

ULTRAPAR HOLDINGS INC

Form 20-F

April 30, 2013

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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 30, 2013

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

(Mark one)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012

OR

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

SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from to

Commission file number: 001-14950

ULTRAPAR PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

ULTRAPAR HOLDINGS INC.

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

The Federative Republic of Brazil

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

Av. Brigadeiro Luis Antônio, 1343, 9º Andar

São Paulo, SP, Brazil 01317-910

Telephone: 55 11 3177 6695

(Address of principal executive offices)

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
Common Shares, without par value (represented by, and traded only in the form of, American Depositary Shares (evidenced by American Depositary Receipts), with each	New York Stock Exchange

American Depositary Share representing one common share)
Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

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Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act:

None

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report.

The number of outstanding shares of each class as of December 31, 2012.

Title of Class	Number of Shares Outstanding
Common Stock	544,383,996

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

Note: Checking the box above will not relieve any registrant required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 from their obligations under those Sections.

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 Regulations 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

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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INTRODUCTION

Ultrapar is a Brazilian company with 75 years of history, with leading positions in the markets in which it operates: fuel distribution through Ultragas and Ipiranga, production of specialty chemicals through Oxiteno and liquid bulk storage services through Ultracargo. Ultragas is the leader in liquid petroleum gas distribution in Brazil with a 24% market share in 2012 and one of the largest independent liquid petroleum gas distributors in the world in terms of volume sold. We deliver liquid petroleum gas to an estimated 11 million households using our own vehicle fleet and our network of approximately 4,700 independent retailers in the bottled segment and to approximately 44 thousand customers in the bulk segment. Ipiranga is the second largest fuel distributor in Brazil, with a network of 6,460 service stations and a 22% market share in 2012. Oxiteno is one of the largest producers of ethylene oxide and its main derivatives in Latin America, a major producer of specialty chemicals and the sole producer of fatty-alcohols and related by-products in Latin America. Oxiteno has eleven industrial units in Brazil, Mexico, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela and commercial offices in Argentina, Belgium, China and Colombia. Ultracargo is the largest provider of storage for liquid bulk in Brazil, with eight terminals and a storage capacity of 765 thousand cubic meters as of December 31, 2012.

References in this annual report to Ultrapar, we, our, us and the company are to Ultrapar Participações S.A. and its consolidated subsidiaries (unless the context otherwise requires). In addition, all references in this annual report to:

ABTL are to *Associação Brasileira de Terminais de Líquidos*, the Brazilian Association of Liquid Bulk Terminal Operators;

ABIQUIM are to *Associação Brasileira da Indústria Química*, the Brazilian Association of Chemical Industries;

ADRs are to the American Depositary Receipts evidencing our ADSs;

ADSs are to our American Depositary Shares, each representing (i) one common share, with respect to any period on or after August 17, 2011; or (ii) one non-voting preferred share, with respect to any period prior to August 17, 2011;

AGT are to AGT Armazéns Gerais e Transporte Ltda.;

am/pm are to Ipiranga's convenience stores franchise network that operate under the brand am/pm, managed by am/pm Comestíveis Ltda. and Conveniência Ipiranga Norte Ltda.;

American Chemical are to American Chemical I.C.S.A., a company that was acquired by Oxiteno in November 2012;

ANFAVEA are to *Associação Nacional dos Fabricantes de Veículos Automotores*, the Brazilian Association of Vehicle Producers;

ANP are to the *Agência Nacional de Petróleo, Gás Natural e Biocombustíveis*, the Brazilian oil, natural gas and biofuels regulatory agency;

Arch Andina are to Arch Química Andina, C.A., a company that was acquired by Oxiteno in September 2007;

Aqces are to Aqces Logística Internacional Ltda.;

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BM&FBOVESPA are to the BM&FBOVESPA S.A. Bolsa de Valores, Mercadorias e Futuros, the São Paulo Stock Exchange;

Braskem are to Braskem S.A. and Quattor Participações S.A. (Quattor), currently Braskem Qpar S.A., acquired by Braskem in April, 2010;

Brazilian Corporate Law are to Law No. 6,404 enacted in December 1976, as amended by Law No. 9,457 enacted in May 1997, by Law No. 10,303 enacted in October 2001, by Law No. 11,638 enacted in December 2007, by Law No. 11,941/09 enacted in May 2009, and by Law No. 12,431 enacted in June 2011;

Brazilian government are to the federal government of the Federative Republic of Brazil;

Canamex are to the chemical business formerly owned by the Berci Group, a company that was acquired by Oxiteno in December 2003;

CBPI are to Companhia Brasileira de Petróleo Ipiranga, a company that was merged into IPP in November 2009;

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CBL are to Chevron Brasil Ltda. (currently IPP), a former subsidiary of Chevron that, together with Galena, held Texaco;

CDI are to the Brazilian money market interest rate (*Certificados de Depósito Interbancário*);

Central Bank are to the *Banco Central do Brasil*, the Brazilian central bank;

Chevron are to Chevron Latin America Marketing LLC and Chevron Amazonas LLC;

ConectCar are to ConectCar Soluções de Mobilidade Eletrônica S.A., a company constituted with Odebrecht TransPort Participações in November 2012;

Conversion are to the conversion of all preferred shares issued by the company into common shares, at a ratio of 1 (one) preferred share for 1 (one) common share, as approved at the extraordinary general shareholders meeting and the special preferred shareholders meeting, both held on June 28, 2011;

CVM are to *Comissão de Valores Mobiliários*, the Brazilian securities authority;

Deposit Agreement are to the Deposit Agreement between Ultrapar Participações S.A. and the Bank of New York Mellon, dated September 16, 1999, and all subsequent amendments thereto;

DNP are to Distribuidora Nacional de Petróleo Ltda., a company that was acquired by Ipiranga in October 2010;

DPPI are to Distribuidora de Produtos de Petróleo Ipiranga S.A., a company that was merged into CBPI in December 2008;

EMCA are to Empresa Carioca de Produtos Químicos S.A.;

Galena are to Sociedade Anônima de Óleo Galena Signal, a former subsidiary of Chevron that, together with CBL, held Texaco;

IFRS are to International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB);

Ipiranga are to Ultrapar's subsidiaries that operate in the fuel distribution business and related activities;

Ipiranga Group are to RPR, DPPI, CBPI, Ipiranga Química S.A. (IQ), Ipiranga Petroquímica S.A. (IPQ), Companhia Petroquímica do Sul S.A. (Copesul) and their respective subsidiaries prior to their sale to Ultrapar, Petrobras and Braskem;

Ipiranga Group SPA are to the Share Purchase Agreement entered into and among Ultrapar, with the consent of Petrobras and Braskem, and the Key Shareholders on March 18, 2007;

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Ipiranga Group Transaction Agreements are to agreements related to the acquisition of Ipiranga Group by Ultrapar, Petrobras and Braskem. Each Ipiranga Group Transaction Agreement is incorporated by reference to Exhibits 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6 and 4.7 to Form 20-F of Ultrapar Participações S.A. filed on June 7, 2007;

IPP are to Ipiranga Produtos de Petróleo S.A., formerly CBL;

Key Shareholders are to Ipiranga Group's former controlling shareholders prior to the closing of the Ipiranga Group SPA;

Latin America are to countries in America other than the United States and Canada;

LPG are to liquefied petroleum gas;

LPG International are to LPG International Inc.;

Maxfácil are to Maxfácil Participações S.A.;

New Ultra S.A. Shareholders Agreement has the meaning given in Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company, Item 7.A. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders and Item 10. Additional Information Material Contracts;

NYSE are to the New York Stock Exchange;

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Northern Distribution Business are to former CBPI's fuel and lubricant distribution businesses located in the North, Northeast and Midwest regions of Brazil;

Novo Mercado are to *Novo Mercado* listing segment of BM&FBOVESPA;

Oleoquímica are to Oleoquímica Indústria e Comércio de Produtos Químicos Ltda.;

Oxiteno Andina are to the business of Oxiteno carried out in Venezuela;

Oxiteno Mexico are to the business of Oxiteno carried out in Mexico;

Oxiteno Nordeste are to Oxiteno Nordeste S.A. Indústria e Comércio;

Oxiteno Overseas are to Oxiteno Overseas Co.;

Oxiteno USA are to Oxiteno USA LLC, the business of Oxiteno carried out in the United States;

Oxiteno are to Oxiteno S.A. Indústria e Comércio, our wholly owned subsidiary and its subsidiaries that produce ethylene oxide and its principal derivatives, fatty alcohols and other specialty chemicals;

Petrobras are to Petrobras - Petróleo Brasileiro S.A.;

Petrochemical Business are to IQ, IPQ and IPQ's stake in Copesul;

Petrolog are to Petrolog Serviços e Armazéns Gerais Ltda.;

PFIC are to Passive Foreign Investment Company;

Real, *Reais* or R\$ are to Brazilian *Reais*, the official currency of Brazil;

Repsol are to Repsol Gás Brasil S.A., a company that was acquired by Ultragaz in October 2011;

RPR are to Refinaria de Petróleo Riograndense S.A. (formerly Refinaria de Petróleo Ipiranga S.A.), a company engaged in oil refining;

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SBP are to Sociedade Brasileira de Participações Ltda., a company that was merged into IPP in August 2009;

SEC are to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission;

Securities Act are to the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended;

Serma are to *Associação dos Usuários de Equipamentos de Processamento de Dados e Serviços Correlatos*, our wholly owned company, responsible for providing IT services to Ultrapar;

Share Exchange are to the exchanges of RPR s, DPPI s and CBPI s preferred shares and any remaining common shares for Ultrapar s preferred shares in connection with the acquisition of Ipiranga Group;

Sindigás are to the Brazilian Association of LPG Distributors;

Sindicom are to the Brazilian Association of Fuel Distributors;

Southern Distribution Business are to Ipiranga Group s fuel and lubricant distribution businesses located in the South and Southeast regions of Brazil and their related activities;

STF are to Supremo Tribunal Federal, the Brazilian Supreme Federal Court;

Temmar are to Terminal Marítimo do Maranhão S.A., a company that was acquired by Ultracargo in August 2012;

Tequimar are to Terminal Químico de Aratu S.A., Ultrapar s subsidiary that operates in the liquid bulk storage segment;

Texaco are to the Texaco-branded fuels marketing business in Brazil, previously carried-out by CBL and Galena, companies that were acquired by Ipiranga in March 2009;

Tropical are to Tropical Transportes Ipiranga Ltda.;

TRR are to Retail Wholesale Resellers, specialized resellers in the fuel distribution;

Ultra S.A. are to Ultra S.A. Participações, a holding company owned by members of the founding family and senior management of Ultrapar. Ultra S.A. is the largest shareholder of Ultrapar, holding 24% of its total capital stock. Prior to the Conversion, Ultra S.A. owned 66% of the voting capital of Ultrapar;

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Ultracargo are to Ultracargo Operações Logísticas e Participações Ltda., our wholly owned subsidiary and its subsidiaries that provide storage, handling and logistics services for liquid bulk cargo;

Ultragaz are to Ultrapar's subsidiaries that operate in the distribution of LPG;

União Terminais are to União Terminais e Armazéns Gerais Ltda., a company that was merged into Tequimar in December 2008;

União/Vopak are to União/Vopak Armazéns Gerais Ltda., a company in which União Terminais had a 50% stake;

Unipar are to União das Indústrias Petroquímicas S.A.;

U.S. Holder has the meaning given in Item 10. Additional Information E. Taxation Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations ; and

US\$, dollars or U.S. dollars are to the United States dollar.

Unless otherwise specified, data related to (i) the Brazilian petrochemical industry included in this annual report were obtained from ABIQUIM, (ii) the LPG business were obtained from Sindigás and ANP, (iii) the fuel distribution business were obtained from Sindicom and ANP, and (iv) the liquid bulk storage industry were obtained from ABTL.

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Our audited consolidated financial statements included in Item 18 were prepared in accordance with IFRS and include our consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, and statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, as well as notes thereto.

The company first adopted IFRS for the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010. The transition date chosen by the company for the application of IFRS was January 1, 2009, the date on which the company prepared its opening balance sheet in accordance with IFRS. As permitted by the applicable rules to first-time adopters of IFRS, we have not included in the selected financial data in this annual report our consolidated balance sheets and statements of income as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008. The financial information presented in this annual report should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements.

In August 2008, Ultrapar executed a sale and purchase agreement for the acquisition of Texaco's fuel distribution business in Brazil, which was closed on March 31, 2009. The results of operations of the businesses acquired were consolidated into Ultrapar's financial statements as from April 1, 2009. Ultrapar's financial statements as of and for the periods prior to April 1, 2009 do not reflect any financial information of the acquired businesses. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company Description of the Acquisition of Texaco.

On April 19, 2013 the exchange rate for *Reais* into U.S. dollars was R\$2.009 to US\$1.00, based on the commercial selling rate as reported by the Central Bank. The commercial selling rate was R\$2.044 to US\$1.00 on December 31, 2012, and R\$1.876 to US\$1.00 on December 31, 2011. The *Real*/dollar exchange rate fluctuates widely, and the current commercial selling rate may not be indicative of future exchange rates. See Item 3.A. Key Information Selected Consolidated Financial Data Exchange Rates for information regarding exchange rates for the Brazilian currency. Solely for the convenience of the reader, we have translated some amounts included in Item 3.A. Key Information Selected Consolidated Financial Information and elsewhere in this annual report from *Reais* into U.S. dollars using the commercial selling rate as reported by the Central Bank at December 31, 2012 of R\$2.044 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.

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Segment information for our businesses is presented on an unconsolidated basis. Consequently, intercompany transactions have not been eliminated in segment information, and such information may differ from consolidated financial information provided elsewhere in this annual report. See Item 7.B. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Related Party Transactions for more information on intercompany transactions.

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Certain figures included in this annual report have been subject to rounding adjustments. Accordingly, figures shown as totals in certain tables may not be an arithmetic aggregation of the figures that precede them.

Market share and economic information

All market share information, unless otherwise specified, related to (i) the LPG business was obtained from Sindigás and ANP, (ii) the fuel distribution business was obtained from Sindicom and ANP, and (iii) the liquid bulk storage industry was obtained from ABTL. Unless otherwise specified, all macroeconomic data are obtained from the *Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística* IBGE, *Fundação Getulio Vargas* FGV and the Central Bank. Although we do not have any reason to believe any of this information is inaccurate in any material respect, we have not independently verified any such information.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act subject to risks and uncertainties, including our estimates, plans, forecasts and expectations regarding future events, strategies and projections. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they were made, and we undertake no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements after we distribute this annual report because of new information, future events and other factors. Words such as believe, expect, may, will, plan, strategy, prospect, foresee, estimate, project, anticipate, can, intend and similar words are intended to identify forward-looking statements. We have made forward-looking statements with respect to, among other things, our:

strategy for marketing and operational expansion;

capital expenditures forecasts; and

development of additional sources of revenue.

The risks and uncertainties described above include, but are not limited to:

the effect of the global economic situation on the Brazilian and Latin American economic condition;

general economic and business conditions, including the price of crude oil and other commodities, refining margins and prevailing foreign exchange rates;

competition;

ability to produce and deliver products on a timely basis;

ability to anticipate trends in the LPG, fuels, chemicals and logistics industries, including changes in capacity and industry price movements;

changes in official regulations;

receipt of official authorizations and licenses;

political, economic and social events in Brazil;

access to sources of financing and our level of indebtedness;

ability to integrate acquisitions;

regulatory issues relating to acquisitions;

instability and volatility in the financial markets;

availability of tax benefits; and

other factors contained in this 20-F under Item 3.D. Key Information Risk Factors.

Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties and are not a guaranty of future results. In light of the risks and uncertainties described above, the forward-looking events and circumstances discussed in this annual report might not occur and our future results may differ materially from those expressed in or suggested by these forward-looking statements.

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Not applicable.

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION**A. Selected Consolidated Financial Data**

We have selected the following consolidated financial data from our audited consolidated financial statements, for the periods indicated. You should read our selected consolidated financial data in conjunction with Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects and our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in this annual report. Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in *Reais* in accordance with IFRS. The consolidated balance sheet information as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, and the consolidated statements of income, statements of comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in shareholders' equity for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report. The following table presents our selected financial information in accordance with IFRS at the dates and for each of the periods indicated.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2012(1)	2012	IFRS 2011	2010	2009
	(in millions, except per share data)				
Income Statements:	US\$	R\$	R\$	R\$	R\$
Net revenue from sales and services	26,385.8	53,919.4	48,661.3	42,481.7	36,097.1
Cost of products and services sold	(24,368.6)	(49,797.2)	(45,139.6)	(39,322.9)	(33,443.6)
Gross profit	2,017.2	4,122.2	3,521.7	3,158.8	2,653.5
Operating income (expenses)					
Selling and marketing	(773.9)	(1,581.5)	(1,349.9)	(1,164.4)	(1,020.3)
General and administrative	(447.0)	(913.4)	(793.2)	(759.7)	(751.4)
Income from disposal of assets	1.8	3.7	21.4	79.0	18.9
Other operating income, net	38.1	77.9	52.0	10.8	19.3
Operating income before financial income (expenses) and share of profit of associates	836.2	1,708.9	1,452.0	1,324.5	920.0
Financial income	106.7	218.1	322.4	267.0	176.2
Financial expenses	(235.2)	(480.6)	(618.9)	(531.1)	(467.7)
Share of profit of associates	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Income before income and social contribution taxes	707.8	1,446.6	1,155.7	1,060.4	628.8
Income and social contribution taxes					
Current	(178.6)	(365.0)	(243.2)	(191.2)	(182.2)
Deferred	(52.5)	(107.2)	(85.9)	(134.7)	(26.4)
Taxes incentives SUDENE	21.3	43.4	28.2	30.7	20.6
	(209.8)	(428.8)	(300.9)	(295.2)	(188.0)

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Net income for the year	498.0	1,017.9	854.8	765.2	440.7
Net income for the year attributable to:					
Shareholders of the company	494.6	1,011.0	848.8	765.3	437.1
Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries	3.4	6.9	6.0	(0.1)	3.6
Earnings per share(2)					
Basic	0.93	1.89	1.59	1.43	0.82
Diluted	0.93	1.89	1.58	1.43	0.82
Dividends per common shares(3)	0.57	1.17	0.98	0.80	0.52
Other financial data					
Cash flows from operating activities(4)	1,198.9	2,449.9	1,710.1	1,508.2	1,742.1
Cash flows from investing activities(4)	(769.1)	(1,571.7)	(1,457.9)	(903.6)	(1,609.0)
Cash flows from financing activities(4)	(302.7)	(618.6)	(1,104.4)	153.6	484.5
Depreciation and amortization(5)	340.8	696.3	580.1	530.8	529.3
EBITDA(6)	1,177.1	2,405.4	2,032.3	1,855.3	1,449.6
Net cash (debt)(7)	(1,505.7)	(3,077.0)	(2,779.3)	(2,175.7)	(2,131.8)
Number of common shares (in thousands)(8)	544,384.0	544,384.0	544,384.0	197,719.6	197,719.6
Number of preferred shares (in thousands)(8)				346,664.4	346,664.4

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- (1) The figures in *Reais* for December 31, 2012 have been converted into dollars using the exchange rate of US\$1.00 = R\$2.044, which is the commercial rate reported by the Central Bank on this date. This information is presented solely for the convenience of the reader. You should not interpret the currency conversions in this annual report as a statement that the amounts in *Reais* currently represent such values in U.S. dollars. Additionally, you should not interpret such conversions as statements that the amounts in *Reais* have been, could have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars at this or any other foreign exchange rates. See Item 3.A. Key Information – Selected Consolidated Financial Data – Exchange Rates.
- (2) Earnings per share are calculated based on the net income attributable to Ultrapar’s shareholders and the weighted average shares outstanding during each of the years presented. Earnings per share have been retroactively adjusted for the 1:4 stock split approved in the extraordinary general shareholders’ meeting held on February 10, 2011 described under Item 4.A. Information on the Company – History and Development of the Company.
- (3) See Item 8.A. Financial Information – Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information – Dividends and Distribution Policy for information regarding declaration and payment of dividends. Dividends per share were retroactively adjusted for the 1:4 stock split approved in the extraordinary general shareholders’ meeting held on February 10, 2011 described under Item 4.A. Information on the Company – History and Development of the Company.
- (4) Cash flows information has been derived from our consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS. See our consolidated financial statements.
- (5) Represents depreciation and amortization expenses included in cost of products and services sold and in selling, marketing, general and administrative expenses.

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- (6) EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization) presented in this document represents the net income before (i) income and social contribution taxes, (ii) net financial expense (income) and (iii) depreciation and amortization, presented in accordance with CVM Instruction 527/12. The purpose of including EBITDA information is to provide a measure used by the management for internal assessment of our operating results, and because a portion of our employee profit sharing plan is linked directly or indirectly to EBITDA performance. It is also a financial indicator widely used by investors and analysts to measure our ability to generate cash from operations and our operating performance. We also calculate EBITDA in connection with covenants related to some of our financing, as described in Note 14 to our consolidated financial statements. We believe EBITDA allows a better understanding not only of our financial performance but also of our capacity of meeting the payment of interest and principal from our debt and of obtaining resources for our investments and working capital. Our definition of EBITDA may differ from, and, therefore, may not be comparable with similarly titled measures used by other companies, thereby limiting its usefulness as a comparative measure. Because EBITDA excludes net financial expense (income), income and social contribution taxes and depreciation and amortization, it provides an indicator of general economic performance that is not affected by debt restructurings, fluctuations in interest rates or changes in income and social contribution taxes, depreciation and amortization. EBITDA is not a measure of financial performance under accounting practices adopted in Brazil or IFRS, and it should not be considered in isolation, or as a substitute for net income, as a measure of operating performance, as a substitute for cash flows from operations or as a measure of liquidity. EBITDA has material limitations that impair its value as a measure of a company's overall profitability since it does not address certain ongoing costs of our business that could significantly affect profitability such as financial expense (income) and income and social contribution taxes, depreciation and amortization. The tables below provide a reconciliation of net income to EBITDA of Ultrapar and a reconciliation of operating income to EBITDA of Ultrapar, Ultragas, Ipiranga, Oxiteno and Ultracargo for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, 2010 and 2009:

	Ultrapar			
	Reconciliation of net income to EBITDA			
	Year ended December 31			
	2012	2011	2010	2009
	(in millions of Reais)			
Net income for the year	1,017.9	854.8	765.2	440.7
Income and social contribution taxes	428.8	300.9	295.2	188.0
Net financial expense (income)	262.5	296.5	264.1	291.5
Depreciation and amortization	696.3	580.1	530.8	529.3
EBITDA	2,405.4	2,032.3	1,855.3	1,449.6

	Ultrapar			
	Reconciliation of operating income to EBITDA			
	Year ended December 31			
	2012	2011	2010	2009
	(in millions of Reais)			
Operating income	1,708.9	1,452.0	1,324.5	920.0
Depreciation and amortization	696.3	580.1	530.8	529.3
Share of profit of associates	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
EBITDA	2,405.4	2,032.3	1,855.3	1,449.6

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Ultragaz				
Reconciliation of operating income to EBITDA				
Year ended December 31				
	2012	2011	2010	2009
(in millions of Reais)				
Operating income	111.8	162.7	181.2	171.3
Depreciation and amortization	131.4	117.5	118.8	113.6
Share of profit of associates	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
EBITDA	243.2	280.1	300.0	284.9
Oxiteno				
Reconciliation of operating income to EBITDA				
Year ended December 31				
	2012	2011	2010	2009
(in millions of Reais)				
Operating income	226.6	154.8	114.1	68.5
Depreciation and amortization	123.1	106.3	104.1	102.6
Share of profit of associates	(0.1)	0.0	(0.0)	0.3
EBITDA	349.6	261.1	218.3	171.4
Ultracargo				
Reconciliation of operating income to EBITDA				
Year ended December 31				
	2012	2011	2010	2009
(in millions of Reais)				
Operating income	106.1	88.9	115.8	58.2
Depreciation and amortization	38.9	29.3	28.9	52.8
Share of profit of associates		(0.0)		(0.0)
EBITDA	144.9	118.2	144.7	111.1
Ipiranga				
Reconciliation of operating income to EBITDA				
Year ended December 31				
	2012	2011	2010	2009
(in millions of Reais)				
Operating income	1,249.0	1,037.1	879.5	586.6
Depreciation and amortization	390.7	316.2	269.1	251.4
Share of profit of associates	0.3	0.2	0.0	(0.0)
EBITDA	1,640.1	1,353.5	1,148.6	837.9

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The reconciliation of EBITDA to cash flows from operating activities for the years ending December 31, 2012, 2011, 2010 and 2009 is presented in the table below.

	2012	2011	2010	2009
	(in millions of Reais)			
Net income for the year	1,017.9	854.8	765.2	440.7
Adjustments to reconcile net income to EBITDA:				
Depreciation and amortization	696.3	580.1	530.8	529.3
Net financial expense (income)	262.5	296.5	264.1	291.5
Income and social contribution taxes	428.8	300.9	295.2	188.0
EBITDA	2,405.4	2,032.3	1,855.3	1,449.6
Adjustments to reconcile EBITDA to cash provided by operating activities:				
Financial result that affected the cash flow from operating activities	351.4	439.5	150.5	(180.8)
Current income and social contribution taxes	(365.0)	(243.2)	(191.2)	(182.2)
Tax incentives (income and social contribution taxes)	43.4	28.2	30.7	20.6
PIS and COFINS credits on depreciation	11.7	10.2	9.6	10.2
Assets retirement expense	(2.5)	(3.0)	(5.8)	(3.3)
Others	(1.5)	(19.0)	(78.1)	(17.6)
(Increase) decrease in current assets				
Trade receivables	(245.1)	(303.1)	(94.7)	92.0
Inventories	46.0	(164.3)	(131.3)	380.9
Recoverable taxes	(5.8)	(115.1)	(34.3)	52.0
Other receivables	1.3	(1.6)	16.9	69.7
Prepaid expenses	(10.5)	(5.0)	(8.3)	8.4
Increase (decrease) in current liabilities				
Trade payables	204.5	155.6	21.1	47.4
Salaries and related charges	(17.5)	38.6	54.4	(2.7)
Taxes payable	(2.8)	(48.3)	36.5	19.6
Income and social contribution taxes	205.8	93.3	94.8	42.6
Post-employment benefits	(1.7)	1.9	(0.6)	3.2
Provision for tax, civil and labor risks	8.7	1.7	16.6	(9.5)
Other payables	(10.8)	27.6	(19.9)	(7.3)
Deferred revenue	(1.7)	5.2	2.8	10.2
(Increase) decrease in non-current assets				
Trade receivables	(19.6)	(21.0)	(11.2)	(23.4)
Recoverable taxes	32.3	(26.4)	(1.0)	(8.5)
Escrow deposits	(64.6)	(88.6)	(72.3)	(44.2)
Other receivables	(9.6)	(0.6)	0.8	1.8
Prepaid expenses	1.6	(28.6)	6.7	(10.9)
Increase (decrease) in non-current liabilities				
Provision for tax, civil and labor risks	38.7	41.7	(107.3)	60.7
Post-employment benefits	23.9	3.6	3.1	(2.0)
Other payables	1.7	27.5	24.1	8.6
Deferred revenue	1.1	2.8	0.6	(1.6)
Income and social contribution taxes paid	(169.1)	(131.5)	(60.5)	(41.3)
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,449.9	1,710.1	1,508.2	1,742.1

(7) Net cash (debt) is included in this document in order to provide the reader with information relating to our overall indebtedness and financial

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position. Net cash (debt) is not a measure of financial performance or liquidity under IFRS. In managing our businesses we rely on net cash (debt) as a means of assessing our financial condition. We believe that this type of measurement is useful for comparing our financial condition from period to period and making related management decisions. Net cash (debt) is also used in connection with covenants related to some of our financings. The table below provides a reconciliation of our consolidated balance sheet data to the net cash (debt) positions shown in the table, as of December 31, 2012, 2011, 2010 and 2009:

Ultrapar				
Reconciliation of consolidated balance sheet to net cash				
(debt)				
Year ended December 31				
IFRS				
	2012	2011	2010	2009
	(in millions of Reais)			
Cash and cash equivalents	2,050.1	1,791.0	2,642.4	1,887.5
Current financial investments	962.1	916.9	558.2	440.3
Non-current financial investments	149.5	74.4	19.8	7.2
Current loans and finance leases	(1,575.4)	(1,302.5)	(817.8)	(1,142.8)
Current debentures	(65.7)	(1,002.5)	(2.7)	(1.4)
Non-current loans and finance leases	(3,194.0)	(3,237.5)	(3,382.1)	(2,136.0)
Non-current debentures	(1,403.6)	(19.1)	(1,193.4)	(1,186.5)
Net cash (debt) position	(3,077.0)	(2,779.3)	(2,175.7)	(2,131.8)

- (8) The number of shares corresponds to the totality of shares issued by the company, including those held in treasury. The number of shares for all periods presented was retroactively adjusted for the 1:4 stock split approved in the extraordinary general shareholders meeting held on February 10, 2011 described under Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company.

