.1

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006****All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated****(ii) Condensed statement of operations under U.S. GAAP**

	2008	2007	2006
Gross sales	23,163.0	21,640.6	15,045.5
Value-added taxes, discounts and returns	(5,241.9)	(4,353.2)	(3,082.1)
Net sales	17,921.1	17,287.4	11,963.4
Cost of sales	(15,525.4)	(14,415.0)	(10,323.8)
Gross profit	2,395.7	2,872.4	1,639.6
Operating income (expenses)			
Selling, general and administrative	(1,231.6)	(1,315.0)	(962.2)
Depreciation and amortization	(342.3)	(57.4)	(18.3)
Impairment on assets	(118.4)	(1.5)	
Other, net	61.3	83.0	47.1
Operating income	764.7	1,581.5	706.2
Interest income/(expense)			
Interest income	2,162.1	652.3	232.6
Interest expenses	(5,739.5)	(788.8)	(916.0)
Other	-	-	17.3
Income before income tax, earnings in equity affiliates and minorities interest	(2,812.7)	1,445.0	40.1
Income tax benefit (expense)			
Current	(21.6)	(183.0)	(3.9)
Deferred	1,077.3	(19.4)	(21.9)
Income before earnings in equity affiliates and minority interest	(1,757.0)	1,242.6	14.3
Earnings in equity affiliates	31.6	81.4	147.3
Minorities interest	(101.3)	(234.9)	-
	(69.7)	(153.5)	147.3
Net income for the year	(1,826.7)	1,089.1	161.6

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006**

All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated

(iii) Condensed changes in shareholders' equity under U.S. GAAP

	2008			2007			2006		
	OCI	Other equity accounts	Total Equity	OCI	Other equity accounts	Total Equity	OCI	Other equity accounts	Total Equity
At beginning of the year - as original presented	2,837.2	2,194.7	5,031.9	1,748.1	1,218.7	2,966.8	1,512.6	1,405.8	2,918.4
Change in accounting principle - maintenance cost adoption	-	-	-	-	-	-	73.9	-	73.9
At beginning of the year - as adjusted	2,837.2	2,194.7	5,031.9	1,748.1	1,218.7	2,966.8	1,586.5	1,405.8	2,992.3
Comprehensive income of the year	(1,826.7)	-	(1,826.7)	1,089.1	-	1,089.1	161.6	-	161.6
Change in minimum pension liability	(55.3)	-	(55.3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	955.2	2,194.7	3,149.9	2,837.2	1,218.7	4,055.9	1,748.1	1,405.8	3,153.9
Capital increase	-	734.8	734.8	-	1,130.7	1,130.7	-	105.3	105.3
Contribution from shareholders - APIC	-	506.6	506.6	-	-	-	-	5.9	5.9
Repurchase of treasury shares	-	(186.8)	(186.8)	-	-	-	-	(224.3)	(224.3)
Assets for sale	-	8.0	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment to present value (Law 11638)	-	(32.8)	(32.8)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends	-	(154.0)	(154.0)	-	(154.7)	(154.7)	-	(74.0)	(74.0)
At end of the year	955.2	3,070.5	4,025.7	2,837.2	2,194.7	5,031.9	1,748.1	1,218.7	2,966.8

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated

(z) Recently issued accounting standards

Under Brazilian GAAP, carrying forward changes described in Note 2 and 3, Brazilian Securities Exchange Commission CVM during June 2009 has issued Deliberation 575 approving CPC 16 Estoques accounting standard relating to inventories by means of which it should be measured and recognized within financial statements which is equivalent to International Accounting Standard 2 IAS 2 Inventories. This Statement is effective as of the year-end that begins after December 31, 2010, for which earlier adoption is encouraged. The Company has been evaluating any impact such standard will have on its financial statements.

In June 2009 CVM has issued Deliberation 576 approving CPC 17 Contratos de Construção accounting standard relating to construction contracts by means of which it should be measured and recognized within financial statements mainly related to revenue recognition which is equivalent to International Accounting Standard 11 IAS 11 Construction Contracts. This Statement is effective as of the year-end that begins after December 31, 2010, for which earlier adoption is encouraged. The Company does not expect any impact on its financial statements as per the adoption of such standard.

Under Brazilian GAAP, in June 2009 CVM has issued Deliberation 577 approving CPC 20 Custos de Empréstimos accounting standard relating to financial charges treatment, measurement and recognition on pre-operating phases which is equivalent to International Accounting Standard 23 IAS 23 Borrowing Costs. This Statement is effective as of the year-end that begins after December 31, 2010, for which earlier adoption is encouraged. The Company has been evaluating any impact such standard will have on its financial statements.

Under US GAAP, in December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141R (revised 2007), "Business Combinations". The SFAS 141 - Revised 2007 to converge USGAAP to IFRS, therefore several changes were made regarding accounting treatment for business combinations. The major changes provided by this Statement are related to accounting for business combinations costs, which can no longer be considered as part of the total consideration paid; accounting for all assets acquired, liabilities assumed and non-controlling interests of the acquired entity at fair value, at full amounts of their fair values, and not on the percentage of the shares acquired; measurement and recognition of contractual contingencies as of the acquisition date, and provides also guidance on the subsequent accounting treatment for these situations; recognition of contingent consideration as part of the goodwill computation on the date of acquisition, and not after the contingent is resolved, and defines also the concept of bargain purchase, in which the fair value of the acquired assets, assumed liabilities and noncontrolling interest of the acquired company are higher than the total consideration paid, and defines this bargain purchases shall be recognized as a gain on income from operations when they arise, and not to be allocated to the eligible assets. This Statement is effective as of the beginning of an entity's fiscal year that begins after December 15, 2008, for which earlier adoption is forbidden. The Company has been evaluating future possible impact on eventual future business combination under SFAS 141 - Revised 2007.

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, "Noncontrolling interests in Consolidated Financial Statements - an amendment of ARB No. 51", which was also issued to converge USGAAP to IFRS. The major changes provided by this Statement are related to the classification of noncontrolling interest as part of the equity, and not as a liability or a mezzanine section between liabilities and equity, as well as the classification of the noncontrolling interest on income of operations, which now should be shown as income attributable to noncontrolling interest, and should not anymore be recognized as an expense or gain to arrive at net income from operations; this Statement also provides guidance on the deconsolidation of subsidiary, in order to measure the gain or loss on this deconsolidation using the fair value of any noncontrolling equity investment rather than the carrying amount of the retained investment. This Statement is effective as of the beginning of an entity's fiscal year that begins after December 15, 2008, and the entity cannot apply it before that date. The Company has been evaluating future possible impact on eventual future business combination under SFAS 160.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, "Disclosure about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities - an amendment of SFAS 133". This Statement changes the disclosure requirements for derivative instruments and hedging activities. Entities are required to provide enhanced disclosures about (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under Statement 133 and its related interpretations, and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. This Statement is effective as of the beginning of an entity's fiscal year that begins after December 15, 2008, with early adoption encouraged. The Company has been evaluating future possible impact on reporting under SFAS 161.

In May 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 162, "The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles". SFAS 162 provides entities to be responsible for selecting its accounting principles for the preparation of financial statements that are presented in conformity with GAAP. This Statement will be effective 60 days following the approval by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board - PCAOB. The Company does not expect a significant impact from the application of this standard.

In May 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 165, "Subsequent Events ". SFAS 165 provides a comprehensive meaning of subsequent events by dividing into two types: (i) recognized and (ii) non-recognized. For the first type financial statements are assessed to include adjustments provided from any subsequent event that should have been reported at the year or period-end. The second type requires only disclosure of events that will impact financial statements on a prospectively basis. The Company does not expect a significant impact from the application of this standard.

In June 2009 the FASB issued SFAS No. 166, "Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets - an amendment of SFAS No. 140", which eliminates (1) the exceptions for qualifying special-purpose entities from the consolidation guidance and (2) the exception that permitted sale accounting for certain mortgage securitizations when a transferor has not surrendered control over the transferred financial assets.

Braskem S.A. and Its Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated

SFAS 166 enhances the information provided to financial statement users to provide greater transparency about transfers of financial assets and a transferor's continuing involvement, if any, with transferred financial assets. Under this Statement, many types of transferred financial assets that would have been derecognized previously are no longer eligible for derecognition.

SFAS 166 requires enhanced disclosures about the risks that a transferor continues to be exposed to because of its continuing involvement in transferred financial assets.

The Company is currently evaluating any impact such standard will have in its financial statements for periods after December 31, 2008.

In June 2009 the FASB issued SFAS No. 167, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities - an amendment of FIN No. 46(R)", which replace the quantitative-based risks and rewards calculation for determining which enterprise, if any, has a controlling financial interest in a variable interest entity with an approach focused on identifying which enterprise has the power to direct the activities of a variable interest entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and (1) the obligation to absorb losses of the entity and/or (2) the right to receive benefits from the entity. An approach that is expected to be primarily qualitative will be more effective for identifying which enterprise has a controlling financial interest in a variable interest entity.

SFAS 167 requires an additional reconsideration event when determining whether an entity is a variable interest entity when any changes in facts and circumstances occur such that the holders of the equity investment at risk, as a group, lose the power from voting rights or similar rights of those investments to direct the activities of the entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance. It also requires ongoing assessments of whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity. These requirements will provide more relevant and timely information to users of financial statements.

SFAS 167 amends FASB Interpretation 46(R) to require additional disclosures about an enterprise's involvement in variable interest entities, which will enhance the information provided to users of financial statements. This accounting standard shall be effective for periods beginning after November 15, 2009. The Company is currently evaluating any impact such standard will have in its financial statements after December 31, 2008.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
Copesul Companhia Petroquímica do Sul and Subsidiaries

- 1 We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Copesul Companhia Petroquímica do Sul and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 and the related consolidated statements of income, of changes in shareholders equity, of changes in financial position and of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.
- 2 We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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Copesul Companhia Petroquímica do Sul and Subsidiaries

- 3 In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Copesul Companhia Petroquímica do Sul and subsidiaries at December 31, 2006 and 2005 and the consolidated results of their operations, the changes in their financial position and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006, in conformity with accounting practices adopted in Brazil.
- 4 Accounting practices adopted in Brazil vary in certain significant respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Information relating to the nature and effect of such differences is presented in Note 28 to the consolidated financial statements.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Auditores Independentes

Porto Alegre, Brazil.
April 30, 2007, except
for Note 29 Subsequent
Event, for which the date
is July 10, 2009

COPELUL Companhia Petroquímica do Sul**Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31**

All amounts in millions of reais

	2006	2005		2006	2005
Assets			Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Current assets			Current liabilities		
Cash and banks (Note 4)	201	113	Suppliers		
Trade accounts receivable			Third parties (Note 14)	290	154
Third parties (Note 5)	195	149	Related parties (Note 27)	63	2
Related parties (Note 27)	59	49	Loans and financing (Note 15)	50	288
Export drafts billed (Note 16)			Export drafts - to be invoiced (Note 16)	39	1
	(1)	(18)	Taxes and charges payable (Note 17)	45	42
Credits ceded to receivables securitization fund (FIDC) (Note 7)		(13)	Social and labor contributions and charges	45	49
Swap receivables (Note 6)	64	53	Proposed dividends (Note 19 (d) (iii))	185	68
Marketable securities (Note 7)	38	13	Interest on own capital (Note 19 (d) (iii))	17	21
Inventories (Note 8)	571	495	Income tax and social contribution (Note 18)	44	9
Taxes and charges recoverable (Note 9)	115	43	Provision for programmed maintenance (Note 19 (e) (i))		16
Prepaid expenses (Note 10)	14	14	Swap and options payable (Note 6)	23	5
Other accounts receivable	5	9	Advances from customers	5	13
	1,261	907	Profit sharing and other	35	27
Non-current assets				841	695
Long-term assets			Non-current liabilities		
Marketable securities (Note 7)	1	1	Long-term liabilities		
Taxes and charges recoverable (Note 9)	137	133	Loans and financing (Note 15)	107	84
Judicial deposits (Note 11)	9	8	Export drafts - to be invoiced (Note 16)	139	91
Prepaid expenses (Note 10)	4	6	Provision for programmed maintenance (Note 19 (e) (i))		52
Loans to third parties	3	6	Deferred contributions and taxes (Note 18)	37	1
Claims receivable and other	2	1	Provision for contingencies (Note 24)	34	11
				9	7
					371

Actuarial liability - PETROS (Note
25)

	156	155		326	246
Permanent assets			Shareholders equity (Note 19)		
Investments	10	9	Capital	850	750
Property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	1,030	1,106	Capital reserve	296	341
Deferred charges (Note 13)	10	11	Revaluation reserve	75	109
			Revenue reserve	79	47
	1,050	1,126		1,300	1,247
Total assets	2,467	2,188	Total liabilities and shareholders equity	2,467	2,188

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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COPELUL Companhia Petroquímica do Sul**Consolidated Statements of Income****Years Ended December 31****In millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated**

	2006	2005	2004
Gross sales			
Sale of petrochemical products and utilities			
Local market	7,186	6,527	6,267
Foreign market	761	765	774
Sale of services and resale of goods	201	56	112
	8,148	7,348	7,153
Taxes and contributions on sales			
ICMS	(982)	(1,041)	(1,051)
PIS, COFINS, CIDE and other	(790)	(691)	(661)
	(1,772)	(1,732)	(1,712)
Net sales and services	6,376	5,616	5,441
Cost of products, utilities and services	(5,292)	(4,610)	(4,418)
Gross profit	1,084	1,006	1,023
Operating (expenses) income			
Selling	(133)	(125)	(136)
General and administrative	(51)	(43)	(41)
Management fees	(3)	(2)	(2)
Other operating income (expenses), net (Note 21)	20	22	42
	(167)	(148)	(137)
Operating profit before financial result	917	858	886
Financial result (Note 20)			
Financial expenses	(463)	(279)	(670)
Financial income	372	137	507

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	(91)	(142)	(163)
Operating profit	826	716	723
Non-operating result, net			
Non-operating income	(6)	(4)	1
Non-operating expenses	2	10	(2)
	(4)	6	(1)
Income before income tax and social contribution	822	722	722
Income tax and social contribution (Note 18)	(270)	(231)	(242)
Income before profit sharing	552	491	480
Employees profit sharing	(24)	(22)	(20)
Management profit sharing	(3)	(1)	(1)
Income before reversal of interest on own capital	525	468	459
Reversal of interest on own capital (Note 19)	90	99	88
Net income for the year	615	567	547
Earnings per share (in Brazilian Reais) (Note 19)	4.10	3.77	3.64

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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COPELUL Companhia Petroquímica do Sul**Statement of Changes in Shareholders Equity**
In millions of reais

	Capital	Capital	Revaluation	Revenue	Retained	Total
	Capital	incentives	reserve	reserve	earnings	
				Legal	(Acumulated	
					losses)	
At December 31, 2003	610	247	179	42		1,078
Capitalization of capital reserve fiscal incentives FUNDOPEM	90	(90)				
Fiscal incentives FUNDOPEM		89				89
Program for Technological and Industrial Development (PDTI)		2				2
Realization of revaluation reserve						
Revaluation - 1983			(3)		3	
Revaluation - 1989			(32)		32	
Income tax and social contribution on realized revaluation reserve					(10)	(10)
Net income for the year					547	547
Appropriation of net income						
Legal reserve				27	(27)	
Proposed dividends R\$0.785 per share					(118)	(118)
Interim dividends R\$2.252 per share					(339)	(339)
Interest on own capital R\$0.587 per share					(88)	(88)
At December 31, 2004	700	248	144	69		1,161
Capitalization of revenue reserve						
Legal Reserve	50			(50)		
Fiscal incentives FUNDOPEM		89				89
						375

Program for Technological and Industrial Development (PDTI)		4				4
Realization of revaluation reserve						
Revaluation - 1983			(3)		3	
Revaluation - 1989			(32)		32	
Income tax and social contribution on realized revaluation reserve					(11)	(11)
Net income for the year					567	567
Appropriation of net income						
Legal reserve				28	(28)	
Proposed dividends						
R\$0.454 per share					(68)	(68)
Interim dividends						
R\$2.635 per share					(396)	(396)
Interest on own capital						
R\$0.660 per share					(99)	(99)
At December 31, 2005	750	341	109	47		1,247

COPEL Sul Companhia Petroquímica do Sul
Statement of Changes in Stockholders Equity
In millions of reais

	Capital reserve	Revaluation reserve	Revenue reserve	Retained earnings	Total
	Capital	Fiscal incentives	Legal		
At December 31, 2005	750	341	109	47	1,247
Adjustment from previous years (Note 19 (e))				38	38
Capitalization of capital reserve FUNDOPEM	100	(100)			
Fiscal incentives FUNDOPEM Program for Technological and Industrial Development (PDTI)		50			50
Realization of revaluation reserve		5			5
Revaluation - 1983			(4)	4	
Revaluation - 1989			(30)	30	
Income tax and social contribution on realized revaluation reserve				(8)	(8)
Net income for the year				615	615
Appropriation of net income					
Legal reserve			32	(32)	
Proposed dividends R\$1,229 per share				(185)	(185)
Interim dividends R\$2.475 per share				(372)	(372)
Interest on own capital R\$0.597 per share				(90)	(90)
At December 31, 2006	850	296	75	79	1,300

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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COPELUL Companhia Petroquímica do Sul**Consolidated Statements of Changes in Financial Position
In millions of reais**

	2006	2005	2004
Financial resources were provided by:			
Operations			
Net income for the year	615	567	547
Expenses (income) not affecting working capital			
Depreciation and amortization	234	202	206
Provision for realization of investments at market value	(1)		
Long-term taxes recoverable	(5)		
Write off of non current assets prepaid expenses		1	
Provision for long-term programmed maintenance		19	34
Provision for administrative, civil and labor contingencies	24	4	3
Provision for actuarial liability PETROS	2	2	2
Interest on long-term amounts receivable	(1)	(10)	(47)
Interest on long-term financing		6	3
Interest on income tax and social contribution on long-term liabilities	2		
Monetary and exchange variations on long-term items			
Long-term liabilities	(5)	(11)	(2)
Long-term receivables	(5)	(3)	(23)
Disposals of property, plant and equipment and investments	2	5	
Income tax and social contribution			
Long-term receivables	(25)		
Long-term liabilities	10	(2)	(1)
Retained earnings revaluation reserve	(10)	(11)	(10)
	837	769	712
Third parties			
Decrease in long-term assets			
Marketable securities	1	11	12
Related parties		154	572
Taxes and charges recoverable	50	6	3
Prepaid expenses	3	3	6
Loans to third parties and other	5	5	4
Increase in long-term liabilities			
Financial institutions	47	77	121
Export drafts to be invoiced	138		114
Fiscal incentives of FUNDOPEM and Program for Technological and Industrial Development	55	93	91
	299	349	923
			378

Other

Effect on net working capital from the change in the accounting procedure and prior year adjustments

1

Total funds provided

1,137

1,118

1,635

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COPELUL Companhia Petroquímica do Sul**Consolidated Statements of Changes in Financial Position**
In millions of reais**(continued)**

	2006	2005	2004
Financial resources were used for:			
Long-term assets			
Marketable securities			23
Related parties			325
Taxes and charges recoverable	42	21	19
Prepaid expenses	1	5	4
Loans to third parties and other	2	1	6
Permanent assets			
Investments			2
Property, plant and equipment	126	171	131
Deferred charges	2	3	2
Transfer from long-term to current liabilities			
Financial institutions	24	64	195
Export drafts to be invoiced	35		371
Provision for programmed maintenance		11	43
Amortization of long-term liabilities			
Financial institutions		79	174
Export drafts to be invoiced	49		133
Administrative, civil and labor contingencies	1	2	1
Distribution of net income			
Proposed dividends	185	68	118
Prepaid dividends	372	396	339
Interest on own capital	90	99	88
Total funds used	929	920	1,974
Increase (decrease) in working capital	208	198	(339)
Current assets			
At the end of the year	1,261	907	754
At the beginning of the year	907	754	1,387
	354	153	(633)
Current liabilities			
At the end of the year	841	695	740
At the beginning of the year	695	740	1,034

	146	(45)	(294)
Increase (decrease) in working capital	208	198	(339)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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COPELUL Companhia Petroquímica do Sul**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**
In millions of reais

	2006	2005	2004
Cash provided by operating activities			
Net income for the year	615	567	547
Expenses (income) not affecting cash			
Depreciation and amortization	234	202	206
Provision for programmed maintenance		(31)	36
Provision for administrative, civil and labor contingencies	23	4	3
Provision for actuarial liabilities PETROS	2	2	2
Provision for realization of investments at market value	(1)		
Interest and monetary and exchange variations on assets			
Interest	5	15	5
Monetary and exchange variations	(4)	6	(18)
Disposals of property, plant and equipment and other investments	2	5	
Net changes in swap receivable	(11)	(52)	9
Net changes in swap and options payable	18	(3)	(32)
Loans, financing and export drafts			
Interest	(11)	(1)	(3)
Monetary and exchange variations	(7)	(36)	(21)
Deferred income tax and social contribution	4	10	(30)
Interest on provision for income tax and social contribution	2		
Decrease (increase) in assets			
Trade accounts receivable	(57)	21	277
Trade notes linked to the FIDC	(13)	(10)	23
Inventories	(76)	(68)	(144)
Other accounts receivable	(92)	(36)	102
Related parties	61		(25)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities			
Suppliers third parties	137	8	59
Other accounts payable	13	(28)	21
Fiscal incentives of FUNDOPEM, income tax and Program for Technological and Industrial Development	55	93	91
Net cash provided by operating activities	899	668	1,108

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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COPELUS Companhia Petroquímica do Sul**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**
In millions of reais**(continued)**

	2006	2005	2004
Marketable securities			
Purchases	(210)	(145)	(997)
Redemptions	181	201	910
Loans to related parties			
Issuances	5		(325)
Repayments		130	522
Additions to investments			(2)
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(126)	(171)	(131)
Additions to deferred charges	(2)	(3)	(2)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(152)	12	(25)
Loans, financing and export drafts			
Issuances	1,320	1,279	772
Repayments	(1,447)	(1,411)	(1,707)
Interest on own capital payable paid	(94)	(97)	(83)
Dividends paid	(438)	(513)	(346)
Net cash used in financing activities	(659)	(742)	(1,364)
Net change in cash	88	(62)	(281)
Initial cash balance	113	175	456
Final cash balance	201	113	175
Net change in cash	88	(62)	(281)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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COPELUL Companhia Petroquímica do Sul

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
at December 31, 2006 and 2005**

All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated

1 Operations

The Company, headquartered in Triunfo, Rio Grande do Sul, is a publicly held corporation and main objectives are: a) manufacture, sale, import and export of chemical and petrochemical products and fuel; b) production and distribution of goods, as well as rendering services to companies of the Southern Petrochemical Complex and management of the logistic services pertinent to its waterway and terrestrial terminals; c) participation in other companies as quotaholder or shareholder. Its main shareholders are Braskem S.A., Ipiranga Petroquímica S.A. and Petrobras Química S.A. - PETROQUISA.