Year Ended December 31,					
IFRS					
	2012(1)	2012	2011	2010	2009
	US\$	R\$	R\$	R\$	R\$
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,003.2	2,050.1	1,791.0	2,642.4	1,887.5
Financial investments	470.8	962.1	916.9	558.2	440.3
Trade receivables	1,128.8	2,306.8	2,026.4	1,715.7	1,618.3
Inventories	636.1	1,299.8	1,310.1	1,133.5	942.2
Recoverable taxes	236.5	483.2	470.5	354.3	320.2
Other receivables	10.1	20.5	20.3	18.1	35.3
Prepaid expenses	26.4	54.0	40.2	35.1	26.0
Total current assets	3,511.9	7,176.6	6,575.5	6,457.4	5,269.7
Non-current assets					
Financial investments	73.2	149.5	74.4	19.8	7.2
Trade receivables	67.2	137.4	117.7	96.7	86.4
Related parties	5.3	10.9	10.1	10.1	7.6
Deferred income and social contribution taxes	227.6	465.2	510.1	564.4	697.9
Recoverable taxes	24.0	49.1	81.4	54.8	53.2
Escrow deposits	261.3	534.0	469.4	380.7	308.5
Other receivables	5.4	10.9	1.3	0.7	1.5
Prepaid expenses	39.6	80.9	69.2	40.6	47.7
	703.6	1,437.8	1,333.7	1,167.8	1,210.0

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Investments					
In associates	6.2	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.5
Other	1.4	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.3
Property, plants and equipment	2,300.7	4,701.4	4,278.9	4,003.7	3,784.5
Intangible assets	963.4	1,968.6	1,539.2	1,345.6	1,203.7
	3,271.7	6,685.5	5,833.5	5,364.6	5,002.9
Total non-current assets	3,975.3	8,123.4	7,167.2	6,532.4	6,212.9
TOTAL ASSETS	7,487.2	15,299.9	13,742.7	12,989.8	11,482.6

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	Year Ended December 31,				
	2012(1)	2012	IFRS 2011	2010	2009
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:	US\$	R\$	R\$	R\$	R\$
Current liabilities					
Loans	770.0	1,573.5	1,300.3	813.5	1,132.1
Debentures	32.1	65.7	1,002.5	2.7	1.4
Finance leases	1.0	2.0	2.2	4.3	10.7
Trade payables	642.2	1,312.3	1,075.1	941.2	891.9
Salaries and related charges	124.6	254.6	268.3	228.2	176.5
Taxes payable	52.8	107.8	109.7	157.9	121.5
Dividends payable	108.8	222.4	163.8	192.5	113.9
Income and social contribution taxes payable	36.9	75.4	38.6	76.8	19.0
Post-employment benefits	5.7	11.6	13.3	11.3	12.0
Provision for assets retirement obligation	1.8	3.7	7.3	5.6	3.8
Provision for tax, civil and labor risks	24.5	50.1	41.3	39.6	23.0
Other payables	25.9	52.5	55.6	29.7	48.7
Deferred revenues	8.8	18.1	19.7	14.6	11.8
Total current liabilities	1,835.1	3,749.5	4,097.8	2,517.9	2,566.2
Non-current liabilities					
Loans	1,543.0	3,153.1	3,196.1	3,380.9	2,131.4
Debentures	686.8	1,403.6	19.1	1,193.4	1,186.5
Finance leases	20.0	40.9	41.4	1.3	4.6
Related companies	1.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1
Deferred income and social contribution taxes	41.6	84.9	38.0	26.7	13.5
Provision for tax, civil and labor risks	269.9	551.6	512.8	470.5	540.2
Post-employment benefits	59.0	120.6	96.8	93.2	90.1
Provision for assets retirement obligation	32.6	66.7	60.3	58.3	60.8
Other payables	48.7	99.6	90.6	62.2	34.7
Deferred revenues	4.8	9.9	8.7	5.9	5.3
Total non-current liabilities	2,708.3	5,534.7	4,067.7	5,296.3	4,071.2
TOTAL LIABILITIES	4,543.4	9,284.2	8,165.5	7,814.3	6,637.4
Shareholder s equity					
Share capital	1,809.0	3,696.8	3,696.8	3,696.8	3,696.8
Capital reserve	9.9	20.2	9.8	7.7	4.5
Revaluation reserve	3.3	6.7	7.1	7.6	8.2
Profit reserves	1,087.1	2,221.6	1,837.7	1,513.9	1,177.0
Treasury shares	(56.2)	(114.9)	(118.2)	(120.0)	(123.7)
Additional dividends to the minimum mandatory dividends	72.0	147.2	122.2	68.3	56.9
Valuation adjustment	0.0	0.0	0.2	(2.4)	(4.1)
Cumulative translation adjustments	6.2	12.6	(4.4)	(18.6)	(5.3)
Shareholders equity attributable to:					
Shareholders of the Company	2,931.3	5,990.2	5,551.1	5,153.3	4,810.1
Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	12.5	25.5	26.2	22.3	35.1
TOTAL SHAREHOLDER S EQUITY	2,943.8	6,015.7	5,577.2	5,175.5	4,845.3
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	7,487.2	15,299.9	13,742.7	12,989.8	11,482.6

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- (1) The figures in *Reais* for December 31, 2012 have been converted into dollars using the exchange rate of US\$1.00 = R\$2.044, which is the commercial rate reported by the Central Bank on this date. This information is presented solely for the convenience of the reader. You should not interpret the currency conversions in this annual report as a statement that the amounts in *Reais* currently represent such values in U.S. dollars. Additionally, you should not interpret such conversions as statements that the amounts in *Reais* have been, could have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars at this or any other foreign exchange rates. See Item 3.A. Key Information Selected Consolidated Financial Data Exchange Rates.

Exchange Rates

Before March 14, 2005, there were two principal foreign exchange markets in Brazil, in which notes were freely negotiated but could be strongly influenced by Central Bank intervention:

the commercial rate exchange market dedicated principally to trade and financial foreign exchange transactions such as the buying and selling of registered investments by foreign entities, the purchase or sale of shares, or the payment of dividends or interest with respect to shares; and

the floating rate exchange market that was generally used for transactions not conducted through the commercial foreign exchange market.

On March 4, 2005, the National Monetary Council enacted Resolution No. 3,265, pursuant to which the commercial rate exchange market and the floating rate exchange market were unified in a sole exchange market, effective as of March 14, 2005. This resolution allowed, subject to certain procedures and specific regulatory provisions, the purchase and sale of foreign currency and the international transfer of *Reais* by a person or legal entity, without limitation of the amount involved; provided, however, the transaction is legal. Foreign currencies may only be purchased through financial institutions domiciled in Brazil authorized to operate in the exchange market. Resolution No. 3,265 was revoked by Resolution No. 3,568, effective as of July 1, 2008; however, the main directives provided by Resolution No. 3,265 were maintained.

From 2003 to 2007, the *Real* appreciated 39% against the U.S. dollar. In 2008, the worsening of the global financial crisis from mid-September onwards led to a sharp reduction in the flow of capital to Brazil that resulted in a 32% *Real* devaluation, reversing the *Real* appreciation trend in place since 2003. However, in 2009, the quick rebound of the Brazilian economy has driven the inflow of foreign investments in the country, thus contributing to a 25% appreciation of the *Real* against the U.S. dollar in 2009 – the highest appreciation in the decade. In 2010, the effects of the strong economic growth in Brazil, together with the public offering of shares of Petrobras in the third quarter, resulted in a record of foreign investments inflow to Brazil, contributing to a 4% appreciation of the *Real* against the U.S. dollar. In 2011, the unstable international economic environment, especially in the second half of the year as a result of the effects of the European crisis, contributed to a 13% depreciation of the *Real* against the U.S. dollar for the year, reversing the appreciation trend in the first half of the year. In 2012, the Brazilian government adopted counter-cyclical measures to foster economic growth. Such measures included the reduction of the base interest rate (SELIC) and the reduction of federal taxes on the automotive sector. The effects of the lower economic growth, the lower interest rate and the unstable international environment contributed to a 9% depreciation of the *Real* against the U.S. dollar. From January 1, 2013 to April 19, 2013 the *Real* depreciated 1.7% against the U.S. dollar in the period.

It is not possible to predict whether the *Real* will remain at its present level and what impact the Brazilian government's exchange rate policies may have on us.

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On April 19, 2013, the exchange rate for *Reais* into U.S. dollars was R\$2.009 to US\$1.00, based on the commercial selling rate as reported by the Central Bank. The following table sets forth information on prevailing commercial foreign exchange selling rates for the periods indicated, as published by the Central Bank on its electronic information system, SISBACEN, using PTAX 800, Option 5.

Year Ended	Exchange rates of nominal Reais per US\$1.00			Period-Ended
	High	Low	Average	
December 31, 2008	2.500	1.559	1.833(1)	2.337
December 31, 2009	2.422	1.702	1.990(1)	1.741
December 31, 2010	1.881	1.655	1.759(1)	1.666
December 31, 2011	1.902	1.535	1.671(1)	1.876
December 31, 2012	2.112	1.702	1.959(1)	2.044
Month Ended				
November 30, 2012	2.107	2.031	2.069(2)	2.107
December 31, 2012	2.112	2.044	2.078(2)	2.044
January 31, 2013	2.047	1.988	2.018(2)	1.988
February 28, 2013	1.989	1.957	1.973(2)	1.975
March 31, 2013	2.019	1.953	1.986(2)	2.014
April 30, 2013 (through April 19)	2.024	1.974	1.999(2)	2.009

- (1) Average of the foreign exchange rates on the last day of each month in the period.
(2) Average of the high and low foreign exchange rates for each month.

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors

Investing in our shares and ADSs involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks described below and the other information contained in this annual report in evaluating an investment in our shares or ADSs. Our business, results of operations, cash flow, liquidity and financial condition could be harmed if any of these risks materializes and, as a result, the trading price of the shares or the ADSs could decline and you could lose a substantial part or even all of your investment.

We have included information in these risk factors concerning Brazil based on information that is publicly available.

Risks Relating to Ultrapar and Its Industries

Petrobras is the main supplier of LPG and oil-based fuels in Brazil. Fuel distributors in Brazil, including Ipiranga, have formal contracts with Petrobras for the supply of oil-based fuels. Ultragas has a formal contract with Petrobras for the supply of LPG. Any interruption in the supply of LPG or oil-based fuels from Petrobras would immediately affect Ultragas or Ipiranga's ability to provide LPG and oil-based fuels to their customers.

Prior to 1995, Petrobras held a constitutional monopoly for the production and importation of petroleum products in Brazil. Although this monopoly was removed from the Brazilian constitution, Petrobras effectively remains the main provider of LPG and oil-based fuels in Brazil. Currently, Ultragas and all other LPG distributors in Brazil purchase all or nearly all LPG from Petrobras. Ultragas's net sales and services represented 7% of our consolidated net sales and services for the year ended December 31, 2012. The procedures for ordering and purchasing LPG from Petrobras are generally common to all LPG distributors including Ultragas. For more details, see Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Distribution of Liquefied Petroleum Gas Ultragas Supply of LPG.

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With respect to fuel distribution, Petrobras also supplied nearly all of Ipiranga and other distributors' oil-based fuel requirements in 2012. Petrobras' supply to Ipiranga is governed by an annual contract, under which the supply volume is established based on the volume purchased in the previous year. Ipiranga's net sales and services represented 87% of our consolidated net sales and services for the year ended December 31, 2012.

The last significant interruption in the supply of oil derivatives by Petrobras to LPG and fuel distributors occurred during the 1995 strike by Petrobras employees. See Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Distribution of Liquefied Petroleum Gas Industry and Regulatory Overview and Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Fuel Distribution Industry and Regulatory Overview.

Significant interruptions of LPG and oil-based fuel supply from Petrobras may occur in the future. Any interruption in the supply of LPG or oil-based fuels from Petrobras would immediately affect Ultragas or Ipiranga's respective ability to provide LPG or oil-based fuels to its customers. If we are not able to obtain an adequate supply of LPG or oil-based fuels from Petrobras under acceptable terms, we may seek to meet our demands through LPG or oil-based fuels purchased on the international market. The average cost of LPG and oil based fuels imported from the international markets in 2012 was higher than the price we obtained through Petrobras. As a result, any such interruption could increase our purchase costs and, consequently, adversely affect our operating margins.

Intense competition in the LPG and in the Brazilian fuel distribution market may affect our operating margins.

The Brazilian LPG market is very competitive in all segments—residential, commercial and industrial. Petrobras, our supplier of LPG, and other major companies participate in the Brazilian LPG distribution market. Intense competition in the LPG distribution market could lead to lower sales volumes and increased marketing expenses, which may have a material adverse effect on our operating margins. See Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Distribution of Liquefied Petroleum Gas Industry and Regulatory Overview The role of Petrobras and Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Distribution of Liquefied Petroleum Gas Ultragas Competition.

The Brazilian fuel distribution market is highly competitive in both retail and wholesale segments. Petrobras, our supplier of oil-derivative products, and other major companies with significant resources participate in the Brazilian fuel distribution market. Intense competition in the fuel distribution market could lead to lower sales volumes and increased marketing expenses which may have a material adverse effect on our operating margins. See Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Fuel Distribution Industry and Regulatory Overview The role of Petrobras and Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Fuel Distribution Ipiranga Competition. In addition, a number of small local and regional distributors entered the Brazilian fuel distribution market in the late 90s, after the market was deregulated, which further increased competition in such market.

Anticompetitive practices by our competitors may distort market prices.

In the recent past, anticompetitive practices have been one of the main problems affecting fuels distributors in Brazil, including Ipiranga. Generally these practices have involved a combination of tax evasion and fuels adulteration, such as the dilution of gasoline by mixing solvents or adding anhydrous ethanol in an amount greater than that permitted by applicable law.

Taxes constitute a significant portion of the cost of fuels sold in Brazil. For this reason, tax evasion on the part of some fuel distributors has been prevalent, allowing them to lower the prices they charge. As the final prices for the products sold by these distributors, including Ipiranga, are calculated based on, among other factors, the amount of taxes levied on the purchase and sale of these fuels, anticompetitive practices such as tax evasion may affect Ipiranga's sales volume and could have a material adverse effect on our operating margins. Should there be any increase in the taxes levied on fuel, tax evasion may increase, resulting in a greater distortion of the prices of fuels sold.

These practices have enabled certain distributors to supply fuel products at prices lower than those offered by the major distributors, including Ipiranga.

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Although the Brazilian government has been taking measures to inhibit these practices, if such practices become more prevalent, Ipiranga could suffer from a reduction in sales volume and margins, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

LPG competes with alternative sources of energy. Competition with and the development of alternative sources of energy in the future may adversely affect the LPG market.

LPG competes with alternative sources of energy, such as natural gas, wood, diesel, fuel oil and electricity. Natural gas is currently the principal source of energy against which we compete. Natural gas is currently less expensive than LPG for industrial consumers who purchase large volumes, but more expensive for residential consumers. Changes in relative prices or the development of alternative sources of energy in the future may adversely affect the LPG market and consequently our business, financial results and results of operations. See Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Distribution of Liquefied Petroleum Gas Ultraz Competition.

Ethylene, the principal raw material used in our petrochemical operations, comes from limited supply sources. Any reduction in the supply of ethylene would have an immediate impact on Oxitenos production and results of operations.

All second generation petrochemical producers in Brazil that use ethylene as their key raw material, including Oxitenos subsidiary involved in the production and sale of chemical and petrochemical products, purchase ethylene from Brazilian suppliers. Approximately 3% of our net sales are derived from the sale of chemical products that require ethylene. Oxitenos purchases ethylene from two of Brazils three naphtha cracker units, which are the sole sources of ethylene in Brazil. Pursuant to long-term contracts, Braskem supplies all of our ethylene requirements at our plants located at Camaçari and at Mauá. For more detailed information about these contracts see Item 5.F. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations. Given its characteristics, ethylene is difficult and expensive to store and transport, and cannot be easily imported to Brazil. Therefore, Oxitenos is almost totally dependent on ethylene produced at Braskem for its supply. For the year ended December 31, 2012, Brazils ethylene imports totaled 11 tons, representing less than 0.01% of Brazils installed capacity.

Due to ethylenes chemical characteristics, Oxitenos does not store any quantity of ethylene, and reductions in supply from Braskem would have an immediate impact on our production and results of operations. In August 2011, we concluded the expansion of the ethylene oxide unit in Camaçari, adding 90 thousand tons per year to its production capacity. We have agreed with Braskem on an additional ethylene supply, which commenced after this expansion was completed. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company Investments. If we further expand our production capacity, there is no assurance that we will be able to obtain additional ethylene from Braskem. In addition, Petrobras is the principal supplier of naphtha to crackers in Brazil, and any interruption in the supply of naphtha from Petrobras to the crackers could adversely impact their ability to supply ethylene to Oxitenos.

The price of palm kernel oil, one of Oxitenos main raw materials, is subject to fluctuations in international markets.

Palm kernel oil is one of Oxitenos main raw materials, used to produce fatty alcohols and its by-products in the oleochemical unit. Oxitenos imports the palm kernel oil from the main producing countries, especially Malaysia and Indonesia. Palm kernel oil is a vegetable oil, also commonly used by the food industry. Consequently, palm kernel oil prices are subject to the effects of environmental and climatic variations that affect the palm plantations, fluctuations of harvest periods, economic environment in major producing countries and fluctuations in the demand for its use in the food industry. A significant increase in palm kernel oil could increase our costs, which could have a material adverse effect on Oxitenos results of operations.

New natural gas reserves, primarily in North America, may reduce the global prices of natural gas-based ethylene, which could affect Oxitenos competitiveness with imported petrochemical products.

The ethylene used in the chemical and petrochemical industries can be obtained either from ethane, which is derived from natural gas, or naphtha, which is derived from oil. During the last few years, naphtha-based ethylene has been increasingly more expensive than natural gas-based ethylene, as oil prices have been higher than those of natural gas. The discovery of new shale gas reserves in North

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America and improvements in the technology to extract natural gas from shale gas have intensified the difference between naphtha- and natural gas-based ethylene prices. Most of the ethylene produced in Brazil is derived from naphtha. As Oxiteno competes in the Brazilian market largely with imported products, lowering feedstock costs of international players could affect the competitiveness of Oxiteno, which could materially affect our results.

The Brazilian petrochemical industry is influenced by the performance of the international petrochemical industry and its cyclical behavior.

The international petrochemical market is cyclical by nature, with alternating periods typically characterized by tight supply, increased prices and high margins, or by overcapacity, declining prices and low margins. The decrease in Brazilian import tariffs on petrochemical products, the increase in demand for such products in Brazil, and the ongoing integration of regional and world markets for commodities have contributed to the increasing integration of the Brazilian petrochemical industry into the international petrochemical marketplace. As a consequence, events affecting the petrochemical industry worldwide could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The price of ethylene is subject to fluctuations in international oil prices.

The price of ethylene, which is the principal component of Oxiteno's cost of sales and services, is directly linked to the price of naphtha, which, in turn, is largely linked to the price of crude oil. Consequently, ethylene prices are subject to fluctuations in international oil prices. A significant increase in the price of crude oil and, consequently, naphtha and ethylene, could increase our costs, which could have a material adverse effect on Oxiteno's results of operations.

The reduction in import tariffs on petrochemical products can reduce our competitiveness in relation to imported products.

Final prices paid by importers of petrochemical products include import tariffs. Consequently, import tariffs imposed by the Brazilian government affect the prices we can charge for our products. The Brazilian government's negotiation of commercial and other intergovernmental agreements may result in reductions in the Brazilian import tariffs on petrochemical products, which generally range between 12% and 14%, and may reduce the competitiveness of Oxiteno's products vis-à-vis imported petrochemical products. Additionally, Oxiteno's competitiveness may also be reduced in case of higher import tariffs imposed by countries to which the company exports its products.

We may be adversely affected by the imposition and enforcement of more stringent environmental laws and regulations.

We are subject to extensive federal and state legislation and regulation by government agencies responsible for the implementation of environmental and health laws and policies in Brazil, Mexico, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. Companies like ours are required to obtain licenses for their manufacturing facilities from environmental authorities who may also regulate their operations by prescribing specific environmental standards in their operating licenses. Environmental regulations apply particularly to the discharge, handling and disposal of gaseous, liquid and solid products and by-products from manufacturing activities.

In 2007, a new legislation entitled REACH (Registration Evaluation Authorization of Chemicals) was established by the European Union, focusing on controlling the production, imports and utilization of chemical products in the region. According to REACH, all the chemical products sold in the European Economic Area (EEA) must be registered, through the submission of information regarding properties, uses and safety of each product that will be analyzed by the European Regulatory Agency. In 2012, 2% of the volume sold by Oxiteno was exported to this region. Oxiteno is in compliance with the current legislative requirements for the products it currently exports in the EEA. As REACH is now an established regulation and has been well accepted by multilateral trade organizations, such as the World Trade Organization, it is possible that other countries may adopt similar procedures in the future. We cannot guarantee the effect that amendments to this new legislation could have on any product we export to the EEA, or whether similar legislation will come into force in other regions.

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Changes in these laws and regulations, or changes in their enforcement, could adversely affect us by increasing our cost of compliance or operations. In addition, new laws or additional regulations, or more stringent interpretations of existing laws and regulations, could require us to spend additional funds on related matters in order to stay in compliance, thus increasing our costs and having an adverse effect on our results. See Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Distribution of Liquefied Petroleum Gas Industry and Regulatory Overview Environmental, health and safety standards , Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Fuel Distribution Industry and Regulatory Overview Environmental, health and safety standards and Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Petrochemicals and Chemicals Industry and Regulatory Overview Environmental, health and safety standards.

The production, storage and transportation of LPG, fuels and petrochemicals are inherently hazardous.

The operations we perform at our plants involve safety risks and other operating risks, including the handling, production, storage and transportation of highly inflammable, explosive and toxic materials. These risks could result in personal injury and death, severe damage to or destruction of property and equipment and environmental damage. A sufficiently large accident at one of our plants, service stations or storage facilities could force us to suspend our operations in the local temporarily and result in significant remediation costs and loss of revenues. In addition, insurance proceeds may not be available on a timely basis and may be insufficient to cover all losses. Equipment breakdowns, natural disasters and delays in obtaining imports or required replacement parts or equipment can also affect our manufacturing operations and consequently our results from operations.

Our insurance coverage may be insufficient to cover losses that we might incur.

The operation of any chemical manufacturing plant and the distribution of petrochemicals, as well as the operations of logistics of oil, chemical products, LPG and fuel distribution involve substantial risks of property contamination and personal injury and may result in material costs and liabilities. Although we believe that current insurance levels are adequate, the occurrence of losses or other liabilities that are not covered by insurance or that exceed the limits of our insurance coverage could result in significant unexpected additional costs.

The suspension, cancellation or non-renewal of certain federal tax benefits may adversely affect our results of operations.

We are entitled to federal tax benefits providing for income tax exemption or reduction for our activities in the northeast region of Brazil. These benefits have defined terms and may be cancelled or suspended at any time if we distribute to our shareholders the amount of income tax that was not paid as a consequence of tax benefits or if the relevant tax authorities decide to suspend or cancel our benefits. As a result, we may become liable for the payment of related taxes at the full tax rates. If we are not able to renew such benefits, or if we are only able to renew them under terms that are substantially less favorable than expected, our results of operations may be adversely affected. Income tax exemptions amounted to R\$43.4 million and R\$28.2 million, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011. See Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Distribution of Liquefied Petroleum Gas Ultragas Income tax exemption status, Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Petrochemicals and Chemicals Oxiteno Income tax exemption status and Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Storage services for liquid bulk Ultracargo Income tax exemption status.

Our founding family and part of our senior management, through their ownership interest in Ultra S.A., own a significant portion of our shares and may influence the management, direction and policies of Ultrapar, including the outcome of any matter submitted to a vote of shareholders.

Although there is no controlling shareholder of Ultrapar, our founding family and part of our senior management, through their ownership interest in Ultra S.A., beneficially own 24% of our outstanding common stock. These individuals are party to a shareholders' agreement executed on April 1, 2011. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company and Item 7.A. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders Shareholders Agreements. Accordingly, these shareholders, acting together through Ultra S.A., may exercise significant influence over all matters requiring shareholder approval, including the election of our directors. Although our Board of Directors is responsible for nominating the slate of directors to be

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elected by our shareholders at our annual shareholders' meetings, the current members of our Board of Directors, who were elected at our April 10, 2013 meeting, are substantially the same as those who previously served as members of our Board of Directors elected by Ultra S.A. on April 27, 2011, which, at that time, held approximately 66% of our voting shares.

No single shareholder or group of shareholders holds more than 50% of our capital stock, which may increase the opportunity for alliances between shareholders and other events that may occur as a result thereof.

No single shareholder or group of shareholders holds more than 50% of our capital stock. Due to the absence of a controlling shareholder, we may be subject to future alliances or agreements between our new shareholders, which may result in the exercise of a relevant influence over our company by them. In the event a controlling group is formed and decides to exercise its influence over our company, we may be subject to unexpected changes in our corporate governance and strategies, including the replacement of key executive officers. Any unexpected change in our management team, business policy or strategy, any dispute between our shareholders, or any attempt to acquire control of our company may have an adverse impact on us. The term of office of our current members of our Board of Directors will expire in the annual general shareholders meeting to be held in 2015.

Our status as a holding company may limit our ability to pay dividends on the shares and consequently, on the ADSs.

As a holding company, we have no significant operating assets other than the ownership of shares of our subsidiaries. Substantially all of our operating income comes from our subsidiaries, and therefore we depend on the distribution of dividends or interest on shareholders' equity from our subsidiaries. Consequently, our ability to pay dividends depends solely upon our receipt of dividends and other cash flows from our subsidiaries.

As a result of the significant acquisitions of Ipiranga, União Terminais, Texaco, as well as other smaller acquisitions and possible future acquisitions, Ultrapar has assumed and may assume in the future certain liabilities related to the transactions and of the businesses acquired and all the risks related to those liabilities.

Ultrapar has assumed certain liabilities of the businesses acquired in the last years; therefore, certain existing financial obligations, legal liabilities or other known and unknown contingent liabilities or risks of the businesses acquired have become the responsibility of Ultrapar. Ultrapar may acquire new businesses in the future and, as a result, it may be subject to additional liabilities, obligations and risks. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company for more information in connection with these acquisitions.

These liabilities may cause Ultrapar to be required to make payments, incur charges or take other actions that may adversely affect Ultrapar's financial position and results of operations and the price of Ultrapar's shares.

Rising climate change concerns could lead to additional regulatory measures that may result in increased costs of operation and compliance, as well as a decrease in demand for our products.

Due to concern over the risk of climate change, a number of countries, including Brazil, have adopted, or are considering the adoption of, regulatory frameworks to, among other things, reduce greenhouse gas emissions. These include adoption of cap and trade regimes, carbon taxes, increased efficiency standards, and incentives or mandates for renewable energy. These requirements could reduce demand for hydrocarbons, as well as shifting hydrocarbon demand toward relatively lower-carbon sources. In addition many governments are providing tax advantages and other subsidies and mandates to make alternative energy sources more competitive against oil and gas. Governments are also promoting research into new technologies to reduce the cost and increase the scalability of alternative energy sources, all of which could lead to a decrease in demand for our products. In addition, current and pending greenhouse gas regulations may substantially increase our compliance costs and, as a result, increase the price of the products we produce or distribute.

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Risks Relating to Brazil

The Brazilian government has exercised, and continues to exercise, significant influence over the Brazilian economy. Brazilian political and economic conditions could adversely affect our businesses and the market price of our shares and ADSs.

The Brazilian government frequently intervenes in the Brazilian economy and occasionally makes substantial changes in policy and regulations. The Brazilian government's actions to control inflation and affect other policies and regulations have involved price and wage controls, currency devaluations, capital controls, and limits on imports, among other measures. Our businesses, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected by changes in policy or regulations involving or affecting tariffs, exchange controls and other matters, as well as factors such as:

currency fluctuations;

inflation;

interest rates;

price instability;

energy shortages;

liquidity of domestic capital and lending markets;

fiscal policy; and

other trade, political, diplomatic, social and economic developments in or affecting Brazil.

Uncertainty over whether the Brazilian government may implement changes in policy or regulation affecting these or other factors in the future may contribute to economic uncertainty in Brazil and to heightened volatility in the Brazilian securities markets and securities issued abroad by Brazilian issuers. These and other future developments in the Brazilian economy and government policies may adversely affect us and our businesses and results of operations and may adversely affect the trading price of our ADSs and shares. Furthermore, the Brazilian government may enact new regulations that may adversely affect us and our businesses.

Inflation and certain governmental measures to curb inflation may contribute significantly to economic uncertainty in Brazil and could harm our business and the market value of the ADSs and our shares.

In the past, Brazil has experienced extremely high rates of inflation. Inflation and some of the Brazilian government's measures taken in an attempt to curb inflation have had significant negative effects on the Brazilian economy. Since the introduction of the *Real* in 1994, Brazil's inflation rate has been substantially lower than that in previous periods. However, during the last several years, the economy has experienced increasing inflation rates and actions taken in an effort to curb inflation, coupled with speculation about possible future governmental actions, have contributed to economic uncertainty in Brazil and heightened volatility in the Brazilian securities market. According to the *Índice Geral de Preços-Mercado*, or IGP-M, an inflation index, the Brazilian general price inflation rates were inflation of 7.8% in 2012, 5.1% in 2011, 11.3% in 2010 and deflation of 1.7% in 2009. From January 2013 to March 2013, IGP-M index was 0.8%. According to the *Índice Nacional de Preços ao Consumidor Amplo*, or IPCA, an inflation index to which Brazilian government's inflation targets are linked, inflation in Brazil was 5.8% in 2012, 6.5% in 2011, 5.9% in 2010 and 4.3% in 2009. From January 2013 to March 2013, inflation as measured by IPCA was 1.9%.

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Brazil may experience high levels of inflation in the future. Our operating expenses are substantially in *Reais* and tend to increase with Brazilian inflation. Inflationary pressures may also hinder our ability to access foreign financial markets or may lead to further government intervention in the economy, including the introduction of government policies that could harm our business or adversely affect the market value of our shares and, as a result, our ADSs.

Exchange rate instability may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations and the market price of the ADSs and our shares.

During the last decades, the Brazilian government has implemented various economic plans and a number of exchange rate policies, including sudden devaluations, periodic mini-devaluations during which the frequency of adjustments has ranged from daily to monthly, floating

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exchange rate systems, exchange controls and dual exchange rate markets. Although over long periods depreciation of the Brazilian currency has been generally correlated with the rate of inflation in Brazil, there have historically been observed shorter periods of significant fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Brazilian currency and the U.S. dollar and other currencies, in particular in the last 10 years.

From 2003 to 2007, the *Real* appreciated 39% against the U.S. dollar. In 2008, the worsening of the global financial crisis from mid-September led to a sharp reduction in the flow of capital to Brazil that resulted in a 32% *Real* devaluation, reversing the *Real* appreciation trend in place since 2003. In 2009, the quick rebound of the Brazilian economy drove the inflow of foreign investments in the country, thus contributing to a 25% appreciation of the *Real* against the U.S. dollar in 2009 – the highest appreciation in the decade. In 2010, the effects of the strong economic growth in Brazil, together with the public offering of shares of Petrobras in the third quarter, resulted in a record of foreign investments inflow to Brazil, contributing to a 4% appreciation of the *Real* against the US dollar. In 2011, the unstable international economic environment, as a consequence of the European crisis, contributed to a 13% depreciation of the *Real* against the U.S. dollar for the year. In 2012, the effects of the lower economic growth, the lower interest rate and the unstable international scenario resulted in a 9% depreciation of the *Real* against the U.S. dollar. From January 1, 2013 to April 19, 2013 the *Real* depreciated 1.7% against the U.S. dollar in the period. See Item 3.A. Key Information Selected Consolidated Financial Data – Exchange Rates.

There are no guarantees that the exchange rate between the *Real* and the U.S. dollar will stabilize at current levels. Although we have contracted hedging instruments with respect to our existing U.S. dollar debt obligations, in order to reduce our exposure to fluctuations in the dollar/*Real* exchange rate, we could in the future experience monetary losses relating to these fluctuations. See Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk – Foreign Exchange Risk for information about our foreign exchange risk hedging policy.

Depreciations of the *Real* relative to the U.S. dollar can create additional inflationary pressures in Brazil that may negatively affect us. Depreciations generally curtail access to foreign financial markets and may prompt government intervention, including recessionary governmental policies. Depreciations also reduce the U.S. dollar value of distributions and dividends on the ADSs and the U.S. dollar equivalent of the market price of our shares and, as a result, the ADSs. On the other hand, 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, as well as to a dampening of export-driven growth.

Although a large part of our sales is denominated in *Reals*, prices and certain costs in the chemical business (particularly ethylene and palm kernel oil, purchased by our subsidiary Oxiteno) are benchmarked to prices prevailing in the international markets. Hence, we are exposed to foreign exchange rate risks that could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations as well as our capacity to service our debt.

Developments and the perception of risk in other countries, especially emerging market countries, may adversely affect the results of our operations and the market price of the shares and ADSs.

The market value of securities of Brazilian companies is affected to varying degrees by economic and market conditions in other countries, including other Latin American and emerging market countries. Although economic conditions in such countries may differ significantly from economic conditions in Brazil, investors' reactions to developments in these other countries may have an adverse effect on the market value of securities of Brazilian issuers. Crises such as the global financial crisis started in 2008 may diminish investor interest in securities of Brazilian issuers, including our shares and ADSs. This could also make it more difficult for us to access the capital markets and finance our operations in the future on acceptable terms or at all.

Our businesses, financial condition and results of operations may be materially adversely affected by a general economic downturn and by instability and volatility in the financial markets.

The turmoil of the global financial markets and the scarcity of credit in 2008 and 2009, and to a lesser extent, the European crisis in 2011 and 2012, led to lack of consumer confidence, increased market volatility and widespread reduction of business activity. An economic downturn could materially adversely affect the liquidity, businesses and/or financial conditions of our customers, which could in turn result not only in decreased demand for our products, but also increased delinquencies in our accounts

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receivable. Furthermore, an eventual new global financial crisis could have a negative impact on our cost of borrowing and on our ability to obtain future borrowings. The disruptions in the financial markets could also lead to a reduction in available trade credit due to counterparties liquidity concerns. If we experience a decrease in demand for our products or an increase in delinquencies in our accounts receivable, or if we are unable to obtain borrowings our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

Investors from the United States may not be able to obtain jurisdiction over or enforce judgments against us.

We are a company incorporated under the laws of the Federative Republic of Brazil. All members of our Board of Directors, executive officers and experts named in this annual report are residents of Brazil or have business address in Brazil. All or a substantial part of the assets pertaining to these individuals and to Ultrapar are located outside the United States. As a result, it is possible that investors may not be able to obtain jurisdiction over these individuals or Ultrapar in the United States, or enforce judgments handed down by United States courts of law based on provisions for civil liability under federal law in relation to securities of the United States or otherwise.

Risks Relating to the Shares and the American Depositary Shares

Asserting limited voting rights as a holder of ADRs may prove more difficult than for holders of our common shares.

Under Brazilian Corporate Law, only shareholders registered as such in our corporate books may attend shareholders meetings. All common shares underlying the ADRs are registered in the name of the depository bank. A holder of ADRs, accordingly, is not entitled to attend shareholders meetings. A holder of ADRs is entitled to instruct the depository bank as to how to vote the common shares underlying the ADRs, in accordance with procedures provided for in the Deposit Agreement, but a holder of ADRs will be able neither to vote directly at a shareholders meeting the common shares underlying the ADRs nor to appoint a proxy to do so. In addition, a holder of ADRs may not have sufficient or reasonable time to provide such voting instructions to the depository bank in accordance with the mechanisms set forth in the Deposit Agreement and custody agreement, and the depository bank will not be held liable for failure to deliver any voting instructions to such holders.

The shares and the ADSs do not entitle you to a fixed or minimum dividend.

Under our bylaws, unless otherwise proposed by the Board of Directors and approved by the voting shareholders in the Annual General Meeting, we must pay our shareholders a mandatory distribution equal to at least 50% of our adjusted net income. The net income may be capitalized, used to set off losses and/or retained in accordance with the Brazilian Corporate Law and may not be available for the payment of dividends. Therefore, whether or not you receive a dividend depends on the amount of the mandatory distribution, if any, and whether the Board of Directors and the voting shareholders exercise their discretion to suspend these payments. See Item 8.A. Financial Information Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information Dividend and Distribution Policy Dividend Policy for a more detailed discussion of mandatory distributions.

You might be unable to exercise preemptive rights with respect to the shares.

In the event of a rights offering or a capital increase that would maintain or increase the proportion of capital represented by shares, shareholders would have preemptive rights to subscribe to newly issued shares.

Our bylaws establish that the Board of Directors may exclude preemptive rights to the current shareholders or reduce the time our shareholders have to exercise their rights, in the case of an offering of new shares to be sold on a registered stock exchange or otherwise through a public offering.

The holders of shares or ADSs may be unable to exercise their preemptive rights in relation to the shares represented by the ADSs, unless we file a registration statement pursuant to the United States

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Securities Act or an exemption from the registration requirements applies. We are not obliged to file registration statements with respect to the preemptive rights and therefore do not assure holders that such a registration will be obtained. If the rights are not registered as required, the depositary will try to sell the preemptive rights held by holder of the ADSs and you will have the right to the net sale value, if any. However, the preemptive rights will expire without compensation to you should the depositary not succeed in selling them.

If you exchange the ADSs for shares, you risk losing certain foreign currency remittance and Brazilian tax advantages.

The ADSs benefit from the depositary's certificate of foreign capital registration, which permits the depositary to convert dividends and other distributions with respect to the shares into foreign currency and remit the proceeds abroad. If you exchange your ADSs for shares, you will only be entitled to rely on the depositary's certificate of foreign capital registration for five business days from the date of exchange. Thereafter, you will not be able to remit abroad non-Brazilian currency unless you obtain your own certificate of foreign capital registration or you qualify under National Monetary Council Resolution 2,689, dated January 26, 2000, known as Resolution 2,689, which entitles certain investors to buy and sell shares on Brazilian stock exchanges without obtaining separate certificates of registration. If you do not qualify under Resolution 2,689, you will generally be subject to less favorable tax treatment on distributions with respect to the shares. The depositary's certificate of registration or any certificate of foreign capital registration obtained by you may be affected by future legislative or regulatory changes, and additional Brazilian law restrictions applicable to your investment in the ADSs may be imposed in the future. For a more complete description of Brazilian tax regulations, see Item 10.E. Additional Information Taxation Brazilian Tax Consequences.

The relative volatility and illiquidity of the Brazilian securities markets may adversely affect you.

Investing in securities, such as the shares or ADSs, of issuers from emerging market countries, including Brazil, involves a higher degree of risk than investing in securities of issuers from more developed countries. For the reasons above, investments involving risks relating to Brazil, such as investments in ADSs, are generally considered speculative in nature and are subject to certain economic and political risks, including but not limited to:

changes to the regulatory, tax, economic and political environment that may affect the ability of investors to receive payments, in whole or in part, in respect of their investments; and

restrictions on foreign investment and on repatriation of capital invested.

The Brazilian securities market is substantially smaller, less liquid, more concentrated and more volatile than major securities markets in the United States. This may limit your ability to sell the shares underlying your ADSs at the price and time at which you wish to do so. The BM&FBOVESPA, the only Brazilian stock exchange, had a market capitalization of US\$1.2 trillion as of December 31, 2012 and an average monthly trading volume of US\$76 billion for 2012. In comparison, the NYSE had a market capitalization of US\$14.1 trillion as of December 31, 2012 and an average monthly trading volume of US\$0.7 trillion for 2012.

There is also a large concentration in the Brazilian securities market. The ten largest companies in terms of market capitalization represented 52% of the aggregate market capitalization of the BM&FBOVESPA as of December 31, 2012. The top ten stocks in terms of trading volume accounted for approximately 40% of all shares traded on the BM&FBOVESPA in 2012. Ultrapar's average daily trading volume on both stock exchanges in 2012, 2011 and 2010 was R\$55.5 million, R\$34.6 million and R\$33.0 million, respectively.

Controls and restrictions on the remittance of foreign currency could negatively affect your ability to convert and remit dividends, distributions or the proceeds from the sale of our shares, Ultrapar's capacity to make dividend payments to non-Brazilian investors and the market price of our shares and ADSs.

Brazilian law provides that, whenever there is a serious imbalance in the Brazilian balance of payments or reasons for believing that there will be a serious imbalance in the future, the Brazilian government can impose temporary restrictions on remittances of income on investments by non-Brazilian investors in Brazil. The probability that the Brazilian government might impose such restrictions is related to the level of the country's foreign currency reserves, the availability of currency in the foreign

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exchange markets on the maturity date of a payment, the amount of the Brazilian debt servicing requirement in relation to the economy as a whole, and the Brazilian policy towards the International Monetary Fund, among other factors. We are unable to give assurances that the Central Bank will not modify its policies or that the Brazilian government will not introduce restrictions or cause delays in payments by Brazilian entities of dividends relating to securities issued in the overseas capital markets up to the present. Such restrictions or delays could negatively affect your ability to convert and remit dividends, distributions or the proceeds from the sale of our shares, Ultrapar's capacity to make dividend payments to non-Brazilian investors and the market price of our shares and the ADSs.

Changes in Brazilian tax laws may have an adverse impact on the taxes applicable to a disposition of our ADSs.

According to Law No. 10,833, enacted on December 29, 2003, the disposition of assets located in Brazil by a non-resident to either a Brazilian resident or a non-resident is subject to taxation in Brazil, regardless of whether the disposal occurs outside or within Brazil. In the event that the disposal of assets is interpreted to include a disposal of our ADSs, this tax law could result in the imposition of the withholding income tax on a disposal of our ADSs between non-residents of Brazil. See Item 10.E. Additional Information Taxation Brazilian Tax Consequences Taxation of Gains.

Substantial sales of our shares or our ADSs could cause the price of our shares or our ADSs to decrease.

Shareholders of Ultra S.A., which own 24% of our shares, have the right to exchange their shares of Ultra S.A. for shares of Ultrapar and freely trade them in the market as more fully described under Item 7.A. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders Shareholders Agreements. Other shareholders, who may freely sell their respective shares, hold a substantial portion of our remaining shares. A sale of a significant number of shares could negatively affect the market value of the shares and ADSs. The market price of our shares and the ADSs could drop significantly if the holders of shares or the ADSs sell them or the market perceives that they intend to sell them.

There may be adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. shareholders if we are or become a PFIC under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code.

If we were characterized as a PFIC, in any year during which a U.S. Holder holds shares or ADSs, certain adverse U.S. federal tax income consequences could apply to that person. Based on the manner in which we currently operate our business, the projected composition of our income and valuation of our assets, and the current interpretation of the PFIC rules, we do not believe that we were a PFIC in 2012 and we do not expect to be a PFIC in the foreseeable future. However, because PFIC classification is a factual determination made annually and is subject to change and differing interpretations, there can be no assurance that we will not be considered a PFIC for the current taxable year or any subsequent taxable year. U.S. Holders should carefully read Item 10.E. Additional Information Taxation Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations for a description of the PFIC rules and consult their own tax advisors regarding the likelihood and consequences if we were treated as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY**A. History and Development of the Company**

We were incorporated on December 20, 1953, with our origins going back to 1937, when Ernesto Igel founded Cia Ultragaz and pioneered the use of LPG as cooking gas in Brazil, using bottles acquired from Companhia Zeppelin. The gas stove began to replace the traditional wood stove and, to a lesser degree, kerosene and coal, which dominated Brazilian kitchens at the time.

In 1966, the market demand for high-quality and safe transportation services led to the entrance in the transportation of chemicals, petrochemicals and LPG segments. In 1978, Tequimar, was founded for the specific purpose of operating the storage business.

We were also one of the pioneers in developing the Brazilian petrochemicals industry with the creation of Oxiteno in 1970, whose first plant was located in the Mauá petrochemical complex in São Paulo metropolitan area. In 1974, Oxiteno inaugurated its second industrial unit, in the Camaçari petrochemical complex in Bahia. In 1986, Oxiteno established its own research and development center in order to respond to specific customer needs.

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In 1997, through Ultragas, we introduced UltraSystem a small bulk distribution system to residential, commercial and industrial segments, and we started the process of geographical expansion through the construction of new LPG filling and satellite plants. We also concluded the capacity expansion of Oxiteno's industrial unit in Camaçari Petrochemical Complex, in the state of Bahia.

On October 6, 1999, we concluded our initial public offering, listing our shares simultaneously on BM&FBOVESPA and NYSE.

In 2000, Ultragas started the construction of four new filling plants, therefore covering a large portion of the Brazilian territory. Still in 2000, the first of the four new plants, located in Goiânia, in the state of Goiás, started operations. In 2001, Ultragas started two new plants: in Fortaleza, in the state of Ceará, and in Duque de Caxias, in the state of Rio de Janeiro. In 2002, the company started operations at a filling plant in Betim, in the state of Minas Gerais.

In March 2000, Ultra S.A.'s shareholders signed an agreement, assuring equal treatment of all shareholders (holders of both common and/or preferred shares) in the event of any change in control tag along rights. The agreement stipulated that any transfer of control of Ultrapar, either direct or indirect, would only be executed in conjunction with a public offer by the acquiring entity to purchase the shares of all shareholders in the same proportion and under the same price and payment terms as those offered to the controlling shareholders.

In April 2002, Oxiteno completed a tender offer for the acquisition of the shares of its subsidiary Oxiteno Nordeste, through the acquisition of 93,871 shares of Oxiteno Nordeste by Oxiteno, representing approximately 73.3% of the shares held by minority shareholders. Oxiteno increased its share ownership from 97% to 98.9% for R\$4.4 million.

In December 2002, we completed a corporate restructuring process that we began in October 2002. The effects of the corporate restructuring were:

the merger of Gipóia Ltda., a company which held a 23% direct stake in Ultragas and was owned by Ultra S.A., into Ultrapar, increasing Ultrapar's ownership in Ultragas from 77% to 100% of its total share capital. Ultrapar issued approximately 7.8 billion common shares in connection with this merger; and

the exchange of shares issued by Oxiteno for shares issued by Ultrapar, increasing Ultrapar's ownership in Oxiteno from 48% to 100% of its total share capital. The holders of approximately 12 million of Oxiteno's shares elected to exchange their shares for shares in Ultrapar, which resulted in the issuance of approximately 5.4 billion common shares and 3.4 billion preferred shares by Ultrapar. We paid R\$208.1 million to Oxiteno's minority shareholders who exercised their statutory withdrawal rights and owned approximately 13 million shares of Oxiteno. The table below shows the effects of the corporate restructuring in our share capital:

	Total capital (in millions of Reais)	Common shares	Preferred shares	Total shares
As of December 31, 2001	433.9	37,984,012,500	15,015,987,500	53,000,000,000
Shares issued for:				
Merger of Gipóia	38.5	7,850,603,880		7,850,603,880
Incorporation of Oxiteno's shares	191.6	5,430,005,398	3,410,659,550	8,840,664,948
As of December 31, 2002	664.0	51,264,621,778	18,426,647,050	69,691,268,828

In August 2003, Ultragas acquired Shell Gás, Royal Dutch Shell plc's LPG operations in Brazil, for a total amount of R\$170.6 million. With this acquisition, Ultragas became the Brazilian market leader in LPG, with a 24% share of the Brazilian market on that date.

In December 2003, we concluded the acquisition of Canamex, a Mexican specialty chemicals company. Canamex had two plants in Mexico (Guadalajara and Coatzacoalcos). The acquisition amount was US\$10.25 million, with no debt assumption. In June, 2004, we acquired the operational assets of Rhodia Especialidades S.A. de C.V. in Mexico for US\$2.7 million. Both acquisitions had the target of establishing a stronger presence in the Mexican petrochemical market and to create a production and distribution platform to serve the United States market. Since July, 2007, Canamex has been renamed Oxiteno Mexico S.A. de C.V., or Oxiteno Mexico.

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In May 2004, at an extraordinary general shareholders meeting, the shareholders of Ultrapar approved the inclusion of tag along rights to the company's bylaws, for all shareholders, at 100% of the offer price, improving a right that was previously established through a shareholders agreement dated March 22, 2000. The bylaws set forth that the sale of the control of Ultrapar, either direct or indirect, triggers a mandatory public offer by the acquiring entity for all of the shares in the same proportion and at the same terms and conditions (including price) as those offered for the control block.

In September 2004, the shareholders of Ultra S.A. signed a new shareholders agreement replacing the previous agreement. This new agreement sought to maintain a stable controlling shareholder block in Ultrapar. See Item 7.A. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders.

In December 2004, Igel Participações S.A. and Avaré Participações S.A., former controlling shareholders of Ultra S.A., were dissolved, and, as a result, their shares in Ultra S.A. were distributed to their respective shareholders on a *pro rata* basis. At a meeting held on February 2, 2005, our Board of Directors approved a stock dividend of 10,453,690,324 preferred shares of Ultrapar, or 15 shares for each 100 outstanding common or preferred shares as of February 16, 2005. As a result of the stock dividend, we issued 10,453,690,324 new preferred shares to our shareholders through a capitalization of reserves. At an extraordinary general shareholders meeting held on February 22, 2005, our shareholders approved the issuance of additional preferred shares of Ultrapar to permit certain shareholders, including Ultra S.A., to exchange common shares of Ultrapar held by them into preferred shares at a ratio of one common share for one preferred share. Common shares tendered for exchange into preferred shares were cancelled.

In April 2005, we concluded a primary and secondary offering of our preferred shares. The offering consisted of 7,869,671,318 preferred shares owned by Monteiro Aranha S.A. and certain shareholders of Ultra S.A., and 1,180,450,697 newly issued preferred shares resulting from the exercise of an overallotment option. The offering price was R\$40.00 per thousand preferred shares and the offering totaled R\$362 million. As a result of the offering, Ultrapar's total capital increased by R\$47 million, to a total of approximately R\$946 million. The total shares outstanding were 81,325,409,849 shares, with 49,429,897,261 common shares and 31,895,512,588 preferred shares.

In July 2005, at an extraordinary general shareholders meeting held, our shareholders approved a reverse stock split of all our issued common and preferred shares. As a result, each 1,000 shares of any class would be converted into one share of each such class. In connection with this reverse stock split, we authorized a change to the ADS ratio of our ADR program from one ADS representing 1,000 preferred shares to one ADS representing one preferred share. This reverse stock split and ratio change became effective on August 23, 2005. As a result of the reverse stock split, we have amended our bylaws. After the reverse stock split, we had 81,325,409 shares outstanding, with 49,429,897 common shares and 31,895,512 preferred shares.

In July 2005, Ultracargo started up a new terminal in Santos, its second port terminal that integrates road, rail and maritime transportation systems. The new terminal had a storage capacity of 33.5 thousand cubic meters for chemical products, 40 thousand cubic meters for ethanol and 38 thousand cubic meters for vegetable oil at the time.

In December 2005, Ultrapar, through its subsidiary LPG International, issued US\$250 million in notes in the international market, with the aim of lengthening the company's debt profile, financing possible acquisitions and other corporate purposes. The notes mature in December 2015, have a coupon of 7.25% per annum and were priced at 98.75% of par value, resulting in a yield of 7.429% per annum.

In August 2006, Ultrapar announced the signing of an agreement between its subsidiary Oxiteno Nordeste and Braskem, for the supply of ethylene, with a 15-year term. Under this contract, the current annual minimum purchase commitment is 205 thousand tons of ethylene with a maximum of 220 thousand tons of ethylene per year. The agreed upon supply price is indexed to ethylene prices in the international market and to the volume effectively purchased by Oxiteno. In 2006, Ultrapar also announced its plans to expand its ethylene oxide and specialty chemicals production capacity at Oxiteno's plants located in Mauá, São Paulo and in Camaçari, Bahia.

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In August 2006, Oxiteno opened its first commercial office outside Brazil, in Buenos Aires, Argentina Oxiteno Argentina S.R.L.

In April 2007, Ultrapar acquired the control of the Southern Distribution Business, EMCA and a one-third stake in RPR, in connection with the acquisition of the Ipiranga Group. Following the acquisition, Ultrapar, which was already the largest LPG distributor in Brazil, became the second largest fuel distributor in Brazil, with a 14% market share in 2007. Ultrapar believes that fuel distribution is a natural extension of LPG distribution as it has similar profitability drivers: logistics efficiency, management of a dealer network and leveraging a renowned brand. The rationale for the acquisition also included the attractive growth prospects of the fuel distribution business in light of increased fuel consumption in Brazil in the recent past, principally due to increased national income, greater availability of credit and reducing unfair competitive practices, which caused the grey market to decline in relation to the formal market. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company Description of the Acquisition of Ipiranga Group.

In April 2007, Ultrapar acquired the sulfate and sulfonate assets of Unión Química S.A. de C.V., in San Juan del Río, Mexico through its subsidiary Oxiteno Mexico. The investment for this acquisition totaled US\$4.0 million and was financed entirely by Oxiteno Mexico in the local market.

In September 2007, Oxiteno acquired Arch Andina, a subsidiary of the U.S. company Arch Chemicals, Inc. At such time, Arch Andina was the sole producer of ethoxylates in Venezuela, which had been the only ethylene oxide producing country in Latin America where Oxiteno did not have operations. This acquisition was consistent with the company's growth and expansion strategy in Latin America. The amount of the acquisition was US\$7.6 million. The company was renamed Oxiteno Andina. Also in September 2007, Oxiteno announced the opening of a sales office in the United States. The company intended to leverage its position in the American market, particularly with respect to specialty chemicals.

In January 2008, Ultrapar significantly increased the liquidity of its shares through the issuance of 55 million preferred shares, as a consequence of the Share Exchange. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company Description of the Acquisition of Ipiranga Group. The Share Exchange increased Ultrapar's free float from 32 million shares to 87 million shares, with the free float reaching 64% of the company's total capital from 39% previously. Ultrapar's shares achieved a new level of trading liquidity in equity markets, with average trading volume higher than the historical average of Ultrapar, RPR, CBPI and DPPI combined. This significant increase in the size of the free float helped Ultrapar to become part of Ibovespa, the BM&FBOVESPA index, as well as the MSCI index, which is widely recognized in international financial markets. In addition, the Share Exchange resulted in greater alignment of interests of all the company's shareholders and the extension of Ultrapar's recognized corporate governance standards to all the former shareholders of RPR, DPPI and CBPI.

In June 2008, Ultrapar announced that its subsidiary Ultracargo signed the sale and purchase agreement for the acquisition of 100% of the shares of União Terminais held by Unipar. In October 2008, Ultrapar completed the acquisition in relation to the port terminals in Santos and Rio de Janeiro. In November 2008, it completed the acquisition of 50% of the total capital stock held by Unipar of União/Vopak, which owned a port terminal in Paranaguá. The combination of its operations with those of União Terminais doubled the size of Ultracargo in terms of EBITDA, and made it the largest liquid bulk storage company in Brazil, strengthening its operating scale. With this acquisition, Ultracargo increased its presence at the port of Santos, the largest Brazilian port, and is now strategically positioned in the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Paranaguá, where the company did not previously have operations. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company Description of the Acquisition of União Terminais.

In July 2008, Oxiteno inaugurated its first sales office in Europe and the third outside Brazil in Brussels, Belgium, as part of Oxiteno's internationalization strategy.

In August 2008, Ultrapar announced that its subsidiary SBP entered into a sale and purchase agreement with Chevron for the acquisition of 100% of the shares of CBL and Galena. In March 2009, Ultrapar completed the acquisition and paid R\$1,106 million to Chevron, in addition to a US\$38 million deposit that it had made to Chevron in August 2008. In August 2009, Ultrapar also paid R\$162 million related to the expected working capital adjustment as set forth in the sale and purchase agreement. Texaco marketed fuel throughout Brazil, except for the state of Roraima, through a network of more than two thousand service stations and directly to large clients, supported by a logistics infrastructure with 48 distribution terminals. Texaco's acquisition was part of Ultrapar's strategy to increase its operational

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scale in the fuel distribution business and to expand its operations to the Midwest, Northeast and North regions of Brazil. The combination with Texaco created a nationwide fuel distribution business, with a 21% market share in 2009, strengthening its competitiveness through a larger operational scale. The addition of Texaco allowed, for example, improved efficiency and competitiveness in the distribution and sales processes, dilution of advertising, marketing and product development expenses and gains of scale in administrative functions. Additionally, Texaco's acquisition led to Ultrapar geographical expansion in the sector, allowing the company to operate in regions with consumption growth above the national average, and brought new commercial opportunities arising from the national coverage. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company Description of the Acquisition of Texaco.

In August 2008, Ultrapar announced the execution of a supply contract between Oxiteno and Quattor for the supply of ethylene to the Mauá unit, in the state of São Paulo, effective through 2023. The long-term contract establishes the ethylene supply conditions, referenced on the international market. The volume contracted allowed the increase of at least 30% in the ethylene oxide production compared to 2007. At the same time, Oxiteno sold the equity interest it owned in Quattor, equivalent to 2,803,365 shares, for approximately R\$46 million.

In October 2008, certain production capacity expansions at Oxiteno were completed, including (i) the operational start-up of the oleochemicals plant with an annual production capacity of approximately 100 thousand tons of fatty alcohols and by-products; (ii) the expansion of the ethylene oxide unit at Mauá, adding 38 thousand tons to the annual production capacity of this product; and (iii) the expansion of the ethoxylate and ethanolamine production at Camaçari, adding 120 thousand tons to the annual capacity of these products. These expansions aimed at replacing imports and meeting the increased demand for specialty chemicals in the Brazilian market, mainly in the crop protection, cosmetics, detergents and coatings segments.

In November 2008 and December 2008, in order to simplify the corporate structure, Ultragas Participações S.A. and DPPI were merged into CBPI, respectively, thus consolidating all companies that operate in the distribution business into one single company.

In February 2009, a capital increase of R\$15 million was approved at an extraordinary general shareholders' meeting of RPR through the issuance of 15 million new common and preferred shares and the admission of new shareholders in its capital stock, as part of the acquisition of the Ipiranga Group. As a result, RPR ceased to be a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ultrapar. Ultrapar now retains an equity interest of 33% in RPR.

In June 2009, Ultrapar completed its third issuance of R\$1.2 billion unsecured debentures in Brazil with a three-year term. The proceeds from this issuance were used to redeem the promissory notes issued by Ultrapar in December 2008. For further information see Item 5.B. Liquidity and Capital Resources Indebtedness.

In December 2009, shareholders of Ultra S.A. entered into a new shareholders' agreement that replaced the shareholders' agreement executed on September 2004, which was to expire on December 16, 2009. The terms and conditions of the new shareholders' agreement were substantially the same as those of the previous agreement and had a two-year term. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company and Item 7.A. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders.

In December 2009, Ultrapar, through Ultracargo, paid R\$44 million for the acquisition of Puma Storage do Brasil Ltda., or Puma, a storage terminal for liquid bulk with 83 thousand cubic meters capacity located at the port of Suape, in the state of Pernambuco. This acquisition strengthened Ultracargo's position in the region of the port of Suape, enhanced its operational scale and represented another step in Ultracargo's strategy of strengthening its position as an important provider of storage for liquid bulk in Brazil.

In March 2010, Ultrapar entered into a loan agreement with Banco do Brasil S.A. through IPP in the amount of R\$500 million, with a three-year term, interest rate equivalent to 98.5% of CDI, and a single payment at the maturity date.

In March 2010, Ultrapar entered into a sale and purchase agreement to sell Ultracargo's in-house logistics, solid bulk storage and road transportation businesses to Aqces for R\$82 million. In July 2010,

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the sale closed with the transfer of shares of AGT and Petrolog to Aqces in exchange for R\$74 million, which was in addition to the R\$8 million deposit received upon signing the sale and purchase agreement on March 31, 2010. In October 2010, Ultrapar disbursed R\$2 million in connection with the expected working capital adjustment. This transaction allowed Ultracargo to focus exclusively on its liquid bulk storage business, a segment in which it has a leadership position.