The main suppliers of raw materials in the local market are PETROBRAS Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. and Refinaria Alberto Pasqualini REFAP S.A. and overseas, the companies Sonatrach SPA and Repsol YPF S.A.

The Company's main customers are located in the Petrochemical Complex in Triunfo, Rio Grande do Sul. Additionally, the Company's sales of hydrocarbon solvents and fuels are made to both national and international market, and the latter being mainly to Mercosur (Southern Common Market) and the United States.

2 Presentation of financial statements

The financial statements for statutory and regulatory purposes were approved by the Company's Board of Directors on January 30, 2007.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared and are being presented in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, which are based on Brazilian corporate legislation and standards and procedures of the Brazilian Securities Commission (CVM). The financial statements presented herein do not include the holding company's stand-alone financial statements, are not intended for statutory purposes, and have been adjusted with respect to the financial statements for statutory purposes to include in Note 28 a reconciliation of net equity and net income between the amounts under accounting practices adopted in Brazil and generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America as well as certain additional disclosure to facilitate its understanding by readers not familiar with accounting practices adopted in Brazil as described below.

Due to the change of accounting practice, the provision for programmed maintenance, beginning on January 1, 2006, was totally reversed against

retained earnings as required by Deliberation of the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission CVM no. 489 of October 3, 2005 and Technical Interpretation IT IBRACON no. 01/2006 and its effects are shown in Note 19 (e) (i).

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COPEsul Companhia Petroquímica do Sul
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
at December 31, 2006 and 2005

All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting practices requires the use of estimates to account for certain assets and liabilities and other transactions. Therefore, the Company's financial statements include estimates referring to the selection of useful lives of fixed assets, provisions for contingent liabilities and determination of income tax liabilities. Actual results may differ from such estimates.

3

Significant accounting practices

(a)

Consolidated financial statements

These consolidated statements include the wholly-owned subsidiaries Copesul International Trading, Inc., CCI Comercial Importadora S.A. and the Fundo de Investimento Financeiro Multimercado Copesul, a mutual fund whose quotas are wholly-owned by the Company. In the consolidation process, intercompany balances, income, expenses and unrealized profits arising from intercompany transactions are eliminated, as well as the investment in the subsidiaries.

(b)

Marketable securities and swap receivables and payables

Marketable securities are recorded at cost plus accrued income up to the balance sheet date (accrual basis), adjusted to market value, when lower. Investment in quotas of mutual funds are valued at its market value at period-end with gain and losses recognized in the statement of income. As required by accounting standards specifically applicable to mutual funds, investments held by mutual funds, such as the Fundo de Investimento Financeiro Multimercado Copesul are valued at its market value at period-end with gain and losses recognized in the statement of income. Derivatives financial instruments, which include swaps and options (Note 6) are recorded at fair value with realized and unrealized gains and losses recognized in income.

(c)

Allowance for doubtful accounts

The Company has no allowance for doubtful accounts, since losses are not considered to be probable to occur in relation to accounts receivable.

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COPELUL Companhia Petroquímica do Sul
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
at December 31, 2006 and 2005

All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated

(d) Inventories

Inventories are stated at average cost of acquisition or production, adjusted to market value, when lower.

(e) Investments

Investments are recorded at acquisition cost and adjusted to market value, when applicable.

(f) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, plus revaluation, less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method in accordance with the estimated useful lives of assets, supported by an independent appraisal report, as shown in Note 12.

(g) Deferred charges

Deferred charges include pre-operating expenses related to expansion, projects for new products and systems and organizational restructuring expenditures, amortized at the rate of 20% per year (p.a.), as shown in Note 13.

(h) Rights and obligations

Rights are stated at cost or realization value, including, when applicable, interest and monetary restatements and exchange rate variations. Liabilities are recognized at their known or calculable values, including corresponding charges, monetary restatements and exchange rate variations when applicable.

(i) Provision for programmed maintenance

Up to December 31, 2005, the Provision for Programmed maintenance was set up accruing in advance the estimated costs of scheduled maintenance stoppage, especially the general stoppage that occurs every six years. The most recent stoppage of Plant 1 occurred in the first half of 2001 and the next one should be in 2008. The most recent stoppage of Plant 2 took place in November 2005 and the next one is planned for November 2011. Due to the change of accounting practice, the provision for programmed maintenance, beginning on January 1, 2006, was totally reversed against retained earnings as established by Deliberation of the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission CVM no. 489 of October 3, 2005 and Technical Interpretation IT IBRACON no. 01/2006 and its effects are shown in Note 19 (e) (i).

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COPEL - Companhia Petroquímica do Sul
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All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated

As from January 1, 2006 and in accordance with IT IBRACON 01/2006 no provision is recognized for programmed maintenance. IT IBRACON 01/2006 establishes that no provision is recognized for costs that need to be incurred to operate in the future. The only liabilities recognized in the balance sheet of an entity are those that exist at the balance sheet date. As from January 1, 2006 amounts incurred in programmed maintenance are capitalized and amortized over the estimated period to the next programmed maintenance.

(j) Income tax and social contribution

Deferred income tax and social contribution on temporary differences were fully recognized at current rates, considering that its realization is probable.

Income tax and social contribution are provided based on taxable income determined in accordance with current tax legislation.

(k) Determination of results of operations

Income and expenses are determined on the accrual basis.

(l) Statement of cash flows

In accordance with IBRACON (Instituto dos Auditores Independentes do Brasil) Accounting Standards and Procedures (NPC) 20, the Company is presenting the consolidated statements of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004. For purposes of the statements of cash flows, cash and banks comprises all cash in hand, amounts deposited in banks and securities, quotas in mutual funds and amounts invested in other debt securities which might be sold by the Company at any moment in exchange for cash.

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COPELUL Companhia Petroquímica do Sul**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
at December 31, 2006 and 2005****All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated****4 Cash and banks**

	2006	2005
Cash and banks checking account	7	6
Marketable securities		
Investments of Fundo de Investimento Financeiro Multimercado Copelul		
Bank Deposit Certificates	88	43
Financial Brazilian Government Treasury Bills	13	12
National Treasury Bills	1	1
Mutual Fund quotas	12	13
Receivables investment Fund FIDC		9
Debentures and other debt securities	43	15
Bank Deposit Certificates		13
Government securities		
Overnight and term deposits	37	1
	201	113

5 Trade accounts receivable Third parties

	2006	2005
Local customers	121	103
Foreign customers	74	46
	195	149

COPEsul Companhia Petroquímica do Sul
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All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated

6 Swap and options receivables and payables

The Company entered into operations involving options with respect to US dollars called *Box Options* as commented below. Its purpose has been to invest cash resources at rates higher than other available investment options. The Company also entered into swap operations which were entered into by Fundo de Investimento Financeiro Multimercado Copesul, whose custodian and manager is Banco Santander Brasil S.A.

	Amounts receivable	
	2006	2005
Swap receivables	27	2
Swap with anticipatory breach clause		1
Options <i>Box operations</i>	37	50
Total current assets	64	53
	Amounts payable	
	2006	2005
Options payable		1
Options <i>Box operations</i>		2
Swap payable	23	2
Total current liabilities	23	5

Box options are combined operations that involve both the purchase and the sale of options in US dollars for the same maturity at a certain price, so that, regardless of the future US dollar rate, the Company knows in advance the net result of such operations providing what the Company views as a fixed return over its investment. The value paid for the options, called premium, correspond to the amount invested by the Company and the sum redeemed will be the premium plus a pre-fixed rate of return.

Swaps correspond to cross-currency interest rate swaps by which the Company pays a fixed interest rate and receives a variable rate based on the Interbank Deposit Certificates *CDI* rate.

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7 Marketable securities

	2006	2005
Receivables Securitization Fund (FIDC) (*)		13
Term deposits	39	1
Total	39	14
Current	(38)	(13)
Long-term	1	1

(*) The Fundo Copesul de Investimentos em Direitos Creditórios FIDC (Copesul Receivables Securitization Fund) was closed with amortization of the last installment on August 21, 2006.

8 Inventories

Inventories are comprised as follows:

	2006	2005
Raw materials	234	267
Raw materials in transit	145	90
Finished products	99	46
Spare parts and other materials	73	75
Chemical products	7	8
Intermediary products	13	9
	571	495

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All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated

9 Taxes and charges recoverable

	2006	Current 2005	2006	Long-term 2005
Deferred taxes				
Deferred income tax and social contribution on tax loss CITI (c)				1
Deferred income tax on temporary additions (c)	1	4	11	21
Deferred social contribution on temporary additions (c)	1	2	4	8
	2	6	15	30
Other taxes and charges recoverable				
Withholding income tax on financial investments		4		
IRPJ and CSLL recoverable	12	4		
Tax on Net Income (ILL) (a)			54	51
Additional State Income Tax (ADIR) (b)			28	32
ICMS on acquisition of property, plant and equipment (d)	8	7	9	15
PIS recoverable			1	
PASEP recoverable (h)	15		23	
PIS on acquisition of property, plant and equipment (e)	1			
COFINS recoverable	3			
COFINS on acquisition of property, plant and equipment (e)	2	1	2	1
Prepaid ICMS (f)	72	20		
CSLL withheld Law 10833		1		
IPI recoverable (g)			5	4
Other taxes and charges recoverable	113	37	122	103
	115	43	137	133

(a) This refers to the tax credit of Tax on Net Income ILL paid from 1989 to 1991 and recognized in December 2002 as this tax was considered unconstitutional according to Resolution of the Federal Senate no. 82 of November 18, 1996 and republished on November 22, 1996. The Company is seeking administratively the right of compensation of this credit with other taxes. Additionally, in the first quarter of 2006 as shown in Note 19 (e) (ii), the Company recorded a liability of R\$ 28, recorded against retained earnings, substantially referring to IRPJ and to CSLL levied on the monetary variations of this credit.

(b) As of December 31, 2006, the Company recorded a receivable of R\$ 28 (R\$ 32 in 2005) relating to Additional State Income Tax (ADIR), for which the Company was awarded a final favorable judgment, and a security to

cover court-ordered debts was issued. This security should be received at its original amount, in cash, plus legal interest, in successive and equal annual installments over a maximum ten-year period, from 2001. Up to December 31, 2006, no installment had been settled up within their time of maturity, but they may be offset in future years against State taxes, as determined by Article 2 of Constitutional Amendment 30 of September 13, 2000. As a means of precaution, the Company filed an appeal in order to avoid the first installment become past due and to use it to offset this credit with ICMS payable generated in its operations.

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COPELUL Companhia Petroquímica do Sul
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
at December 31, 2006 and 2005

All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated

- (c) The Company recorded deferred assets on the loss of its subsidiary Copesul International Trading, Inc. CITI in view of the loss assessed in December 2005. Those losses were offset with profits during 2006. The Company also recorded deferred tax assets on temporary differences in the amount of R\$ 17 in current assets and non-current assets in accordance with the expectation of realization of these credits. Deferred taxes are expected to be realized as follows:

	2006	2005
	%	%
2006		17
2007	13	80
2008		3
2009 and after	87	
	100.00	100.00

- (d) As from August 2000, the Company started recording the ICMS credits paid on acquisitions of property, plant and equipment, as determined by Complementary Law 102 dated July 11, 2000. The credits to be offset are as follows:

	2006	2005
2006		8
2007	8	7
2008	6	6
2009	2	2
2010	1	
	17	23
Current	(8)	(8)
Long-term	9	15

- (e) The Company recognizes PIS and COFINS recoverable credits on the acquisitions of property, plant and equipment, which will be realized in 24 and 48 months depending on the asset acquired as permitted by Law 10865/04 and Decree 5222/04.

COPEL Sul Companhia Petroquímica do Sul
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All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated

- (f) During 2006, the Company made an advance payment of amounts related to ICMS on future sales in the amount of 72 (2005 R\$ 20). The offset of the prepaid ICMS will be done in 6 equal payments, monthly and consecutives, adjusted by the Unidade Padrão Fiscal do RS - UPF (Standard Fiscal Unit of RS) of 2007, beginning in January 2007.
- (g) The Company recognizes an IPI credit in the acquisitions of raw materials used in the production process. In order to use these credits, every quarter they are offset with federal taxes in accordance with Decree 4544/2002 and paragraph 4, article 16 of the Regulatory Instruction nº 460/2004 of the Brazilian Revenue and Customs Secretariat. The long-term balance refers to the IPI Credit Bonus that was judicially gained and will be realized by the end of 2008.
- (h) During 2006 the Company recognized a PASEP judicial tax credit in the amount of R\$ 45, seeking the right to carry out the payments in accordance with Complementary Law 8/70, using as a calculation basis the revenue of the sixth month previous to the occurrence of the taxable event, in light of Resolution no. 49/95 of the Federal Senate in a final decision. This credit was recognized in the income statement for the year in Other net operating income in the amount of R\$ 14 and financial income of R\$ 30.

The Company expects to settle the remaining balance at December 31, 2006 as follows:

PASEP credit with final favorable judgment and recognized in 2006	45
Credit amount to be offset in 2006 with PIS	(8)
PASEP balance at December 31, 2006	37
2007	15
2008	14
2009	8
	37

COPEsul Companhia Petroquímica do Sul
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
at December 31, 2006 and 2005
All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated
10 Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses comprise:

	Realization period	2006	2005
Insurance	Up to Nov/2007 (2005 - up to Nov/2006)	10	10
	Up to Nov/2018 (2005 - up to Nov/2011)	8	10
Chemical products (catalysts)			
Total, net		18	20
Current		(14)	(14)
Long-term		4	6

The long-term portion refers to chemical products (catalysts) which are used as agents that promote a chemical reaction in the production of basic petrochemicals. Their average useful life and amortization period is 6 years.

11 Judicial deposits

	2006	2005
Tax matters:		
Income tax	2	2
CIDE on technical assistance service	4	3
Income tax on technical assistance service	1	1
Labor, Civil and Administrative matters	7	6
	2	2
	9	8

The Company has judicial deposits and has recorded a provision for contingencies relating to income tax, in connection with lawsuits.

COPELUS Companhia Petroquímica do Sul
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
at December 31, 2006 and 2005

All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated

12 Property, plant and equipment

	Annual depreciation rates - % (*)	Revalued and restated cost (*)	Accumulated depreciation	2006 Net	2005 Net
Equipment and installations					
Operations	10	2,001	(1,466)	535	624
Utilities	10	910	(831)	79	116
Storage and transfers	10	434	(335)	99	119
Maintenance CVM Del. No. 489/05 (**)	21	92	(35)	57	
Other (***)	10 to 20	89	(69)	20	23
Buildings and construction	4	56	(23)	33	33
Improvements	4	22	(11)	11	11
Land		37		37	37
Construction in progress		141		141	143
Other		18		18	
		3,800	(2,770)	1,030	1,106

(*) weighted average rate that reflects the depreciation expense (Note 2 (f)).

(**) supported by appraisal reports issued by specialized companies.

(***) information technology equipment, furniture and fixtures, among others are included in this account.
 Certain items of fixed assets were given as guarantee for financing operations (Note 15 (d)).

(a) Revaluations

Revaluations of property, plant and equipment made in 1983 and 1989, based on appraisal reports issued by specialized companies, produced the following effects on the balance sheet:

	Revaluation	Accumulated realization	2006 Net	2005 Net
Equipment and installations	1,338	(1,310)	28	62
Buildings and construction	17	(6)	11	11
Improvements	7	(2)	5	5
Land	32	(1)	31	31
Total	1,394	(1,319)	75	109

Revaluation reserve

75

109

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COPEsul Companhia Petroquímica do Sul
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated

Realizations of the revaluation reserve occur through depreciation and disposals of the revalued assets each year. The amounts realized are transferred directly from revaluation reserve to retained earnings, considering the related effects of income tax and social contribution at the current rates.

The Company did not set up a provision for deferred income tax and deferred social Contribution on the balance of the revaluation reserve, since CVM Deliberation 183/95 determines that such provision is only required on revaluations made as from July 1, 1995. The revaluation reserve is taxable when realized through depreciation and disposals of items. Considering current tax legislation, the revaluation reserve is subject to future taxation estimated as follows:

	2006	2005
Income tax		
Balance of revaluation reserve	75	108
Revaluation reserve on land	(31)	(31)
Income tax calculation basis	44	77
Income tax (rate - 25%)	(11)	(19)
Social contribution		
Income tax calculation basis	44	77
Difference regarding IPC/BTNF on revaluation reserve balance	(22)	(40)
Social contribution calculation basis	22	37
Social contribution (rate - 9%)	(2)	(3)
Income tax and social contribution	(13)	(22)

During this year, the portion of R\$ 33 (2005 R\$ 35) was transferred to retained earnings as a result of realization of the revaluation reserve, as shown in the changes in stockholders' equity. The tax effect on the realization was R\$ 10 (2005 R\$ 10).

COPEsul Companhia Petroquímica do Sul
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All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated

(b) Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment

COPEsul invested in 2006 the amount of R\$ 126 (R\$ 171 in 2005). The main investments are R\$ 38 replacement equipment to be used during scheduled programmed maintenance; R\$ 19 - operational reliability, technological updating, and profitability increase projects to be implemented during the PGM that is forecasted to take place in 2008; R\$ 18 industrial automation programs; R\$ 10 replacement of coils and revamping (technological updating) the furnaces; R\$ 5 building of Butadiene Unit, and R\$ 7 conversion of the MTBE unit to ETBE. The remaining balance of R\$ 29 refers to various investment projects.

13 Deferred charges

Deferred charges comprises:

				2006	2005
	Annual amortization rates - %	Restated cost	Accumulated amortization	Net	Net
Development programs and other	20	18	(8)	10	11
		18	(8)	10	11

14 Suppliers Third parties

	2006	2005
Local	30	27
Foreign	260	127
	290	154

COPEsul Companhia Petroquímica do Sul
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated

15 Loans and financing

(a) Liabilities for loans and financing are as follows:

	Index	Annual charges (%)*	2006	2005
Foreign currency				
	Currency basket and US\$	8.70	5	
Financing (investments) (US\$2 million)				
Financing and loans (US\$3 million; 2004-US\$18 million)	Currency Basket	9.76	6	44
			11	44
Local currency				
Loans and financing	TJLP	11.67	40	49
Hot money, Compror, NCE, and BACEN Resolution no. 2770	CDI	13.42	23	172
Financing (investments)	TJLP	10.00	83	50
Copesul Receivables Securitization Fund	CDI			57
			146	328
			157	372
Current liabilities			(50)	(288)
Long-term liabilities			107	84

* weighted average rate that reflects charges on loans.

NCE Export Credit Note

CDI Interbank Deposit Certificate

TJLP Long-Term Interest Rate

In April 2004, Copesul International Trading, Inc. (CITI) established the Euro Medium-term Note Program guaranteed by COPEsul Companhia Petroquímica do Sul for the issuance of US\$ 125 million Notes (Series I Notes) in the foreign market (United States of America and Canada). In the last quarter of 2004, the CITI issued 100 million Notes, corresponding to US\$ 100,000 thousand, which are held in treasury, without cost to the Company. In December 2006, all the contractual commitments were closed.

COPEsul Companhia Petroquímica do Sul
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All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated

(b) The changes in loans and financing were as follows:

	Current	Long-term	Total
At December 31, 2004	213	143	356
Additions	1,012	77	1,089
Interest	39	6	45
Transfer to short-term	64	(64)	
Amortization	(1,037)	(79)	(1,116)
Monetary and exchange variation	(3)	1	(2)
At December 31, 2005	288	84	372
Additions	604	47	651
Interest	28		28
Transfer to short-term	25	(25)	
Amortization	(893)		(893)
Monetary and exchange variation	(2)	1	(1)
At December 31, 2006	50	107	157

During 2006, the subsidiary CITI settled some loans for working capital and the additions and amortizations the Company made refer mostly to Export Credit Note operations.

During the third quarter of 2006, the Company entered into a credit line agreement with BNDES - Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Social in the amount of R\$ 338 for future investment in order to improve its manufacturing facilities. As of December 31, 2006 the Company had used R\$ 43 of this credit line.

(c) Long-term financing falls due as follows:

Year	2006	2005
2007		22
2008	33	23
2009	30	20
2010	22	13
2011	14	6
2012	8	
	107	84

(d) Guarantees

The foreign currency financing are guaranteed in part by the mortgage of plant 2 and by letter of guarantee.

Local currency financing via FINEM and FINAME programs is guaranteed by Plant 2 and by the financed machinery and equipment, respectively.

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The financing contracted with the Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social – BNDES, on September 9, 2005, amounting to R\$ 50 million, for the installation of a pyrolysis furnace, has as a guarantee a guarantee letter issued by the Banco Regional de Desenvolvimento do Extremo Sul – BRDE. For the rest of the investment financing, the Company placed plant 2 as guarantee.

The NCE operations in the amount of R\$ 23 (2005 – R\$ 123) are guaranteed by COPEsul itself in the same NCE contracted document.

16 Export drafts

The changes in advances contracted with financial institutions relating to exports to be invoiced are as follows:

	Asset Exports already invoiced and provided as source of repayment of export drafts	Liability		
		Short-term	Long-term	Total
At December 31, 2004	170	21	103	294
Additions		190		190
Interest		17		17
New export receivables	209	(209)		
Amortization	(339)	(19)		(358)
Monetary and exchange variation	(22)	1	(12)	(33)
At December 31, 2005	18	1	91	110
Additions		531	138	669
Interest		13		13
Transfer to short-term		35	(35)	
New export receivables	526	(526)		
Amortization	(545)	(12)	(49)	(606)
Monetary and exchange variation	2	(3)	(6)	(7)
At December 31, 2006	1	39	139	179

The amortization recorded in long-term liabilities in 2006 refers to the anticipated settlement of a prepayment to Santander Bank in the amount of US\$ 22 million.

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Export drafts to be invoiced bear exchange variation plus average interest of 7.11% p.a. (11.75% in 2005), which are recorded in the statement of income as financial expenses.

Long-term export drafts will fall due as shown below.

	2006	2005
2007		91
2009	75	
2010	64	
	139	91

17 Taxes and charges payable

	2006	2005
ICMS payable	22	26
ICMS tax replacement	3	5
CIDE on fuels payable	16	6
IRRF on interest on capital payable	3	3
Other retentions payable	1	2
	45	42

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18 Income tax and social contribution

Income tax and social contribution are calculated based on official rates. Their composition as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 is as follows:

(a) Composition of deferred income tax and social contribution

	2006		2005	
	Income	Social	Income	Social
Calculation basis for deferred income tax and social contribution	Tax	Contribution	Tax	Contribution
Provision for administrative, civil and labor contingencies	29	29	7	8
Provision for fiscal contingencies IR and CIDE on services abroad	5	5	4	4
Provision for contingencies pension plan	9	9	4	4
Exchange variation deferred	(26)	(26)		
Provision for programmed maintenance			68	68
Other provisions	8	8	19	19
Copesul International Trading tax loss			2	2
Accelerated depreciation Law 11051/05		(15)		
Accelerated depreciation incentive	(4)		(7)	
Deferred taxes calculation basis	21	10	97	105
Deferred income tax (25%)	5		24	
Deferred social contribution (9%)		1		9
Deferred total taxes	5	1	24	9
Assets				
Short-term	2	1	4	1
Long-term	11	4	22	8
	13	5	26	9
Liabilities				
Short-term			(1)	
Long-term	(8)	(4)	(1)	
	(8)	(4)	(2)	

	5	1	24	9
Changes in deferred taxes				
Recognized in income	(2)	(2)	(7)	(3)
Recognized in stockholders' equity	(17)	(6)		
	(19)	(8)	(7)	(3)

Deferred income tax and social contribution assets and liabilities arose from temporary differences and are recognized in accounting terms taking into consideration the probable realization of these taxes based on forecasts of future results prepared with basis on internal assumptions and on future economic scenarios that can, however, may change.

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(b) Estimated realization period

The values of the assets, net of the deferred tax liabilities, have the following expectations of realization:

	2006	Net credits 2005
2006		6
2007	1	23
2010	(1)	(1)
2011	(4)	
2015 and 2016	10	5
	6	33

Since the taxable basis of the income tax and social contribution on the net income arise from not only the profit that can be generated, but also the existence of non-taxable income, non-deductible expenses, fiscal incentives, and other variables, there is not an immediate correlation between the Company's net income and the result of income tax and social contribution. Therefore, the expectation of using the tax credits should not be taken as a single indicator of the Company's future results.

(c) Reconciliation of income tax and social contribution

	2006	2005	2004
Income before income tax and social contribution	822	722	722
Social contribution on net income (CSLL)			
Social contribution (9%)	(74)	(65)	(65)
Permanent additions			
Realization of revaluation reserve difference in IPC/BTNF	(1)	(2)	(2)
Foreign profits	(2)		(7)
Amortization and depreciation Law 8200/91	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other	(1)		1
Permanent exclusions			
Positive equity in results	2		7
PDI fiscal incentive	1		
Other	2	5	
Social contribution expense (carryforward)	(74)	(63)	(67)

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	2006	2005	2004
Social contribution expense (brought forward)	(74)	(63)	(67)
Income tax (IR)			
Income tax (25%)	(205)	(181)	(181)
Permanent additions			
Negative result of equity method		(1)	
Foreign profits	(4)		(20)
Other	(4)	(3)	
Permanent exclusions			
Equity in results	4		20
Fiscal Incentives	7		
Other	6	17	6
Income tax expense	(196)	(168)	(175)
Total income tax and social contribution in the income statement	(270)	(231)	(242)

The Company elected to pay income tax and social contribution based on annual taxable income, with advance payments made based on quarterly interim trial balances.

(d) Fiscal incentives

The Company exercised its rights to fiscal incentives of PDTI – Program for Technological and Industrial Development based on Law No. 9532/97 of Decree No. 949/93 and on Ordinance No. 130/02 of the Ministry of Science and Technology (MCT) up to the year 2005. Beginning in 2006, the Company migrated to the incentives of Law 11196/05 of Decree No. 5798/06 and of MCT Ordinance No. 782/06 with incentive of R\$ 3 in the present year. Fiscal incentives in audiovisual, child and adolescent fund, and operations of a cultural and artistic nature were also used during 2006 as well as the PAT – Program for the Worker’s Nutrition, reaching a total of R\$ 7. These incentives were recorded directly as reductions of the IRPJ and CSLL accounts in the statement of income.

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19 Stockholders equity

(a) Capital

The proposal of the Board of Directors for the 1-to-100 reverse split of the Company's shares was approved at the Extraordinary General Meeting of stockholders No. 107 held on January 20, 2005. This decreased the number of shares of the Company's capital from 15,021,716,784 to 150,217,167 common shares, with no par value.

The Company's stockholder composition at December 31, 2006 and 2005 is shown below.

Stockholders	Number of shares	(%)
Ipiranga Group	44,255,077	29.46
Braskem Group / Odebrecht	44,255,077	29.46
Petrobras Química S.A. PETROQUISA	23,482,008	15.63
Other	38,225,005	25.45
Total	150,217,167	100.00

On March 6, 2006, as approved at the Ordinary/Extraordinary General Meeting, the Company carried out a capital increase in the amount of R\$ 100 by the capitalization of fiscal incentive reserves of FUNDOPEM (2005 R\$ 50 from capitalization of legal reserve), without changing the number of original shares.

The Company is authorized to increase capital up to the limit of R\$ 1,100, without changing the by-laws, assuring preference to existing stockholders on subscription.

(b) Capital reserves

	2006	2005
FUNDOPEM	284	334
Fiscal incentives Program of Technological and Industrial Development PDTI	12	7
	296	341

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In September 1998, the Company started to set up a capital reserve based on the financial incentive of the Company Operation Fund (FUNDOPEM) - RS, according to Law No. 6427 of October 18, 1972 and amendments. The incentive was granted to the Company through Decree No. 38502, of May 11, 1998, and the benefit obtained is 50% of ICMS due for a maximum period of 8 years, as from September 1998 to August 2006. The amount accumulated since the beginning of the benefit, recorded as a capital reserve in stockholders' equity, is R\$ 610 (2005 - R\$ 561), of which R\$ 326 was used to increase capital, as approved at the General Meetings in 2006, 2004, 2003, 2001, and 2000.

Beginning in 2003, the Company obtained the benefit of fiscal incentives of PDTI - Program for Technological and Industrial Development based on Law No. 9532/97 of Decree No. 949/93 and on Ordinance No. 130/02 of the Ministry of Science and Technology. There is a 60-month period in which these benefits must be used, beginning from March 2002 and therefore terminating in February 2007. During 2006, the Company recorded the benefit of this fiscal incentive in the amount of R\$ 6 (2005 - R\$ 4) directly on the stockholders' equity, as mentioned in Note 18 (d).

(c) Revaluation reserve

The realization of the revaluation reserve, based on depreciation, write-offs or disposals of the corresponding revalued assets, is transferred to retained earnings, also considering the tax effects of the provisions constituted.

The tax charges levied on the revaluation reserve are recognized as this reserve is realized since they are previous to the publication of the CVM Deliberation No. 183/95. The tax charges levied on these reserves total R\$ 13 (2005 - R\$ 22), as shown in Note 12.

(d) Distribution of net income

According to the by-laws, net income for the year, adjusted under the terms of Law 6404/76, is to be appropriated as follows: (i) 5% to the legal reserve, not to exceed 20% of capital, and (ii) mandatory non-cumulative dividends, equivalent to 6% of capital, up to the limit of 25% of adjusted net income. Dividends will only be distributed when there is available income. The appropriation of the remaining net income will be determined by the General Meeting.

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(i) The mandatory dividend, calculated according to corporate legislation and the by-laws, is as follows:

	2006	2005
Capital at the end of the year	850	750
Dividend based on 6% of capital	51	45
Net income for the year	615	566
Transfer to legal reserve (5% of net income)	(31)	(28)
Net income basis for calculation of dividend	584	538
Mandatory dividends (25% of adjusted net income)	146	135

(ii) Dividends proposed by management, subject to approval by the General Meeting, are as follows:

	2006	2005
Retained earnings		
Prior year adjustment	38	
Realization of revaluation reserve	34	35
Income tax and social contribution on realized revaluation reserve	(8)	(11)
Net income for the year	615	567
Profit retained		
Legal reserve	(32)	(28)
Profit distribution		
Interest on capital paid and credited	(90)	(99)
Prepaid dividends	(372)	(396)
Proposed dividends	185	68

(iii) For the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company paid the amount of R\$ 90 (2005 R\$ 99) as interest on capital calculated based on the variation of the Long-Term Interest Rate - TJLP and recorded according to Law No. 9249/95, including the amount of the mandatory minimum dividend, of which R\$ 70 (2005 R\$ 78) had been paid by the closing of the year.

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The Extraordinary General Meeting No. 115 held on December 1, 2006 approved the complementary credit of interest on capital for those stockholders of record on December 21, 2006 in the amount of R\$ 19 at the ratio of R\$ 0.129826274 per share, with retention of 15% withholding income tax of R\$ 3. In 2005 these amounts were R\$ 25 at the ratio of R\$ 0.165087656 approved at the Extraordinary General Meeting No. 111 on November 28, 2005 and R\$ 3 of withholding income tax.

The income tax and social contribution benefit arising from the deductibility of this interest, recorded in the results for the year ended December 31, 2006, is R\$ 30 (2005 R\$ 34). In compliance with tax legislation, the amount of interest on capital was recorded as financial expense. However, for the purposes of these financial statements, the interest on capital is presented as a distribution of net income in the year as provided for in CVM Deliberation No. 207/96.

- (iv) In addition, during the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company prepaid dividends in the amount of R\$ 372 (2005 R\$ 396), approved by the Extraordinary General Meetings held on May 22, 2006, August 23, 2006, and December 1, 2006. Payments were made on June 9, September 15, and December 15, 2006, respectively.

(e) Prior year adjustments

The adjustment can be summarized as shown below.

	2006
Provision for programmed maintenance (i)	66
Taxes (ii)	(28)
Prior year adjustment Total	38

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(i) Up to December 31, 2005, the Provision for Programmed maintenance was set up considering the estimated costs of programmed maintenance, especially the general stoppage that occurs every six years. The stoppage of Plant 1 occurred in the first half of 2001 and the next one should be in 2008. The stoppage of Plant 2 took place in November 2005 and the next one is planned for November 2011. In accordance with the provisions contained in CVM Deliberation nº. 489, dated October 3, 2005, that approved and made mandatory for listed companies the Accounting Pronouncement and Standard NPC No. 22 (Provisions, Liabilities and Contingent Assets and Liabilities), issued by the Brazilian Institute of Independent Auditors IBRACON which establishes that ...no provision is recognized for costs that need to be incurred to operate in the future. The only liabilities recognized in the balance sheet of an entity are those that exist at the balance sheet date. Thus, the effects of the adoption of the procedures described above were recognized as a prior year adjustment due to a change in accounting practice, on January 1, 2006, charged directly to retained earnings. The effects of adopting this new accounting practice, net of the tax effects, are as follows:

	2006
Reversal of the provision set up on December 31, 2005, net of the tax effects	45
Capitalization of the expenses incurred with previous stoppages in property, plant and equipment, net of the tax effects	41
Depreciation accumulated up to December 31, 2005 on the expenses incurred with previous stoppages in property, plant and equipment that were capitalized	(20)

66

(ii) On November 2001, COPEsul filed a Restitution Request of the Tax on Net Income ILL with the Brazilian Revenue and Customs Secretariat seeking a compensation for the ILL paid from 1990 to 1992 as this tax has been considered unconstitutional according to the Federal Senate Resolution No. 82 of November 22, 1996. See Note 9.(a).

In December 2002, the Company recognized this credit because the legal advisors considered this a legal right. When originally recorded the credit the Company has not recognized the corresponding IRPJ and CSLL payable on the monetary correction of the credit. During 2006 the Company recognized the amount of R\$ 28 as a tax payable. The monetary variations recorded in 2002 represents taxable income and during 2006 the Company recorded the corresponding tax payable against retained earnings as a correction of an error..

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20 Financial result

The net financial result is as follows:

	2006	Consolidated 2005
Financial income		
Earnings on financial investments	23	16
Revenue with derivatives of Fundo de Investimento Financeiro Multimercado Copesul	315	113
Monetary variations on assets	4	4
Exchange variations on assets	(11)	(22)
Interest on loans granted and other assets	10	25
PASEP adjustment	30	
Other financial income	1	1
	372	137
Financial expenses		
Interest and charges on loans and financing	(40)	(62)
Expense with derivatives of Fundo de Investimento Financeiro Multimercado Copesul	(284)	(85)
Monetary variations on liabilities	(1)	(2)
Exchange variations on liabilities	9	33
Interest on capital	(90)	(99)
Other financial expenses	(57)	(64)
	(463)	(279)
Net financial result	(91)	(142)

21 Other operating income (expenses), net

	2006	2005
Operating income		
Recovery of PIS, COFINS and ICMS	8	11
Recovery of PASEP (Note 8 (h))	14	
Recovery of IPI (a)	16	
Adjustment to the accrual for sale contract		16
Other	8	3
	46	30
		416

Operating expenses		
Taxes, charges and contributions	(2)	(1)
Provisions for administrative, civil and labor contingencies	(22)	(3)
Actuarial liability PETROS	(2)	(2)
	(26)	(6)
Other operating income, net	20	24

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- (a) During 2005 the Company recognized as operating income a credit in the amount of R\$ 16. The credit derives from the recalculation of presumed IPI credit on petrochemical naphtha acquisitions made from April 2002 to January 2004 according to provisions in Law No. 9.363/96. Such credit was used to offset federal taxes (IRPJ and CSLL) in that year. The corresponding taxes on the recognized credit were paid in order to avoid future challenges by the tax authorities.

22 Financial instruments

The Company evaluated its assets and liabilities in relation to market and/or realizable values through available information and valuation methodologies established by management. However, both the interpretation of market data and the selection of valuation methods require considerable judgment and reasonable estimates to produce the appropriate realizable value. Consequently, the estimates presented do not necessarily indicate the amounts that can be realized in the current market. The use of different market assumptions and/or methodologies for estimates can have a significant effect on estimated realizable values.

Valuation of the financial instruments

The Company's main asset and liability financial instruments at December 31, 2006, as well as the criteria for their valuation are described below.

(a) Cash and banks, financial investments, accounts receivable, other current assets and accounts payable

The amounts recorded are similar to their realizable values.

(b) Investments

The investments are mainly in a privately held subsidiary, recorded on the equity method of accounting, in which the Company has a strategic interest. Considerations of the market value of shares held are not applicable.

(c) Financing

These are subject to interest at normal market rates, as mentioned in Note 15 (a). The estimated market value was calculated based on the present value of the future disbursement of cash, using interest rates that are available to the Company for the issuance of debts with similar maturities and terms.

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(d) Interest rate risk

This risk derives from the possibility of the Company incurring losses due to fluctuations in the interest rates that would increase the financial expenses related to loans and financings from the market. The Company made contracts of derivatives to hedge against the risk in some operations and it is also continually monitoring the market interest rate with the objective of evaluating the need of contracting new operations in order to protect itself from the risk of the volatility of these rates.

(e) Exchange rate risk

This risk derives from the possibility of the Company incurring losses due to fluctuations in the exchange rates that would reduce the nominal values billed or increase the amounts owed to the market.

Since part of the Company's revenues (around 10% unaudited) is in US dollars, the main strategy is that this serves as a natural hedge for its liability operations recorded in foreign currency.

At December 31, 2006, the Company had assets and liabilities denominated in US dollars in the amount of US\$ 16 thousand and US\$ 88 thousand, respectively, and it had no instrument to protect this exposure on that date.