In June 2010, Ultrapar entered into a series of three loan agreements with Banco do Brasil S.A. through IPP in the total amount of R\$900 million, with a four-year duration and average cost equivalent to 99% of CDI. See Item 10.C. Additional Information Material Contracts.

In August 2010, Oxiteno concluded the expansion of the ethoxylate unit at Camaçari, which added 70 thousand tons per year to its production capacity. With this expansion, Oxiteno consolidated its position as the world's second largest ethoxylate producer.

In October 2010, Ultrapar, through Ipiranga, entered into a sale and purchase agreement for the acquisition of 100% of the shares of DNP. The total value of the acquisition is R\$73 million, with an initial disbursement of R\$47 million in November 2010 and additional disbursements of R\$26 million in January 2011 and R\$1 million in July 2011. DNP distributed fuels in the states of Amazonas, Rondônia, Roraima, Acre, Pará and Mato Grosso through a network of 110 service stations, with 4% market share in 2009 in the North of Brazil, and was the fourth largest fuel distributor in this geographic area. In 2009, the combined volume of diesel, gasoline and ethanol sold by DNP totaled approximately 260 thousand cubic meters, with EBITDA of R\$17 million. This transaction reinforced the strategy of expansion, initiated with the acquisition of Texaco, to the Midwest, Northeast and North regions of Brazil.

In February 2011, the extraordinary general shareholders' meeting approved a stock split of the shares issued by Ultrapar, resulting in each share converting into four shares of the same class and type, with no modification in the shareholders' financial position or interest in the company. The shares resulting from the stock split granted its holders including holders of ADSs, the same rights attributable to the shares previously held, including dividends, interest on capital and any payments on capital approved by the company. After the stock split, the 1:1 ratio between preferred shares and ADSs was maintained, and each ADS consequently continued to represent one share.

In April, 2011, our Board of Directors, at a meeting held, approved the submission to the shareholders of the company a proposal to (a) convert any and all shares of preferred stock issued by the company into shares of common stock, on a 1:1 conversion ratio; (b) amend the company's bylaws, modifying several of its provisions, aiming to strengthen the company's corporate governance; and (c) adhere to the *Novo Mercado* segment rules. The Conversion was approved by a majority vote at the extraordinary general shareholders' meeting and special preferred shareholders' meeting each held on June 28, 2011, whereby all preferred shares issued by the company were converted into common shares, at a ratio of one preferred share for one common share. The material amendments to the previous bylaws were the following: (a) the requirement of a mandatory tender offer for 100% of the company's shareholders in the event a shareholder, or a group of shareholders acting in concert, acquire or become holders of 20% of the company's shares, excluding treasury shares. The tender offer price must be the highest price per share paid by the buyer in the previous six months, adjusted by the SELIC rate; (b) the requirement of a minimum of 30% of independent members (as defined in the *Novo Mercado* segment rules) of the Board of Directors; and (c) the creation of audit and compensation committees, as ancillary bodies of the Board of Directors, each with three members. The audit committee must be composed of three independent members, of whom at least two are not directors; and the compensation committee must be composed of at least two independent directors.

In August 2011, Ultrapar's shares began trading on the *Novo Mercado* under ticker symbol UGPA3. Simultaneously, Ultrapar's ADRs, formerly represented by preferred shares, began representing Ultrapar's common shares and began trading on the NYSE under this new format. Additionally, on the same date, Ultrapar's new amended bylaws became effective. In April 2011, Ultra S.A.'s shareholders executed a new shareholders' agreement (the New Ultra S.A. Shareholders' Agreement), which became effective upon the approval of the Conversion and replaced the shareholders' agreement executed in December 2009. The terms and conditions of the New Ultra S.A. Shareholders' Agreement are substantially the same as the previous shareholders' agreement, except, primarily, for (a) the requirement for prior approval at a shareholders' meeting for a third party to become an Ultra S.A. shareholder and (b) the purpose and form of the preliminary meetings to be held prior to certain shareholders' meetings of the company. See Exhibit 2.11 New Ultra S.A. Shareholders' Agreement, dated as of April 1, 2011.

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In August 2011, we completed the expansion of the ethylene oxide plant in Camaçari, increasing the production capacity by 90 thousand tons per year. This expansion concluded an important investment cycle in the expansion of Oxiteno.

In September 2011, Ultracargo's expanded terminal in Suape started operations, increasing its storage capacity by 26 thousand cubic meters. This project was part of Ultracargo's expansion plan started in 2010.

In October 2011, Ultrapar acquired, through Ultragaz, Repsol's LPG distribution business in Brazil for a total value of R\$50 million, which included R\$2 million related to the net cash of the acquired company. Repsol solely distributed bulk LPG and had a 1% share in the LPG bulk distribution market in Brazil at the time of the acquisition. The acquisition of Repsol's business strengthened Ultragaz's bulk LPG business, a segment in which Ultragaz pioneered, producing economies of scale in logistics and management, as well as an improved positioning for growth in the bulk segment, where increase in sales volume is correlated to Brazilian GDP growth.

In March 2012, the company completed its fourth issuance of R\$800 million in debentures, which mature in June 2015 and bear interest at 108.25% of CDI, with principal due at maturity. The proceeds from this issuance were used to partially redeem the company's third issuance of debentures, which were due in December 2012 and bore interest at 108.5% of CDI. See Item 5.B. Liquidity and Capital Resources Indebtedness.

In April 2012, Oxiteno acquired a specialty chemicals plant in the United States for US\$15 million, with no debt assumption. The plant is located in Pasadena, Texas, one of the most important chemical hubs in the world, benefiting from attractive feedstock conditions, including competitive natural gas-based raw materials, and highly efficient logistics infrastructure. During 2012, Oxiteno invested R\$16 million in capital expenditures to retrofit the plant for its product line of specialty surfactants. The total production capacity is 32 thousand tons per year and operations started in late 2012. Oxiteno's investment plan for 2013 includes the expansion of its production capacity at the Pasadena site. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company Investments for more information.

In May 2012, the Board of Directors approved the nomination of Thilo Mannhardt to succeed Pedro Wongtschowski as Chief Executive Officer starting January 1, 2013. Thilo Mannhardt has extensively participated in strategic and operational projects of Ultrapar's businesses for over 15 years as a senior partner at McKinsey & Company and as a member of the Board of Directors of the company in 2011 and 2012. Pedro Wongtschowski, in turn, replaced Thilo Mannhardt in the Board of Directors. The succession process was held in accordance with Ultrapar's philosophy; adequately planned and conducted with transparency. The nomination of Thilo Mannhardt for CEO and of Pedro Wongtschowski for the Board of Directors represented the continuity of Ultrapar's management and business philosophy.

In July 2012, Ultracargo acquired Temmar from Temmar Netherlands B.V. and Noble Netherlands B.V., subsidiaries of Noble Group Limited for R\$68 million, in addition to the assumption of net debt in the amount of R\$91 million. Temmar owns a terminal in the port of Itaqui, which added 55 thousand cubic meters to Ultracargo's capacity. In addition, Ultrapar will disburse a minimum additional amount of R\$12 million, which may reach approximately R\$30 million as a result of possible future expansions in the storage capacity of the terminal, provided that such expansions are implemented within the next seven years after the acquisition. The port of Itaqui has a strategic location and efficient logistics, which includes access to railways, and is responsible for supplying the fuel market in the states of Maranhão, Piauí and Tocantins, where fuel consumption has been growing above the national average. This acquisition marked the entry of Ultracargo in this important market and enhanced its operational scale, strengthening its position as a provider of storage for liquid bulk in Brazil and adding 8% to the company's storage capacity.

In September 2012, we concluded an expansion in the terminal of Santos, adding 30 thousand cubic meters to Ultracargo's storage capacity. This expansion, together with the expansion in the same terminal concluded in January 2012, which added 12 thousand cubic meters to its capacity, and with the expansion in the terminal of Aratu concluded in June 2012, which added approximately 4 thousand cubic meters to its capacity, represented combined additional storage capacity of 46 thousand cubic meters to Ultracargo. This project was part of Ultracargo's expansion plan started in 2010, increasing its total storage capacity by 15%.

In November 2012, Oxiteno acquired American Chemical, a Uruguayan specialty chemicals company, for R\$107 million, in addition to the assumption of R\$33 million in net debt. American

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Chemical's production capacity is 81 thousand tons per year, particularly sulfonate and sulfate surfactants for the home and personal care industries, as well as products for the leather industry. With the acquisition of American Chemical, Oxiteno continued the expansion of its international activities, initiated in 2003 and based on its deep knowledge of the technology for the production and application of surfactants and specialty chemicals and on a strong relationship with its customers.

In November 2012, Ipiranga constituted, with Odebrecht TransPort Participações, a new company to operate in the segment of electronic payment for tolls, parking and fuels – ConectCar. The creation of ConectCar was driven by new rules to incentivize competition in this segment and combines the experience and complementarity of its partners, each with a 50% interest in the company. The partners will jointly invest up to R\$150 million over the next years. ConectCar fits into Ipiranga's strategy of differentiation, offering more products and services in its service station network focused on convenience and practicality, generating benefits for its clients, retailers and for the company itself. ConectCar started operations in April 2013 and will operate in markets that have strong growth perspectives.

In December 2012, the subsidiary IPP made its first issuance of R\$600 million in public debentures, which mature in November 2017 and bear interest at 107.90% of CDI, with principal due at maturity. The proceeds from this issuance were used for general corporate purposes, in order to strengthen its cash position and lengthen its debt profile, providing greater financial flexibility. See Item 5.B. Liquidity and Capital Resources Indebtedness.

In December 2012, Ultrapar's Board of Directors approved the renewal of financings from Banco do Brasil S.A. for its subsidiary IPP, in the total principal amount of R\$800 million. Of this total amount, the subsidiary renewed R\$500 million in March 2013.

Description of the Acquisition of Ipiranga Group

On March 19, 2007, Ultrapar, Petrobras and Braskem announced their intent to acquire the Ipiranga Group and that on March 18, 2007, Ultrapar had entered into, and Petrobras and Braskem had acknowledged, Ipiranga Group SPA with the Key Shareholders of the principal companies constituting of the Ipiranga Group. In connection with the acquisition of Ipiranga Group, Ultrapar acted on its own behalf and on behalf of Petrobras and Braskem pursuant to the Ipiranga Group Transaction Agreements. Ultrapar acted as a commission agent, under Articles 693 through 709 of the Brazilian Civil Code, for Petrobras and Braskem in the acquisition of the Petrochemical Business, and for Petrobras for the acquisition of Northern Distribution Business.

Following the acquisition, Ultrapar, which was already Brazil's largest LPG distributor, became the second largest fuel distributor in the country, with a 14% market share in 2007. Ultrapar believes that fuel distribution is a natural extension of LPG distribution as it has similar profitability drivers: logistics efficiency, management of a dealer network and leveraging a renowned brand. The rationale for the acquisition also included the attractive growth perspectives for the fuel distribution business in light of increased fuel consumption in Brazil in the recent past, principally due to increased national income, greater availability of credit and curbing unfair competitive practices, which cause the grey market to decline in relation to the formal market. After the completion of all steps of the acquisition of Ipiranga Group, its businesses were divided among Petrobras, Ultrapar and Braskem. Ultrapar retained the fuel and lubricant distribution businesses located in the South and Southeast regions of Brazil; Petrobras received the fuel and lubricant distribution businesses located in the North, Northeast and Midwest regions of Brazil; Petrobras and Braskem received the Petrochemical Business, in the proportion of 60% for Braskem and 40% for Petrobras.

For a more detailed discussion of the acquisition of Ipiranga Group, see our Form F-4 filed with the Commission on December 17, 2007.

Description of the Acquisition of União Terminais

In June 2008, Ultrapar announced that its subsidiary Ultracargo entered into a sale and purchase agreement for the acquisition of 100% of the shares of União Terminais held by Unipar. In October 2008, Ultrapar completed the acquisition in relation to the port terminals in Santos and Rio de Janeiro. In November 2008, it closed the acquisition of 50% of the total capital stock of União/Vopak held by Unipar, which owned a port terminal in Paranaguá. The total amount of the acquisition was R\$519 million, which included the assumption of net debt of R\$32 million on September 30, 2008.

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União Terminais had two port terminals for storage and handling of liquid bulk, with total capacity of 119 thousand cubic meters. The main facility, located in Santos (in the state of São Paulo), has storage capacity of 102 thousand cubic meters and concluded an expansion that added 20% (21 thousand cubic meters) to its capacity. The main products handled in this terminal are fuels, ethanol and chemicals. The terminal located in Rio de Janeiro has a storage capacity of 17 thousand cubic meters and the main products handled in this terminal are chemicals and lubricants. União Terminais also held 50% of the total capital of União/Vopak, which owns a port terminal in Paranaguá (in the state of Paraná) with storage capacity of 60 thousand cubic meters for the handling of vegetable oil and chemical products.

The combination of its operations with those of União Terminais doubled the size of Ultracargo in terms of EBITDA, and made it the largest liquid bulk storage company in Brazil, strengthening its operating scale. With this acquisition, Ultracargo has increased its presence at the port of Santos, the largest Brazilian port, and is now strategically positioned in the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Paranaguá, where the company did not have operations.

Description of the Acquisition of Texaco

In August 2008, Ultrapar announced that its subsidiary SBP entered into a sale and purchase agreement with Chevron for the acquisition of 100% of the shares of CBL and Galena. Prior to the closing, Chevron's lubricant and oil exploration activities in Brazil were spun-off from CBL and Galena to other Chevron's legal entities.

On March 31, 2009, Ultrapar completed this acquisition and paid R\$1,106 million to Chevron, in addition to the US\$38 million deposit that it had made to Chevron in August 2008. In August 2009, Ultrapar also paid R\$162 million related to the expected working capital adjustment, reflecting the increased working capital effectively received by Ultrapar on the closing date of the acquisition (as set forth in the sale and purchase agreement).

Texaco marketed fuel in the entire Brazilian territory, except for the state of Roraima, through a network of more than 2,000 service stations and directly to large clients, supported by a logistics infrastructure with 48 distribution terminals. Texaco's acquisition was part of Ultrapar's strategy to increase its operational scale in the fuel marketing business and expand its operations to the Midwest, Northeast and North regions of Brazil. The combination with Texaco created a nationwide fuel marketing business, with a 21% market share in 2009, strengthening its competitiveness through a larger operational scale. The addition of Texaco allowed, for example, improved efficiency and competitiveness in the distribution and sales processes, dilution of advertising, marketing and product development expenses and gains of scale in administrative functions. Additionally, Texaco's acquisition led to Ultrapar geographical expansion in the sector, allowing the company to reach regions with consumption growth above the national average, and brought new commercial opportunities arising from the national coverage.

After completion of this acquisition, Ultrapar started managing Texaco and implementing its business plan, which consisted of two main work streams (i) the integration of operations, administrative and financial functions of Texaco, and (ii) the implementation of Ipiranga's business model in the expanded network, with a wider range of products and services and a differentiated approach to its resellers. As of December 31, 2012, Ultrapar had also converted all the conversion of the acquired Texaco branded stations into the Ipiranga brand. Under the terms of the Ipiranga Group Transaction Agreements, Petrobras had the exclusive right to use Ipiranga's brand in the operating regions of the Northern Distribution Business for five years from the date of the acquisition of Ipiranga Group, which expired in March 2012. Until then, Ipiranga operated under the Texaco brand in those regions.

Recent Developments

In March 2013, the subsidiary IPP renewed financings from Banco do Brasil S.A. in the total principal amount of R\$500 million. In May 2013, financings from Banco do Brasil S.A. in the total principal amount of R\$300 million are expected to be extended. See Item 5.B. Liquidity and Capital Resources Sources and uses of funds Indebtedness Banco do Brasil.

Investments

We have made substantial investments in our operations over the last three fiscal years to the date of this annual report. At Ultragas, we have invested (i) in small bulk LPG distribution (UltraSystem); (ii)

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in the purchase and renewal of LPG bottles and tanks; and (iii) in the strengthening and restructuring of our distribution logistics. We have also invested in the consolidation of our national coverage over the past years. Investments at Ipiranga have been directed to (i) the expansion of the network of service stations, convenience stores and lubricant service shops, (ii) the expansion of its logistics infrastructure to support the growing demand, and (iii) the maintenance of its operations. Oxiteno has invested in (i) the expansion of production capacity, mainly for specialty chemicals in Brazil, and the commencement of operations in the United States, (ii) the modernization of its industrial plants and (iii) the development of new products. Ultracargo has invested in the expansion and maintenance of its storage facilities in response to strong demand for logistics infrastructure in Brazil, including investments in capacity expansions at the Aratu, Santos and Suape terminals. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company. We have invested in information technology at all our businesses for integrating processes, improving the quality of information, increasing the response time in decision-making and improving our services.

The following table shows our organic investments for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 (does not include equity investments):

	Year ended December 31, (in millions of Reais)		
	2012	2011	2010
Ultragaz	157.1	181.6	157.1
Ipiranga(1)	941.6	590.9	382.6
Oxiteno	114.8	107.3	227.3
Ultracargo	83.8	108.2	61.8
Others(2)	25.5	25.0	18.7
Total organic investments, net of disposals	1,322.7	1,013.0	847.5

(1) Includes financing and bonuses to our resellers, net of repayments. Bonuses are lump sum payments made by distributors to resellers. Resellers typically use these payments to improve their facilities or to invest in working capital. Financing for clients is included under working capital in the cash flow statement and bonuses are included under intangible assets. In 2012, 2011 and 2010 financing to clients (net of repayments) amounted to R\$27.6 million, R\$42.8 million and R\$6.8 million, respectively.

(2) Includes mainly capital expenditures related to RPR and corporate information technology.

We have also made several acquisitions and related investments to maintain and create new opportunities for growth and to consolidate our position in the markets in which we operate.

In July 2010, Ultracargo sold its in-house logistics, solid bulk storage, and road transportation businesses. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company. In November 2010, Ipiranga acquired the totality of shares of DNP. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company. In the logistics segment, the sale of Ultracargo's in-house logistics, solid bulk storage, and road transportation businesses is part of our strategy to focus on storage services for special bulk cargo and become Brazil's leading provider in this segment. The acquisition of DNP was part of our growth strategy in the fuel distribution industry, representing the strengthening of the company's position in the Midwest, Northeast and North regions of Brazil and the increase in Ipiranga's operational scale in the region.

In October 2011, Ultragaz acquired Repsol's LPG distribution business in Brazil for a total value of R\$50 million, which includes R\$2 million related to the net cash of the acquired company. Repsol's LPG distribution business had a 1% share in the LPG bulk distribution market in Brazil at the time of the acquisition. The acquisition of Repsol's business strengthened Ultragaz's bulk LPG business, a segment which Ultragaz pioneered, producing economies of scale in logistics and management, as well as an improved positioning for growth in the bulk segment, where increases in sales volume is correlated to Brazilian GDP growth.

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In July 2012, Ultracargo acquired Temmar, and in November 2012, Oxiteno acquired American Chemical. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company. The acquisition of Temmar marked the entry of Ultracargo in the port of Itaquí, in the state of Maranhão, and enhanced its operational scale, strengthening its position as a provider of storage for liquid bulk in Brazil and adding 8% to the company's current capacity at the time. With the acquisition of American Chemical, Oxiteno continued the expansion of its international activities, initiated in 2003 and based on its knowledge of the technology for the production and application of surfactants and specialty chemicals and on a strong relationship with its customers.

Ultrapar's investment plan for 2013, excluding acquisitions, amounts to R\$1,437 million and aims at growth through increased scale and productivity gains, as well as the modernization of existing operations. Ultrapar expects to invest R\$160 million at Ultragas, R\$872 million at Ipiranga, R\$278 million at Oxiteno, and R\$103 million at Ultracargo. Ultragas will focus its investments mainly on (i) UltraSystem (small bulk), due to the prospects of capturing new clients, (ii) the modernization of its filling plants, mainly in the Southeast region of Brazil, and expansion of facilities in the Northeast region of Brazil and (iii) the replacement and purchase of LPG bottles. Ipiranga will invest (i) R\$360 million to continue the expansion of its distribution network (through the conversion of unbranded service stations, the opening of new gas stations and new customers) and Jet Oil and am/pm franchises, focused on the Midwest, Northeast and North regions of Brazil, (ii) R\$182 million in the expansion of its logistics infrastructure to support the growing demand, through the construction and expansion of logistics facilities, and (iii) R\$331 million in the maintenance of its operations, mainly in the renewal of contracts of its distribution network and the renovation of service stations. Out of Ipiranga's total investment budget, R\$868 million refer to additions to property, plant, equipment and intangible assets, and R\$4 million refer to financing to clients, net of repayments. Oxiteno will direct R\$203 million for expansion investments, mainly to continue the expansion of its production capacity in Pasadena, in the United States, and in Coatzacoalcos, in Mexico. These two plants will add approximately 130 thousand tons per year of production capacity, 30 thousand tons of which will be operational by 2013 and 100 thousand tons will start-up in 2014. Additionally, Oxiteno will invest in the maintenance of its plants. Ultracargo will direct its investments mainly to expansions in its terminals, especially in Itaquí and Suape terminals, in addition to the maintenance of the infrastructure of the other terminals.

Equity Investments

The table below shows our equity investments for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Ultragas		49.9 ⁽³⁾	
Ipiranga		26.6 ⁽⁴⁾	46.8 ⁽⁴⁾
Oxiteno	100.5 ⁽¹⁾		0.8
Ultracargo	68.2 ⁽²⁾		(80.4) ⁽⁵⁾
Total	168.7	76.5	(32.8)

- (1) Investments made in connection with the acquisition of American Chemical, net of proceeds from the sale of Oxiteno's catalyst production unit. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company.
- (2) Investments made in connection with the acquisition of Temmar. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company.
- (3) Investments made in connection with the acquisition of Repsol. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company.
- (4) Investments made in connection with the acquisition of DNP. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company.
- (5) Sale of the in-house logistics, solid bulk storage and road transportation businesses of Ultracargo. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company.

We are a company incorporated under the laws of Brazil. Our principal executive office is located at Brigadeiro Luís Antônio Avenue, 1343, 9th Floor, 01317-910, São Paulo, SP, Brazil. Our telephone number is 55 11 3177 7014. Our Internet website address is <http://www.ultra.com.br>. Our agent for service of process in the United States is C.T. Corporation System, located at 111 Eighth Avenue, New York, New York 10011.

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B. Business Overview

Ultrapar is a Brazilian company with 75 years of history, with leading positions in the markets in which it operates: fuel distribution through Ultragas and Ipiranga, production of specialty chemicals through Oxiteno and liquid bulk storage services through Ultracargo. Ultragas is the leader in LPG distribution in Brazil with a 24% market share in 2012 and one of the largest independent LPG distributors in the world in terms of volume sold. We deliver LPG to an estimated 11 million households using our own vehicle fleet and our network of approximately 4,700 independent retailers in the bottled segment and to approximately 44 thousand customers in the bulk segment. Ipiranga is the second largest fuel distributor in Brazil, with a network of 6,460 service stations and a 22% market share in 2012. Oxiteno is one of the largest producers of ethylene oxide and its main derivatives in Latin America, a major producer of specialty chemicals and the sole producer of fatty-alcohols and related by-products in Latin America. Oxiteno has eleven industrial units in Brazil, Mexico, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela and commercial offices in Argentina, Belgium, China and Colombia. Ultracargo is the largest provider of storage for liquid bulk in Brazil, with eight terminals and a storage capacity of 765 thousand cubic meters as of December 31, 2012.

The following chart simplifies our organizational structure as of December 31, 2012, showing our principal business units. For more detailed information about our current organizational structure, see Item 4.C. Information on the Company Organizational Structure.

Our Strengths

Leading market positions across businesses

Ultragas is the largest LPG distributor in Brazil. In 2012, Ultragas's national market share was 24%, serving approximately 11 million homes in the bottled segment and approximately 44 thousand customers in the bulk segment. For the year ended December 31, 2012, Ultragas's total volume of LPG sold was 1.7 million tons.

Ipiranga is the second largest fuel distributor in Brazil with a 22% market share in 2012, and a network of 6,460 service stations as of December 31, 2012. In addition to the service stations, Ipiranga's network has approximately 2.5 thousand am/pm convenience stores and Jet Oil franchises. In 2012, Ipiranga focused on its strategy of expansion to the North, Northeast and Midwest regions of Brazil,

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where the consumption growth rate has been above the national average and the market share of Ipiranga is lower than that in the South and Southeast. The implementation of Ipiranga's business model in its service station network allows it to offer a broad range of products and services, which benefits consumers and resellers. The volume of fuel sold by Ipiranga in 2012 was 23.4 million cubic meters.

Oxiteno is the largest producer of ethylene oxide and its principal derivatives in Latin America as well as a major producer of specialty chemicals. Our chemical operations supply a broad range of market segments, particularly crop protection chemicals, food, cosmetics, leather, detergents, packaging for beverages, thread and polyester filaments, brake fluids, petroleum and coatings. For the year ended December 31, 2012, Oxiteno sold 761 thousand tons of chemical products. In Brazil, Oxiteno competes principally against imports.

Ultracargo is the largest provider of storage for liquid bulk in Brazil, with eight terminals and storage capacity of approximately 765 thousand cubic meters as of December 31, 2012, with leading positions in the main ports in Brazil.

Robust business portfolio

Our operations encompass LPG and fuel distribution, the production of ethylene oxide and its derivatives and liquid bulk storage services. We believe our businesses provide us with increased financial capability and flexibility. Our business mix makes us less vulnerable to economic fluctuations and allows us to pursue growth opportunities as they arise in any of our business segments.

Highly efficient LPG distribution network

In addition to making direct sales of bottled LPG, Ultragas is the only LPG distributor in Brazil with an exclusive network of independent dealers. This network is constituted of approximately 4,700 dealers who sell Ultragas LPG bottles. This has enabled Ultragas to control the quality and productivity of its dealers leading to a strong brand name recognition that we believe is associated with quality, safety and efficiency, and also to have frequent contact with LPG customers. In addition, Ultragas was the first player to introduce LPG small bulk delivery in Brazil, with lower distribution costs than bottled distribution. Over the years it has built a strong client base.

Efficiencies in retail network logistics in addition to resale management know-how

We believe that the expertise in logistics and resale management that we have gained at Ultragas is complemented by Ipiranga's know-how in the same areas, thus maximizing efficiency and profitability at both companies.

Differentiated positioning in the fuel distribution sector

We believe that Ipiranga has a differentiated positioning in its sector, supported by a strong brand and ample coverage of products and services in its service stations to increase the convenience of the customer. These services and products include convenience stores, lubricant-changing service shops, Ipiranga-branded credit cards, and a set of initiatives that aim at enhancing customer's convenience and loyalty.

Flexibility across the petrochemical cycle

Oxiteno is the largest producer of ethylene oxide and its principal derivatives in Latin America. In 2012, 96% of its ethylene oxide production was used internally in the production of ethylene oxide derivatives, which can be classified in two groups: specialty and commodity chemicals. Oxiteno is a major producer of specialty chemicals, which have traditionally higher margins and less exposure to petrochemical cycles than commodity chemicals. Oxiteno has also been heavily investing in the development of products derived from renewable raw materials, such as those produced at its oleochemicals unit, reducing its dependence on oil-based feedstock and expanding its product portfolio.

Cost-efficient operations

Oxiteno's operations have a high degree of production efficiency derived from a scale that we believe is similar to that of the largest producers in the world. Ultragas has significant market presence in densely populated areas, which allows it to operate its filling plants and distribution system with a high level of capacity utilization and efficiency. Ipiranga also has a significant market presence in the South and Southeast regions of Brazil, which allows it to operate its extensive network of primary and

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secondary storage terminals and its distribution system in a cost-efficient manner. After the consolidation of Texaco and DNP and the network expansion through the opening of new gas stations and the conversion of unbranded service stations, the increased scale of Ipiranga allowed improved efficiency and competitiveness in the distribution and sales processes, dilution of advertising, marketing and new product development expenses, and gains from economies of scale in administrative functions.

Strong operational track record

Our company has exhibited a solid operational track record. Our EBITDA presented an average compound annual growth of 21% from 1998 to 2012, in spite of the overall macroeconomic volatility in Brazil and in the world during this same period. See Item 3.A. Key Information Selected Consolidated Financial Data for more information about EBITDA. Our net income attributable to shareholders of the company presented average compound annual growth of 25% from 1998 to 2012.

Experienced management team

We are led by a strong and experienced management team with a proven track record in the LPG and fuel distribution, petrochemical and specialized logistics industries. Our senior management team possesses an average of 24 years of experience in the company.

Alignment of interests

The members of Ultrapar's management are relevant shareholders of Ultrapar and have variable compensation linked to performance and value generation to shareholders measured by Economic Value Added (EVA[®]) growth targets. Moreover, Ultrapar has consistently implemented improvements in corporate governance, such as being the first Brazilian company to grant 100% tag along right to all its shareholders, the separation of the roles of Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors and the constant and transparent interaction with the capital market, also being a founding member of the Latin American Corporate Governance Roundtable Companies Circle, a group dedicated to promote the corporate governance in Latin America.

In 2011, Ultrapar completed the implementation of its new corporate governance structure, further aligning our shareholders' interests by converting all preferred shares into common voting shares. The Conversion resulted in all of our shares having identical voting rights, which allows our shareholders to actively participate in the decisions of the shareholders' meeting, without (i) any limitation on voting rights, (ii) special treatment to current shareholders, (iii) required public tender offers for prices greater than the acquisition price of a controlling interest or (iv) any other poison pill provisions.

Our Strategy

Build on the strength of our LPG and fuel distribution brands

Our LPG and fuel distribution businesses have a high brand recognition associated with quality, safety and efficiency. We intend to reinforce this market perception by continuing to supply high-quality products and services and to introduce new services and distribution channels.

Maintain a strong relationship with our resellers in the LPG and fuel distribution business

We intend to preserve our strong relationship with dealers by keeping their distribution exclusivity and continuing to implement our differentiated incentive programs in Ultragas and Ipiranga. We plan to continue to invest in training our dealers, in order to maximize efficiency, to further strengthen our relationship and to promote the high standards of our distribution network. In parallel, we plan to continue to increase our operational efficiency and productivity at Ultragas and Ipiranga.

Continuously improve cost and capital efficiency in LPG and fuel distribution

We plan to continue to invest in the cost and capital efficiency of our distribution systems. Current initiatives include enhanced discipline with respect to our capital allocations and programs to revise Ultragas' distribution structure.

Table of Contents***Increase market share in fuel distribution***

We intend to benefit from a generally favorable outlook in the fuel distribution market as a result of an increasing light vehicle fleet in Brazil. Our sales strategy is to increase Ipiranga's market share by converting unbranded stations to Ipiranga's brand and by opening new service stations, focusing on the Midwest, Northeast and North regions of Brazil, where we have lower market share and where consumption growth is higher than the national average, given the lower car penetration and faster-growing household income in these regions. Ipiranga's strategy also includes expanding its logistics infrastructure to support the growing demand for fuels in Brazil.

Promote and benefit from the formalization of the fuel distribution market

We plan to continue to collaborate with the competent authorities to promote improvements to legislation and to enhance regulatory enforcements in the fuel distribution sector as means of creating a level playing field in the market, increasing sales volume in the formal market and improving our gross margin, thus reducing the competitiveness of players which benefited from cost advantages derived from unfair practices.

Enhance retail network

We intend to continue expanding Ipiranga's sources of non-fuel income by creating new products and expanding our services, such as convenience store sales, lubricant-changing services, car maintenance services, credit cards, the sale of car-related products in the fuel service stations and more than 40 thousand items available in our e-commerce website Ipirangashop.com.

In 2009, Ipiranga launched two initiatives aiming at strengthening Ipiranga's brand recognition: (i) Km de Vantagens, a pioneer customer loyalty program in the fuel industry that awards points in connection with purchase of products and services at Ipiranga's network and allows customers to exchange such points for discounts, products or services provided by Ipiranga and its partners, and (ii) Jet Oil Motos, a specialized lubricant-changing service for motorcycles in Brazil.

In 2010, as part of its differentiation strategy, Ipiranga opened bakeries within its am/pm stores and became Brazil's largest bakery franchise chain. Over the year, it developed a new image, further strengthening the perception of being a convenience center always close to its consumer. In addition, Ipiranga increased its strategic partnerships to broaden the scope of the Km de Vantagens loyalty program and, accordingly, the benefits for its clients and resellers, including partners in the areas of entertainment, tourism and magazines, among others. The Km de Vantagens program reached over 11.4 million clients by the end of 2012.

In 2011, Ipiranga was the first distributor to launch online sales of fuel. This initiative allows clients to purchase credits of fuel through its website. With these credits, clients are able to purchase fuel at any of the Ipiranga's accredited service stations. Participants of the Km de Vantagens program who purchase credits online can get a discount on the credit price, which represents another benefit for client loyalty.

In 2012, Ipiranga constituted, with Odebrecht TransPort Participações, a new company that operates in the segment of electronic payment for tolls, parking and fuels - ConectCar. Once installed on a vehicle's windshield, ConectCar's chip automatically opens toll gates at lower costs through a prepaid system with free enrollment. In addition, the chip may be used to purchase fuel as well as accumulate and redeem points of the Km de Vantagens program, points which will be acquired by ConectCar from Ipiranga. Ipiranga's service station network is ConectCar's main distribution and contact channel with car owners.

Invest in niche segments for LPG distribution

Ultragas is strengthening its presence in the North and Northeast regions of Brazil by focusing on expanding to states, such as Pará and Maranhão, where it did not use to have significant operations and where LPG consumption is growing faster than Brazil's national average rate. Ultragas also expanded its portfolio by selling the propellant (Dymethyl-ether) DME, which was sold in Brazil exclusively through imports. Following its strategy of growing in niche markets, Ultragas has expanded its participation in the use of LPG for localized heating, such as pre-heating of industrial furnaces, especially in steel and metallurgical plants, and in new applications in agribusiness, such as drying grains and plague control, with greater operational and economic efficiency.

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Expand capacity at Oxiteno

We intend to maintain Oxiteno's production capacity ahead of demand in Brazil. We also plan to continue our efforts to apply the best global practices to Oxiteno's plants and production processes with a view to remain technologically competitive.

Continue to enhance product mix at Oxiteno

We increased Oxiteno's capacity to produce a variety of value-added ethylene oxide derivatives and other specialty chemicals in order to optimize its sales mix across petrochemical cycles. Oxiteno's investments in research and development have resulted in the introduction of 52 new products during the last three years. Oxiteno will continue to invest in research and development focused on developing new products to meet clients' needs. In addition, we intend to focus Oxiteno's sales in the Brazilian market, which allows us to have higher margins.

Maintain financial strength

We seek to maintain a sound financial position to allow us to pursue investment opportunities and enhance our shareholders' return on their investment in our company. Our net debt position for the year ended December 31, 2012 was R\$3,077 million, representing a 1.3 times net debt to EBITDA ratio. We have been consistently distributing dividends to our shareholders. During the five years ended December 31, 2012, we have declared yearly dividends representing an average of 61% of our net income.

Continue to grow our businesses

Our principal corporate goal is to enhance shareholder value and strengthen our market presence by growing our businesses. Historically, we have grown our businesses organically and through acquisitions, such as the acquisitions of Shell Gás, Ipiranga, União Terminais, Texaco, DNP, Repsol, Temmar and American Chemical, and we intend to continue this strategy.

We have also made several investments in the expansion of our existing operations. In Oxiteno, in the last five years, we invested in the expansion of our production capacity focusing on specialty chemicals and in starting production of specialty chemicals in the United States. In Ipiranga, organic investments were mainly directed to the expansion of our resellers' network and logistics infrastructure. In Ultracargo, we started in 2010 an expansion plan to increase the capacity of our terminals in Suape, Santos and Aratu. We constantly analyze acquisition opportunities in the segments in which we operate and in complementary segments that could add value to our company.

Table of Contents**Key Financial Information**

The table below sets forth certain financial information for us and our principal businesses:

	Year ended December 31, IFRS			
	2012	2011	2010	2009
	(in millions of <i>Reais</i>)			
Net revenue from sales and services (1)				
Ultrapar	53,919.4	48,661.3	42,481.7	36,097.1
Ultragaz	3,847.1	3,766.8	3,661.3	3,441.0
Ipiranga	46,832.8	42,223.9	36,483.5	30,485.8
Oxiteno	2,928.8	2,408.6	2,083.0	1,915.8
Ultracargo	300.9	266.9	293.3	336.6
EBITDA (2)				
Ultrapar	2,405.4	2,032.3	1,855.3	1,449.6
Ultragaz	243.2	280.1	300.0	284.9
Ipiranga	1,640.1	1,353.5	1,148.6	837.9
Oxiteno	349.6	261.1	218.3	171.4
Ultracargo	144.9	118.2	144.7	111.1
Net income attributable to Ultrapar s shareholders	1,011.0	848.8	765.3	437.1
Net cash (debt) (3)				
Ultrapar	(3,077.0)	(2,779.3)	(2,175.7)	(2,131.8)

- (1) Segment information for Ultragaz, Ipiranga, Oxiteno and Ultracargo is presented on an unconsolidated basis. See Presentation of Financial Information for more information.
- (2) See footnote 6 under Item 3.A. Key Information Selected Consolidated Financial Data for a more complete discussion of EBITDA and its reconciliation to information in our financial statements.
- (3) See footnote 7 under Item 3.A. Key Information Selected Consolidated Financial Data for a more complete discussion of net cash (debt) and its reconciliation to information in our financial statements.

Distribution of Liquefied Petroleum Gas**Industry and Regulatory Overview**

Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is a fuel derived from the oil and natural gas refining process. In Brazil, 80% of local demand in 2012 was produced in local refineries and the remaining 20% was imported. LPG has the following primary uses in Brazil:

Bottled LPG used primarily by residential consumers for cooking; and

Bulk LPG used primarily for cooking and water heating in shopping malls, hotels, residential buildings, restaurants, laundries, hospitals and industries, with several other specific applications to each industrial process.

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The following chart shows the process of LPG distribution:

Historically, bottled LPG has represented a substantial portion of the LPG distributed in Brazil, and is primarily used for cooking. The use of LPG for domestic heating in Brazil is immaterial compared with its use in other developed and emerging countries, primarily because of Brazil's generally warm climate. Consequently, demand seasonality throughout the year is relatively small. In addition, because LPG is not used to a significant extent for domestic heating in Brazil, overall consumption of LPG per capita is lower in Brazil compared to countries where domestic heating is a major element of LPG demand, making low distribution costs a major competitive differential in the Brazilian LPG market.

Prior to 1990, extensive governmental regulation of the LPG industry essentially limited the use of LPG to domestic cooking. Since 1990, regulations have permitted the use of LPG for certain commercial and industrial uses, and the use of LPG has increased accordingly.

The primary international suppliers of LPG are major oil companies and independent producers of both liquefied natural gas and oil. However, due to Petrobras' monopoly over the production and import of petroleum and petroleum products until the end of 2001, Petrobras is currently the *de facto* sole supplier of LPG in Brazil.

Currently, the LPG distribution industry in Brazil consists of 15 LPG distribution companies or groups of companies, and is regulated by the ANP. The LPG distribution industry includes purchasing nearly all its LPG requirements from Petrobras, filling LPG bottles and bulk delivery trucks at filling

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stations, selling LPG to dealers and end users, controlling product quality and providing technical assistance to LPG consumers. See Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Distribution of Liquefied Petroleum Gas Industry and Regulatory Overview The role of the ANP. LPG produced by Petrobras, which represented 80% of total LPG sold in Brazil in 2012, is transported in pipelines and by trucks from Petrobras production and storage facilities to filling stations maintained by LPG distributors. The balance is imported by Petrobras into Brazil and stored in large storage facilities maintained by Petrobras. The imported LPG is then transported from the storage facilities by pipeline and truck to the LPG distributors filling stations.

LPG can be delivered to end users either in bottles or in bulk. The bottles are filled in the LPG distributors filling stations. Distribution of bottled LPG is conducted through the use of bottles via two principal channels:

home delivery of LPG bottles; and

the sale of LPG bottles in retail stores and at filling stations.

In both cases, the bottles are either delivered by the LPG distributors themselves or by independent dealers.

Bulk delivery is the principal delivery method to large volume consumers, such as residential buildings, hospitals, small- and medium-sized businesses and industries. In the case of bulk delivery, LPG is pumped directly into tanker trucks at filling stations, transported to customers and pumped into a bulk storage tank located at the customer s premises.

The role of the Brazilian government. The Brazilian government historically regulated the sale and distribution of LPG in Brazil. The period from 1960 to 1990 was characterized by heavy governmental regulation, including price controls, regulation of the geographical areas in which each LPG distributor could operate, regulation of the services offered by distributors and governmental quotas for the LPG sold by distributors, thus restricting the growth of larger LPG distributors. In 1990, the Brazilian government started a deregulation process of the LPG market. This process included easing the requirements for the entry into the market of new distribution companies, reducing certain administrative burdens and removing restrictions on the areas in which distributors could conduct their business and on sales quotas. There are currently no restrictions on foreign ownership of LPG companies in Brazil.

Since 2001, distributors have been allowed to freely establish retail prices, which were previously set by the Brazilian government. Until the end of 2001, the LPG refinery price charged by Petrobras to all LPG distributors was determined by the Brazilian government and was the same for all LPG distributors in all regions of Brazil. Historically, refinery prices have been subsidized by the Brazilian government. In 2002, the Brazilian government abolished subsidies to refinery prices and in January 2002, Petrobras started to freely price LPG in the domestic market, adopting the international price plus surcharges as its benchmark. However, the Petrobras refinery price of LPG is still subject to the Brazilian government influence when the government deems appropriate. Refinery prices of LPG in *Reais* remained unchanged from May 2003 to December 2007. In 2008, Petrobras increased the LPG refinery price for commercial and industrial usage by 15% in January, an additional 10% in April and 6% in July. In February 2009, Petrobras reduced the LPG refinery price for commercial and industrial usage by 5%. In January 2010, Petrobras increased the LPG refinery price for commercial and industrial usage by 6%. In 2012 and 2011, Petrobras average refinery price was US\$508 and US\$596 per ton, respectively, compared with the average international price of US\$630 per ton per ton and US\$779 per ton, respectively. LPG refinery prices for residential use have remained unchanged since 2003.

The role of Petrobras. Petrobras, Brazil s national oil and oil products company, had a legal monopoly in the exploration, production, refining, importing and transporting of crude oil and oil products in Brazil and Brazil s continental waters since its establishment in 1953. This monopoly was confirmed in Brazil s federal constitution enacted in 1988. As a result, Petrobras was historically the sole supplier in Brazil of oil and oil-related products, including LPG.

In November 1995, Petrobras monopoly was removed from the federal constitution by a constitutional amendment approved by the Brazilian Congress. According to this amendment, other state and private companies would be able to compete with Petrobras in virtually all fields in which Petrobras operated. This amendment was implemented through Law No. 9,478, dated August 6, 1997, which effectively allowed Petrobras monopoly to continue for a maximum period of three years. Law

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No. 9,478, also known as *Lei do Petróleo*, prescribed that the termination of Petrobras' monopoly would be accompanied by the deregulation of prices for oil, gas and oil products, and created a new regulatory agency, the ANP, to oversee oil-related activities. However, in practice, Petrobras still remains the sole LPG supplier in Brazil, even though there are no legal restrictions to the operation of other suppliers or to imports.

On June 25, 2004, Petrobras entered the LPG distribution market in Brazil through the acquisition of Liquigás, one of the main players in the market.

With the discovery of the pre-salt reservoirs, the Brazilian government adopted a series of measures in the regulatory environment, establishing a new legal framework for the oil industry, which may result in a series of regulations, such as production-sharing and concession contracts, among others. This discovery may bring a new scenario for the sector, creating major investments and adaptations in infrastructure such as new refineries, highways, pipelines, platforms, ports and ships, among others.

The role of the ANP. The ANP is responsible for the control, supervision and implementation of the government's oil, gas and biofuels policies. The ANP regulates all aspects of the production, distribution and sale of oil and oil products in Brazil, including product quality standards and minimum storage capacities required to be maintained by distributors.

In order to operate in Brazil, an LPG distributor must be licensed with the ANP and must comply with certain minimum operating requirements, including:

maintenance of sufficient LPG storage capacity;

maintenance of an adequate quantity of LPG bottles;

use of bottles stamped with the distributor's own brand name;

possession of its own filling plant;

appropriate maintenance of LPG filling units;

distribution of LPG exclusively in areas where it can provide technical assistance to the consumer either directly or indirectly through an authorized dealer; and

full compliance with the Unified Suppliers Registration System – Sistema Único de Cadastramento Unificado de Fornecedores SICAF.

LPG distributors are required to provide the ANP with monthly reports showing their sales in the previous month and the volume of LPG ordered from Petrobras for the next four months. The ANP limits the volume of LPG that may be ordered by each distributor based on the number of bottles and infrastructure owned by the distributor. Based on the information provided by the distributors, Petrobras supplies the volume of LPG ordered, provided its production and imports of LPG are sufficient to meet the demand.

LPG distribution to the end consumer may be carried out directly by the LPG distribution companies or by independent dealers. Each LPG distributor must provide the ANP with information regarding its contracted independent dealers on a monthly basis. The construction of LPG filling plants and storage facilities is subject to the prior approval of the ANP, and filling plants and storage facilities may only begin operations after ANP inspection.

The self-regulatory code. In August 1996, most of the Brazilian LPG distributors, representing more than 90% of the market, bottle manufacturers, LPG transportation companies and certain LPG retail stores, under the supervision of the Brazilian government, entered into a statement of intent regarding the establishment of a program for requalifying LPG bottles (a process under which they undergo safety and quality checks) and other safety procedures, known as the Self-Regulatory Code or *Código de Auto-Regulamentação*. See Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Distribution of Liquefied Petroleum Gas Ultragas Bottle swapping centers and Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Distribution of Liquefied Petroleum Gas Ultragas Requalification of bottles. Before the Self-Regulatory Code came into effect, certain LPG distributors, not including Ultragas, would fill bottles stamped with another distributor's brand. This practice resulted in a low level of investment in new bottles, giving rise to concerns regarding the safety of older bottles. The Self-Regulatory Code provides, among other things, that:

each LPG distributor may only fill and sell bottles that are stamped with its own trademark;

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each LPG distributor is responsible for the quality and safety control of its bottles; and

each LPG distributor must maintain a sufficient number of bottles to service its sales volume.

Under the Ministry of Mines and Energy Normative Ruling No. 334 of November 1, 1996, or Ruling 334, any party that defaults on its obligations under the Self-Regulatory Code will be subject to the legal penalties, ranging from payment of a fine and suspension of supply of LPG to such party to suspension of such party's LPG distribution operations.

Ruling 334 set forth the following timetable for the implementation of the measures adopted under the Self-Regulatory Code:

the construction of at least 15 bottle swapping centers, starting in November 1996 (see Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Distribution of Liquefied Petroleum Gas Ultragas Bottle swapping centers and Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Distribution of Liquefied Petroleum Gas Ultragas Requalification of bottles);

the filling of third-party bottles to have ceased by October 1997;

by November 1, 2006, the requalification of 68.8 million bottles manufactured up to 1991; and

by November 1, 2011, the requalification of 12.8 million bottles manufactured between 1992 and 1996.

Ultragas itself was required to requalify 13.8 million bottles before November 2006 and an additional 10.7 million bottles by November 2011. In 2012, Ultragas requalified 2.3 million bottles and in 2013, Ultragas expects to requalify approximately 2.5 million bottles.

Environmental, health and safety standards. LPG distributors are regulated by ANP and subject to Brazilian federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment, public health and safety. The National Council of the Environment, or *Conselho Nacional do Meio Ambiente* - CONAMA, the Ministry of Labor, or *Ministério do Trabalho*, and the Ministry of Transport, or *Ministério dos Transportes*, are the primary regulators of LPG distribution at the federal level.

ANP and Brazilian federal and state environmental laws and regulations require LPG distributors to obtain operating permits from the state environmental agencies, from municipal authorities and from the fire department. In order to obtain such permits, distributors must satisfy regulatory authorities that the operation, maintenance and repair of facilities are in compliance with regulations and are not prejudicial to the environment and the community. In addition, regulations establish standard procedures for transporting, delivering and storing LPG and for testing and requalification of LPG bottles. Civil, administrative and criminal sanctions, including fines and the revocation of licenses, may apply to violations of regulations. Under applicable law, distributors are strictly liable for environmental damages.

The LPG industry and market are also subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations that prescribe occupational health and safety standards. In accordance with such laws and regulations, it is mandatory for distributors to prepare reports on their occupational health and safety records on an annual basis to the local office of the Ministry of Labor in each of the states in which they operate. In addition, they are also subject to all federal, state and local governmental regulation and supervision generally applicable to companies doing business in Brazil, including labor laws, social security laws and consumer protection laws.

Ultragas

We distribute LPG through Ultragas. Founded in 1937, we were the first LPG distributor in Brazil. At that time, Brazilians used wood stoves and, to a lesser extent, alcohol, kerosene and coal stoves. Ultragas was the leading company by sales volume in the Brazilian LPG market as of December 31, 2012.

Ultragas operates nationwide in the distribution of both bottled and bulk LPG, including the most highly populated states in Brazil, such as São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Bahia, and sells bottled LPG

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through its own retail stores and through independent dealers as well as its fleet of owned and leased trucks which operates on a door-to-door basis or on a scheduled/request delivery basis. Bulk LPG is serviced through Ultragas's own and leased truck fleet.

In August 2003, Ultragas acquired Shell Gás, Royal Dutch Shell plc's LPG operations in Brazil, for a total price of R\$171 million. Shell Gás had about a 4.5% market share in Brazilian LPG distribution, selling 287,400 tons of LPG in 2002. With this acquisition, Ultragas became the national market leader in LPG, with a 24% share of the Brazilian market in 2003. In October 2011, Ultragas acquired Repsol's LPG distribution business in Brazil for a total value of R\$50 million, which includes R\$2 million related to the net cash of the acquired company. In 2011, Repsol sold approximately 22 thousand tons of LPG. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company.

Ultragas has the following operating subsidiaries:

Companhia Ultragas S.A., or Cia Ultragas, the company that pioneered our LPG operations;

Bahiana Distribuidora de Gas Ltda., or Bahiana, which primarily operates in the Northeast region of Brazil;

Distribuidora de Gás LP Azul S.A., or LP Azul, (formerly Repsol), acquired in October 2011; and

Utingás Armazenadora S.A., or Utingás, a storage services provider that operates two facilities in São Paulo and Paraná. Utingás was incorporated in 1967 when Ultragas and other LPG distributors joined to construct LPG storage facilities based in the states of São Paulo and Paraná. Ultragas currently controls 57% of Utingás. See Storage of LPG.

Markets and marketing. When Ultragas began its operations, it served only the Southeast region of Brazil. Currently, Ultragas is present in almost all of Brazil's significant population centers. In the last five years, Ultragas strengthened its presence in the North and Northeast of Brazil, selling LPG in the states of Pará and Maranhão, where it did not have significant operations and where LPG consumption has been growing faster than Brazil's national average growth rate. Distribution of bottled LPG includes direct home delivery and retail stores, both carried out by Ultragas or its dealership network mainly using 13 kg ANP approved bottles. In the case of Ultragas, the bottles are painted blue, which we believe is an important element in recognizing the Ultragas brand. Ultragas's operating margins for bottled LPG vary from region to region and reflect market share and the distribution channel in the region.

Before Shell Gás acquisition, Ultragas's sales strategy for bottled LPG delivery was to increase market share through geographical expansion as well as protecting and incrementing market participation in regions where it already operated. With the acquisition of Shell Gás, Ultragas became the Brazilian market leader in LPG, and the focus of its marketing strategy evolved to investing in the brand, protecting market share and strengthening its position in certain regions where it does not have a significant presence. The LPG bottled market in Brazil is a mature one and Ultragas believes that growth in demand will be a function of an increasing number of households consuming the product as well as an increasing level of household income.

Distribution of bulk LPG is largely carried out through 190 kg storage tanks installed on its clients' premises. Since 1997, Ultragas operates small- and medium-sized bulk delivery facilities with bob-tail trucks, known together as UltraSystem, which deliver LPG in bulk to residential buildings, commercial and industrial clients. Ultragas's clients in the commercial sector include shopping centers, hotels, residential buildings, restaurants, laundries and hospitals. Ultragas's trucks supply clients' stationary tanks using a system that is quick, safe and cost effective.

Ultragas's bulk sales include large industrial clients, including companies in the food, metallurgical and steel sectors that have large fixed tanks at their plants and consume monthly volumes in excess of five tons of LPG. These clients represent a small portion of Ultragas's sales volume since, in the case of large volume consumers, Ultragas is competing with other highly competitive energy sources such as natural gas, diesel and fuel oil.

Ultragas supplies its bulk delivery clients on the basis of supply contracts with terms ranging from two to five years. This type of contract limits fluctuations in sales given that the installation of the tanks is carried out by Ultragas, and any change in supplier would imply the client's reimbursing Ultragas's investments. The contract also requires that any tank supplied by Ultragas may only be filled with LPG

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delivered by the company. When the bulk delivery contract expires, it can be renegotiated or the tank is removed. Since the installation of the tank represents a significant investment for Ultragas, it seeks to achieve a return on its investment within the term of the contract. The acquisition of Repsol strengthened its bulk LPG business, with economies of scale in logistics and management, as well as improved positioning for growth in the bulk segment.

Ultragas's strategy for bulk LPG distribution is to continue its process of product and service innovation and to increase the profile of its trademark. Ultragas also has a team to identify the needs of each bulk LPG client and to develop technical solutions for using LPG as an energy source.

The table below shows Ultragas's sales of LPG to clients of bottled and bulk LPG:

Client category	Year ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
	(in thousands of tons)		
Bottled LPG			
Residential delivery by Ultragas / Ultragas owned retail stores	63.9	58.1	61.7
Independent dealers(1)	1,069.5	1,076.0	1,053.3
Total bottled LPG	1,133.5	1,134.1	1,114.9
Total bulk LPG	547.7	518.1	493.3
Total tons delivered	1,681.2	1,652.2	1,608.3

(1) Includes residential deliveries and distribution through retailers' stores.

Residential delivery has evolved during the last few years from primarily door-to-door to a primarily scheduled or phone-ordered delivery.

The LPG distribution is a very dynamic retail market where consumers' habits change constantly, thus creating opportunities for the company. In order to follow market developments and differentiate itself from competitors, Ultragas has developed and enhanced sales channels and payment methods. In the last decade, the company expanded the participation of *Disk Gás* (sale of LPG bottles by telephone), created the prepaid voucher system (*Vale Ultragas Eletrônico*, which can be acquired at certain establishments such as supermarkets) and is also developing new ordering systems, such as the ability to order online and by mobile phone messages. These initiatives provide customers with greater convenience, add further value and generate logistic optimization to Ultragas. The same principles are extended to the bulk segment, in which Ultragas is a pioneer and has a leading position, and where it has been developing new usages for its products, such as localized heating for the ignition of industrial furnaces, mainly in iron and steel industries, and new applications in agribusiness, such as drying grains and plague control, with greater operational and economic efficiency. Also aiming to follow the consumption trends in the bulk segment, Ultragas intensified its unique account billing service in residential condominiums, through which it provides individual gas bills.

In order to differentiate itself from its competitors, Ultragas has been implementing initiatives directed to the end consumer and brand promotion. As part of these initiatives, Ultragas developed programs like *Ultragas na sua rua* (Ultragas in your street) and *Carreta Ultragas*, both aimed to increase interaction and proximity to customers through distribution of souvenirs and brochures containing safety tips and relevant information on LPG, cultural contests, culinary courses, and handicraft work courses as an alternative source of income, among others. Through its new brand positioning, Ultragas also created *Ultragas especialista no que faz* (Ultragas the specialist), reinforcing the features of quality and differentiation of its products and services offered in a nationwide marketing campaign through magazines and radio advertisements. Initiatives carried out in 2012 to increase the proximity to consumers and promote the cultural encouragement among the low-income population include the *Ultragas Cultural* (Ultragas cultural program), *Um piano pela estrada* (A piano on the road) and *Museu Itinerante Ultragas* (Ultragas Itinerant Museum). The *Ultragas Cultural* is a wagon turned into a movie theatre that travels throughout Brazil exhibiting movies. This program, launched in 2008, traveled to 70 cities in 22 different states until 2012, reaching approximately 100 thousand adolescents and children. In 2012, Ultragas also presented the *Um piano pela Estrada* project in partnership with Mr. Arthur Moreira Lima, a renowned Brazilian pianist. This project reached

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17 thousand people and traveled to 15 cities, in 11 Brazilian states providing contact with classical music for children assisted by philanthropic entities, public school students and the local communities. Another project performed in 2012 was *Museu Itinerante Ultragaz*, a free exhibition featuring 40 reproductions of famous paintings that visited 12 cities during the year, reaching around 11 thousand people.

Ultragaz signed the UN Global Compact in 2009, and has developed a structured program for advancing causes related to environmental sustainability, through a series of initiatives with internal and external audiences. Ultragaz's program, *Ultragaz Faz Sustentável. E quer fazer sempre mais* (Ultragaz acts sustainably and always wants to do more), aims to identify, create and educate the community on the sustainable initiatives it promotes.

In addition, Ultragaz leverages the widespread reach of its operations, which serves an average 11 million households per year, to disseminate educational campaigns for its communities. In partnership with the Federal Government, the Ministry of Health and the Childhood Brazil non-profit organization, it reached 16 million people over a period of 12 months of operations, by providing information about AIDS as well as curbing to prevent sexual exploitation.

Since 2009, Ultragaz has sponsored the implementation of educational programs of the Junior Achievement organization in Brazil. Junior Achievement is the world's largest and oldest organization dedicated to educating students on employment opportunities, entrepreneurship and financial literacy through experiential learning and hands-on programs. In 2012, over 270 thousand teenagers of Brazilian public schools benefited from Ultragaz's sponsorship.

Distribution infrastructure. Ultragaz's distribution strategy includes having its own distribution infrastructure, since it believes proximity to customers is a significant factor in successful distribution and sales strategies. The services associated with Ultragaz's home deliveries strongly influence the ranking of the Ultragaz brand name in the bottled market. Ultragaz seeks to expand its home delivery services, including faster delivery, quality and comfort for its customers, having delivery personnel that provide safety recommendations to household customers. For both bottled and bulk LPG, deliveries are made by employees wearing Ultragaz uniforms and driving vehicles with Ultragaz's logo.

Ultragaz delivers bottled LPG using a distribution network, which in 2012 included 58 points of sales, and approximately 4,700 independent dealers. In 2012, Ultragaz had a fleet of 247 vehicles for the delivery of gas bottles and 280 for bulk delivery. Ultragaz also maintains a call center which centralizes LPG bottle orders made through phone calls.

Bottled sales capacity derives from the number of bottles bearing Ultragaz's brands. Ultragaz estimates that, as of December 31, 2012, there were 22.2 million 13kg bottles stamped with Ultragaz's brands in the market.