(f) Derivatives

The net foreign exchange exposure is as follows:

	2006	2005
Financing and export drafts contracted originally in US\$	(189)	(136)
Assets contracted originally in US\$	34	2
Derivative instruments contracted originally in US\$	11	
Net exposure	(144)	(134)

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The book value and market value of the main financial instruments are as follows:

	Book	2006	Book	2005
	value	Market	value	Market
		value		value
Cash and banks	200	200	113	113
Swap receivables	64	64	53	53
Marketable securities	39	39	14	14
Locked exchange contract advance receivable	2	2		
Loans to third parties	2	2	6	6
Financial institutions	(156)	(156)	(372)	(366)
Export drafts billed and to be invoiced	(180)	(178)	(92)	(92)
Swaps and options payable	(23)	(23)	(5)	(5)
	(52)	(50)	(283)	(277)

Cross-currency swap operations receiving US dollars and paying a fixed rate in reais were entered into in order to minimize the effect of the variations of the exchange rates on liabilities. The Company also opted to use time deposits indexed to the US dollar.

At December 31, 2006, the Company had forward purchase of foreign exchange, not yet settled, related to operations for purchasing raw material in the amount of US\$ 109 thousand (2005 US\$ 41 thousand) equivalent to R\$ 232 thousand (2005 R\$ 95 thousand).

As shown above, the book values of the financial instruments are recorded at values that approximate its estimated market value.

23 Insurance

The Company's policy is to contract insurance at levels adequate for the risks involved with its operations. Considering the characteristics of its risks, management contracts insurance under the concept of maximum possible loss in a single event, and maintains coverage for operational risks, civil responsibilities and loss of profits. Also, the Company contracts transportation, group life, sundry risks and vehicle insurance.

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24 Provision for contingencies

On the dates of the financial statements, the Company presented the following liabilities and the corresponding judicial deposits related to the contingencies:

	Judicial deposits		Provisions for contingencies	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Tax contingencies (a)	7	6	5	4
Labor and social security contingencies (b)	1	1	27	4
Civil complaints (c)			2	3
	8	7	34	11

The Company is a party to labor, civil, and tax claims as well as others in progress and is discussing these issues from both an administrative and judicial point of view and these are backed by judicial deposits when applicable. The provisions for the possible losses from these processes are estimated and updated by the administration based on the opinion of its legal external consultants.

(a) Tax contingencies

With respect to the Income Tax and Economic Domain Intervention Contribution (CIDE) on payment of technical assistance services, the Company has been judicially questioning the legality of charging these taxes since August 2002 and has made judicial deposits. The purpose of the process is to avoid double taxation with respect to the countries with which Brazil has tax treaties and provisions have been made in the same amounts as judicial deposits as shown in Note 10.

(b) Labor and social security contingencies

The Company has ongoing labor claims, mainly related to salary equivalence claims and overtime. A provision for these contingencies was recorded considering the estimates of the legal advisors for probable loss. Judicial deposits were made when required. The Company is a party to in labor, civil, and tax claims as well as others in progress and is discussing these issues from both an administrative and judicial point of view and these are backed by judicial deposits when applicable.

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Furthermore, the Company has made provision for labor losses related to suits filed by the Petrochemical Industry Labor Union of Triunfo concerning the rights claimed by the Company's shift workers to receive overtime, claiming delays during transfer and change of shifts. A partial grant was given in trial court in deference to the workers claims to overtime. However in appellate court on December 11, 2006 an ordinary appeal was filed by the Company and the expectation is the total or at least partial reversal of the unfavorable decision in the 4th Regional Labor Court of Appeals.

(c) Civil contingencies

The main lawsuits are related to complaints made by contracted workers related to losses that supposedly occurred as a result of various economic plans.

Possible losses

The Company has suits of both a tax and civil nature involving risks of loss classified by the management as possible based on the evaluation of its legal advisors and for which no provisions have been set up. They are listed below.

(a) Tax losses

The Brazilian Revenue and Customs Secretariat (SRF) penalized the Company in 1999, establishing a tax assessment referring to IRPJ and CSLL for 1994, related to the monetary restatement of the balance sheet and equity method adjustment, arising from accounting recognition of dividends distributed by its subsidiary overseas. The adjusted amount is R\$ 21. In 2002, the Company filed an Appeal with the Taxpayer Board, which was judged in 2005, with a result totally favorable to the Company. The court decision of the Taxpayers Council was published in the 4th quarter of 2006 and an appeal was made by the Attorney of the Internal Revenue Service to the High Court of Appeals for Fiscal Matters, to which the Company has already offered a brief of respondent. This lawsuit now awaits the decision of this Court.

(b) Civil losses

A civil lawsuit is still outstanding against the Company brought by the minority stockholder Petroquímica Triunfo S.A., questioning aspects involved in the privatization process related to the conversion of preferred shares into common shares before the privatization auction and the preference for subscription of Company shares in relation to the bidders in the auction. Management and the legal advisors do not expect losses to arise from this lawsuit.

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Remote losses

(a) Tax losses

- (i) Federal tax lawsuits related to the effects of Law No. 8200/91 on the social contribution on net income and on corporate income tax, for which provisions were not recorded, considering the opinion of management and the legal advisors that there are good chances of a favorable outcome.
- (ii) In September 2003, the Company was assessed by the Federal Tax Auditors for alleged failure to pay PIS and COFINS on certain transactions. The Company appealed the tax assessment because it understood that it arose from an incorrect interpretation of the applicable legal rules by the tax authorities. Based on the opinion of its legal advisors and external tax consultants, the Company decided not to record a provision for this tax assessment, considering the possibility of a favorable outcome to the appeal. In view of the contents of an infraction notice, in a recent decision the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court - STF denied the expansion of the calculation basis of PIS and COFINS, established by Law 9718/98, prevailing the revenue concept provided in Complementary Law No. 70/91. This fact is in agreement with the opinion of the Company and its legal counselors of not establishing an accrual. Considering the judgment of STF, the Company considers as remote the chances of an unfavorable result.

25 Actuarial liability - PETROS

- (a) The Company and its employees contribute to PETROS - Fundação PETROBRAS de Seguridade Social, in connection with retirement and defined benefit pension plans. In 2006, the rate of salary contribution was 12.93% on the total of income of employees linked to the plan. Company contributions during 2006 totaled R\$ 6 (2005 R\$ 6).

According to the PETROS by-laws and pertinent legislation, in case of a significant shortfall of technical reserves, the sponsors and participants will contribute additional financial resources, or there should be an adjustment of the benefits of the plan to the available funds. Up to the end of the year, no such contribution was needed.

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(b) In compliance with CVM Deliberation 371/2000, the Company calculated the actuarial liability at December 31 for post-employment benefits granted to employees, using the projected unit credit method based on the information as of November 30, presenting the following result:

	2006	2005
Fair value of plan assets	388	337
Present value of actuarial obligations	406	357
Actuarial liability	(18)	(20)
Total net actuarial liability to be provided	(18)	(20)
Actuarial liability already provided	9	7
Net actuarial liability unprovided	(9)	(13)

According to CVM Deliberation 371 of December 13, 2000, item 84, in the year 2002 the Company began to recognize monthly 1/60 of its actuarial liability, amounting to R\$ 9, based on the actuarial study prepared by an independent actuary at December 31, 2001. Accordingly, the amount of R\$ 2 was recorded in other operating expenses in 2006 (2005 R\$ 2).

The actuarial valuation at November 30, 2006 concluded that the Company needs to increase the future contributions in order to complement the benefits, but since it is within the limits defined by CVM Deliberation 371 and in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, the Company opted not to adjust the supplementary actuarial liability.

(c) The gains (losses) identified previously are related to the profitability of the plan assets differences between the actuarial assumptions and what actually happened, thus being considered actuarial gains (losses). The Company adopted the policy of recognizing these gains (losses) as revenue (expenses) only when their accumulated amounts were larger than the following limits in each year: (i) 10% of the present value of the total actuarial obligations of the benefit defined and (ii) 10% of the fair value of the plan assets. The portion to be recognized is amortized annually, dividing this amount by the average remaining time of estimated work for the employees participating in the plan.

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The main actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date were as follows:

	2006	2005
Real discount rate	6%	6%
Expected return on the assets of the plan	6%	6%
Real salary growth	2% up to 47 years of age and none after 48 years old	2% up to 47 years of age and none after 48 years old

Biometrics bases

Mortality for pension and charges (not disabled)	AT-2000	AT-2000
Mortality for pension and charges (disabled)	Experience of C.A.P. (*)	Experience of C.A.P. (*)
Disability	Álvaro Vindas (**)	Álvaro Vindas (**)
Other charges	Experience of STE A (***)	Experience of STE A (***)

(*) C.A.P. Retiree and Pensioner Fund used as the basis to develop the mortality table in the actuarial calculations.

(**) Álvaro Vindas Disability Table used in the actuarial calculations

(***) STEA Serviços Técnicos de Estatística e Atuária Ltda.

(d) In May 2003, the Administrative Council approved the Complementary Pension Plan called COPELULPREV, a closed defined contribution plan. This plan aims to provide benefits to employees not included in the old PETROS plan, which is now closed to new members. Plan management will be carried out through Fundação PETROBRAS de Seguridade Social PETROS, in an independent manner, not linked to any other pension plan managed by that entity, in compliance with Complementary Law 109/2001. The contributions the Company made during 2006 amounted to R\$ 1 (2005 R\$ 1).

26 Related parties

According to CVM Deliberation 26/86, related parties are defined as those entities, whether individuals or companies, with which the Company has the possibility of contracting, in the broad sense of this word, in conditions which might not be following terms of interchangeability and independence which are found in transactions with third parties not related to the Company, not subject to its managerial control or not subject to any other influence.

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	Assets		Liabilities		Financial expenses			Financial income			Sales		Purchases			
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2004	2006	2005	2004	2006	2005	2004			
Braskem S.A. Ipiranga Petroquímica S.A.	39	20	2	1				1	2	8	2,753	2,573	2,349	17	66	100
Refinaria Alberto Pasqualini REFAP S.A.	15	18	3	1				2	7		1,886	1,711	1,713	19	36	96
Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. PETROBRAS Petrobras Distribuidora S.A.	4	11	20								77	51		900	902	388
CPN Incorporated Limited. Natal Trading Ltd.														1,655	1,104	1,781
Lantana Trading Co. Ltd.				1							2	4	14	10	8	19
												33	36	42		
										6						
								8	52							
	58	49	63	2				1	12	73	4,718	4,372	4,112	2,643	2,116	2,384

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27 Commitments

Purchase commitments

The Company purchases naphtha from Petrobras and Repsol-YPF as well as condensate (a raw material) from Sonatrach, based under contracts with a total minimum annual purchase volume of metric tons equivalent to R\$ 4,062 (2005 R\$ 3,941) valued at the prices for purchase of such products ruling at the respective year end.

Copesul purchases coal for its utility unit based under a contract that expires in 2008. The minimum annual purchase commitment is 120,000 metric tons, which amounts to R\$ 12 (2005 R\$ 13) valued at the prices for purchase of such products ruling at the respective year end.

The Company purchases natural gas under two long-term contracts that expire in 2023. One contract is for consumption of natural gas by its cogeneration turbine. The minimum annual purchase commitment is 65,664 metric tons, which amounts to R\$ 25 (2005 R\$ 25) valued at the prices for purchase of such products ruling at the respective year end. The other contract is for consumption in its utility unit. The minimum annual purchase commitment is 5,472 metric tons (2005 7,600 metric tons), which amounts to R\$ 5 (2005 R\$ 6) valued at the prices for purchase of such products ruling at the respective year end.

All these contracts described above have take-or-pay clauses for its quantities.

28 Summary of principal differences between accounting practices adopted in Brazil (Brazilian GAAP) and US GAAP

28.1 Narrative description of differences between Brazilian GAAP and US GAAP

A summary of the Company's principal accounting policies that affect the determination of net income and shareholder's equity in Brazilian GAAP as compared to US GAAP is set forth in this section. Section 29.2 includes a quantitative reconciliation of net income and shareholders' equity between Brazilian GAAP and US GAAP.

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(a) Remeasurement of financial statements for the effects of inflation

Under Brazilian GAAP until 1995, the CVM required publicly traded companies subject to its reporting requirements to prepare and publish: (a) statutory financial information prepared according to the accounting principles prescribed by Brazilian Corporate Law and (b) as supplemental information, financial statements expressed in currency of constant purchasing power (the constant currency method). The requirement to present financial statements following the constant currency method was eliminated when indexation of financial statements for Brazilian statutory and tax purposes was discontinued on January 1, 1996. As such, these financial statements prepared following Brazilian GAAP have been remeasured to reflect the effect of inflation through December 31, 1995. The index selected for this remeasurement was the Fiscal Reference Unit (UFIR), the index established by the tax authorities for preparation of financial statements under Corporate Law as well as the index selected by the CVM.

Under US GAAP, Brazil was considered to be a hyperinflationary economy until June 30, 1997, and, accordingly, all balances and transactions prior to that date should be remeasured at June 30, 1997 price-levels. As from January 1, 1996, with the elimination of the requirement to present constant currency financial statements, no index has been established for this purpose under Brazilian GAAP. The index the Company selected for remeasurement as from January 1, 1996 to June 30, 1997, for purposes of the reconciliation to US GAAP, is the General Market Price Index - Internal Availability (IGP - DI).

This difference affects the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and related depreciation as well as of inventories, exclusively due to the effect of depreciation of property, plant and equipment on the cost of inventories.

(b) Revaluation of property, plant and equipment

Under Brazilian GAAP, as explained in Note 12, the Company has recorded in prior years a revaluation of certain of its fixed assets.

Under US GAAP, property, plant and equipment is recorded at its historical cost and revaluations are not allowed.

As a result, the reconciliations presented in Note 29.2 include a reversal of such revaluation and related depreciation recognized under Brazilian GAAP.

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(c) Capitalization of interest on property, plant and equipment

Under Brazilian GAAP, only interest on loans and financing which have been obtained for the specific purpose of financing property, plant and equipment is capitalized.

For US GAAP purposes, interest is capitalized during the construction period of qualifying assets in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 34, Capitalization of interest cost , which requires capitalization of interest expense not only of loans and financing for the specific purpose of financing property, plant and equipment. Interest is capitalized based on the average borrowing rate of the company applied to qualifying assets under constructions.

(d) Pension benefits

Pension benefit obligations for Brazilian GAAP purposes should be accounted for following CVM Instruction 371/2000, which requires the mandatory application of Brazilian Accounting Standard IBRACON NPC 26. Under CVM Instruction 371/2000, disclosure of pension and other post-retirement obligations is required as from December 31, 2001 while recognition of the related obligations is required as from years ended December 31 2002. As permitted by NPC 26 the initial transitional obligation, which is the difference between plan assets and plan projected benefit obligation at the date of initial recognition, may be recognized by the Company over a 60 month period as from the year ended December 31, 2002. After initial application of the standard, actuarial gains and losses are deferred and recognized in income over the estimated remaining service period of the employees to the extent that those actuarial gains and losses exceed 10% of the higher of the plan assets and the projected benefit obligation.

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Under US GAAP, pension benefits should be recorded in accordance with SFAS No. 87, Employer's Accounting for Pensions. The Company is a sponsor of PETROS - Fundação Petrobras de Seguridade Social which administers a defined benefit plan for the employees of the Company. The defined benefit pension plan sponsored by the Company was considered a multi-employer plan prior to August 2002. Effective August 2002, the liabilities and assets of PETROS were legally disaggregated for each sponsor and the Company began to account for the plan under the accounting requirements for single-employer pension plans, based on actuarial assumptions. Actuarial gains and losses are deferred and recognized in income over the estimated remaining service period of the employees to the extent that those actuarial gains and losses exceed 10% of the higher of the plan assets and the projected benefit obligation. Under US GAAP up to December 31, 2006 if the accumulated benefit obligation exceeded the fair value of plan assets, a liability was required to be recorded for at least the difference between those amounts. If the liability already recorded in the balance sheet is less than such amount, an additional minimum liability was required to be recognized against an equal amount recognized as an intangible asset to the limit of the unrecognized prior service cost.

Effective December 31, 2006, the Company implemented SFAS 158 - Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans - an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R). Under SFAS 158 the Company recognized the funded status of the defined postretirement plans as a net asset with an offsetting amount in accumulated other comprehensive income. As required by SFAS 158, provisions of SFAS 158 were applied on a prospective basis as from December 31, 2006; therefore, the reconciliation presented for prior periods have not been restated. Upon implementation of SFAS 158, the concept of additional minimum liability was eliminated.

Although plan assets and projected benefit obligations are the same under Brazilian GAAP and US GAAP, differences arise in the amounts recorded in the financial statements as result of: (i) the fact that the initial transitional obligation was recognized under Brazilian GAAP over a 60 month period while the prior service cost is recognized for US GAAP over the estimated remaining service period of the employees, (ii) the recognition of a minimum liability under US GAAP before December 31, 2006, which is not required under Brazilian GAAP, and (iii) the recognition as from December 31, 2006 as asset or liability, as appropriate, of the funded status against accumulated other comprehensive income.

The measurement date used to determine pension benefits is December 31 for US GAAP both in 2006 and 2005, while for purposes of Brazilian GAAP the Company has used November 30 for 2006 and 2005.

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The funded status of the defined benefit pension plan as at December 31, 2006 and 2005 and the additional disclosures required by SFAS No. 132, "Employer's Disclosures About Pensions and Other Post-Retirement Benefits", as amended, are as follows:

Changes in plan assets, benefit obligation and funded status

Change in benefit obligation

	2006	Years ended December 31	
		2005	2004
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	359	305	256
Service cost	8	7	6
Interest cost	37	33	28
Benefit payments	(31)	(19)	(14)
Actuarial losses	36	33	29
Benefit obligation at end of year	409	359	305

Plan assets at fair value

	2006	Years ended December 31	
		2005	2004
Plan assets at fair value at beginning of year	347	282	230
Actual return on plan assets	86	74	57
Employer contributions (net of administrative fee)	5	6	5
Employee contributions (net of administrative fee)	4	4	4
Benefit payments	(31)	(19)	(14)
Plan assets at fair value at end of year	411	347	282

Funded status

	At December 31	
	2006	2005
Funded status at end of year	2	(12)
Unrecognized prior service cost		20
Unrecognized net actuarial gain		(15)
Accrued benefit cost (pre-paid plan)	2	(7)
Additional minimum liability		(1)

Total asset (liability) recorded in the balance sheet

2

(8)

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Under US GAAP, SFAS 158 (an amendment of FASB Statements 87,88, 106 and 132(R) requires effective December 31, 2006 to recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of a defined benefit posretirement plan as an asset or liability in the statement of financial position and to recognize changes in the funded status in the year in which the changes occur through comprehensive income.

Since the implementation of SFAS 158 , the concept of additional minimum liability, does no longer exist.

The amounts recognized in accumulated comprehensive income upon implementation of SFAS 158 are presented below:

	2006
Unrecognized prior service cost	(17)
Unrecognized net actuarial gain	28
	11

The accumulated benefit obligation for the referred defined benefit pension plan was R\$ 404 (2005 R\$ 355).

Components of net periodic benefit cost

	Years ended December 31		
	2006	2005	2004
Service cost	8	7	6
Interest cost	37	33	28
Expected return on plan assets	(36)	(31)	(26)
Amortization of unrecognized prior service cost	3	3	4
Employee contributions (net of administrative fee)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Net periodic benefit cost	8	8	8

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Actuarial assumptions

	2006	2005	2004
Assumed discount rate	Inflation + 6.0% p.a.	Inflation + 6.0% p.a.	Inflation + 6.0% p.a.
Expected rate of future salary increases	Inflation + 1.7% p.a. up to 47 years old and none after 48 years old	Inflation + 2% p.a. up to 47 years old and none after 48 years old	Inflation + 2% p.a. up to 47 years old and none after 48 years old
Expected rate of future pension increases	Inflation + 0.0% p.a.	Inflation + 0.0% p.a.	Inflation + 0.0% p.a.
Expected rate of return on plan assets	Inflation + 6.0% p.a.	Inflation + 6.0% p.a.	Inflation + 6.0% p.a.
Inflation	4.5% p.a.	5% p.a.	5% p.a.

Plan assets

The Company's weighted-average pension plan asset allocations by asset category at December 31, 2006 and 2005 are as follows:

Asset Category

	2006	2005
Equity securities	39.23%	33.42%
Debt securities	45.88%	50.51%
Real estate	6.38%	6.96%
Other (loans and financing)	8.51%	9.11%
	100.00%	100.00%

The objective of the investment policy is to achieve long-term equilibrium between the actuarial obligations and the available assets reaching or exceeding the profitability target. Asset allocations among the different categories (equity securities, debt securities, real estate and loans and financing) are made based on the expected return of each group of assets in the next 12 months, using alternative scenarios. Specific investments within each category are defined based on the related risk and returns considering the overall portfolio. Final allocation is defined in the investment policy, which is approved by the Board of Directors of PETROS.

Other disclosures

The Company expects to contribute R\$ 6 to the pension plan in 2007.

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The benefits expected to be paid in each of the next five fiscal years and in the aggregate for the five fiscal years thereafter are as follows:

Year	
2007	38
2008	38
2009	37
2010	37
2011	37
2012 to 2016	174
	361

(e) Deferred charges

Under Brazilian GAAP, pre-operating expenses incurred in the construction or expansion of a new facility may be deferred until the facility begins commercial operations. Additionally, all costs related to the organization and start-up of a new business may be capitalized to the extent that they are considered recoverable. Deferred charges are amortized over a period of five to ten years. As described in Note 13 the company deferred pre-operating expenses related to expansion, projects for new products, and to organizational restructurings, which are being amortized at the rate of 20% p.a.

Under US GAAP, the rules are restrictive as to the costs that can be capitalized and the amounts recorded as deferred charges under Brazilian GAAP do not meet the criteria for capitalization and should be expensed as incurred.

As a result, the reconciliations presented in Note 28.2 include a reversal of those charges which were deferred under Brazilian GAAP.

(f) Tax incentives

Under Brazilian GAAP, the various tax incentives of the Company (in the form of tax reduction or exemption for defined periods) are accounted for directly as an increase in a capital reserve account in shareholders' equity. The Company records the taxes as expense in the consolidated statement of income for the amounts that would be due absent the benefit, and recognizes a reduction in the tax payable against the capital reserve.

For US GAAP reconciliation purposes the amount of those incentives is recognized directly in the statement of income.

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(g) Income tax and social contribution on the revaluation of property, plant and equipment

Under Brazilian GAAP, and as explained in Note 12, no deferred tax liability was recognized for the difference between the tax value and the book value of property, plant and equipment that resulted from the revaluation of property, plant and equipment. Depreciation in the financial statements is recorded based on the revaluated amount. For income tax purposes, depreciation is deductible based on only the historical restated cost of property, plant and equipment acquired and the amortization of the revaluation is not deductible. The revaluation, when originally recorded, was recognized as an increase in property, plant and equipment against a capital reserve. The reserve is reduced against retained earnings as the revaluation is recognized as expense through depreciation or through the sale of the revalued assets. The increase in income tax payable resulting from the non-deductibility of the revaluation is recognized as a reduction in equity against retained earnings.

Under US GAAP, no deferred tax is required to be recorded on the revaluation because the revaluation is reverted. The increase in income tax payable resulting from non-deductibility of the revaluation is considered an expense for purposes of the reconciliation presented in Note 29.2.

(h) Derivative financial instruments

Under Brazilian GAAP, foreign currency derivatives are recorded by comparing contractual exchange rates to exchange rates ruling at month end. Under the swap agreements, the Company pays or receives at maturity the amounts of the difference between the variation corresponding to an interest rate based on the CDI rate and an amount based on the US Dollar exchange rate plus a fixed rate. Gains and losses on swap agreements are recorded based on the contractual rates and year-end exchange rates. Gains on options and forward contracts are recorded when the contracts expire, while losses are recorded based on the position of each individual instrument at year-end.

Under US GAAP, all derivatives are required to be recorded at fair value on the balance sheet and all variations in fair value are required to be recorded in the statement of income, unless they qualify as a hedge. None of the derivatives entered into by the Company qualified for hedge accounting during the periods presented.

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(i) Provision for dividends and interest on own capital

Under Brazilian GAAP, at each balance sheet date the directors are required to propose a dividend distribution from earnings and accrue for this in the financial statements. Under Brazilian GAAP, companies are permitted to distribute or capitalize an amount of interest on own capital, subject to certain limitations and calculated based on a government interest rate multiplied by shareholders' equity. Such interest is deductible for tax purposes and is recorded as a dividend. Although not affecting net income, except for the tax benefit, the Company includes this nominal charge in financial expenses and reverses out the same amount before net income.

Under US GAAP, since proposed dividends in excess of the mandatory minimum dividend required to be paid by its by-laws may be ratified or modified at the annual Shareholders' Meeting, such proposed dividends in excess of the mandatory minimum dividends are not considered declared at the balance sheet date and therefore are not accrued. However, interim dividends paid or interest on own capital already credited to the shareholders as capital remuneration under Brazilian legislation is considered declared for US GAAP purposes. Under US GAAP, interest on own capital are accounted for as tax-deductible dividends. Dividends paid during the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 as interim dividends exceeded mandatory minimum dividends and for that reason the provision for dividends and interest on own capital recorded under Brazilian GAAP is being reverted in the reconciliation to US GAAP.

(j) Provision for programmed maintenance

As indicated in Note 19 up to December 31, 2005 the Company recorded a provision accruing in advance for programmed maintenance on its financial statements in Brazilian GAAP. Effective January 1, 2006 the Company adopted the provisions of NPC No. 22 and modified its accounting policy to no longer provide in advance expected amounts to be incurred in the future during scheduled stoppages but rather to capitalize as part of property, plant and equipment the amounts incurred during each stoppage and amortize those amounts over the expected period until the next stoppage, a method known as built-in overhaul method. The effect of changing the accounting policy has been recorded as an adjustment to retained earnings as of January 1, 2006.

Under US GAAP, FASB Staff Position AUG AIR-1 Accounting for Planned Major Maintenance Activities was issued on September 2006. AUG AIR-1 prohibits the use of the accrue-in-advance method and allows to use either the built-in overhaul method, the direct expensing method or the deferral method. AUG AIR-1 is mandatory to the first fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2006. Earlier adoption is permitted. The guidance in AUG AIR-1 shall be applied retrospectively for all financial statements presented.

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For US GAAP purposes, the Company has early applied AUG AIR-1 and has also adopted the built-in overhaul method for US GAAP, and has restated the reconciliation for years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 to adjust for the application of the new accounting policy. Upon application of AUG AIR-1 the Company presents:

- (i) in the reconciliation of shareholders equity the reversal of the accrue-in-advance provision for programmed maintenance which is recorded in Brazilian GAAP and to capitalize the costs incurred in prior stoppages net of the related depreciation; and
- (ii) in the reconciliation of net income the reversal of the amount charged to expense in Brazilian GAAP to create the provision for programmed maintenance and is recognizing depreciation for the year of the capitalized costs under the new policy.

This change in accounting policy had the following effects on net income and earnings per share under US GAAP for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004:

	Years ended December	
	2005	31, 2004
Net income under US GAAP, as originally reported	623	611
Effect of change in accounting policy for programmed maintenance	(7)	21
Net income under US GAAP, retrospectively adjusted	616	632
Earnings per share (basic and diluted), as originally reported	4.15	4.06
Effect of change in accounting policy for programmed maintenance	(0.05)	0.15
Earnings per share (basic and diluted), retrospectively adjusted	4.10	4.21

(k) Income tax payable on monetary correction

As described in Note 19.(ii) the Company recorded as prior year adjustment in retained earnings the recognition of a tax payable amounting to R\$ 28 corresponding to income tax and social contribution on the monetary correction of certain tax credits that should have been recognized in prior years.

For US GAAP the Company has concluded that the effect of this prior year adjustment is not material to net income for the year ended December 31, 2006 and has therefore recorded the tax payable against the 2006 net income.

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(l) Earnings per share

Under Brazilian GAAP, disclosure of earnings per share is normally computed based on the number of shares outstanding at the end of the year, although a weighted-average basis is acceptable.

Under US GAAP, in accordance with SFAS 128, Earnings per Share, the presentation of earnings per share is required for public companies. A dual presentation is required: basic and diluted. Computations of basic and diluted earnings per share data should be based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period and all dilutive potential common shares outstanding during each period presented, respectively. If a share dividend, share split or reverse share split is approved earnings per share should be retroactively restated as if such change had been in effect as of the beginning of the earliest period presented.

No financial instruments have been issued by the Company which have a dilutive effect, and therefore basic and diluted earnings per share are the same.

(m) Consolidation of receivables securitization fund (FIDC)

On March 1, 2004 the Company obtained financing through the FIDC, a special purpose entity. The FIDC is managed by Votorantim Assets Management DTVM Ltda., an independent asset manager. The FIDC has two classes of quotas: senior quotas and subordinated quotas. The FIDC issued senior quotas in exchange of R\$ 125 contributed by third-parties and subordinated quotas in exchange of R\$ 25. All the subordinated quotas were issued to and are held by the Company. The senior quotas have the right to a fixed return of 106.5% of CDI. Subordinated quotas have right to any excess of net income of the fund over the return attributed to senior quotas. Senior quotas are mandatorily redeemable by the fund under an amortization schedule that begin on November 2004 and ended on August 2006 when the FIDC was liquidated. The subordinated quotas should represent at least 15% of total equity of the Fund. The FIDC is required to invest in receivables originated by the Company. As of December 31, 2005 and 2004 the Company received R\$ 125 from the FIDC as payment for the purchase of receivables, R\$ 25 of receivables were transferred to the FIDC in exchange for the subordinated quotas and R\$ 2 of receivables were transferred to the FIDC as repayment of the proceeds received (2005 R\$ 13).

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Under Brazilian GAAP, the Company accounts for the subordinated quotas received as marketable securities at the net asset value determined by the administrator of the FIDC and recognizes a debt under loan and financing for the proceeds received, carrying interest at 112% of CDI. When receivables are transferred to the FIDC, they are transferred at a discount to their face amount; at the transfer of the receivables they are derecognized for their carrying amount, a loss is recognized for the discount and the debt with the FIDC is reduced by the discounted amount.

Under US GAAP, in accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 46 Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities (revised December 2003) , the FIDC is considered a variable interest entity and is being consolidated by the Company since its inception.

(n) Classification of statement of income line items

Under Brazilian GAAP, in addition to the differences described in the items above, the classification of certain income and expense items is presented differently from US GAAP. We have recast our statement of income under Brazilian GAAP to present a condensed statement of income in accordance with US GAAP (Note 28.3). The reclassifications are summarized as follows:

- (i) Interest income and interest expense, together with other financial charges, are displayed within operating income in the statement of income presented in accordance with Brazilian GAAP. These amounts have been reclassified to non-operating income and expenses in the condensed statement of income in accordance with US GAAP;
- (ii) Under Brazilian GAAP, foreign exchange gains and losses are displayed as financial income or expenses. Under US GAAP foreign exchange gains and losses are recorded in a specific line as non-operating income (expenses);
- (iii) Under Brazilian GAAP, losses incurred in 2004 on the early payment of debt are recorded as financial expense. Under US GAAP such cost is recorded in a specific line as non-operating expense;
- (iv) Under Brazilian GAAP, management fees are recorded in a specific line as operating expenses. For US GAAP purposes such costs are included as operating expenses in selling, general and administrative expenses;
- (v) Under Brazilian GAAP, employees and management profit sharing are recorded after income tax and social contribution. Under US GAAP, these items are included as operating expenses.

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(o) Classification of balance sheet line items

Under Brazilian GAAP, the classification of certain balance sheet items is presented differently from US GAAP. We have recast our consolidated balance sheet under Brazilian GAAP to present a condensed consolidated balance sheet in accordance with US GAAP Note 28.3.

The reclassifications are summarized as follows:

- (i) Cash equivalents is not specifically defined under Brazilian GAAP. Cash and banks under Brazilian GAAP comprises cash in hand, placed in banks, investments in mutual funds and amounts invested in other debt securities which might be sold by the Company at any moment in exchange for cash. For US GAAP, SFAS 95, Statements of cash flows, defines cash equivalents as short-term, highly liquid investments (i) readily convertible to known amounts of cash and (ii) so near their maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes due to changes in interest rates. The Company has considered Cash and cash equivalents for US GAAP to include cash in hand, deposits and debt securities with original maturities of three months or less. Other financial instruments not meeting the definition of Cash and cash equivalents and recorded in Cash and banks under Brazilian GAAP are recorded as certificates of deposit or trading investments, as appropriate;
- (ii) Under Brazilian GAAP, in accordance with Law 6.404/76, loans receivable from related parties, resulting from non-operating transactions are classified as Long Term assets, regardless of their contractual maturity. Under US GAAP they are classified as current or non-current assets based on their contractual maturity;
- (iii) Under Brazilian GAAP, invoices for export sales for which the Company authorized a bank to use, upon their collection, the proceeds to repay export draft debt are recognized as a reduction of current assets, and debt is also reduced for the same amount. For US GAAP purposes, the invoices are presented as receivables and the debt is not reduced until collection of the proceeds and settlement of the debt have actually taken place;
- (iv) Under Brazilian GAAP, deferred income taxes are not netted and assets are shown separately from liabilities. For US GAAP purposes, deferred tax assets and liabilities are netted within the same taxpayer and same tax jurisdiction and are classified as current or non-current based on the classification of the underlying temporary difference.

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(p) Additional disclosures required by US GAAP

(i) Advertising costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred and are included in selling, general and administrative expense. Advertising costs amounted to R\$ 21, R\$ 14 and R\$ 9 for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

(ii) Freight expenses

Freight expenses are recorded in a specific line as selling expenses in the following amounts: R\$ 83, R\$ 70 and R\$ 69 at December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

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(q) Recently issued accounting standards

In July 2006, the FASB released FASB Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48). FIN 48 prescribes a comprehensive model for the financial statement recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of income tax uncertainties with respect to positions taken or expected to be taken in income tax returns. Management is currently evaluating the effect of FIN 48 on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements. SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value under generally accepted accounting principles and enhances disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 retains the exchange price notion and clarifies that the exchange price is the price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. SFAS 157 is effective for the Company's financial statements for the year beginning on January 1, 2008, with earlier adoption permitted. Management is currently evaluating the effect of SFAS 157 on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

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All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated

28.2 Reconciliation of differences between Brazilian GAAP and US GAAP

28.2.1 Differences in net income

	Reference in 29.1	Years ended December 31		
		2006	2005	2004
Net income under Brazilian GAAP		615	567	547
1. Remeasurement of financial statements for the effect of inflation Depreciation on fixed assets for the year	(a)	(69)	(77)	(76)
2. Reversal of depreciation for the year on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	(b)	34	35	35
3. Depreciation of capitalized interest on construction of property, plant and equipment	(c)	(8)	(9)	(8)
4. Effect in net income of pension benefits	(d)			(1)
5. Reversal of amortization related to deferred charges	(e)	1	2	5
6. Recognition as expense of amounts recorded as deferred charges during the year	(e)	(1)	(3)	(1)
7. Tax incentives	(f)			
(i) Company Operation Fund FUNDOPEM		50	89	89
(ii) Program for Technological and Industrial Development PDTI		5	4	3
8. Income tax and social contribution on the revaluation of property, plant and equipment	(g)	(8)	(11)	(10)
9. Effects from change in accounting policy for programmed maintenance	(j)		(11)	32
10. Income tax payable on monetary correction	(k)	(28)		
11. Derivative financial instruments	(h)			(1)
12. Deferred income tax on all adjustments except for 2, 7, 8 and 10		28	36	16
13. Other adjustments		(4)	(6)	2
Net income under US GAAP		615	616	632

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	Reference in 28.1	Years ended December 31		
		2006	2005	2004
Weighted average number of shares issued and outstanding after giving retroactive effect at December 31, 2004 to the reverse share split approved on January 20, 2005 - Basic and diluted		150,217,167	150,217,167	150,217,167
Earnings per share (in Brazilian Reais)		4.09	4.10	4.21

28.2.2 Differences in Shareholders equity

	Reference	2006	December 31 2005
Shareholders equity under Brazilian GAAP		1,300	1,247
1. Remeasurement of financial statements for the effect of inflation:			
(i) Fixed assets net of accumulated depreciation	(a)	16	85
(ii) Inventories	(a)	1	1
2. Reversal of revaluation of property, plant and equipment	(b)	(75)	(109)
3. Capitalization of interest on construction of property, plant and equipment	(c)	186	186
4. Depreciation of capitalized interest on construction of property, plant and equipment	(c)	(148)	(140)
5. Reversal of amortization related to deferred charges	(e)	63	62
6. Recognition as expense of amounts recorded as deferred charged during the year	(e)	(73)	(73)
9. Effects from change in accounting policy for programmed maintenance:	(j)		
Reversal of provision recorded under Brazilian GAAP			68
Capitalization of cost in prior stoppage, net of depreciation			33
10. Difference between amount recognized of pension plan asset (liability)	(d)	11	(1)
8. Deferred income tax on all adjustments except for 2		(17)	(76)
9. Proposed dividends in excess of mandatory minimum dividend	(i)	185	68
10. Other adjustments		(3)	2
Shareholders equity under US GAAP		1,446	1,353

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28.3 US GAAP condensed financial information

Based on the reconciling items and discussion above, Copesul's condensed consolidated balance sheet, statement of income condensed consolidated and statement of changes in shareholders' equity under US GAAP are as follows:

(a) Condensed balance sheet under US GAAP

Assets	2006	2005
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	169	64
Trading investments	70	41
Certificates of deposit		3
Loans to related parties		
Trade accounts receivable	254	198
Inventories, net	572	495
Taxes and charges recoverable	101	29
Deferred income taxes	2	
Swaps receivable	64	53
Prepaid expenses	13	14
Prepaid income taxes	227	230
Other accounts receivable	6	9
	1,478	1,136
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,010	1,162
Other noncurrent assets		
Held-to-maturity investments	1	1
Investments at cost, net	10	9
Judicial deposits	9	8
Taxes and charges recoverable	121	103
Prepaid expenses	4	6
Loans to third parties	2	6
Intangible asset - recognition of minimum pension obligation		1
Prepaid pension cost	2	
Other accounts receivable	1	1
	150	135
Total assets	2,638	2,433

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Liabilities and shareholders equity	2006	2005
Current liabilities		
Suppliers	354	156
Social and labor contributions and charges	45	49
Provision for income taxes	259	242
Taxes and charges payable	45	42
Short-term debt, including current portion of long-term debt	50	231
Short-term export drafts, including current portion of long-term export drafts	40	19
Quotas subject to mandatory redemption		51
Interest on own capital	17	21
Payables related to swaps, forwards and options	23	5
Advances from customers	4	13
Retirement benefit obligation		6
Profit sharing and other	35	27
	872	862
Long-term liabilities		
Long-term debt, net of current portion	107	84
Long-term export draft, net of current portion	139	91
Quotas subject to mandatory redemption		
Taxes and charges payable	26	
Deferred income taxes	14	30
Provision for tax, civil and labor proceedings	34	11
Retirement benefit obligation		2
	320	218
Commitments and contingencies		
Shareholders equity	1,446	1,353
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	2,638	2,433

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(b) Condensed statement of income under US GAAP

	2006	2005	2004
Gross sales	8,148	7,348	7,153
Taxes and contributions on sales	(1,722)	(1,642)	(1,623)
Net sales and services	6,426	5,706	5,530
Cost of products, utilities and services	(5,326)	(4,661)	(4,423)
Gross profit	1,100	1,045	1,107
Operating (expenses) income			
Selling, general and administrative	(190)	(184)	(189)
Employees profit sharing	(24)	(22)	(20)
Other operating income (expenses), net	18	28	44
Operating profit	904	867	942
Non-operating income (expenses)			
Financial income (expenses), net	1	(62)	(81)
Loss on anticipated payment of debt paid in advance settlement			(16)
Foreign exchange gains, net	(2)	12	22
Other	(12)	5	
Income before income taxes and social contribution	891	822	867
Income tax benefit (expense)			
Current	(297)	(238)	(271)
Deferred	21	32	35
Net income for the year	615	616	632

(c) Condensed statement of changes in shareholders' equity under US GAAP

	Years Ended December 31		
	2006	2005	2004
At beginning of the year	1,353	1,350	1,154
Net income	615	616	632
Transition effect of application of SFAS 158, net of taxes	8		

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Dividends	(440)	(514)	(348)
Interest on own capital	(90)	(99)	(88)
At end of the year	1,446	1,353	1,350

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All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated

28.4 Statements of cash flows

	2006	2005	2004
Cash provided by operating activities			
Net income for the year	615	616	632
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization	288	250	248
Provision for administrative, civil and labor contingencies	24	4	3
Net effects on working capital related to Programmed maintenance	(1)	(21)	6
Provision for actuarial liabilities PETROS	2	2	2
Loss on disposals of assets	29	5	
Interest, foreign exchange and monetary variation on long-term Liabilities	(4)	(16)	(11)
Other assets	(6)	5	(7)
Loss (gain) on trading investments		10	14
Interest on investment in certificates of deposit	(1)	(1)	(2)
Interest on quotas subject to mandatory redemption	(44)	(10)	16
Unrealized gain related to forwards, swaps and options, net	17	(3)	(30)
Interest, foreign exchange and monetary variation on loans to related parties and other current liabilities		15	(12)
Interest and monetary variation on short-term debts	5	(22)	(33)
Deferred income tax	(21)	(32)	(35)
Decrease/increase in assets and liabilities			
Trade accounts receivable	(56)	21	277
Inventories	(76)	(68)	(144)
Purchases of trading investments	(195)	(186)	(928)
Sales and redemptions of trading investments	165	267	1,077
Other assets	(24)	155	(94)
Suppliers	198	8	34
Other liabilities	26	(203)	214
Net cash provided by operating activities	941	796	1,227

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All amounts in millions of reais, unless otherwise indicated

28.4 Statements of cash flows

	2006	2005	2004
Cash flows from investing activities			
Held-to-maturity investments, net			(1)
Redemptions in certificates of deposit			24
Investment in certificates of deposit	4	(1)	
Receivables related to forwards, swaps and options, net	(11)	(52)	9
Loans to related parties			
Issuances			(325)
Repayments		130	522
Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment	(198)	(171)	(131)
Acquisitions of investments			(2)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(205)	(94)	96
Cash flows from financing activities			
Short-term debt			
Proceeds	1,660	1,198	514
Payments	(1,864)	(1,183)	(706)
Long-term debt			
Proceeds	185	81	133
Payments	(71)	(153)	(989)
Quotas subject to mandatory redemption			
Proceeds			125
Payments	(8)	(68)	(12)
Dividends paid	(439)	(513)	(346)
Interest on own capital paid	(94)	(97)	(83)
Net cash used in financing activities	(631)	(735)	(1,364)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	105	(33)	(41)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	64	97	138
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	169	64	97
Cash paid during the period for			
Interest	33	63	106
Income taxes	240	238	244
			452

29 Subsequent events

(a) Law 11,638

Law 11,638, published in the Official Daily Government Newspaper (DOU) of December 28, 2007, modified several provisions of the Brazilian Corporate Law, effective January 1, 2008.