Independent dealers. Ultragaz's independent distribution network ranges from large dealers, which carry out extensive home delivery, to single retail stores, which sell small quantities of LPG bottles. Until the enactment of ANP Rule 297 on November 18, 2003, independent dealers needed only to be registered with ANP for the sale of LPG bottles. No licenses were required except for those required by the fire department and the municipal authorities. Rule 297 established that the independent dealers must be registered with ANP and comply with a list of prerequisites contained in such rule, as well as those required by law for the storage of bottles up to 90 kg. Also, each municipality sets forth its own safety regulations applicable to stores that sell LPG, including a minimum distance from certain locations, such as schools. For the year ended December 31, 2012, 94% of Ultragaz's bottled LPG sales were made through independent dealers. The agreements entered into between Ultragaz and independent dealers require the use of the Ultragaz brand and the display of the Ultragaz logo in the delivery vehicles and on the uniforms worn by delivery personnel. Proprietary rights in the trademark and logo are retained by Ultragaz and are duly registered with the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI - *Instituto Nacional de Propriedade Industrial*). All contracted dealers are Ultragaz's exclusive representatives. Under the terms of the respective contracts, each dealer agrees not to deliver non-Ultragaz LPG bottles.

In order to strengthen the relationship with its network of independent dealers, Ultragaz has created Project SOMAR (Marketing Solutions Applied to Independent Dealers), as part of which it recommends changes to dealers' operating procedures, helps to improve the efficiency of their operations and encourages their adoption of best practices.

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In order to improve the efficiency of its network of independent dealers, other reseller relationship programs were implemented aiming at establishing guidelines of market best practices for its network focusing on operational excellence. The main initiative carried out since 2009 is *Academia de Revendedores* (Resellers Academy), which includes the training programs *Formação em Gestão de Revendas* (Reseller Management Education) and *O especialista em atendimento* (The specialist in serving). These programs seek to provide its resellers and their employees with critical skills to ensure an effective management in the LPG retail market and strengthen the qualification of its resellers network.

In 2012, Ultragas continued these training programs, including the *Programa de Qualificação de Revendas* (Reseller Qualification Program), which seeks to standardize Ultragas' resellers' best management practices, including brand standardization, management quality, and strict compliance with the laws applicable to the industry. Through an assessment process, resellers are classified into categories (blue diamond, diamond, golden, bronze and opportunity), allowing the participants to check their performance compared to Ultragas' excellence standards and stimulating constant improvement. In 2012, approximately 4 thousand resellers participated in the program – a significant increase compared to 2008, when the program began with approximately 700 resellers evaluated. Out of the resellers that participated in the program in 2012, 70% (or 2.8 thousand) were qualified as bronze or above, above the 65% verified in 2011, attesting their increased compliance with most of Ultragas' quality requirements. Ultragas believes that improving the efficiency of independent resellers is a key factor for improving the profitability of the entire chain.

Distribution channels to bulk consumers. Large bulk distribution, classified by Ultragas as consumption of more than five tons per month and constituted mostly of industrial users, is made by tanker trucks that deliver the LPG directly to the storage tanks located at the customers premises. Small bulk distribution, classified by Ultragas as consumption under five tons per month and comprised of residential buildings and commercial users, and smaller industrial users, is made primarily by bob-tail trucks. Ultragas uses the UltraSystem trade name in connection with its small bulk distribution through bob-tail trucks. Ultragas makes bulk sales directly to customers using its own fleet and transportation provided by third-party transportation companies.

Payment terms. Ultragas' sales through its retail stores and through home delivery are made mainly on a cash basis. Ultragas' sales to independent dealers and to industrial and commercial users have payment terms of 20 days on average.

Bottle swapping centers. Pursuant to the Self-Regulatory Code, established in 1996 and approved by ANP, the LPG distributors have established nine operating swapping centers to facilitate the return of the bottles to the appropriate distributor. Under the Self-Regulatory Code, while LPG distributors may pick up any empty LPG bottles tendered by customers in exchange for full LPG bottles, whether or not such empty bottles were put in circulation by that distributor, after October 1997, LPG distributors were not permitted to refill third-party bottles. Accordingly, LPG distributors may deliver third-party bottles to a swapping center where such bottles may be exchanged for bottles placed in circulation by such LPG distributor. The swapping centers currently charge a fee of R\$0.36 per exchanged LPG bottle. In areas where only one LPG distributor has a sizable market share, it is customary to use the facilities of that distributor as an unofficial swapping center.

Requalification of bottles. The useful life of a bottle varies depending on a number of factors, the most important of which are the extent to which the bottle has been exposed to corrosion from the atmosphere and whether the bottle has been damaged. The Self-Regulatory Code provides that all bottles must be requalified after their first 15 years of use, and every ten years thereafter. Each bottle is visually inspected for damage and corrosion to determine if it can be requalified or if it should be scrapped. In the case of bottles which pass the quality and safety checks, several procedures are followed before the bottles are stamped with the year of requalification and the next term in which they are due for requalification.

Supply of LPG. Currently, Ultragas and all other LPG distributors in Brazil purchase all or nearly all LPG from Petrobras. Ultragas has a formal contract with Petrobras for the supply of LPG. The procedures for ordering and purchasing LPG from Petrobras are generally common to all LPG distributors, including Ultragas, which basically consist of sending an estimate of our needs to Petrobras four months in advance and a more precise estimate of our needs one month in advance. There have been no significant interruptions in the supply of LPG by Petrobras to the distributors since an interruption in 1995 due to a 15-day strike by Petrobras employees.

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Petrobras freely prices LPG in the domestic market, adopting the international price plus surcharges as its benchmark. However, the Petrobras refinery price of LPG is subject to the Brazilian government influence when the government deems appropriate. Refinery prices of LPG in *Reais* remained unchanged from May 2003 to December 2007. In 2008, Petrobras increased the LPG refinery price for commercial and industrial usage by 15% in January, an additional 10% in April and 6% in July. In February 2009, Petrobras reduced the LPG refinery price for commercial and industrial usage by 5%. In January 2010, Petrobras increased the LPG refinery price for commercial and industrial usage by 6%. In 2012 and 2011, Petrobras' average refinery price was US\$508 per ton and US\$596 per ton, respectively, compared with the average international price of US\$630 per ton and US\$779 per ton, respectively. LPG refinery prices for residential use have remained unchanged since 2003. See Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Distribution of Liquefied Petroleum Gas Industry and Regulatory Overview The role of the Brazilian government.

Storage of LPG. On December 31, 2012, Ultragas' storage capacity was approximately 19 thousand tons, including Utingás' storage capacity. Based on its 2012 average LPG sales, Ultragas could store approximately three days of LPG supply. Accordingly, an interruption in the production of LPG may result in shortages, such as the one that occurred during the Petrobras strike in 1995.

Ultragas stores its LPG in large tanks at each of its filling plants located throughout the regions in which it operates. Primary filling plants receive LPG directly from Petrobras by pipeline; secondary filling plants are supplied by truck; and satellite plants primarily hold LPG which is used to fill bob-tail trucks for small bulk distribution to customers that are not located near a primary or secondary filling plant. See Item 4.D. Information on the Company Property, Plants and Equipment.

Competition. Ultragas' main competitors are:

Supergasbras, formed by the merger of Minasgás S.A., founded in 1955, and Supergasbras S.A., founded in 1946, and controlled by SHV Energy, a major multinational LPG distributor, which operates through its two separate brands, Minasgás and Supergasbras;

Liquigás, which was acquired by Petrobras in June 2004 from the ENI Group and has been operating in the Brazilian LPG distribution sector for more than 40 years; and

Nacional Gás Butano, a Brazilian LPG distributor which has been present in the market for more than 45 years. The following table sets forth the market share of Ultragas and its competitors:

LPG Distributor	Year ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Ultragas	23.5%	23.2%	23.2%
Liquigás	22.6%	22.8%	22.3%
Supergasbras	20.9%	21.2%	22.1%
Nacional Gás Butano	19.0%	18.9%	18.7%
Others	14.0%	13.9%	13.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Prior to 1990, the Brazilian government specified the areas in which LPG distributors were permitted to operate and each LPG distributor was allocated a limit in its LPG sales for each Brazilian geographic region in which it operated. These limits impacted the growth of larger LPG distributors and limited competition among LPG distributors. These restrictions were removed as part of the deregulation process, resulting in a substantial increase in competition among domestic LPG distributors.

Considering that the bottled market for LPG is a mature market with relatively low consumption growth, the competition is largely based upon attempts by LPG distributors to increase market share at the expense of their competitors. LPG distributors in the bottled market compete primarily on brand awareness and reliability of delivery and the service provided to customers. Ultragas believes that it is competitive in these aspects. Since *per capita* consumption is small, low distribution cost is the critical factor in dictating profitability. Therefore, LPG distributors

largely compete on the basis of efficiencies in distribution and delivery as all LPG distributors currently purchase nearly all of their LPG requirements from Petrobras, and as Petrobras refinery price charged to the distributors is the same to all LPG

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distributors. Ultragas's principal markets, including the cities of São Paulo, Salvador and Recife, contain heavy concentration of residential consumers and therefore distribution to this market can be carried out with great economies of scale resulting in lower distribution costs to Ultragas. Additionally, Ultragas enjoys low bulk LPG distribution costs through UltraSystem.

In addition to competing with other LPG distributors, Ultragas competes with companies that offer alternative energy sources to LPG, mainly natural gas, and other sources such as wood, diesel, fuel oil and electricity. Natural gas is currently the principal source of energy against which we compete. Natural gas is currently less expensive than LPG for industrial consumers who purchase large volumes, but more expensive for residential consumers. In addition, supply of natural gas requires significant investments in pipelines. While fuel oil is less expensive than LPG, LPG has performance and environmental advantages over fuel oil in most uses.

In 2009, given the economic downturn, Brazilian LPG market decreased by 1% compared to 2008, mostly driven by the bulk segment, which decreased 4% compared to 2008, while the bottled segment remained flat, given its resilient nature as an essential good. In 2010, the Brazilian LPG market increased by 3.7% compared to 2009, mainly as a result of the growth in the bulk segment, driven by the stronger economy. In 2011, the Brazilian LPG market increased by 2.5% compared to 2010, mostly driven by the volume sold in the bulk segment, which increased 3.5% compared to 2010, mainly as a result of the stronger economy. In 2012, the LPG market increased only 0.5% compared to 2011, mostly driven by the effect of lower economic growth over the bulk segment, mainly during the second half of 2012.

The following graph shows LPG sales volume for the Brazilian market and Ultragas for the periods indicated:

Source: Sindigás (volume for 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 according to ANP)

Income tax exemption status. Pursuant to legislation which provides tax relief for businesses located in the northeast region of Brazil, Ultragas benefits from a 75% income tax reduction at the Caucaia, Mataripe, Aracaju and Suape filling plants, having expired or expiring in 2012, 2013, 2017 and 2018, respectively. These tax reductions are approved by SUDENE (Superintendency for the Development of the Northeast). Income tax exemptions amounted to R\$9.4 million and R\$10.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 respectively. We cannot guarantee that there will be no amendments to the current tax legislation. For further information see Note 9(c) to our consolidated financial statements. In the first semester of 2013, the subsidiary will request the extension of the recognition of the tax incentive for additional 10 years at the Caucaia filling plant, based on its increased production capacity investments.

Quality. We were the first Brazilian LPG distributor to receive ISO (International Standards Organization) certification for excellence in quality management. We were also the first LPG distributor in Brazil to be awarded with *Prêmio Paulista de Qualidade*, a well-recognized quality award in Brazil. In 2012, Ultragas received several awards related to quality and management quality in different states in which it operates.

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Fuel Distribution

Industry and Regulatory Overview

The Brazilian fuels market comprises the distribution and marketing of gasoline, ethanol, diesel, fuel oil, kerosene and natural gas for vehicles (NGV). In 2012, diesel represented 50% of the fuels distributed in Brazil, followed by gasoline, ethanol, fuel oils, NGV and kerosene, each of which represented 36%, 9%, 4%, 2% and 0.01%, respectively.

Growth in the fuel distribution sector has been directly influenced by GDP growth rates and size of light vehicle fleet. GDP growth is the main driver for diesel volume, given that diesel in Brazil is highly used for buses, trucks and agricultural engines. The size of the light vehicle fleet influences the growth in the combined volumes of gasoline, ethanol and NGV, which are basically used for light vehicle. The growth in the size of the car fleet in turn, is highly correlated with credit availability and disposable income. Since 2005, the Brazilian economy has been passing through a structural change with the creation of a well-established credit market for consumer goods.

In December 2012, credit in Brazil reached 53% of GDP, compared to 49% in December 2011, 46% in December 2010, 45% in December 2009, 41% in December 2008 and 35% in December 2007 which, combined with an increase in disposable income and the decrease in relative prices of cars in Brazil, has had a positive effect on the sales of vehicles. According to ANFAVEA, the number of new light vehicles registered in Brazil increased by 6% to 3.6 million in 2012 compared to 2011, mainly as a result of the increased disposable income, availability of credit, and tax incentives to the automotive sector during the year. Consequently, the light vehicle fleet is estimated to have grown by 8% in 2012. Among the total light vehicles sold in 2012, 87% were flex-fuel vehicles, which have engines adapted to operate using either gasoline or ethanol, or by any combination of the two, 8% were gasoline-only fueled vehicles and the remaining 5% were diesel-only. Since the launching of flex-fuel vehicles in Brazil in 2003, 18.5 million flex-fuel cars were sold in Brazil.

Moreover, recent changes to legislation and inspection in the fuel distribution sector have helped to progressively curb unfair competition, creating a level playing field. These improvements should benefit the formal market by capturing the volume from the grey market.

According to ANP, the distribution of fuels (gasoline, ethanol and diesel) is made mainly through three channels as follows:

Service stations (77% of the market in 2012), which serve final retail consumers;

Large consumers (16% of the market in 2012), mainly industries and fleets; and

Retail - wholesale resellers TRR (7% of the market in 2012), specialized resellers that distribute diesel to medium and small volume end-users.

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The following chart shows the oil-derivative fuel distribution process in Brazil:

The following chart shows the ethanol distribution process in Brazil:

Distribution of oil-derivative products is carried out through an extensive network of primary and secondary storage terminals. Primary storage terminals are generally located near refineries and are used to store products to be sold to customers (service stations, large consumers and TRRs) and to be transported to secondary storage terminals.

Oil-derivative products are transported from refineries to primary storage terminals via pipelines and coastal or river shipment. Transportation of oil-derivative products between primary and secondary storage terminals is provided by pipeline, railroad, trucks and coastal or river barges. Ethanol is transported from the many distilleries to primary and secondary storage bases by trucks. Delivery to service stations, large consumers and TRRs is made exclusively by trucks.

All gasoline sold in Brazil must contain a certain proportion of anhydrous ethanol that can vary from 18% to 25%. In October, 2011, the Brazil's Agriculture Ministry reduced the required percentage of anhydrous ethanol mixed with gasoline from 25% to 20%, which remains the current percentage as of the date of this annual report. According to the Brazilian government, the required percentage of anhydrous ethanol mixed with gasoline will return to 25% by May 1, 2013.

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Gasoline A, as it is known in its unmixed form, is mixed with anhydrous ethanol at primary storage terminals or at secondary storage terminals. Gasoline A, mixed with anhydrous ethanol, forms gasoline C, which is delivered directly to service stations and large consumers by truck.

Since January 2008, under the Biodiesel Program, distributors have been required to include 2% of biodiesel in the volume of diesel sold, in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, this program has also the social purpose of encouraging and developing small agriculture producers of biodiesel raw materials. On July 1, 2008 and 2009, the biodiesel mix requirement was increased to 3% and to a further 4%, respectively. Since January 1, 2010, the biodiesel mix requirement is 5%.

As of December 31, 2012, there were 231 fuel distributors authorized by ANP to operate in Brazil.

Supply. Petrobras is currently the only relevant supplier of oil derivatives in Brazil. There are currently 16 oil refineries in Brazil, of which Petrobras owns 12. Brazil's total refining capacity in 2011, the last information available, was 348 thousand cubic meters per day, of which Petrobras accounted for 98%. Brazilian refineries are located predominantly in the South and Southeast regions of Brazil. The overall product yield for these refineries in 2012 was 39% diesel, 22% gasoline, 12% fuel oil, 7% LPG and 20% other products, including naphtha.

Ethanol is purchased from various producers. In 2012, there were more than 400 distilleries in Brazil, which produced approximately 23 million cubic meters of ethanol, 41% of which was anhydrous ethanol and the rest of which was hydrated ethanol. Brazil's supply of anhydrous and hydrated ethanol is seasonal and depends on the sugarcane harvest. In 2012, 92% of such supply came from Central and Southern Brazil and the remainder of which came from Northern Brazil.

Biodiesel is purchased from the many producers of biofuels in Brazil, and can come from soy and tallow. As of December 31, 2012, there were 57 biodiesel producers, located predominantly in the Midwestern region. Brazil's biodiesel production in 2012 was less than half of its total production capacity. Since January 2008, which was the first year of the Biodiesel Program, Petrobras has been required to purchase biofuels in auctions promoted by ANP and supply distributors with amounts of biodiesel corresponding to the proportional volume of diesel purchased. This policy aims to prevent distributors from selling diesel without including the minimum required amount of biodiesel.

The role of the Brazilian government. The Brazilian government has historically regulated the pricing of oil and oil-derivative products, ethanol, natural gas and electric energy. From 1990 onwards, the Brazilian oil and gas sector has been significantly deregulated. Until the adoption of the Law No. 9,478 in 1997, the Brazilian government maintained strict control over the prices that could be charged by (i) refineries to distributors, (ii) distributors to service stations and other channels and (iii) service stations to end-users.

Currently there is no legislation or regulation in force giving the Brazilian government power to set oil-derivative and ethanol fuel prices. However, given that Petrobras is a state-controlled company and the dominant supplier in this market, prices of oil-derivative fuels are still subject to indirect government influence, resulting in potential differences between international prices and domestic oil-derivative prices. Until 2005, the prices of certain oil-derivative products, especially gasoline and diesel, were periodically updated by Petrobras to minimize the differences between prices practiced in Brazil and in the international markets. From September 2005 to May 2008, gasoline and diesel prices remained unchanged.

From 2008 to 2010, Petrobras changed the prices of gasoline and diesel charged by refineries twice, and the Brazilian government simultaneously changed the CIDE tax in order to partially or fully offset the effect of the change in prices to the end consumer.

In October 2011, the Brazilian government reduced the percentage of anhydrous ethanol mixed into gasoline from 25% to 20%, due to a shortage of ethanol production. To avoid the gasoline price increase to the end consumer, the Brazilian government decided to simultaneously reduce the CIDE tax of gasoline A from R\$230 per cubic meter to R\$193 per cubic meter. In November 2011, Petrobras increased gasoline and diesel prices by 10% and 2%, respectively and, simultaneously, the Brazilian government reduced once more the CIDE tax of gasoline A to R\$91 per cubic meter and that of diesel from R\$70 per cubic meter to R\$47 per cubic meter, therefore without affecting final consumer prices.

In June 2012, as a consequence of its increased requirements for importing oil products at prices above those practiced in Brazil, Petrobras increased gasoline and diesel prices by 3.9% and 7.8%,

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respectively, and the CIDE tax of both products was simultaneously reduced to zero by the Brazilian government, offsetting the effect of the increase in prices. In July 2012, Petrobras further increased its refinery price for diesel by 6.2%.

Ethanol prices are deregulated, being freely charged by the ethanol producers. In order to curb unfair competitive practices in the ethanol sales, some measures have been taken by the government, supported by Sindicom members. In April 2008, it became mandatory for fuel producers and distributors, as well as TRRs, to issue electronic tax invoices in all the states of Brazil. In addition, in June 2008 the government, through the Brazilian Congress, enacted the Law 11,727/08, based on the Provisional Measure 425 (*Medida Provisória 425*), which came into force in October 2008. Under this law, two initiatives were imposed to prevent tax evasion: (i) increasing the proportion of collection of Social Integration Program Taxes (*Programa de Integração Social - PIS*) and Contribution for the Financing of Social Security Taxes (*Contribuição para o Financiamento da Seguridade Social - Cofins*) at distilleries from 25% to 40%, which is currently in place and (ii) requiring distilleries to install flow meters (*medidores de vazão*) to control the output of ethanol, which is still awaiting the definition of certain technical aspects to be implemented. In 2009, ANP started to track sales of methanol. The blending of methanol with ethanol is an example of product adulteration practiced by certain distributors or gas station owners, mainly in the State of São Paulo.

In accordance with the publication of the Law No. 11,097 on January 13, 2005, the National Biodiesel Program (*Programa Nacional de Biodiesel*) was created. Since 2008, a certain amount of biodiesel has been required to be added to diesel. In addition, some changes were required in the distributors' facilities, as well as the restructuring of its logistics. Currently, distributors must add 5% of biodiesel in diesel, according to ANP Resolution No. 4/2010.

The role of Petrobras. Since its establishment in 1953, Petrobras maintained a legal monopoly in the exploration, production, refining, importing and transporting of crude oil and oil products in Brazil and its continental waters. This monopoly was confirmed in Brazil's federal constitution enacted in 1988. As a result, Petrobras has historically been the sole supplier of oil and oil-derivatives in Brazil.

In November 1995, Petrobras' monopoly was removed from the federal constitution by a constitutional amendment approved by the Brazilian Congress. According to this amendment, other state and private companies are permitted to compete against Petrobras in virtually all fields in which Petrobras operates. This amendment was also reflected in Law No. 9,478, dated August 6, 1997, which limited Petrobras' monopoly to a maximum period of three years. Law No. 9,478 prescribed that the termination of Petrobras' monopoly would be accompanied by the deregulation of oil, gas and oil-derivative product prices, and created a new regulatory agency, the ANP, to oversee all oil-related activities. However, in practice, Petrobras still remains basically the sole oil-derivative supplier of oil and oil-related products, including naphtha, LPG and oil-derivative fuels in Brazil, even though there are no legal restrictions on the operations of other suppliers or to imports.

Since 1971, Petrobras has acted in the Brazilian fuel distribution market through its subsidiary BR. BR is the leader in the fuel distribution market, with market share of 34% in 2012, according to ANP.

With the discovery of the pre-salt reservoirs, the Brazilian government adopted a series of measures in the regulatory environment, establishing a new legal framework for the oil industry, which may result in a series of regulations, such as production-sharing and concession contracts, among others. This discovery may bring a new scenario for the sector, creating major investments and adaptations in infrastructure such as new refineries, highways, pipelines, platforms, ports and ships, among others.

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The role of the ANP. The ANP is responsible for the control, supervision and implementation of the Brazilian government's policies with respect to activities related to oil, natural gas and biofuels. The ANP regulates all aspects of the industry, from the exploration and/or production, transportation to the sale of these products, including product quality standards and to the minimum storage capacities required to be maintained by distributors with respect to oil and oil products in Brazil. Prior to 1999, there were no formal requirements imposed by the Brazilian government on the fuel distribution segment. Distributors were only required to register with the national department of fuels or the national Petroleum Agent or the National Agency prior to starting operations. On December 30, 1999, the ANP established through Resolution No. 202, a number of requirements, with which all distributors must comply. In order to operate in Brazil, a fuels distributor must be licensed with the ANP and must meet certain minimum operating requirements, including:

minimum paid-in capital of R\$1,000,000;

proof of financial capacity equivalent to expected volumes to be sold (proof of such capacity may include proof of ownership of assets, insurance or a bank guarantee).

ANP is also responsible for establishing the limits of oil-based fuel volume purchased by distributors based on their storage capacity. Fuel distributors are required to provide the ANP with monthly reports showing their previous month sales and the volume of oil derivative fuels ordered from Petrobras for the following four months.

Fuel distribution for service stations and large consumers must be carried out only by a registered distributor. TRRs are allowed to trade only diesel, lubricants and grease to small-end consumers. Each distributor must provide the ANP with information regarding its contracted independent dealers on a monthly basis. The construction of storage facilities and approval for new retail sellers to operate is subject to the prior approval of the ANP. Service stations and storage facilities may only begin operations after ANP inspections.

Regulation. Distributors are prohibited from operating service stations, other than for training purposes or for the development and testing of new products and services, and therefore, service stations are operated by independent resellers. Three types of arrangements between distributors and service station operators are generally used in the fuels industry: (i) the distributor owns land, equipment and buildings for a service station that it leases to an operator, (ii) a third party owns land, leases it to a distributor who constructs a service station facility or makes improvements to an existing facility and leases the station to an operator and (iii) the operator or a third party owns the land and constructs a service station facility or makes improvements to an existing facility, which is typically financed by the distributor (the most common practice in Brazil). Agreements between distributors and operators of service stations are generally exclusive for a given period. In exchange for being an exclusive supplier, the operator is granted the right to operate under the distributor's brand name. The agreement might also include provisions related to the leasing of pumps and tanks, layout standards, training, quality control, technical and financial support, marketing and advertising support and franchises for complementary services, such as convenience stores (am/pm) and lubricant servicing franchises (Jet Oil).

Sindicom represents the interests of major Brazilian fuel distributors, which controlled 77% of the Brazilian fuel market in 2012. Sindicom was formed in 1941 and its primary purpose is to promote uniform standards for industry regulation and to provide a forum in which members can discuss matters affecting the industry. Sindicom represents its members in discussions before federal and state governmental bodies and presents its members perspectives on relevant laws and regulations, including those relating to taxation, operations, industrial and occupational safety and environmental protection.

During the 1990s, when the process of deregulation began in the fuel distribution sector in Brazil, a number of parties entered the market with a business model based on cost advantages derived from anticompetitive practices through fuel adulteration and tax evasion, including (i) diluting gasoline by mixing solvents or adding anhydrous ethanol in an amount greater than the permitted by applicable law (anhydrous ethanol has its taxation incorporated into gasoline and is historically cheaper than gasoline), (ii) non-payment of federal taxes on fuels, taxes on gross revenues and state value-added taxes and (iii) selling anhydrous ethanol mixed with water as hydrated ethanol. Such practices have enabled these players, all of them non-Sindicom distributors, to increase their market share by charging artificially lower prices also based on artificially lower costs. Sindicom distributors, including Ipiranga, have taken, individually and collectively, a number of actions targeted at reducing or eliminating the effects of these anticompetitive and illegal practices. Among the actions taken were: (i) significant interaction with the Brazilian judiciary, including holding seminars for judges and prosecutors concerning the problems

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facing the industry and directly participating in tax litigation involving distributors that are not Sindicom members, (ii) sponsorship of the development of a chemical coloring solvent that according to ANP Resolution No. 36 must be added to anhydrous ethanol in order to prevent the addition of water (and later to be sold as hydrated ethanol), (iii) support of ANP resolution No. 5 that restricts the sale of hydrated ethanol by producers to distributors and prohibits sales by producers to resellers or end-consumers, (iv) support of ANP resolution No. 7 that forbids distributors to sell fuels to resellers operating under another brand, except for white-flag dealers, who operate without a brand, (v) contribution to the development of CODIF, a system that electronically controls the collection of value-added taxes on fuel sales, (vi) support in the implementation of electronic invoices at the federal level, concluded in 2008, (vii) support for ANP resolution No. 33, which established brand definition and the obligation of disclosing the origin of the fuels in order to inhibit certain distributors from using a fake brand (known as cloned stations), and (viii) the suggestion of several other measures, supported by ANP, including focusing the collection of PIS/COFINS Social Integration Program Taxes and Contribution for the Financing of Social Security Taxes on distilleries and the installation of flow meters, which were included in Law 11,727/2008. As a result of these efforts, the more regulated market is leading to the weakening of the business model of lower prices based on artificially lower costs and unfair practices, creating a level playing field and increasing sales volume of the formal market. In 2012, 2011 and 2010, the share of ethanol volume sold by Sindicom members over the total market remained practically stable, representing approximately 60%.

Environmental, health and safety standards. Fuel distributors are subject to Brazilian federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to environmental protection, safety and occupational health and safety licensing by the fire department and transportation. The National Environment Council CONAMA is the principal responsible for ruling and accepting matters with respect to the environment. Environmental state agencies and municipal departments are also responsible for establishing and supervising complementary laws and regulations within its areas of operation.

Fuel distributors must obtain authorizations and/or licenses from federal, state and/or municipal environmental agencies and fire departments to implement and operate their facilities. They are required to develop programs to control air and water pollution and hazardous waste. Emergency plans for its plants and headquarters, involving communities, public companies and other private companies must also be implemented. Additionally, fuel distributors must also comply with laws from the Ministry of Labor, which prescribes occupational health and safety standards. To maintain a safe and healthy workplace, companies must carry out comprehensive occupational health and safety programs.

Fuels may be transported only under special conditions. In Brazil, transportation of dangerous products is regulated and the regulations cover all modes of transport.

Ipiranga

Ipiranga was founded in 1937 and is currently the largest private player in the Brazilian fuel distribution market, with 22% market share and 6,460 service stations in 2012.

In 2012, Ipiranga distributed diesel, gasoline, ethanol, NGV, fuel oil, kerosene, lubricants and greases nationwide. In addition to a traditional fuel distribution business, Ipiranga has implemented a differentiation strategy, by offering other products and services at Ipiranga-branded service stations. This strategy has led to a significant and growing convenience store business, branded am/pm, as well as lubricant servicing businesses, Jet Oil and Jet Oil Motos, and other related products and services.