The major amendments include the following matters which, in the opinion of management, may change the presentation of the financial statements and the criteria for determining the financial position and the results of Copesul and its subsidiaries as from January 1, 2008:

- The Statement of Changes in Financial Position (DOAR) will be discontinued and replaced with the Statement of Cash Flows (DFC). For publicly-held companies, the Statement of Added Value (DVA) will be mandatory. Copesul already discloses DFC in its annual reports, as supplementary information.
- Property, plant and equipment will be segregated in intangible assets and tangible assets. The non current assets group will be composed of long-term assets, investments, tangible assets, intangible assets and deferred charges. Intangible assets will include acquired goodwill.
- A new line item has been created under shareholders' equity: 'market value adjustments'. Market value adjustments to shareholders' equity, although not included in net income for the year under the accrual basis of accounting, will comprise counter entries to increases or decreases in the value ascribed to assets and liabilities, as a result of their valuation at market levels and the exchange variation of corporate investments abroad.

Deferred charges will be comprised only the expenditures incurred through December 31, 2007. As from January 1, 2008, all expenses previously recorded under deferred charges will be recognized in the income statement.

- Tax incentives will no longer be classified as capital reserves, but as part of net income for the year. Based on a resolution of management, the Annual Shareholders' Meeting may appropriate a portion of profits corresponding to these incentives to a Tax Incentive Reserve, recorded as part of revenue reserves, and which may be excluded from the calculation basis of mandatory dividends.
- The law also changed the valuation criteria of assets and liabilities, in particular:
 - ◆ Assets and liabilities arising from long-term transactions, as well as from material short-term transactions, will be required to be adjusted to present value, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.
 - ◆ "Available for sale" securities or "trading" securities will be required to be recorded at market value; and
 - ◆ All other financial instruments will be required to be recorded at restated or adjusted cost, in accordance with their likely realization value, if lower.
- In the event of a merger, amalgamation or demerger transaction between unrelated parties or involving an effective transfer of control, the assets and liabilities of the merged or split-off entity will be recorded at their market value.
- Interests of debentures and participations of employees and management, even in the form of financial instruments, and of assistance or pension plan institutions or funds for employees, which are not expenses, will be included in the statement of operations for the year.
- Corporations will not be allowed to record revaluation reserves. The new law allows corporations to either maintain existing balances and realize such balances in accordance with the current standards or reverse the balances until the end of 2008.

(b) Merger of the Company into Ipiranga Petroquímica

The Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on September 11, 2008 approved the merger of the Company into Ipiranga Petroquímica, a subsidiary of Braskem S.A.

COPEL - Companhia Petroquímica do Sul and subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheets

In millions of reais

	3/31/2007 Unaudited	12/31/2006
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	272	201
Marketable securities (Note 5)	41	38
Customers		
Local customers	129	180
Foreign customers	198	75
Export drafts - billed (Note 16)	(75)	(1)
Swap receivables (Note 6)	87	64
Inventories (Note 7)	541	571
Taxes and charges recoverable (Note 8)	113	115
Prepaid expenses (Note 9)	11	14
Other accounts receivable	9	5
	1,326	1,262
Noncurrent assets		
Long-term receivables		
Marketable securities (Note 5)	1	1
Taxes and charges recoverable (Note 8)	147	137
Judicial deposits (Note 10)	9	9
Prepaid expenses (Note 9)	4	4
Loans to third parties	1	2
Claims receivable and other	2	2
	164	155
Permanent assets		
Investments (Note 11)	7	10
Property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	994	1,030
Deferred charges (Note 13)	10	10
	1,011	1,050
	1,175	1,205
Total assets	2,501	2,467
Liabilities and stockholders equity		
Current liabilities		
Suppliers (Note 14)	275	354
Loans and financing (Note 15)	87	50
Export drafts - to be invoiced (Note 16)	85	39
Taxes and charges payable (Note 17)	33	45

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Social and labor contributions and charges	42	45
Proposed dividends		185
Interest on own capital	1	17
Income tax and social contribution (Note 18)	105	44
Swaps and options payable (Note 6)	43	23
Advances from customers	7	5
Profit sharing and other	17	34
	695	841
Noncurrent liabilities		
Long-term liabilities		
Loans and financing (Note 15)	99	107
Export drafts - to be invoiced (Note 16)	133	139
Income tax and social contribution (Note 18)	37	37
Provision for contingencies (Note 24)	36	34
Actuarial liability - PETROS (Note 25)	8	9
	313	326
Stockholders' equity (Note 19)		
Capital	910	850
Capital reserve	238	296
Revaluation reserve	68	75
Revenue reserve	79	79
Retained earnings	198	
	1,493	1,300
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	2,501	2,467

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

COPELUS - Companhia Petroquímica do Sul and subsidiaries

Unaudited Interim Consolidated Statements of Operations

In millions of reais, except when otherwise indicated

	Quarter ended 3/31/2007	Quarter ended 3/31/2006
Gross sales		
Sale of petrochemical products and utilities		
Local market	1,939	1,703
Foreign market	229	157
	2,168	1,860
Taxes, contributions and freight on sales		
ICMS	(228)	(233)
PIS, COFINS, CIDE and ISS	(194)	(186)
Freight	(19)	(14)
	(441)	(433)
Net sales and services	1,727	1,427
Cost of products, utilities and services	(1,397)	(1,176)
Gross profit	330	251
Operating (expenses) income		
Selling	(18)	(8)
General and administrative	(13)	(11)
Management fees	(1)	(1)
Depreciation and amortization	(3)	(3)
Other operating income (expenses), net (Note 21)	(1)	10
	(36)	(13)
Operating profit before financial result	294	238
Financial result (Note 20)		
Financial expenses	(154)	(51)
Financial income	159	49
	5	(2)
Operating profit	299	236
Non-operating result		
Non operating income		1
Non-operating expenses	(3)	(6)
	(3)	(5)
Income before income tax and social contribution	296	231

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Provision for income tax and social contribution (Note 18)	(102)	(78)
Deferred income tax and social contribution (Note 18)	5	1
Net income of the period before profit sharing	199	154
Profit sharing	(6)	(5)
Net income of the period	193	149
Outstanding shares at the end of the period (in thousands)	150,217	150,217
Net income per share (in R\$)	1.28	0.99

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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COPEL - Companhia Petroquímica do Sul and subsidiaries

Unaudited Interim Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity

In millions of reais, except per share amounts

	Capital	Capital reserve Fiscal incentives	Revaluation reserve	Revenue reserve Legal	Retained earnings	Total
At December 31, 2005	750	341	108	48		1,247
Prior year adjustment					38	38
Capitalization of capital reserve - FUNDOPEM	100	(100)				
Fiscal incentives						
FUNDOPEM		18				18
Program for Technological and Industrial Development - PDTI		8				8
Realization of revaluation reserve						
Revaluation - 1983			(1)		1	
Revaluation - 1989			(7)		7	
Income tax and social contribution on realized revaluation reserve					(2)	(2)
Net income for the period					149	149
At March 31, 2006	850	267	100	48	193	1,458
At December 31, 2006	850	296	75	79		1,300
Capitalization of capital reserve - FUNDOPEM	60	(60)				
Fiscal incentives - PDI - Technological Research and Industrial Development		2				2
Realization of revaluation reserve						
Revaluation - 1989			(7)		7	
Income tax and social contribution on realized revaluation reserve					(2)	(2)
Net income for the period					193	193
At March 31, 2007	910	238	68	79	198	1,493

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

COPEL - Companhia Petroquímica do Sul and subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Financial Position

In millions of reais

	Quarter ended 3/31/2007 Unaudited	Quarter ended 3/31/2006 Unaudited
Financial resources were provided by		
Operations		
Net income for the period	193	149
Expenses (income) not affecting working capital		
Depreciation	57	57
Amortization	1	
Provision for administrative, civil and labor contingencies	1	(1)
Monetary and exchange variations of long -term liabilities		
Long-term liabilities	(6)	(6)
Long-term receivables		(2)
Disposals of property, plant and equipment	3	2
Income tax and social contribution		
Long-term receivables	(2)	(18)
Realization of revaluation reserve	(2)	(2)
	245	179
Third parties		
Decrease in long-term receivables		
Marketable securities		18
Related parties	(6)	1
Prepaid expenses	1	2
Increase in long-term liabilities		
Financial institutions		2
Fiscal incentives of FUNDOPEM and Program for Technological and Industrial Development - PDTI	2	25
	(3)	48
Other		
Effect on working capital from the change in the accounting procedure adjustments		(22)
		(22)
Total funds provided	242	205
Financial resources were used for		
Long-term receivables		
Taxes and charges recoverable	2	3
Loans to third parties and other		1
Permanent assets		
Property, plant and equipment	22	15
Transfer from long-term to current liabilities		
Financial institutions	8	5

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Total funds used	32	24
Increase in working capital	210	181
Current assets		
At the end of the period	1,326	971
At the beginning of the period	1,262	908
	64	63
Current liabilities		
At the end of the period	695	577
At the beginning of the period	841	695
	(146)	(118)
Increase in working capital	210	181

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COPEL - Companhia Petroquímica do Sul and subsidiaries

Unaudited Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

In millions of reais

	Quarter ended 3/31/2007	Quarter ended 3/31/2006
Net income of the period	193	149
Expenses (income) not affecting cash		
Depreciation	57	57
Amortization	1	
Provision for administrative, civil and labor contingencies	1	(1)
Monetary and exchange variations		(2)
Interest and monetary variations on current assets		
Interest	1	(6)
Monetary and exchange variations	(10)	(13)
Disposals of property, plant and equipment and other	3	
Swap difference receivable, net	(23)	(8)
Swap and options difference payable, net	21	(3)
Deferred income tax and social contribution	(5)	(1)
Trade accounts receivable	(72)	18
Trade notes linked to the FIDC		3
Inventories	29	38
Other accounts receivable - current and long-term	(3)	(86)
Suppliers	(79)	4
Other accounts payable - current and long-term	28	33
Fiscal incentives - FUNDOPEM and PDTI	2	25
Net cash provided by operating activities	144	207
Marketable securities in current and long-term investments		
Investments	(36)	(26)
Redemptions	32	8
Loans to third-parties -Receipts	1	2
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(21)	(15)
Net cash used in investing activities	(24)	(31)
Loans, financing and export drafts		
Issuances	321	241
Repayments	(169)	(278)
Interest on own capital	(17)	(21)
Dividends paid	(184)	(68)
Net cash used in financing activities	(49)	(126)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	71	50
Initial cash and cash equivalents balance	201	113
Final cash and cash equivalents balance	272	163
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	71	50

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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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COPEsul - Companhia Petroquímica do Sul and subsidiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

at March 31, 2007 and 2006 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2006

In millions of reais, except when otherwise indicated

1 Operations

The Company, headquartered in Triunfo, Rio Grande do Sul, is a closely-held corporation and its main objectives are (a) manufacture, sale, import and export of chemical and petrochemical products and fuel; b) production and distribution of goods, as well as rendering services to companies of the Southern Petrochemical Complex and management of the logistic services pertinent to its waterway and terrestrial terminals; c) participation in other companies as quotaholder or stockholder.

The main suppliers of raw materials in the local market are PETROBRAS - Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. and Refinaria Alberto Pasqualini - REFAP S.A. and overseas, the companies Sonatrach SPA and Repsol YPF S.A.

The Company's main customers are located in the Petrochemical Complex in Triunfo, Rio Grande do Sul. Additionally, the Company's sales of hydrocarbon solvents and fuels are made both in the domestic and international markets, and the latter being mainly to Mercosur (Southern Common Market) and the United States.

2 Presentation of the financial statements

The financial statements for the three-months ended March 31, 2007 for legal and regulatory purposes were approved by the Company's Board of Directors on April 24, 2007 (the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2006 were approved on January 30, 2007).

The consolidated financial statements were prepared and are being presented in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, based on the provisions included in Brazilian Corporate Law as well as the Brazilian Securities Commission (CVM) standards and procedures. The financial statements presented here do not include the parent company's stand-alone financial statements and are not intended for statutory purposes.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of estimates to account for certain assets and liabilities and other transactions. Therefore, the Company's financial statements include estimates referring to the selection of useful lives of fixed assets, provisions for contingent liabilities and determination of income tax liabilities. Actual results may differ from such estimates.

COPEL - Companhia Petroquímica do Sul and subsidiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

at March 31, 2007 and 2006 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2006

In millions of reais, except when otherwise indicated

3 Significant accounting practices

The accounting practices adopted in the presenting consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2007 are consistent with those disclosed in the audited financial statements as of December 31, 2006.

(a) Consolidated financial statements

These consolidated financial statements include the wholly-owned subsidiaries Copesul International Trading, Inc., CCI - Comercial Importadora S.A., and Fundo de Investimento Financeiro Multimercado Copesul, a mutual fund whose quotas are wholly-owned by the Company. In the consolidation process, intercompany balances, income, expenses, and unrealized profits arising from intercompany transactions were eliminated, as well as investments in subsidiaries.

(b) Marketable securities and swap receivables and payables

These assets are recorded at cost plus accrued income up to the balance sheet date (accrual basis), adjusted to market value, when lower.

(c) Allowance for doubtful accounts

The Company has no allowance for doubtful accounts, since losses are not expected to occur in relation to accounts receivable.

(d) Inventories

Inventories are stated at average cost of acquisition or production, adjusted to market value, when lower.

(e) Investments

Investments are recorded at acquisition cost and adjusted to market value, when applicable.

COPEL - Companhia Petroquímica do Sul and subsidiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

at March 31, 2007 and 2006 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2006

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(f) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, plus revaluation, less accumulated depreciation combined with the following aspects:

Capitalization of the financial charges incurred during the construction period of property, plant, and equipment.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment, calculated on the straight-line basis in accordance with the estimated useful lives of assets, supported by an independent appraisal report, using the rates mentioned in Note 12.

Revaluations of property, plant and equipment made in 1983 and 1989 based on appraisals carried out by independent appraisers.

(g) Deferred charges

Deferred charges include pre-operating expenses related to expansion, projects for new products, development of systems, and organizational restructuring expenditures, amortized at the rate of 20% per annum (p.a.), Note 13.

(h) Rights and obligations

Rights are stated at cost or realization value, including, when applicable, earnings and monetary restatements and exchange rate variations. Liabilities are recognized at their known or estimated values, including corresponding charges, monetary restatements and exchange rate variations when applicable.

(i) Income tax and social contribution

Provision for income tax is recorded with the inclusion of the portion of fiscal incentives. Deferred taxes were recognized considering current rates for income tax and social contribution on tax losses and temporary differences, to the extent that realization is considered probable, as shown in Note 18.

(j) Determination of results of operations

Income and expenses are determined on the accrual basis.

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(k) Reclassifications in the statement of operations

In order to be consistent with the presentation criteria followed by the Braskem group, in the preparation of this financial statements, the Company made certain changes in the classification criteria used in prior periods, which for comparative purposes were also made to the financial information for the year ended December 31, 2006 and for the three-months ended March 31, 2006 presented herewith. The reclassifications were as follows:

- i. Sale of services and resale of goods were distributed between domestic and foreign market;
- ii. Freight expenses are currently presented as deductions from gross revenues while previously were considered selling expenses;
- iii. Depreciation and amortization are separately disclosed which before were included as selling expenses and general and administrative expenses, as appropriate; and
- iv. Deferred income tax and social contribution are separately presented. In prior periods were presented together with current income tax expense under provisions for income tax and social contribution.

Below is a summary of the effects:

	Previous criterion	3/31/2007 (Unaudited) Reclassifications	Current criterion
Domestic market	1,735	204	1,939
Sale of services and resale of goods	204	(204)	
	1,939		1,939
Taxes, contributions, and freight on sales	(421)	(19)	(440)
Selling	(40)	21	(19)
General and administrative	(14)	1	(13)
Depreciation and amortization		(3)	(3)
Management and employees profit sharing	(6)	6	
Provision for income tax and social contribution	(97)	(5)	(102)
Deferred income tax and social contribution		5	5
	(572)		(572)

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	Previous criterion	3/31/2006 (Unaudited) Reclassifications	Current criterion
Domestic market	1,691	12	1,703
Sale of services and resale of goods	12	(12)	
	1,703		1,703
Taxes, contributions, and freight on sales	(419)	(14)	(433)
Selling	(25)	17	(8)
General and administrative	(12)	1	(11)
Depreciation and amortization		(3)	(3)
Management and employees profit sharing	(5)	5	
Provision for income tax and social contribution	(76)	(2)	(78)
Deferred income tax and social contribution		1	1
	(532)		(532)

(I) Statement of cash flows

The consolidated statement of cash flows is prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standards and Procedures - NPC no. 20 of IBRACON (Institute of Independent Auditors of Brazil).

4 Cash and cash equivalents

The investments included in this account have a term of no longer than 90 days.

	3/31/2007 Unaudited	12/31/2006
Cash and banks	1	7
Investments in Fundo Investimento Financeiro Multimercado Copelus:		
Bank Deposit Certificates - CDB	43	88
Financial Treasury Bills - LFT	14	13
National Treasury Bills	1	1
Investment Funds	13	12
Simple debentures and other	110	43
Interest bearing account	8	
Overnight and term deposits	82	37
	272	201

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5 Marketable Securities

	3/31/2007 Unaudited	12/31/2006
Term deposit	42	39
Total	42	39
Current assets	41	38
Long-term receivables	1	1

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6 Swap receivables and payables

The Company entered into transactions involving US dollar options, called Box Options as shown and commented below with the sole purpose of investing cash at a more attractive rate. Besides that, it also contracted Swap operations aiming to obtain maximization of the profitability earned by Fundo de Investimento Financeiro Multimercado Copesul, which is managed by COPEL and whose custodian and manager is Banco Santander Brasil S.A.

On March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, the assets and liabilities of Fundo de Investimento Financeiro Multimercado Copesul were distributed among the various accounts of the balance sheet in accordance with the nature of the respective accounts in compliance with Instruction CVM 408/2004.