Markets and marketing. Until March 2009, Ipiranga only operated in the South and Southeast regions of Brazil. After the acquisition of Texaco, Ipiranga became a nationwide distributor and started to operate in the Northeast, North and Midwest regions of Brazil, regions where the fuel consumption grows above the national average rate, given the lower car penetration and faster-growing household income compared to other regions. Under the terms of the Ipiranga Group Transaction Agreements Petrobras had the exclusive right to use Ipiranga's brand in the operating regions of the Northern Distribution Business for five years from the date of the acquisition of Ipiranga Group, which expired in April 2012. Until then, Ipiranga operated under the Texaco brand in those regions. In November 2010, Ultrapar closed the acquisition of DNP, which distributes fuel in the states of Amazonas, Rondônia, Roraima, Acre, Pará and Mato Grosso through a network of 110 service stations, with 4% market share in the North region of Brazil in 2010. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company. In 2012, Ipiranga continued its strategy to increase its scale of operations, adding 374 service

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stations through the conversion of unbranded service stations and the opening of new gas stations. Furthermore, Ipiranga ended 2012 with 231 eco-efficient service stations (*Posto Ecoeficiente* – service stations with a set of solutions that reduce the consumption of materials, natural resources and energy of these service stations, including the reduction of waste generated during the construction). Ipiranga is also focusing on the expansion of Jet Oil and am/pm franchises to enhance the service and convenience of consumers at the Ipiranga service stations.

Growth in the fuel distribution sector is directly influenced by GDP growth rates and by the size of the car fleet. The number of new vehicles registered in Brazil has grown consistently over the last four years. In 2009, despite the 0.6% decrease in GDP, a record level of car sales was registered in Brazil, as a result of the government reduction in taxes levied on car sales to encourage an increase in demand in the sector, as well as higher credit availability during the second half of the year. In 2010, 2011 and 2012, the automotive sector reached new sales records, mainly as a result of the increased disposable income and credit availability. See Item 5.D. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects – Trend Information. See Item 4.B. Information on the Company – Business Overview – Fuel Distribution – Industry and Regulatory Overview. Furthermore, legislative changes and inspection in the fuel distribution sector occurred in the last years have progressively curbed unfair competition, creating a level playing field in the Brazilian distribution market. Overtime, these improvements should benefit the formal market by capturing the volume from the grey market.

In 2012, approximately 3.6 million new light vehicles were registered according to ANFAVEA, an increase of 6% from 2011, with flex fuel cars representing 87% of the total light vehicles registered in 2012.

The total light vehicles fleet in Brazil as of December 31, 2011, according to ANFAVEA's last available data, was 32.2 million.

In 2012, the fuel volume sold by Ipiranga grew by 8% compared to 2011, with (i) the combined sales volume of gasoline, ethanol and NGV increasing by 10%, driven by the growth in light vehicle fleet and investments made to expand its service station network, and (ii) diesel sales volume increasing by 7% in the period, as a result of the investments made to capture new clients and, to a lesser extent, the growth of the Brazilian economy, particularly in the retail and agricultural sectors.

Ipiranga's sales volume from its service station network accounted for 71% of its total sales in 2012. As of December 31, 2012, there were 6,460 service stations operating under the Ipiranga brand, of which 737 had the land either owned by us or under a long term lease to us and 5,723 owned by third parties. In 2012, 89% of these service stations were located in urban, high population density areas, with the remaining 11% located in highways.

Distribution to large consumers represented 21% of Ipiranga's sales in 2012. Ipiranga directly sold to 4,483 customers in 2012, including state and municipal governments, industries and cargo and passenger transportation fleet owners.

Ipiranga also sells diesel, lubricants, fuel oil and kerosene to 270 independent TRRs that redistribute these products to small and medium-sized companies throughout Brazil. Ipiranga's TRR clients consist mostly of companies that have large fixed tanks at their facilities. These clients represented 8% of Ipiranga's sales volume in 2012.

The relationship between Ipiranga and its clients is generally governed by exclusive supply contracts with terms ranging from 1 to 10 years. The types of contracts change according to the distribution channel. For service stations, contracts usually have longer terms (5 to 10 years) and may provide for the installation of pumps and tanks on the client's premises and for the offering of financing and pre-payment discounts. Supply to large consumers and TRRs is rarely made under contracts. When contracts are entered into with these clients, the terms range from 1 to 3 years.

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The table below shows Ipiranga's sales by product:

Client category	Year ended December 31, (in thousand cubic meters)		
	2012	2011	2010
Diesel			
Service station	6,523.7	6,000.4	5,524.9
Large consumers	4,606.1	4,514.0	4,178.7
Retail - wholesale resellers (TRR)	1,728.3	1,554.2	1,328.4
Total Diesel	12,858.1	12,068.6	11,032.0
Gasoline	8,087.2	7,128.6	5,866.8
Ethanol	1,732.3	1,785.8	2,482.8
Others	686.7	717.9	768.6
Total volume sold	23,364.3	21,700.9	20,150.2

Distribution infrastructure. Ipiranga operated through 85 storage terminals as of December 31, 2012 that were strategically located to facilitate fast and economic delivery of its products. There are two types of facilities: primary storage terminals, generally located near the coast and major cities, which are supplied by refineries through pipelines, and secondary storage terminals, which are mainly located inland, and are supplied by primary terminals by railroad or through road transportation for locations not accessible by railroad. Ethanol is supplied to the terminals, by road.

Ipiranga has its own fleet of trucks through its transportation company, Tropical, which was responsible for transportation of 29% of the volume of fuels sold by Ipiranga in 2012, with the remaining portion of the transportation provided by third parties.

Resellers. Ipiranga generally enters into three types of arrangements with resellers in which: (i) it owns land, equipment and buildings for a service station that it leases to an operator, (ii) a third party owns land, and leases it to Ipiranga and it constructs a service station facility or make improvements to an existing facility and leases the station to an operator and (iii) the operator or a third party owns the land and constructs a service station facility or makes improvements to an existing facility that is typically financed by Ipiranga. Under the terms of the contracts and in accordance with applicable law, each reseller operating under Ipiranga's brand must purchase fuels exclusively from us. For the year ended December 31, 2012, 71% of Ipiranga's volume sold was through resellers.

Ipiranga has created incentive programs over the years in order to strengthen brand loyalty and its relationship with its reseller network, as well as to differentiate itself from its competitors. These incentive programs include annual rewards to its resellers with international trips through the relationship program *Clube do Milhão* (Million Club), upon the accomplishment of pre-established goals.

Ipiranga also establishes relationship programs with resellers' employees, such as *Clube Vip* (VIP Club), to encourage the sale of added-value products and services, including credit cards, such as *Cartão Ipiranga* (Ipiranga private label credit card), *Cartão Ipiranga Carbono Zero* (Ipiranga Zero Carbon Card), premium gasoline and lubricants. Training programs are provided to these employees focusing on developing their knowledge about the business and their capacity for selling products and services.

Following the strategy of innovation in the retail segment through a differentiated customer service, in 2008 Ipiranga launched *Ipirangashop.com*, a service which is aimed to maximize potential business from the large flow of consumers at its fuel service stations and combines two sales channels: the sale of car-related products in its fuel service stations and on its e-commerce website, offering more than 40 thousand items. *Ipirangashop.com* was created in a partnership with Grupo Hermes, a large retailer in Brazil, which is in charge of the operational aspects of the service, including the purchase, inventory and delivery of the goods that are sold. Ipiranga, in turn, is responsible for marketing campaigns and for the implementation of *Ipirangashop.com* in its service station network and website.

In 2009, Ipiranga created *Km de Vantagens*, a pioneer customer loyalty program in the fuel industry that provides awards and benefits to customers and resellers. Ipiranga developed strategic partnerships to broaden the scope of the program and the benefits for its clients and resellers, including partnership in areas of entertainment, tourism, magazines and airline tickets, among others. By the end of 2012, *Km de Vantagens* had more than 11 million clients registered, becoming the largest loyalty program in Brazil.

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In 2010, through its am/pm convenience stores, the largest convenience store network in Brazil, Ipiranga launched some initiatives to increase product offer through the launch of private label products, including energy drinks and snacks, and the expansion of the am/pm bakeries, providing to the resellers the benefit of an additional source of income, as well as strengthening the am/pm brand. Ipiranga ended 2012 with 1,377 am/pm stores.

The Jet Oil units, Ipiranga's lubricant-changing and automotive service specialized network, ended 2012 with 1,091 franchises whereas Jet Oil Motos, the first specialized lubricant-changing and service network for motorcycles, reached 204 franchises.

In 2012, Ipiranga constituted, with Odebrecht TransPort Participações, a new company that operates in the segment of electronic payment for tolls, parking and fuels – ConectCar. Once installed on a vehicle's windshield, ConectCar's chip automatically opens toll gates at lower costs through a prepaid system with free enrollment. In addition, the chip may be used to purchase fuel as well as accumulate and redeem points of the Km de Vantagens program, points which will be acquired by ConectCar from Ipiranga. Ipiranga's service station network is ConectCar's main distribution and contact channel with car owners.

These strategic differentiation initiatives implemented by Ipiranga resulted in a better value proposition for customers and resellers, generating benefits for the whole chain – the consumer gets access to differentiated products, the reseller earns higher revenues, and the service station obtains a differentiated positioning, thus contributing for an increase in the company's income.

In addition, we analyze our service stations and franchises' results on a monthly basis and compare them to established marketing plans in order to recognize and implement improvements to our resellers' network, as well as to identify resellers who surpassed their individual goals and, therefore, are eligible to be awarded under the incentive programs.

Supply of fuels. Currently, Ipiranga and its competitors purchase all or nearly all oil-derivative fuels from Petrobras under a formal supply contract that establishes the volume and the terms for supply. The contract is renewed annually and the volume contracted for is based on the volume purchased in the previous year. The procedures for ordering and purchasing fuels from Petrobras are generally common to all distributors, including Ipiranga. There have been no significant interruptions in the supply of fuels by Petrobras to the distributors, with the exception of an interruption in 1995 due to a 15-day strike by Petrobras employees.

The ethanol fuel market in Brazil consists of more than 400 distilleries, producing sugar and ethanol from sugarcane. Ethanol production occurs approximately eight months per year. A portion of the production is stored in the distilleries to meet demand during the inter-harvest season. Distilleries produce two types of ethanol: (i) anhydrous ethanol, which must be blended with gasoline and (ii) hydrated ethanol, which is essentially used for flex fuel vehicles.

Ethanol in Brazil is substantially based on sugarcane that can either be used to produce ethanol or sugar. From an ethanol producer's perspective, the production ratio between ethanol and sugar is determined based on the respective prices of ethanol in the Brazilian market and of sugar in the international markets, such choice being fundamental for leveraging the profitability of their plant. Although ethanol production is subject to favorable climate conditions, the risk of interruptions in supply is primarily confined to the end of the harvest.

In 2012, due to investments in crops and less adverse climate conditions, sugarcane harvests were higher than that in 2011. Sugar prices in the international markets were higher than ethanol throughout the harvest period, therefore leading sugar production to reach a historical record in Brazil. In addition, the production of anhydrous ethanol also reached record levels, boosted by the strong domestic demand.

Storage of fuels. Ipiranga stores its fuels in large tanks at each of its facilities located throughout the regions in which it operates. Primary facilities receive fuels directly from Petrobras by pipeline and

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from distilleries by railroad and road transportation and secondary facilities are supplied by railroad and truck. See Item 4.D. Information on the Company Property, Plant and Equipment. In 2012, Ipiranga's storage capacity was 514,293 cubic meters. Based on its 2012 average sales, Ipiranga can store approximately eight days of fuel supply, in line with the average stock period of the fuel distribution industry. Accordingly, an interruption in the production of oil-based fuels for longer than that time period could result in shortages, such as the one that occurred during the Petrobras strike in 1995.

Competition. Ipiranga's main competitors in 2012 were:

Petrobras Distribuidora S.A. (BR), a subsidiary of Petrobras, which has been operating in the Brazilian fuel distribution sector since 1971. BR is the Brazilian market leader and operates throughout the entire country.

Raízen Combustíveis S.A. (Raízen), a joint venture between Cosan S.A. (Cosan) and Shell International Petroleum Company Limited (Shell), a subsidiary of Royal Dutch Shell. Cosan is the largest producer of sugar and ethanol in Brazil, having entered the fuel distribution market in 2008, when it acquired Esso's fuel distribution business in Brazil. In February 2010, Cosan announced that it entered into a non-binding memorandum of understanding with Shell, which has operated in Brazil since 1913, for the creation of a joint venture combining certain of their respective assets, including their respective distribution businesses. In August 2010, Cosan announced the conclusion of the negotiations and the signing of the contracts establishing the joint venture. The formalization of Raízen S.A., Raízen Energia S.A. and Raízen (joint venture companies) was completed on June 1, 2011.

Alesat, a domestic Brazilian fuel distributor created in 2006 as a result of the merger of Ale and Satellite, is present in 21 states. In December 2008, Alesat acquired the fuel distribution business of Repsol YPF in Brazil, which had a 1% market share in 2008.

The following table sets forth the market share of Ipiranga and its competitors based on ANP data:

Distributor (1)	Year ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Petrobras	33.8	34.7	34.4
Ipiranga(2)	21.5	21.4	20.7
Raízen(3)	17.7	17.6	17.9
Alesat(4)	3.9	3.8	3.8
Others	23.1	22.5	23.2
Total cubic meters	100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) Volume sold of gasoline, ethanol and diesel.

(2) Includes DNP's volumes from November 2010 onwards.

(3) Includes the volume sold by Esso and Shell prior to the closing of the joint venture.

(4) Includes Repsol in all periods.

The retail market for gasoline, diesel and ethanol in Brazil is highly competitive, with similar products and relatively low margins. Therefore, our strategy is to differentiate ourselves in the market by offering value-added services to complement our main products, with the goal of becoming the preferred choice of customers.

In line with this strategy, in 2012, Ipiranga launched ConectCar. ConectCar fits into Ipiranga's strategy of differentiation, offering more products and services in its service station network focused on convenience and practicality, generating benefits for its clients, retailers and for the company itself.

In 2011, Ipiranga was the first distributor to launch online sales of fuel. This initiative allows clients to purchase credits of fuel through its website. With these credits, clients are able to purchase fuel at any of the Ipiranga's accredited service stations. Participants of the Km de

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Vantagens program who purchase credits online can get a discount on the credit price, which represents another benefit for client loyalty. In 2009, Ipiranga launched an innovative client loyalty program for the customers of its service station network, Km de Vantagens, and the specialized oil-changing service for motorcycles in Brazil, Jet Oil Motos. In 2008, Ipiranga launched Ipirangashop.com, offering new products and services to the customers in its service stations and increasing the sources of revenues for itself and its resellers. In 2007,

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Ipiranga invested in the marketing campaign Gasolina Original (Original Gasoline) aiming at reinforcing the quality and reliability of Ipiranga's gasoline. In 2007, Ipiranga also launched Gasolina Original Aditivada, a premium gasoline, with a higher added value. Media campaigns were created for the launch of this product and the sales of this premium gasoline were included as targets of our incentive programs, such as Clube Vip and Clube do Milhão. To add value to the diesel sold, Ipiranga offers complementary programs to facilitate control of the product sold to large consumers allowing them to reduce their fuels costs, such as the Freight Monitor (Controle Teleprocessado de Frotas) and Digital Freight (Frete Digital).

The following graph shows sales volumes for the Brazilian market and Ipiranga for the periods indicated:

(1) Diesel, gasoline and ethanol (Source: ANP and Sindicom). Information provided by ANP and Sindicom are subject to retroactive adjustments and, therefore, can differ from the information contained herein.

Quality. In 1998, Ipiranga's terminal in Londrina (PR), received the first ISO 14001 (Environmental Management System) certificate for a fuel distribution terminal in Latin America. In the same year, Ipiranga's lubricant factory located in Rio de Janeiro obtained an ISO 9001 (Quality Management System). One year later, Ipiranga's Betim Terminal obtained ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 certifications and in 2008 the OHSAS 18001 (Safety and Occupational Health Management System) certificate. These certifications have been reaffirmed on a yearly basis. Furthermore, since 2002, Ipiranga has adopted its own environmental management system through a program named SIGA, which applies what we believe to be the highest international standards to its policies and practices. Initially focused only on environmental initiatives, in 2009 the program expanded its scope to include areas such as safety, health, quality and social responsibility, in order to align the operations of its terminals to a broader vision of sustainability, becoming SIGA+ (Ipiranga's management system applied to health, safety, environment, quality and social responsibility). The program has also included, since 2010, audits to verify the results of its implementation and to identify areas of improvement. Since then, SIGA+ grew from 23 operational units audited in 2010 to 35 in 2012, including all owned storage terminals and joint-operated terminals operated by Ipiranga.

Petrochemicals and Chemicals

Industry and Regulatory Overview

The petrochemical industry transforms crude oil or natural gas into widely used consumer and industrial goods. The Brazilian petrochemical industry is generally divided in three sectors, depending on the stage of transformation of the petrochemical raw materials. The companies that operate in these different stages are known as first, second and third generation companies.

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First generation companies. Brazil's first generation companies, which are referred to as crackers, break down or crack naphtha (a by-product of the oil refining process), their principal feedstock, into basic petrochemicals. In Brazil, the crackers supply their naphtha requirements from Petrobras and through imports. Currently, Petrobras is the major Brazilian producer of naphtha. The basic petrochemicals produced by the crackers include olefins, primarily ethylene, propylene and butadiene, and aromatics, such as benzene, toluene and xylenes. Braskem has three naphtha-cracker plants, located in Camaçari, in Triunfo and in Mauá. Brazil's naphtha cracker units sell these basic petrochemicals to second generation companies. The basic petrochemicals, which are in the form of either gases or liquids, are transported to the second generation companies through pipelines for further processing. This sector is passing through a restructuring process, with the emergence of Braskem as the main player and Petrobras as a relevant minority shareholder.

Second generation companies. Second generation companies process the basic petrochemicals produced by the crackers to obtain intermediate petrochemicals, such as:

polyethylene, ethylene oxide, polystyrene and polyvinyl chloride, or PVC, each produced from ethylene;

polypropylene, oxo-alcohols and acrylonitrile, each produced from propylene;

styrene butadiene rubber, or SBR, and polybutadiene, each produced from butadiene;

caprolactam, produced from benzene; and

purified terephthalic acid, or PTA, produced from p-xylene.

In 2012, there were about 50 second generation companies operating in Brazil, including Oxiteno. The intermediate petrochemicals are produced in solid form (as plastic pellets or powders) and in liquid form and are transported through roads, railroads or by ship to third generation companies.

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

polyester produced from PTA and ethylene glycol (ethylene glycols produced from ethylene oxide);

plastics produced from polyethylene, polypropylene and PVC;

elastomers produced from butadiene;

acrylic fibers produced from acrylonitrile; and

nylon produced from caprolactam.

Third generation companies produce a variety of consumer and industrial goods, including containers and packaging materials, such as bags, film and bottles, textiles, detergents and paints as well as automobile parts, toys and consumer electronic goods. There are over 11,500 third generation companies operating in Brazil.

Petrochemical complexes. The production of first and second generation petrochemicals in Brazil centers around three complexes: the northeast complex, the São Paulo petrochemical complex and the southern petrochemical complex. Each complex has a single first generation producer or cracker and several second generation companies.

The northeast complex, located in the municipality of Camaçari in the state of Bahia, began operations in 1978. It consists of approximately 15 second generation companies, including Oxiteno, situated around Braskem. Braskem currently has an ethylene production capacity of 1.3 million tons per annum.

The São Paulo complex, located in the municipality of Santo André and Mauá in the state of São Paulo, was created in 1972 and is the oldest petrochemical complex in Brazil. Braskem, supplies first generation petrochemicals to 26 second generation companies including Oxiteno. Braskem has an ethylene production capacity of 700 thousand tons per annum.

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The southern complex, located in the municipality of Triunfo in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, is based around the raw materials cracker, Braskem, and includes six second generation companies. Braskem's plant in Triunfo has an ethylene production capacity of 1.5 million tons per annum. Oxiteno does not purchase ethylene from Braskem in Triunfo, but purchases C4, a raw material used in the production of Methyl-ethyl-ketone, or MEK.

In December 2005, Rio Polímeros S.A. (RioPol), a subsidiary of Braskem located in the state of Rio de Janeiro, started operations of its ethylene production plant based on natural gas. RioPol has an ethylene production capacity of 520 thousand tons per year. All of RioPol's ethylene production is used in its own polyethylene production.

Role of Petrobras. Naphtha is the raw material used in Brazil for the production of basic petrochemicals such as ethylene and propylene. Petrobras is still the most important naphtha supplier in Brazil, even though its legal monopoly ended in August 2000. See Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Distribution of Liquefied Petroleum Gas Industry and Regulatory Overview for a discussion of the termination of the Petrobras monopoly.

Since August 9, 2000, naphtha prices have been freely negotiated between Petrobras and its customers in Brazil.

Environmental, health and safety standards. Petrochemical companies are subject to Brazilian federal, state and local laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. At the federal level, the main regulators are CONAMA and the Ministry of Labor.

In accordance with environmental laws and regulations, petrochemical companies are required to obtain licenses for their manufacturing facilities from competent environmental authorities, which may also regulate their operations by prescribing specific environmental standards in their operating licenses. Petrochemical companies must satisfy regulatory authorities that the operation, maintenance, and reclaiming of facilities comply with regulations and do not cause damage to the environment.

Environmental regulations apply particularly to the discharge, handling and disposal of gaseous, liquid and solid products and by-products from manufacturing activities. Rules issued by CONAMA and by state authorities also prescribe preventive measures relating to environmental pollution and waste treatment requirements. In addition, the transportation, storage and supply of products are subject to specific standards designed to prevent spills, leakages and other accidents.

Historically, environmental regulations have imposed increasingly stricter standards, higher fines, and greater exposure to liability and increased operating costs and capital expenditures. In addition, civil, administrative and criminal sanctions, including fines and the revocation of licenses may apply to violations of environmental regulations. Under applicable law, Oxiteno is strictly liable for environmental damages.

Petrochemical companies are also subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations that establish occupational health and safety standards. In accordance with such laws and regulations, these companies are also required to report on their occupational, health and safety records on a yearly basis to the local office of the Ministry of Labor in each of the states in which they operate. They are also subject to all federal, state and local government regulation and supervision generally applicable to companies doing business in Brazil, including labor laws, social security laws, public health, consumer protection, securities laws and antitrust laws.

Oxiteno

We operate in the chemical sector through the second generation company, Oxiteno, a wholly owned subsidiary of Ultrapar and major producer of specialty chemicals. Oxiteno is the only producer of ethylene oxide, ethylene glycols, ethanolamines, glycol ethers and methyl-ethyl-ketone in Brazil, as well as the only producer of fatty alcohol in Latin America. Besides a plant in Venezuela, Oxiteno is the only ethylene oxide producer in South America. Its products are used in a broad range of industrial sectors, such as cosmetics, detergents, crop protection chemicals, polyester, packaging, coatings and oil industry. During the year ended December 31, 2012, Oxiteno sold 761 thousand tons of chemical and petrochemical products.

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Oxiteno's strategic focus is to provide a broad coverage of the ethylene oxide and derivatives, maintaining a leading position in these markets that strengthens barriers to entry. Oxiteno's strategy is to increase its specialty chemical production capacity and its geographic reach.

Products and markets. Although a portion of Oxiteno's products could be classified as either a commodity or a specialty chemical depending on the use of each product by our customer, for ease of understanding, Oxiteno's products are here divided into two principal groups: (i) commodity chemicals, which are generally higher-volume products, with standard specifications, and (ii) specialty chemicals, which tend to be lower-volume products sold on the basis of chemical features and suitability to meet a particular end-use requirement. Oxiteno's principal commodity chemicals are ethylene oxide and ethylene glycol. Oxiteno's principal specialty chemicals include a wide variety of products that are used as surfactants, softeners, dispersants, emulsifiers and hydraulic fluids.

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The following chart outlines the principal raw materials used by Oxiteno and their intermediate and final products.

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Commodity products. The following are Oxiteno's principal commodity products and their principal uses and markets:

Ethylene oxide. Ethylene oxide is a colorless and highly flammable gas at room temperature and atmospheric pressure. Ethylene oxide is produced in a continuous production process by gaseous phase catalytic partial oxidation of ethylene by oxygen at high temperature and pressure. In 2012, Oxiteno used 96% of its ethylene oxide production in the production of derivatives and sold the remaining 4% to other chemical companies.

Ethylene glycols. The principal ethylene glycol produced by Oxiteno is mono-ethylene glycol, known as MEG. Oxiteno also produces di- and tri-ethylene glycol. Mono-ethylene glycol is a clear, non-flammable, non-volatile liquid at room temperature and atmospheric pressure. Ethylene glycols are produced in a continuous process from an ethylene oxide solution and principally sold to chemical companies for the manufacture of polyester fibers and polyethylene terephthalate, known as PET, with the remainder sold for use in the production of antifreeze, brake fluids, solvent and other chemicals.

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Specialty chemicals. The following table sets forth Oxiteno's principal specialty chemical products and their principal uses and markets.

Major Markets	Specialty Chemicals	Examples of uses and effects
Detergents	Alkylbenzene sulfonic acids, alkylsulfates, alkyl ether sulfates, ethoxylated alkylphenols, ethoxylated fatty alcohols, polyethyleneglycols, alkanolamides, betaines, sulphosuccinates, block copolymers EO/PO	Used in detergents, the specialty chemicals are added mainly to improve cleaning power and foaming and to reduce skin irritability.
Cosmetics	Alkylsulfates, alkyl ether sulfates, betaines, ethoxylated fatty alcohols, polyethyleneglycols, alkanolamides, ethoxylated sorbitan esters, sorbitan fatty esters	Used in cosmetics as moisturizers, detergents for foaming and residue removal, and reduction of eye irritation in shampoos.
Crop protection chemicals	Ethoxylated fatty amines, ethoxylated alkylphenols, alkyl ether sulfates, blends, naphthalene sulfonate, ethoxylated vegetable oil, copolymers EO/PO	Used as part of the composition of crop protection chemical, such as herbicides. Increases their efficiency, by improving soil penetration and adherence of the products to plant surfaces.
Foods	Sorbitan fatty esters, ethoxylated sorbitan esters, emulsifiers, stabilizers, dispersants	Principally used as additives for breads and cakes, improving their texture and consistency, and as an emulsifier responsible for ice cream creaminess.
Textiles	Ethoxylated alkylphenols, ethoxylated fatty alcohols, ethoxylated vegetable oils, ethoxylated fatty amines, antistatic agents, lubricants, softeners, emulsifiers, antifoamers, mercerizing additives, humectants, low foam detergents	Used in the processing of textiles, improving spinning and weaving performance. Permits greater evenness in the mixing of fibers, dyeing, bleaching and improving the softness of the final cloth.
Leather	Ethoxylated alkylphenols, polyethyleneglycols, naphthalenes, sulfonates	Applied from the beginning of the leather processing stage up to the finishing stage as an emulsifier, detergent, degreaser, dispersant, moistener, color penetrating agent and vulcanization additive (manufacture of soles).
Hydraulic fluids	Ethylene glycol ethers, ethylene glycols, corrosion inhibitors	Used directly as hydraulic fluids in vehicles. Brake fluids guarantee brake system performance and safe braking. Cooling liquids help to cool the motor and maintain the correct operating temperature.
Oil field chemicals	Additives, emulsion breaker, mutual solvent, surfactant, antifouling, glycols, ethanolamines and dispersants	Chemical inputs applied in all stages of the production of oil and gas, such as drilling, cementing, completion, stimulation, production and refining, each one with specific characteristics.
Coatings	Acetates, alcohols, glycols ethers, glycols, ketones, alkyl ether sulfates, ethoxylated alkylphenols, ethoxylated fatty alcohols, block copolymers EO/PO	Solvents and surfactants are used in the preparation of paints and coatings, adhesives and inks. Solvents serve multiple functions in solvent borne paints and coatings: solubilization of the resin or polymer forming the continuous coating phase, pigment wetting and viscosity reduction to facilitate the application of the coating. Surfactants are used in emulsion polymerization and also as additive: thickeners, antifoaming agents, additives used to control rheological properties and others.

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Domestic sales. The Brazilian petrochemicals industry seeks to prioritize demand from the domestic market, where there is greater value added, although sales are also made to the overseas market. While Oxiteno sells the larger part of its commodities and specialty chemicals in Brazil, production capacity exceeds domestic market demand, with Oxiteno exporting surplus production to more than 40 countries in Asia, Latin America, Europe and North America. Oxiteno maintains production capacity above local demand for strategic reasons. For the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, 29%, 28% and 29% of Oxiteno's net sales, respectively, were from sales outside Brazil. For the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, 27%, 27% and 29% of Oxiteno's sales volume, respectively, were from sales outside Brazil. In the Brazilian market, mono-ethylene glycol, or MEG, produced by Oxiteno, is sold mainly to chemical companies that manufacture polyester fiber, which is used to produce a variety of fabrics, and is also sold to producers of polyethylene terephthalate, or PET, which is a polymer used to make packaging, such as soft drink bottles.

The following table shows Oxiteno's domestic market sales volume by market segment for the period indicated:

Market sector	Year Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
	(in thousand tons)		
Polyester	110.9	57.6	35.1
Cosmetics and detergents	108.9	103.3	105.1
Crop protection	104.1	94.5	101.7
Distributors	56.2	56.4	61.8
Coatings	48.9	48.1	48.2
EO / DOT (brake fluids)	34.0	30.4	31.8
Performance Products (1)	30.3	24.0	25.9
Glycols	27.9	27.5	33.9
Oil and Gas	26.0	30.9	34.1
Others(2)	5.8	6.2	5.2
Total Brazilian market	553.1	478.7	482.8

(1) Includes food, civil construction, textiles, leather and paper.

(2) Includes mineral oils and polymers.

Many of Oxiteno's commodity product prices in the Brazilian market are set by reference to international contract prices in U.S. dollars, although the prices are denominated in *Reais*. For specialty products, sales are individually negotiated and sometimes made pursuant to contracts. Specialty chemicals are designed to meet specific customer needs and are less exposed to replacement by imported products. Accordingly, specialty chemicals have a higher value added and Oxiteno has more flexibility in pricing for these products.

Sales outside Brazil. Oxiteno's export sales are made mainly to customers in the Mercosur, Far East, Europe and NAFTA. In Europe, Oxiteno exports its products mainly to the Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Belgium and Spain. In the Far East, Oxiteno exports its products mainly to China, Taiwan, Japan and South Korea.

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The following table sets forth Oxiteno's sales by volume for each geographic market served by Oxiteno in the periods indicated:

Breakdown of sales volume outside Brazil	Year Ended December 31,					
	2012	2011		2010		
	(in thousand metric tons and percentage of the total)					
From Oxiteno Brazil						
Mercosur (not including Brazil)	56.3	27%	49.1	27%	58.8	29%
Asia	21.0	10%	11.2	6%	15.0	7%
NAFTA	20.0	10%	16.4	9%	19.7	10%
Europe	11.3	5%	9.6	5%	19.4	10%
Other	13.6	7%	11.1	6%	13.5	7%
Sub-Total	122.2	59%	97.3	54%	126.5	63%
From Oxiteno Mexico						
Mexico	39.7	19%	39.6	22%	32.6	16%
USA	17.0	8%	18.5	10%	13.9	7%
Other	6.6	3%	6.5	4%	8.8	4%
Sub-Total	62.2	30%	64.5	36%	55.3	27%
From Oxiteno Andina						
Venezuela	15.8	8%	16.8	9%	16.6	8%
Other	1.0	0%	2.3	1%	3.0	1%
Sub-Total	16.8	8%	19.1	11%	19.6	10%
From Oxiteno Uruguay						
Uruguay	1.8	1%				
USA	0.2	0%				
Other	4.9	2%				
Sub-Total	6.9	3%				
From Oxiteno USA						
USA	0.3	0%				
Sub-Total	0.3	0%				
Total	208.4	100%	180.9	100%	201.3	100%

Oxiteno exports a wide variety of chemical products including glycols, MEK, ethoxylated alkylphenols, glycol ether acetates, glycol ethers, ethanolamines and surfactants.

With the acquisition, in December 2003, of Oxiteno Mexico (formerly Canamex – a Mexican specialty chemicals company), Oxiteno has been focusing on establishing a growing presence in the Mexican market for specialty chemicals and creating a distribution platform for its product sales to the United States. At that time, Canamex had two production units, manufacturing principally ethoxylates, which were operating at 25% production capacity on the acquisition date due to serious financial difficulties. Currently, most of Oxiteno Mexico's production is sold to the domestic Mexican market, largely for the food, agrochemical, oil and textile segments. The remaining sales volume is exported, mainly to the United States. In April 2007, Oxiteno acquired the operating assets of Unión Química SA de CV, in San Juan del Río, Mexico, adding 8,600 tons/year to Oxiteno Mexico's production capacity of sulfonates and sulfates. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company.

For the year ended December 31, 2012, Oxiteno Mexico's sales volume totaled 62,216 tons, representing a 4% decrease compared to the year ended December 31, 2011, and a 19% compound average growth rate over 2004, the first year that its plants operated under Oxiteno's management. We believe Oxiteno Mexico's success represents a positive step in our expansion outside Brazil, and also strengthens Oxiteno's brand.

In September 2007, Oxiteno acquired 100% of the shares of Arch Andina in Santa Rita, Venezuela (renamed Oxiteno Andina). For the year ended December 31, 2012, Oxiteno Andina's sales volume totaled 16,766 tons. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company.

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In April 2012, Oxiteno acquired a specialty chemicals plant in Pasadena, Texas. For the year ended December 31, 2012, sales volume from the plant totaled 320 tons. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company.

In November 2012, Oxiteno acquired 100% of the shares of American Chemical, a Uruguayan specialty chemicals company. For the year ended December 31, 2012, American Chemical's sales volume totaled 6,934 tons (from November 2012, when it was consolidated under Oxiteno). See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company.

As part of our strategy to grow outside of Brazil, we opened commercial offices in Argentina in 2006, in Belgium in 2008, in Colombia in 2011 and in China in 2012.

In most cases, Oxiteno's sales prices for its commodity chemicals in the export markets are based on international prices. International spot prices are established by reference to published data regarding the price at which industry participants have sold the relevant product. In general, Oxiteno's operating margins on products manufactured in Brazil and sold in the international market are lower than operating margins for similar products sold in the domestic market. Nevertheless, Oxiteno deems it important to maintain a presence in international markets and is focused on expanding its presence in other specialty chemicals markets by opening international commercial offices. Oxiteno intends to shift sales to the domestic market as local demand for its products increases, but will continue to export and will maintain its presence in the international market.

Customers. Oxiteno's most important customers for its commodity chemicals are chemical companies, surface coating producers and polyester producers. In turn, the customers for specialty chemicals constitute a variety of industrial and commercial enterprises including brake fluid distributors, agrochemical producers, manufacturers of food additives and manufacturers of detergents and cosmetics. Oxiteno believes that by distributing its products to a variety of markets it is able to protect itself, to a certain extent, from the effects of a decrease in economic activity in any particular market.

In 2012, Oxiteno's main customers in the domestic market included MEGlobal, which mainly purchases glycols, Monsanto, which mainly purchases ethanamines, Syngenta and Indústrias Gessy Lever Ltda. (Unilever), which mainly purchase surfactants. In the international market, Oxiteno sells both to industrial customers, including Unilever Argentina, Procter&Gamble, and Syngenta, as well as trading companies and other third-party distributors. In 2012, Oxiteno's ten largest customers accounted for 32% of its net sales. No single customer accounted for more than 6% of Oxiteno's net sales in such year.

Competition. Oxiteno competes in the Brazilian market largely with imported products. Since 1990, it has had to operate in an increasingly competitive environment due to imports from international and transnational petrochemical industries. As imported products are mostly commodity chemicals, competition is based principally on price. Importers incur additional costs when selling their products in the Brazilian market, due to import tariffs which generally range between 12% and 14%, and additional freight charges. However, factors such as product quality, timely delivery, reliability of supply and technical service and support are also important competitive factors. Because it is a local producer, Oxiteno believes it has a particular competitive advantage over imports with regard to timely delivery and reliability of supply.

In the case of specialty chemicals, pricing is a less decisive competitive factor than with true commodity chemicals, while conformity with specifications, product performance and reliability of service are comparatively more important. Access to technology, technical assistance and research and development are important factors with regard to conformity to specifications and product performance, especially in the development of new products to meet customers' needs. Oxiteno's strategy involves ensuring access to technology through its own research and development activity, licensing and joint ventures, if appropriate opportunities become available.

Oxiteno's principal competitors are Shell Chemical, Dow Chemical, LyondellBasell, Clariant, BASF S.A., Rhodia and Stepan.

Research and development. Oxiteno carries on a wide range of research and development activities, principally related to the application of specialty chemicals and improvements in production processes. As of December 31, 2012, 91 employees of Oxiteno were engaged in research and development and engineering activities. Oxiteno's research and development expenditures in 2012, 2011 and 2010 were R\$24 million, R\$22 million and R\$19 million, respectively. In 2004, Oxiteno founded its

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own Science and Technology Council, with six of the world's major specialists in surfactants as members. These specialists, with experience in the surfactant industry or in the academic environment in the US, Europe and Latin America, follow the trends and opportunities in the sector. Since 2004, the council, currently composed of five specialists, has met once a year in São Paulo to analyze Oxiteno's research and development project portfolio, as well as the management methodology applied. Their recommendations enable Oxiteno to improve its research and development activities' efficiency, as well as to broaden the reach of its partnerships with international entities.

Oxiteno's investments in research and development have resulted in the introduction of 52 new applications for its products during the last three years. Oxiteno will continue to invest in research and development focused on developing new product applications to meet clients' needs.

Raw materials. Oxiteno's principal raw material is ethylene. For the year ended December 31, 2012, ethylene was responsible for 36% of Oxiteno's variable costs of production and 31% of its total cost of sales and services. Among Oxiteno's other raw materials, the principal materials include palm kernel oil, C4, butyl alcohol, primary fatty amine and phenol. Supply of ethylene constitutes an entry barrier for new ethylene oxide producers in the country since the current production capacity of ethylene by Brazilian crackers is committed to existing second generation companies, including Oxiteno, and significant investments are needed for the construction of a new cracker. Additionally, ethylene's transport and storage is complex and expensive because it must be kept at a temperature below -200 degrees Fahrenheit (-100 degrees Celsius) during transportation and storage, therefore importing and exporting of ethylene is generally uneconomical. Accordingly, the naphtha crackers, such as Braskem, are largely dependent for their sales upon the second generation petrochemical companies, such as Oxiteno, located in the respective petrochemical complexes.

Ethylene supply. Ethylene is used for the production of ethylene oxide at the Camaçari plant and the Mauá plant. Braskem supplies all of Oxiteno's ethylene requirements for the Camaçari plant and Mauá plant, through pipelines, thus minimizing the costs of delivery of ethylene and helping to ensure the reliability of supply. See Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Petrochemicals and Chemicals Industry and Regulatory Overview.

Oxiteno has a supply agreement with Braskem which establishes a minimum quarterly consumption level of ethylene Oxiteno is required to purchase and the conditions for the supply of ethylene until 2021 at the Camaçari plant. The current minimum purchase commitment is 205 thousand tons of ethylene and a maximum of 220 thousand tons of ethylene per year. Should the minimum purchase commitment not be met, Oxiteno would be liable for a fine of 40% of the current ethylene price for the quantity not purchased.

In August 2008, Oxiteno signed an ethylene supply agreement with Quattor (which now is owned by Braskem) that expires in 2023 at the Mauá plant. The contract establishes and regulates the conditions for the supply of ethylene to Oxiteno based on the international market for this product. The minimum purchase is 22,050 tons of ethylene semiannually. The minimum purchase commitment is subject to proportional reduction in the case of scheduled shutdowns in the supplier's and/or Oxiteno's facilities.

Oxiteno does not maintain storage of ethylene and any unexpected interruptions in supply from the crackers would have an immediate impact on Oxiteno's production.

First generation petrochemical companies undergo scheduled maintenance shutdowns. Oxiteno anticipates these shutdowns by building up inventory. Oxiteno also uses these planned shutdowns for regular maintenance work on its own plants or eventual substitution of catalysts or for expansion of installed capacity.

Price of ethylene. The price of ethylene supplied by Braskem to Oxiteno for the production of goods to be sold in Brazil is linked to ethylene contract prices on international markets as from August 2006 to our plant in Camaçari and as from August 2008 to our plant in Mauá.

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The following table shows the average ethylene prices referenced to the North-Western Europe (NWE) contract prices:

	NWE (US\$/ton)
2012	
First Quarter	1,593
Second Quarter	1,660
Third Quarter	1,471
Fourth Quarter	1,661
Maximum Price in Year	1,770
Minimum Price in Year	1,269
Year Average	1,596
2011	
First Quarter	1,569
Second Quarter	1,734
Third Quarter	1,565
Fourth Quarter	1,484
Maximum Price in Year	1,755
Minimum Price in Year	1,422
Year Average	1,588
2010	
First Quarter	1,263
Second Quarter	1,224
Third Quarter	1,225
Fourth Quarter	1,328
Maximum Price in Year	1,335
Minimum Price in Year	1,182
Year Average	1,260

As naphtha is the main raw material for the production of ethylene in Brazil, fluctuations in the price of naphtha strongly influence fluctuations in the price of ethylene. Because the main determinant of the price of naphtha is the price of crude oil, the price of naphtha, and thus ethylene, is subject to fluctuations based on changes in the international oil price. The increases in the price of ethylene could affect Oxiteno's competitiveness in the petrochemical market. See Item 3.D. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Relating to Ultrapar and Its Industry.

Other raw materials. For the year ended December 31, 2012, other raw materials, such as palm kernel oil, C4, butyl alcohol, acetic acid, nonene, phenol, primary fatty amine, ethanol, oxygen, base oils, ammonium and other accounted for approximately 35% of Oxiteno's variable costs and 30% of its total costs of sales and services.

Oxiteno generally obtains these other raw materials from a variety of sources, except for phenol, which Oxiteno purchases principally from a single supplier, Rhodia Poliamida Especialidades Ltda., and for C4, which is supplied by Braskem in Triunfo.

Utilities. Electric power, steam and natural gas are the main utilities required for Oxiteno's production. Part of the electricity and steam used by Oxiteno is generated internally and part is purchased from electricity companies and third-party suppliers of steam in the regions where Oxiteno's plants are located. Natural gas is purchased from local companies.

Income tax exemption status. Pursuant to legislation that provides tax relief for businesses located in the northeast region of Brazil, Oxiteno benefits from a 75% income tax reduction approved by SUDENE (Superintendency for the Development of the Northeast) at both Camaçari plants, one for Oxiteno Nordeste and the other for Oleoquímica, expiring in 2016 and 2022, respectively. Income tax exemptions amounted to R\$29.7 million and R\$14.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. We cannot guarantee that there will be no amendments to the current tax legislation. For further information see Note 9(c) to our consolidated financial statements.

Maintenance and quality control. Oxiteno carries out a program of preventive maintenance at each of its plants and uses statistical analysis to help predict production problems. The shutdowns due to the maintenance program usually take place at the same time as the shutdowns for the change of the ethylene

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oxide catalyst. In the case of the ethylene oxide and ethylene glycol units at the Mauá and Camaçari plants, which have continuous production processes, maintenance is preferably scheduled for periods when the relevant cracker, which supplies ethylene to the plant, is scheduled to be shut down for maintenance. Each cracker is typically shut down for maintenance for a period of approximately 20 days every 36 to 48 months. The same happens to the Triunfo plant, which receives C4 from Braskem. In the case of the other production units at such plants and the Tremembé plants, maintenance is performed during scheduled breaks in production, and the frequency and period for maintenance vary depending on the nature of the product. Oxiteno uses its own employees for specialized maintenance and uses third-party contractors for routine maintenance. In addition, Oxiteno has a team of employees responsible for quality control that operates continuously.

Health, safety and environmental matters. Oxiteno continuously monitors its compliance with federal, state and municipal legislation applicable to its various places of operation. In accordance with applicable law, Oxiteno is strictly liable for losses and damages of an environmental nature. See Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Petrochemicals and Chemicals Industry and Regulatory Overview.

Each of Oxiteno's plants is licensed by the competent environmental authorities. Licenses granted are valid for a fixed period of time and then must be renewed. The other terms of the licenses vary according to the applicable legislation and to the periodic inspections performed by environmental authorities.

Waste products from Oxiteno's industrial plants are discharged in accordance with legal requirements. Effluents are discharged and treated in Oxiteno's own treatment centers or by petrochemical complexes where it has activities. Oxiteno seeks to reprocess solid waste products in cement furnaces. Where reprocessing is not possible, these products are mainly incinerated.

Oxiteno's health and safety indicators are comparable to relevant international standards and are a priority in Oxiteno's activities and in the action plans for the upcoming years.

In addition to the legal requirements, Oxiteno voluntarily complies with other requirements, such as those related to the Responsible Care Program, issued by ABIQUIM, which sets forth international standards for environmental protection and occupational health as well as safety measures to be followed by chemical product producers.

Oxiteno developed an important project to increase the use of renewable raw materials, the oleochemical unit, which uses palm kernel oil, extracted from the palm seed, to produce fatty alcohols and its by-products. After the start-up of the oleochemical unit, the share of renewable raw materials in Oxiteno's raw materials total costs reached 21% in 2012, compared with 8% in 2007. In 2010, Oxiteno joined the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil, an organization that works to regulate the sustainable plantation of palm, aiming to strengthen its regional leadership and its sustainability practices.

Storage services for liquid bulk

Ultracargo

Ultracargo is the largest provider of storage for liquid bulk in Brazil. Ultracargo's main differentiating characteristic is the strategic location of its facilities, located close to the main Brazilian ports and rail junctions in Brazil. Ultracargo stores and handles liquid bulk, mainly chemicals, fuels and vegetable oil. Ultracargo also offers ship loading and unloading services, the operation of pipelines, logistics programming and installation engineering. Ultracargo's ten largest clients accounted for 71% of its revenues in 2012, with its three largest clients, Braskem, Petrobras and Oxiteno accounting for 24%, 11% and 7%, respectively, of Ultracargo's revenues. Ultracargo's strategic location of its operations, close to the main Brazilian port terminals, railroad junctions and roads, is one of the company's main strengths and a key driver of integrated services profitability. The latest available data shows that Ultracargo accounted for 68% of all tank capacity for liquids at the Aratu port in the State of Bahia, which serves South America's largest petrochemicals complex. The company is also present in the port of Santos, in the state of São Paulo, which was responsible for 26% of the Brazilian foreign trade in 2012. The Santos terminal, which started operating in mid-2005, has become the largest storage facility operated by Ultracargo after the integration of the terminals acquired from União Terminais in 2008. In

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December 2009, with the acquisition of Puma, Ultracargo added 83.4 thousand cubic meters to its current capacity. In May 2012, Ultracargo acquired a liquid bulk storage terminal in Itaqui port, in the State of Maranhão, that added 55 thousand cubic meters to Ultracargo's current capacity. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company.

As of December 31, 2012, Ultracargo operated storage facilities with a capacity of 765 thousand cubic meters. Ultracargo's history is one of pioneering logistics solutions in the Brazilian market. In July 2010, Ultrapar sold Ultracargo's in-house logistics, solid bulk storage and road transportation businesses, with the transfer of shares of AGT and Petrolog to Aqces. This transaction allowed Ultracargo to focus exclusively on its liquid bulk storage business, a segment in which it has a leadership position. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company.

Storage. Ultracargo primarily provides storage services for liquid bulk, especially chemicals, fuels and vegetable oil. Ultracargo provides storage facilities to Braskem and most of the second-generation petrochemical companies in the Northeastern Petrochemical Complex, including Oxiteno. Transactions between Ultracargo and Oxiteno are carried out strictly on an arm's-length basis. At the end of 2003, Ultracargo maintained four liquid bulk storage terminals in Aratu in the state of Bahia, in Paulínia and Santos in the state of São Paulo, and in Suape in the state of Pernambuco. In late 2004, Ultracargo completed construction of an intermodal terminal in Montes Claros, in the state of Minas Gerais. With the acquisition of União Terminais in 2008, Ultracargo also started to operate in Paranaguá, in the state of Paraná, and in Rio de Janeiro, in the state of Rio de Janeiro. Since August 2012, Ultracargo has been operating in Itaqui, in the State of Maranhão. In 2012, Ultracargo sold to Ipiranga a liquid bulk terminal for fuels in Montes Claros in the state of Minas Gerais.

Ultracargo completed the construction of another intermodal terminal in Santos in mid-2005. This project is Ultracargo's second port installation to integrate road, rail and maritime transportation systems, the first being Aratu. Ultracargo's investment in this terminal was approximately R\$80 million. The terminal occupies an area of approximately 64 thousand square meters that hosts 34 thousand cubic meters of tankage space for chemical products, 40 thousand cubic meters for ethanol and 38 thousand cubic meters for vegetable oils. The terminal was built in partnership with Crystalsev and Cargill/Coinbra. In 2007, Ultracargo also expanded its liquid storage capacity with the addition of 10 thousand cubic meters to Aratu.

In 2008, Ultracargo added 184 thousand cubic meters to its liquid bulk storage capacity through: (i) the acquisition of União Terminais which added 170 thousand cubic meters and (ii) the expansion of its terminal in Aratu, adding 14 thousand cubic meters. In 2009, Ultracargo added 95 thousand cubic meters to its liquid bulk storage capacity through (i) the acquisition of Puma's assets in Suape, adding 83 thousand cubic meters and (ii) the expansion of its terminal in Aratu, adding 12 thousand cubic meters.

In 2010, Ultracargo added 16 thousand cubic meters to its liquid bulk storage in the terminal of Santos. Additionally, in July 2010, Ultrapar sold Ultracargo's in-house logistics, solid bulk storage and road transportation businesses, with the transfer of shares of AGT and Petrolog to Aqces. This transaction allowed Ultracargo to focus exclusively on its liquid bulk storage business, a segment in which it has a market leadership position. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company. In 2011, Ultracargo added 26 thousand cubic meters to its liquid bulk storage capacity in the Suape terminal.

In 2012, Ultracargo added 101 thousand cubic meters to its liquid bulk storage capacity through: (i) the acquisition of Temmar, which added 55 thousand cubic meters and (ii) the expansion of its terminals in Aratu and Santos that added 46 thousand cubic meters. In 2013, we expect that Ultracargo will add additional 26 thousand cubic meters to its liquid bulk storage capacity in the Aratu and Santos terminals, as part of the expansion plan announced in 2010. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company.

Income tax exemption status. Pursuant to legislation which provides tax relief for businesses located in the northeast region of Brazil, Ultracargo benefits from a 75% income tax reduction approved by SUDENE (Superintendency for the Development of the Northeast) in its Aratu terminal, valid through 2012, and in its Suape terminal, valid through 2020. Income tax exemption amounted to R\$4.4 million and R\$4.0 million for the years ended on December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. We cannot guarantee that there will be no amendments to the current legislation. For further information see Note 9(c) to our consolidated financial statements. In April 2013, Ultracargo requested the extension of the recognition of tax incentives for additional 10 years at the Aratu terminal, based on the investments made in the modernization and expansion of this terminal over the last years.

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Quality. In 2007, Ultracargo's terminal in Aratu obtained an ISO 14000 certification. In 2006, Ultracargo completed its ISO 9001:2000 recertification process. The evaluation process occurred under a unified Quality Management System for the entire country. Paulínia terminal obtained the ISO 14000 certification in 2004 and underwent re-certification process in 2009. The adequate treatment of the environment as a central element of Ultracargo's strategy is also present in the Santos terminal, designed and built to meet the highest safety and environmental standards, consequently obtaining the ISO 14001 certification in 2007 and OHSAS 18001 in 2009. In 2011, Suape terminal obtained an ISO 14000 certification. In 2012, Suape and Aratu terminals obtained OHSAS 18001 certification.

Oil Refining

RPR consists of a refinery in the city of Rio Grande, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, in the Southern region of Brazil. The refinery's nominal capacity is 17,000 barrels per day, and its principal products include gasoline, diesel, naphtha, fuel oil, LPG, kerosene, maritime bunker, asphalt and special solvents. In 2012, the average production of the refinery was 16,058 barrels per day, which represented 94% of the refinery's nominal capacity, and less than 1% of the total Brazilian oil refining capacity, according to ANP data. Ultrapar currently owns approximately one third of the capital of RPR. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company Description of the Acquisition of Ipiranga Group. RPR's results have been proportionally consolidated into Ultrapar's financial statements since the acquisition of Ipiranga Group. Results generated by the oil refining operations are not significant to Ultrapar. In 2012, EBITDA from RPR operations consolidated into Ultrapar's EBITDA amounted to R\$13.4 million, corresponding to less than 1% of Ultrapar consolidated EBITDA for the year.

In 2009 and 2010, RPR's results benefited from relatively stable oil prices. In 2011 and 2012, RPR faced a more challenging operating scenario, due to costly raw materials and selling prices that have not followed these variations. No assurance can be given that market conditions will change throughout this year. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company.

Insurance

We maintain insurance policies covering all the facilities of our wholly owned subsidiaries, which we consider appropriate to cover the risks to which we believe we are exposed, including but not limited to loss and damage from fire, lightning, explosion of any nature, windstorm, plane crash and electrical damage. The maximum indemnification amount per event, including business interruption, based on the maximum possible loss that could result from specific location, is US\$1,202 million, as of December 2012.

We have general liability insurance that covers all our wholly owned subsidiaries with coverage of up to a maximum of US\$400 million for losses and damage incurred by third parties as a result of any accidents that occur in connection with our commercial/industrial operations and/or the distribution and sale of our products and services.

Since March 2013, we maintain liability insurance policies to indemnify our directors, executive officers of Ultrapar and its subsidiaries and members of the fiscal council in the total amount of US\$50 million, which covers liabilities resulting from wrongful acts, including any act or omission committed or attempted by a person acting in his or her capacity as director, executive officer of Ultrapar and its subsidiaries and member of the fiscal council or any matter claimed against such directors, executive officers of Ultrapar and its subsidiaries and members of the fiscal council solely by reason of his or her serving in such capacity, except if the act, omission or the claim is consequence of gross negligence or willful misconduct of such directors, executive officers of Ultrapar and its subsidiaries and members of the fiscal council.

In addition, we also take out group life and personal accident, health and national and international transportation and other insurance policies.

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We believe that our insurance covers, in all material respects, the risks to which we are exposed and is in line with industry standards. However, the occurrence of losses or other liabilities that are not covered by insurance or that exceed the limits of our insurance coverage could result in significant unexpected additional costs to us.

C. Organizational Structure

The following chart shows our organizational structure for our principal subsidiaries as of December 31, 2012:

- (1) Percentages represent approximate ownership of voting share capital and total capital (voting capital/total capital).
- (2) Non-controlling interests in Utingás are mainly held by Liquigás Distribuidora S.A. and SHV Gas (31% and 8% of total capital, respectively).
- (3) Other shareholders of RPR are Petrobras and Braskem, each holding 1/3 of the shares.
- (4) União Vopak a company jointly owned by Tequimar and Vopak Brasil S.A.

We conduct our LPG distribution business through Ultragas, which subsidiaries are Cia Ultragas, Bahiana and Utingás. Cia Ultragas operates in the business of distribution of LPG, primarily in the South, Southeast and Midwest regions of Brazil. Bahiana operates in the business of distribution of LPG, primarily in the Northeast regions of Brazil. Utingás is an LPG storage company, with facilities in the states of São Paulo and Paraná.

We conduct our fuel distribution business through Ipiranga, represented by our wholly-owned subsidiary IPP, except for IPP's subsidiaries that operates in the LPG distribution business, as described above. Ipiranga covers the distribution and marketing of petroleum products, fuel ethanol and NGV throughout Brazil. IPP also owns am/pm brand in Brazil and Tropical, which provides transportation services for Ipiranga and other fuel distributors.

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We conduct petrochemical and chemical activities through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Oxiteno. Oxiteno operates in the petrochemical and chemical sector directly and through its subsidiaries, Oxiteno Nordeste, Oleoquímica, EMCA, Oxiteno Mexico and Oxiteno Andina. Oxiteno directly operates plants located in the state of São Paulo. Oxiteno Nordeste operates plants located in Camaçari, in the state of Bahia, and in Triunfo, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. Oleoquímica and EMCA also operate in the Camaçari plant. Oxiteno Mexico operates three plants in Mexico and one plant in the United States through Oxiteno USA. Oxiteno Andina operates one plant located in Venezuela. Oleoquímica is the subsidiary through which we built a fatty alcohol plant in Camaçari. American Chemical, acquired in November 2012, operates one plant located in Uruguay.

We conduct liquid bulk storage business through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Ultracargo, which operates through its subsidiaries, Tequimar and Temmar. Tequimar maintains storage facilities at seven port terminals, of which two are located near the main petrochemical complexes in Brazil, Camaçari and São Paulo. Temmar maintains storage facilities at one terminal located in Itaqui, in the state of Maranhão.

Except for Oxiteno Mexico, Oxiteno Andina, Oxiteno USA and American Chemical, all of our material subsidiaries are incorporated under the laws of Brazil.

For further information see Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company.

D. Property, Plants and Equipment**Ultragas**

Ultragas LPG distribution network includes 17 filling plants. LPG is carried to the filling plants either via gas pipelines from Petrobras installations or by tanker trucks. When LPG transportation is via gas pipeline the bases are known as primary and when transportation is via tanker truck, the bases are known as secondary. Ultragas also operates LPG storage bases, known as satellite bases for supplying our bulk trucks. Ultragas maintains storage facilities for LPG bottles and satellite bulk distribution plants at strategic locations in order to maintain supplies close to its customer bases and thus to reduce transportation costs. LPG is stored in the filling plants in large LPG storage tanks with a typical capacity of 60 tons per tank. In the case of LPG to be delivered in bulk, the LPG is pumped directly from the storage tanks into the bulk tankers. In the case of LPG to be delivered in bottles, the LPG is pumped from the storage tanks into a number of filling heads, which fills the LPG bottles.

The following table sets forth the total storage capacity, total filling capacity during 2012 and the 2012 average filling utilization for each of Ultragas's primary and secondary filling stations and satellite stations.

Base	Type	Total storage capacity	Filling capacity	2012 average filling utilization rate
		(in tons)	(in tons per month)	
Capuava	Primary	720	14,449	80%
Santos	Primary	2,400	3,608	76%
São José dos Campos	Primary	960	4,813	81%
Rio de Janeiro	Primary	500	5,850(1)	82%
Barueri	Secondary	1,500	5,850	83%
Araraquara	Satellite	60		
Mauá	Satellite	720		
Pouso Alegre	Satellite	60		
Paulínia	Primary	2,250	9,982	95%
Araucária	Primary	240	9,693	83%
Canoas	Secondary	600	4,750	79%
Betim	Secondary	480	6,402(1)	111%
Imbiruçu	Satellite	372		
Ribeirão Preto	Secondary	180	4,646	97%
Goiânia	Secondary	360	4,212	89%

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Base	Type	Total storage capacity	Filling capacity	2012 average filling utilization rate
		(in tons)	(in tons per month)	
São José do Rio Preto	Satellite	60		
Araçatuba	Satellite	180		
Bauru	Satellite	60		
Cascavel	Satellite	120		
Londrina	Satellite	60		
Blumenau	Satellite	60		
Chapecó	Satellite	60		
Florianópolis	Satellite	60		
Joinville	Satellite	60		
Caxias do Sul	