(a) Amounts receivable

	3/31/2007 Unaudited	12/31/2006
Swap receivables	7	27
Options - Fixed income Box Operations	80	37
	87	64

(b) Amounts payable

	3/31/2007 Unaudited	12/31/2006
Swap payable	4	23
Options payable	39	
	43	23

Box options are combined operations that involve purchase and sale of options in US dollars for the same maturity at a certain price, so that, regardless of the future US dollar rate, the Company previously knows the net result of those operations. It is similar, therefore, to fixed income operations. The value paid for the options, called a premium, refers to the amount invested by the Company and the sum redeemed will be the premium plus the earned pre-fixed return. In parallel to the contracting of purchase and sale operations of options, the Company uses Swaps with the purpose of exchanging the fixed income yield for the variance of Interbank Deposit Certificates - CDI.

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7 Inventories

Inventories are represented as follows:

	3/31/2007 Unaudited	12/31/2006
Raw materials	367	379
Finished products	89	99
Resupply and other materials	73	73
Chemical and intermediate products	12	20
	541	571

8 Taxes and charges recoverable

This account is represented as follows:

	Current		Long-term	
	3/31/2007 Unaudited	12/31/2006	3/31/2007 Unaudited	12/31/2006
Deferred taxes				
Deferred income tax on temporary additions (a)	4	2	12	11
Deferred social contribution on temporary additions (a)	2		4	4
	6	2	16	15
Other taxes and charges recoverable				
Prepaid IRPJ	32			
Prepaid CSLL	17			
Withholding tax	1			
CSLL recoverable		12		
Tax on Net Income (ILL) (b)			54	54
ADIR - Additional State Income Tax (c)			27	28
ICMS on acquisition of property, plant and equipment (d)	9	8	10	10
PASEP recoverable (e)		15	33	23
COFINS recoverable		3		
COFINS on acquisition of property, plant and equipment (f)	2	2	2	2
Prepaid ICMS (g)	43	72		
ICMS recoverable	3	1		
IPI recoverable (h)			5	5
	107	113	131	122
	113	115	147	137

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- (a) The Company recorded deferred assets on the loss of its subsidiary Copesul International Trading, Inc. - CITI in view of the loss in March 2007, which were offset with profits during this year. The Company also recorded deferred tax assets on temporary differences in current assets and long-term receivables in accordance with the expectation of their realization. The credits totaled R\$22 (R\$17 on December 31, 2006) and are expected to be realized as follows:

Year	%	
	3/31/2007 Unaudited	12/31/2006
2007	27.76	12.90
2008	*	*
2009 and after	72.24	87.10
	100.00	100.00

- (b) This refers to the tax credit of Tax on Net Income - ILL paid from 1989 to 1991 and was recognized in accounting terms in the assets of December 2002 as this tax was considered unconstitutional according to Resolution of the Federal Senate No. 82 of November 18, 1996 and republished on November 22, 1996. The Company is seeking administratively the right of compensation of this credit with other taxes.
- (c) On March 31, 2007, the Company had recorded a receivable of R\$27 (R\$28 on December 31, 2006) relating to Additional State Income Tax (ADIR), for which the Company was awarded a final favorable judgment, and a security to cover court-ordered debts was issued. This security should be received at its original amount, in cash, plus legal interest, in successive and equal annual installments over a maximum ten-year period, from 2001. Up to March 31, 2007, no installment had been settled on its maturity, but they may be offset in future years against State taxes, as determined by Article 2 of Constitutional Amendment 30 of September 13, 2000. As a means of precaution, the Company filed an appeal in order to avoid the first installment becoming time-barred as well as to offset the ICMS tax credit with ICMS payable generated in its operations.

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- (d) As from August 2000, the Company started recording the ICMS credits paid on acquisitions of property, plant and equipment, as determined by Complementary Law 102 dated July 11, 2000. The credits to be offset are as follows:

Year	3/31/2007 Unaudited	12/31/2006
2007	7	8
2008	7	7
2009	3	3
2010	2	*
	19	18
Current assets	9	8
Long-term receivables	10	10

- (e) During 2006 the Company recognized a PASEP judicial tax credit in the amount of R\$45, seeking the right to carry out the payments in accordance with Complementary Law 8/70, using as a calculation basis the revenue of the sixth month prior to the occurrence of the taxable event, in light of Resolution No. 49/95 of the Federal Senate in a final decision. This credit was recognized in the income statement for the year 2006 in the accounts of other net operating income in the amount of R\$14 and financial income of R\$30.

The changes in this credit are shown below:

	3/31/2007 Unaudited	12/31/2006
Beginning balance	38	
PASEP credit with final favorable judgment		45
Amount of credit compensated with PIS	(5)	(7)
PASEP balance	33	38

Currently the Company has the right to make the offset of the PASEP credit with PIS and under orientation of its legal advisors filed a judicial claim for the right to offset it with other federal taxes.

- (f) The Company recognizes PIS and COFINS recoverable credits on the acquisitions of property, plant and equipment, which will be realized in 24 and 48 months depending on the asset acquired as permitted by Law 10865/04 and Decree 5222/04.

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- (g) During the year 2006, the Company advanced the amounts related to ICMS on future sales in the amount of R\$72. The offset of the prepaid ICMS is being done in 10 monthly and consecutive payments, with charges adjusted by the Unidade Padrão Fiscal do RS -UPF (Standard Fiscal Unit of RS), having begun in January 2007. The prepayment amount not yet offset on March 31, 2007 totals R\$43.
- (h) The Company recognizes an IPI credit on the acquisitions of raw materials used in the production process, despite these products being defined as zero rate. In order to use these credits, every quarter they are offset with federal taxes in accordance with Decree 4544/2002 and paragraph 4, article 16 of the Regulatory Instruction No. 460/2004 of the Brazilian Revenue Secretariat. The long-term balance refers to the IPI Credit Premium that was judicially recognized and will be realized by the end of 2008.

9 Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid expenses comprise payments made in advance, relating to benefits or services to be received by the Company in future years.

Realization will not be in cash, but by appropriation to the results of operations, as follows:

	Realization terms	3/31/2007 Unaudited	12/31/2006
Insurance	Up to Nov/2007		
	(Dec/06 to Nov/2007)	7	10
Chemical products (catalysts)	Up to Sep/2018		
	(Dec/06 to Sep/2018)	8	8
Total		15	18
Current assets		11	14
Long-term receivables		4	4

The long-term portion refers to chemical products (catalysts) which are used as agents that promote a chemical reaction in the production of basic petrochemicals. Their average useful life and amortization period is 6 years.

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10 Judicial deposits

	3/31/2007	12/31/2006
	Unaudited	
Tax claims:		
Income tax	2	2
CIDE on technical assistance services	4	4
IRRF on technical assistance services	1	1
	7	7
Labor claims	2	2
	9	9

The Company has made judicial deposits and has recorded a provision for contingencies relating to income taxes and CIDE in connection with lawsuits, as described in Note 24 (a).

11 Investments

(a) Information on investments:

	3/31/2007	12/31/2006
	Unaudited	
Other Investments	7	10
	7	10

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(b) Information on subsidiaries

Copesul International Trading, Inc. - CITI has the function of performing Trading Company operations and prepares its financial statements in Brazilian Real.

Copesul International Trading, Inc. - CITI	Parent company	
	3/31/2007 Unaudited	12/31/2006
Capital	99	99
Stockholders equity	97	116
Holding percentage - total and voting capital	100%	100%
Number of shares	98,529,157	98,529,157
	3/31/2007 Unaudited	3/31/2006 Unaudited
Income (loss) in the period/year	(5)	17

12 Property, plant and equipment

	Annual depreciation rates % (*)	Revalued and restated cost	3/31/2007	12/31/2006	
			Unaudited Accumulated depreciation	Net	Net
Equipment and installations					
Operations	10	2,010	(1,503)	507	535
Utilities	10	911	(840)	71	79
Storage and transfers	10	434	(341)	93	98
Maintenance Stoppage - CVM Del. No. 489/05 (**)	21	92	(39)	53	57
Other (***)	15	89	(70)	19	20
Buildings and construction	4	56	(23)	33	33
Improvements	4	22	(11)	11	10
Land		38		38	38
Construction in progress		150		150	141
Maintenance Stoppage in Progress - CVM Del. No. 489/05		19		19	19
		3,821	(2,827)	994	1,030

(*) weighted-average rate that reflects the depreciation expense (Note 3 (f)).

(**) supported by appraisal reports issued by specialized companies.

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(***) information technology equipment, furniture and fixtures, among others are included in this account.

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Certain items of fixed assets were given as guarantee for financing operations, as shown in Note 15 (d).

(a) Revaluations

Revaluations of property, plant and equipment made in 1983 and 1989, based on appraisal reports issued by specialized companies, produced the following effects on the balance sheet:

	3/31/2007 (Unaudited)		12/31/2006	
	Revaluation	Accumulated realization	Net	Net
Equipment and installations	1,339	(1,317)	22	28
Buildings and construction	17	(7)	10	11
Improvements	7	(3)	4	4
Land	32		32	32
Total	1,395	(1,327)	68	75
Revaluation reserve			68	75

Realizations of the revaluation reserve occur through depreciation and disposals of the revalued assets each year. The amounts realized are transferred directly to retained earnings, on which the effects of income tax and social contribution are also considered at the current rates.

The Company did not set up a provision for deferred income tax and deferred social contribution on the balance of the revaluation reserve, since CVM Deliberation 183/95 determines that such provision is only required on revaluations made as from July 1, 1995. The revaluation reserve is taxable when realized through depreciation and disposals of items. Considering current tax legislation, the revaluation reserve is subject to future taxation estimated as follows:

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Statement of the calculation used to estimate future income tax and social contribution on the revaluation reserve:

	3/31/2007 Unaudited	12/31/2006
Income tax:		
Balance of revaluation reserve	68	75
Revaluation reserve on land	(31)	(31)
Income tax calculation basis	37	44
Income tax (rate - 25%)	(9)	(11)
Social contribution:		
Income tax calculation basis	37	44
Difference regarding IPC/BTNF on revaluation reserve balance	(18)	(22)
Social contribution calculation basis	19	22
Social contribution (rate - 9%)	(2)	(2)
Income tax and social contribution	(11)	(13)

During this quarter, the portion of R\$7 (R\$33 during year 2006) was transferred to retained earnings upon realization of the revaluation reserve, as shown in the changes in shareholders' equity. The tax effect on the realization was R\$2 (R\$10 during year 2006).

(b) Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment

COPELUL invested the amount of R\$21 in the first quarter 2007. The main investments are R\$4 - operational reliability, technological updating, and profitability increase projects to be implemented during the PGM that is forecasted to take place in 2008; R\$5 - industrial automation programs; R\$6 - replacement of coils and technological updating of the furnaces and R\$4 - conversion of the MTBE unit to ETBE. The remaining balance of R\$2 refers to various investment projects. In the year 2006 COPELUL invested the amount of R\$126. The main investments are R\$38 - direct investments to make feasible the General Maintenance Stoppage (PGM); R\$19 - operational reliability, technological updating, and profitability increase projects to be implemented during the PGM that is forecasted to take place in 2008; R\$19 - industrial automation programs; R\$10 - replacement of coils and technological updating of the furnaces; R\$5 - building of Butadiene Unit, and R\$7 - conversion of the MTBE unit to ETBE. The remaining balance of R\$28 refers to various investment projects.

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13 Deferred charges

Deferred charges comprise:

	Annual amortization rates % (p.a.)	Restated cost	3/31/2007 Unaudited Accumulated amortization	Net	12/31/2006 Net
Development programs	20	63	(53)	10	10
		63	(53)	10	10

14 Suppliers

	3/31/2007 Unaudited	12/31/2006
Local	51	94
Foreign	224	260
	275	354

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15 Loans and financing

(a) Liabilities for loans and financing are as follows:

	Index	Annual charges (%)*	3/31/2007 Unaudited	12/31/2006
Foreign currency				
Financing (investments) - US\$2 million	Currency basket and US\$	9.04	4	4
Financing and loans (US\$25 million)	Currency Basket	10.11	51	7
			55	11
Local currency				
Loans and financing	TJLP	11.53	37	40
Hot money, NCE and BACEN Resolution 2770	CDI	12.95	13	23
Financing (Investments)	TJLP	9.64	81	83
			131	146
			186	157
Current liabilities			87	50
Long-term liabilities			99	107

* weighted-average rate that reflects the charges on loans.

NCE - Export Credit Note

CDI - Interbank Deposit Certificate

TJLP - Long-Term Interest Rate

BACEN - Brazilian Central Bank

(b) The changes in loans and financing were as follows:

	Short-term	Long-term	Total
At December 31, 2005	288	84	372
Additions	604	47	651
Interest	28		28

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Transfer to short-term	24	(24)	
Linked	(893)		(893)
Monetary and exchange variations	(1)		(1)
At December 31, 2006	50	107	157
Additions	116		116
Interest	4		4
Transfer to short-term	8	(8)	
Linked	(90)		(90)
Monetary and exchange variations	(1)		(1)
At March 31, 2007 (Unaudited)	87	99	186

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During the third quarter of 2006, the Company entered into a credit line agreement with BNDES - Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social in the amount of R\$338 for future investment in order to improve its manufacturing facilities. By March 31, 2007 the Company had used R\$43 of this credit line.

(c) Long-term financing falls due as follows:

Year	3/31/2007 Unaudited	12/31/2006
2008	25	33
2009	30	30
2010	23	22
2011	13	14
2012	8	8
	99	107

(d) Guarantees

The foreign currency financing are guaranteed in part by the mortgage of plant 2 and by letter of guarantee.

Local currency financing via FINEM and FINAME programs is guaranteed by Plant 2 and by the financed machinery and equipment, respectively.

The financing contracted with the Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social - BNDES, on September 9, 2005, amounting to R\$50, for the installation of a pyrolysis furnace, has as a fiduciary guarantee a letter of guarantee issued by the Banco Regional de Desenvolvimento do Extremo Sul - BRDE. For the rest of the investment financing, the Company placed plant 2 as guarantee.

The Company is the guarantor of working capital loans of its subsidiary amounting to R\$45 through the issuing of promissory notes.

The NCE operations in the amount of R\$3 (R\$23 at December 31, 2006) are guaranteed by COPEL itself in the same NCE contracted document.

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The Company has given secondary guarantees to financial institutions in relation to vendor transactions for Braskem S.A. and the amount of the principal is R\$585 (R\$613 at December 31, 2006). Losses are not expected for the Company as a result of these obligations.

Additionally, in March 2007, the Company placed R\$1 (R\$1 at December 31, 2006) as a guarantee of energy purchase operations (National Operator of the Electric System - ONS), recorded in long-term marketable securities.

16 Export drafts

The changes in advances contracted with financial institutions relating to exports to be invoiced are as follows:

	Billed Current assets	To be invoiced Current liabilities	Long-term liabilities	Total
At December 31, 2005	18	1	91	110
Additions		531	138	669
Interest		13		13
Transfer to short-term		35	(35)	
New export receivables	527	(527)		
Amortization	(545)	(12)	(49)	(606)
Monetary and exchange variations	1	(2)	(6)	(7)
At December 31, 2006	1	39	139	179
Additions		205		205
Interest		3		3
New export receivables	159	(159)		
Amortization	(84)	(2)		(86)
Monetary and exchange variations	(1)	(1)	(6)	(8)
At March 31, 2007 (Unaudited)	75	85	133	293

Export drafts to be invoiced bear exchange variation plus average interest of 7.55% p.a. (7.11% p.a. in 2006), which are recorded in the statement of income as financial expenses.

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Long-term export drafts falls due as follows:

Year	3/31/2007 Unaudited	12/31/2006
2009	72	75
2010	61	64
	133	139

17 Taxes and charges payable

	3/31/2007 Unaudited	12/31/2006
ICMS payable	18	22
ICMS - tax replacement	3	3
CIDE on fuels payable	11	16
IRRF on interest on own capital payable		3
Other retentions payable	1	1
	33	45

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The deferred income tax and social contribution assets and liabilities arose from temporary differences and are recognized in accounting terms taking into consideration the probable realization of these taxes based on forecasts of future results prepared and founded on internal assumptions and on future economic scenarios that can, however, undergo changes.

(b) Estimated realization period

The values of the assets, net of the deferred tax liabilities, have the following expectations of realization:

Year	3/31/2007 Unaudited	12/31/2006
2007	6	1
2010	(1)	(1)
2011	(4)	(4)
2015 and 2016	10	10
	11	6

Since the taxable basis of the income tax and social contribution arises from not only the profit that can be generated, but also the existence of non-taxable income, non-deductible expenses, fiscal incentives, and other variables, there is not an immediate correlation between the Company's net income and the result of income tax and social contribution. Therefore, the expectation of using the tax credits should not be taken as the only indicator of the Company's future results.

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(c) Reconciliation of income tax and social contribution

	3/31/2007 Unaudited	03/31/2006 Unaudited
Income before income tax and social contribution	296	231
Social contribution on net income (CSLL)		
Social contribution (9%)	(27)	(21)
Permanent additions		
Realization of revaluation reserve - difference in IPC/BTNF	(1)	
Equity in losses of subsidiaries		(1)
Other	(1)	(1)
Permanent exclusions		
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries		1
CITI tax credit/loss	1	
Other	1	
Social contribution expense	(27)	(22)
Income tax (IR)		
Income tax (25%)	(74)	(58)
Permanent additions		
Equity in losses of subsidiaries	(1)	(2)
Other	(2)	
Permanent exclusions		
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries		2
CITI tax credit/loss	1	
Fiscal incentives	1	1
Other		1
Income tax expense	(75)	(56)
Total income tax and social contribution in the income statement	(102)	(78)

During 2007 and 2006, the taxation basis was annual taxable income, with an election for payment by monthly estimate.

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(d) Fiscal incentives

The Company exercised its rights to fiscal incentives of PDTI - Program for Technological and Industrial Development based on Law No. 9532/97, Decree No. 949/93 and on Ordinance No. 130/02 of the Ministry of Science and Technology (MCT) up to the year 2005. Beginning in 2006, the Company migrated to the incentives of PDI - Technological Research and Technological Innovation Development resulting from Law 11,196/05, Decree No. 5.798/06 and of MCT Ordinance No. 782/06 with income tax and social contribution incentive of R\$1 in the present quarter. Fiscal incentives in child and adolescent fund, and operations of a cultural and artistic nature were also used during 2007 as well as the PAT - Program for the Worker's Nutrition, reaching a total of R\$2 (R\$1 in the same period of 2006). These incentives were recorded directly as reductions of the IRPJ accounts in the statement of income.

19 Stockholders equity

(a) Capital

The Company's stockholder composition at March 31, 2007 and 2006 is shown below.

STOCKHOLDERS	Number of shares	(%)
Ipiranga Group (i)	44,255,077	29.46
Braskem Group / Odebrecht	44,255,077	29.46
Petrobras Química S.A. - PETROQUISA	23,482,008	15.63
Other	38,225,005	25.45
Total	150,217,167	100.00

On March 5, 2007, as approved at the Ordinary/Extraordinary General Meeting, the Company carried out a capital increase in the amount of R\$ 60 by the capitalization of fiscal incentive reserves of FUNDOPEM, without changing the number of original shares.

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(i) Relevant fact

Acquisition of the Ipiranga Group

A Relevant Fact was published in the press on March 19, 2007 that deals with the acquisition of the Ipiranga Group by Ultrapar Participações S.A. (Ultrapar) in the capacity of agent for the account and order of Braskem and Petrobras. Braskem and Petrobras will own the petrochemical assets represented by Ipiranga Química S.A., Ipiranga Petroquímica S.A. (IPQ) and by the latter's interest in Copesul, in the proportion of 60% for Braskem and 40% for Petrobras.

On April 18, 2007, Braskem and Copesul announced by a Relevant Fact that Braskem, through its subsidiary EDSP58 Participações S.A. (Offeror), together with Unibanco - União de Bancos Brasileiros S.A., as intermediary institution (Intermediary), submitted a request for registering a public tender offer for the acquisition of Copesul shares (Offer) to delist it from the São Paulo Stock Exchange - BOVESPA (BOVESPA) as provided for in article 4, paragraph 4 of Law no. 6,404/76 and the CVM Instruction no. 361/02 and in compliance with the information already disclosed by the Relevant Fact published on March 19, 2007. The Offeror is a corporation with capital held by Braskem and by Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. - Petrobras, in the proportion of 60% and 40%, respectively.

The appraisal report on the above-mentioned Offer, issued by Calyon Corporate Finance Brasil - Consultoria Financeira Ltda., dated April 16, 2007, was sent on April 18 to the Brazilian Securities Commission - CVM (CVM) and is available for anyone interested at the São Paulo Stock Exchange - Bovespa, at Braskem's headquarters, and at the Offeror, the Intermediary, at Copesul, as well as at CVM, and was also available beginning on that date, at the following electronic addresses: www.braskem.com.br, www.copesul.com.br, www.bovespa.com.br, and www.cvm.gov.br, as established by article 8, paragraph 5, of CVM Instruction no. 361/02.

COPEsul - Companhia Petroquímica do Sul and subsidiaries**Notes to the consolidated financial statements**at **March 31, 2007 and 2006 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2006****In millions of reais, except when otherwise indicated****Tender Offer for shares of Copesul (Offer):**

On October 5, 2007, Braskem and Copesul by means of a Relevant Fact, which has been copied below, informed the result of the Tender Offer for Copesul shares (Offer):

Braskem S.A. (Braskem), for the account and through its controlled company EDSP58 Participações S.A. (Offeror) and Copesul - Companhia Petroquímica do Sul (Copesul), in compliance to the terms of CVM Instruction no. 358/02, inform that in the Tender Offer for the Acquisition of Common Shares Issued by Copesul (Offer) held on this date in the electronic trading system of the São Paulo Stock Exchange - Bovespa, the Offeror purchased 34,040,927 (thirty-four million, forty thousand, nine hundred and twenty seven) common shares of Copesul, which represent more than 2/3 (two-thirds) of the outstanding shares.

Since more than 2/3 (two-thirds) of the shares in circulation were purchased, after verifying compliance with the norms that apply to the Offer, the Brazilian Securities Commission (CVM) delisted Copesul on October 17, 2007.

During 3 (three months) from the offer date, the holders of Copesul shares may sell their shares to the Offeror for the same price as during the Offer, updated through the date of the actual payment, according to the notification of the Offer published on August 14, 2007.

Furthermore, considering that the remaining shares in circulation are less than 5% (five percent) of the total shares, Copesul's Board of Directors will call a Stockholders' General Meeting to discuss the purchase of these shares for the price of the Offer, according to paragraph 5 of article 4 of Law no. 6,404/76.

According to the terms of Ruling 361/02, Bovespa has 4 business days to send to CVM the final reports regarding the auction.

(b) Capital reserves

Capital reserves are made up as follows:

	3/31/2007	12/31/2006
	Unaudited	
FUNDOPEM	223	284
Fiscal incentives - PDI - Technological Research and Technological Innovation Development	15	12
	238	296

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In September 1998, the Company started to set up a capital reserve based on the financial incentive of the Company Operation Fund (FUNDOPEM) - RS, according to Law 6427 of October 18, 1972 and amendments. The incentive was granted to the Company through Decree 38502, of May 11, 1998, and the benefit obtained is 50% of ICMS due for a maximum period of 8 years, beginning in September 1998 until August 2006. The amount accumulated since the beginning of the benefit, recorded as a capital reserve in stockholders' equity was R\$610, of which R\$386 (R\$326 at December 31, 2006) was used to increase capital, as approved at the General Meetings in 2007, 2006, 2004, 2003, 2001, and 2000.

Beginning in 2003, the Company obtained the benefit of fiscal incentives of PDTI - Fiscal incentives - PDI - Technological Research and Technological Innovation Development based on Law No. 9532/97 and No. 11196/05, Decrees No. 949/93 and 5798/06 and on Ordinance No. 130/02 and No. 783/06 of the Ministry of Science and Technology. There is a 60-month period in which these benefits must be used, beginning from March 2002 and terminating in February 2007. During this quarter, the Company recorded the benefit of this fiscal incentive in the amount of R\$2 directly in the stockholders' equity.

(c) Revaluation reserve

The realization of the revaluation reserve, based on depreciation, write-offs or disposals of the corresponding revalued assets, is transferred to retained earnings, also considering the tax effects of the provisions constituted.

The tax charges levied on the revaluation reserve are recognized as this reserve is realized since they are previous to the publication of the CVM Deliberation No. 183/95. The tax charges levied on these reserves total R\$11 (R\$13 on December 31, 2006) as shown in Note 12(a).

(e) Prior year adjustments

The adjustment can be summarized as shown below.

	2006
Provision for programmed maintenance (i)	66
Taxes (ii)	(28)
Prior year adjustment - Total	38

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- (i) Up to December 31, 2005, the Provision for Programmed maintenance was set up considering the estimated costs of programmed maintenance, especially the general stoppage that occurs every six years. The stoppage of Plant 1 occurred in the first half of 2001 and the next one should be in 2008. The stoppage of Plant 2 took place in November 2005 and the next one is planned for November 2011. In accordance with the provisions contained in CVM Deliberation no. 489, dated October 3, 2005, that approved and made mandatory for listed companies the Accounting Pronouncement and Standard - NPC No. 22 (Provisions, Liabilities and Contingent Assets and Liabilities), issued by the Brazilian Institute of Independent Auditors - IBRACON which establishes that no provision is recognized for costs that need to be incurred to operate in the future. The only liabilities recognized in the balance sheet of an entity are those that exist at the balance sheet date. Thus, the effects of the adoption of the procedures described above were recognized as a prior year adjustment due to a change in accounting practice, on January 1, 2006, charged directly to retained earnings. The effects of adopting this new accounting practice, net of the tax effects, are as follows:

	2006
Reversal of the provision set up on December 31, 2005, net of the tax effects	45
Capitalization of the expenses incurred with previous stoppages in property, plant and equipment, net of the tax effects	41
Depreciation accumulated up to December 31, 2005 on the expenses incurred with previous stoppages in property, plant and equipment that were capitalized.	(20)
	66

- (ii) On November 2001, COPEL filed a Restitution Request of the Tax on Net Income - ILL with the Brazilian Revenue and Customs Secretariat seeking a compensation for the ILL paid from 1990 to 1992 as this tax has been considered unconstitutional according to the Federal Senate Resolution No. 82 of November 22, 1996. See Note 9.(a).
In December 2002, the Company recognized this credit because the legal advisors considered this a legal right. When originally recorded the credit the Company has not recognized the corresponding IRPJ and CSLL payable on the monetary correction of the credit. During 2006 the Company recognized the amount of R\$28 as a tax payable. The monetary variations recorded in 2002 represents taxable income and during 2006 the Company recorded the corresponding tax payable against retained earnings as a correction of an error.

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20 Financial result

The Company's financial result in the first quarter 2007, compared with 2006, is as follows:

	3/31/2007 Unaudited	3/31/2006 Unaudited
Financial income		
Earnings on financial investments	2	4
Revenue with derivatives of Fundo de Investimento Financeiro Multimercado Copesul	158	42
Monetary variations on assets	3	4
Exchange variations on assets	(6)	(4)
Interest on loans receivable	1	3
Other financial income	1	
	159	49
Financial expenses		
Interest and charges on loans and financing	(7)	(11)
Expense with derivatives of Fundo de Investimento Financeiro Multimercado Copesul	(151)	(34)
Monetary variations on liabilities		(1)
Exchange variations on liabilities	14	7
Other financial expenses	(10)	(12)
	(154)	(51)
Net financial result	5	(2)

21 Other operating income (expenses), net

	3/31/2007 Unaudited	03/31/2006 Unaudited
Operating income		
Recovery of PIS, COFINS and ICMS	1	2
Other		7
	1	9
Operating expenses		
Taxes, charges and contributions		
Provisions for administrative, civil, and labor contingencies	(1)	
Profit sharing	(1)	1
	(2)	1
Other operating income (expenses) - net	(1)	10

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- (i) In 2005, according to provisions in Law No. 9363/96, the Company recalculated the presumed IPI credit on petrochemical naphtha acquisitions made from April 2002 to January 2004, establishing an additional credit of R\$16, which was completely compensated with federal taxes that same year and the taxes levied on the recognized credit were paid in order to avoid future challenges by the tax authorities. This payment was recognized in accounting terms in the group of recoverable taxes.

22 Financial Instruments

The Company evaluated its assets and liabilities in relation to market and/or realizable values through available information and evaluation methodologies established by management. However, both the interpretation of market data and the selection of valuation methods require considerable judgment and reasonable estimates to produce the appropriate realizable value. Consequently, the estimates presented do not necessarily indicate the amounts that can be realized in the current market. The use of different market hypotheses and/or methodologies for estimates can have a significant effect on estimated realizable values.

Valuation of the financial instruments

The Company's main asset and liability financial instruments at March 31, 2007, as well as the criteria for their valuation/evaluation are described below.

(a) Cash and banks, financial investments, accounts receivable, other current assets and accounts payable

The amounts recorded are similar to their realizable values.

(b) Investments

The investments are mainly in a privately held subsidiary, recorded on the equity method of accounting, in which the Company has a strategic interest. Considerations of the market value of shares held are not applicable.

(c) Financing

These are subject to interest at normal market rates, as mentioned in Note 15 (a). The estimated market value was calculated based on the present value of the future disbursement of cash, using interest rates that are available to the Company for the issuance of debts with similar maturities and terms.

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(d) Interest rate risk

This risk derives from the possibility of the Company incurring losses due to fluctuations in the interest rates that would increase the financial expenses related to loans and financings from the market. The Company made contracts of derivatives to hedge against the risk in some operations and it is also continually monitoring the market interest rate with the objective of evaluating the need of contracting new operations in order to protect itself from the risk of the volatility of these rates.

(e) Exchange rate risk

This risk derives from the possibility of the Company incurring losses due to fluctuations in the exchange rates that would reduce the nominal values billed or increase the amounts owed to the market.

Since part of the Company's revenues (around 10%) is in US dollars, the main strategy is that this serves as a natural hedge for its liability operations recorded in foreign currency.

At March 31, 2007, the Company had assets and liabilities denominated in US dollars in the amount of US\$60 million and US\$133 million, respectively, and it had no instrument to protect this exposure on that date.

(f) Derivatives

The net exchange exposure is as follows:

	3/31/2007 Unaudited	12/31/2006
Financing and export drafts in US\$	(273)	(189)
Assets in US\$	124	34
Derivative instruments in US\$	45	11
Net exposure	(104)	(144)

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The book value and market value of the main financial instruments are as follows:

	3/31/2007		12/31/2006	
	Book value	Market value	Book value	Market value
Cash and banks	272	272	200	200
Swaps and options receivable	87	87	64	64
Marketable securities	42	42	39	39
Locked exchange contract advance receivable			2	2
Loans to third parties	1	1	2	2
Financial institutions	(185)	(185)	(156)	(156)
Export drafts billed and to be invoiced	(293)	(294)	(180)	(178)
Swaps and options payable	(44)	(44)	(23)	(23)
	(120)	(121)	(52)	(50)

Asset swap operations in US dollars and liability at a fixed rate were contracted in order to minimize the effect of the variations of the exchange rates on liabilities. As for the cash operations, the Company opted to use time deposits indexed to the US dollar.

At March 31, 2007, the Company had lock-in operations on exchange not yet settled on operations for purchasing raw material in the amount of US\$24 million (US\$109 million at December 31, 2006) equivalent to R\$48 (R\$232 at December 31, 2006).

As shown above, the accounting values of the financial instruments are recorded at levels that are close to the market.

23 Insurance

The Company's policy is to contract insurance at levels adequate for the risks involved with its operations. Considering the characteristics of its risks, management contracts insurance under the concept of maximum possible loss in a single event, and maintains coverage for operational risks, civil responsibilities and loss of profits. Also, the Company contracts transportation, group life, sundry risks and vehicle insurance.

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24 Contingencies

On the dates of the financial statements, the Company presented the following liabilities and the corresponding judicial deposits related to the contingencies, as determined by CVM Instruction no. 489 of October 3, 2005 that approved the IBRACON Pronouncement no. 22 as to forecasts, liabilities, liability contingencies, and asset contingencies:

	Judicial deposits		Provisions for contingencies	
	3/31/2007 Unaudited	12/31/2006	3/31/2007 Unaudited	12/31/2006
Tax contingencies (a)	7	7	5	5
Labor and social security contingencies (b)	2	2	28	27
Civil complaints (c)			3	2
	9	9	36	34

The Company is a party to labor, civil, and tax claims as well as others in progress and is discussing these issues at both the administrative and judicial levels and these are backed by judicial deposits when applicable. The provisions for the losses from these processes are estimated and updated by management based on the opinion of its external legal advisors.

(a) Tax contingencies

With respect to the Income Tax and Economic Domain Intervention Contribution (CIDE) on payment of technical assistance services, the Company has been judicially questioning the legality of charging these taxes since August 2002 and has made judicial deposits. The purpose of the process is to avoid double taxation with respect to the countries with which Brazil has tax treaties and provisions have been made in the same amounts as judicial deposits as shown in Note 10.

(b) Labor and social security contingencies

The Company has ongoing labor claims, mainly related to salary equalization and overtime. A provision for these contingencies was recorded considering the estimates of the legal advisors for probable loss. Judicial deposits were made when required. The Company is a party to labor, civil, and tax claims as well as others in progress and is discussing these at both the administrative and judicial levels, backed by judicial deposits when applicable.

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Furthermore, the Company has made provision for labor losses related to suits filed by the Petrochemical Industry Labor Union of Triunfo concerning the rights claimed by the Company's shift workers to receive overtime, due to alleged delays during transfer and change of shifts. A partial grant was given in trial court in favor of the workers' claims to overtime. However, in appellate court on December 11, 2006 an ordinary appeal was filed by Copesul and the expectation is the total or at least partial reversal of the unfavorable decision in the 4th Regional Labor Court of Appeals.

(c) Civil contingencies

The main lawsuits are related to complaints made by contracted workers related to losses that supposedly occurred as a result of various economic plans.

Possible losses

The Company has suits of both tax and civil nature involving risks of loss classified by the management as possible, but not probable, based on the evaluation of its legal advisors and for which no provisions have been set up.

(a) Tax claims

The Brazilian Revenue Secretariat (SRF) raised an assessment against Copesul in 1999, referring to IRPJ and CSLL for 1994, in connection with the monetary restatement of the balance sheet and equity method adjustment, arising from accounting recognition of dividends distributed by its subsidiary overseas. The adjusted amount on September 30, 2006 was R\$21. In 2002, the investee filed an appeal with the Taxpayer Board, which was judged in 2005 with a result totally favorable to Copesul. The court decision of the Taxpayer Board was published in the 4th quarter of 2006 and an appeal was made by the Attorney of the Internal Revenue Service to the High Court of Appeals for Fiscal Matters, to which the Company has already offered a brief of respondent. This lawsuit now awaits the decision of this Court.

(b) Civil claims

A civil lawsuit is still outstanding against Copesul brought by the minority stockholder Petroquímica Triunfo S.A., questioning aspects involved in the privatization process related to the conversion of preferred shares into common shares before the privatization auction and the preference for subscription of shares in relation to the bidders in the auction. Management and the legal advisors do not expect losses to arise from this lawsuit.

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25 Pension plan

The Company and its employees contribute to PETROS - Fundação Petrobras de Seguridade Social, in connection with retirement and defined benefit pension plans. In 2006, the global contribution rate was 12.93% on the total of income of employees linked to the plan. The Company contributed during the first quarter of 2007 with R\$1 (R\$6 in the year 2006).

According to the regulations of the PETROS - Fundação Petrobras de Seguridade Social Benefits Plan and pertinent legislation, in case of a significant shortfall of technical reserves, the sponsors and participants will contribute additional financial resources, or there should be an adjustment of the benefits of the plan to the available funds. Up to the present date no such contribution was needed.

In May 2003, the Board of Directors approved the Complementary Pension Plan called COPESULPREV, a closed defined contribution plan. This plan aims to provide benefits to employees not included in the old PETROS plan, which is now closed to new members. Plan management will be carried out through Fundação PETROBRAS de Seguridade Social - PETROS, in an independent manner, not linked to any other pension plan managed by that entity, in compliance with Complementary Law 109/2001.

26 Related parties

According to CVM Deliberation 26/86, related parties are defined as those entities, whether individuals or companies, with which the Company has the possibility of contracting, in the broad sense of this word, other than those which might apply to transactions with independent third parties, not subject the Company's managerial control or any other influence.

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(a) Assets and Liabilities

	3/31/2007 Unaudited	12/31/2006
Assets		
Current - Credits - Customers		
Local customers		
Braskem S.A.	29	39
Ipiranga Petroquímica S.A.	8	15
Refinaria Alberto Pasqualini - REFAP S.A.	5	5
Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. - PETROBRAS	4	*
	46	59
Foreign Customers		
Ipiranga Trading	121	*
	121	*
	167	59

	3/31/2007 Unaudited	12/31/2006
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Suppliers		
Braskem S.A.	3	3
Ipiranga Petroquímica S.A.	3	3
Refinaria Alberto Pasqualini - REFAP S.A.	16	20
Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. - PETROBRAS	4	37
	26	63

(b) Statement of Operations Accounts

	3/31/2007 Unaudited	3/31/2006 Unaudited
Operations		
Gross sales and/or Services		
Braskem S.A.	650	650
Ipiranga Petroquímica S.A.	476	461
Refinaria Alberto Pasqualini - REFAP S.A.	42	5
Ipiranga Trading	129	
	1,297	1,116

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Purchases		
Braskem S.A.	7	3
Ipiranga Petroquímica S.A.	7	3
Refinaria Alberto Pasqualini - REFAP S.A.	325	160
Petrobras Brasileiro S.A. - PETROBRAS	221	300
Braskem Incorporated Limited		42
	560	508

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27 Subsequent events

(a) Law 11,638

Law 11,638, published in the Official Daily Government Newspaper (DOU) of December 28, 2007, modified several provisions of the Brazilian Corporate Law, effective January 1, 2008.

The major amendments include the following matters which, in the opinion of management, may change the presentation of the financial statements and the criteria for determining the financial position and the results of Copesul and its subsidiaries as from January 1, 2008:

- The Statement of Changes in Financial Position (DOAR) will be discontinued and replaced with the Statement of Cash Flows (DFC). For publicly-held companies, the Statement of Added Value (DVA) will be mandatory. Copesul already discloses DFC in its annual reports, as supplementary information.
- Property, plant and equipment will be segregated in intangible assets and tangible assets. The non current assets group will be composed of long-term assets, investments, tangible assets, intangible assets and deferred charges. Intangible assets will include acquired goodwill.
- A new line item has been created under shareholders' equity: 'market value adjustments'. Market value adjustments to shareholders' equity, although not included in net income for the year under the accrual basis of accounting, will comprise counter entries to increases or decreases in the value ascribed to assets and liabilities, as a result of their valuation at market levels and the exchange variation of corporate investments abroad.

Deferred charges will be comprised only the expenditures incurred through December 31, 2007. As from January 1, 2008, all expenses previously recorded under deferred charges will be recognized in the income statement.

- Tax incentives will no longer be classified as capital reserves, but as part of net income for the year. Based on a resolution of management, the Annual Shareholders' Meeting may appropriate a portion of profits corresponding to these incentives to a Tax Incentive Reserve, recorded as part of revenue reserves, and which may be excluded from the calculation basis of mandatory dividends.
- The law also changed the valuation criteria of assets and liabilities, in particular:
 - ◆ Assets and liabilities arising from long-term transactions, as well as from material short-term transactions, will be required to be adjusted to present value, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.
 - ◆ "Available for sale" securities or "trading" securities will be required to be recorded at market value; and
 - ◆ All other financial instruments will be required to be recorded at restated or adjusted cost, in accordance with their likely realization value, if lower.
- In the event of a merger, amalgamation or demerger transaction between unrelated parties or involving an effective transfer of control, the assets and liabilities of the merged or split-off entity will be recorded at their market value.
- Interests of debentures and participations of employees and management, even in the form of financial instruments, and of assistance or pension plan institutions or funds for employees, which are not expenses, will be included in the statement of operations for the year.
- Corporations will not be allowed to record revaluation reserves. The new law allows corporations to either maintain existing balances and realize such balances in accordance with the current standards or reverse the balances until the end of 2008.

(b) Merger of the Company into Ipiranga Petroquímica

The Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on September 11, 2008 approved the merger of the Company into Ipiranga Petroquímica, a subsidiary of Braskem S.A.

* * *

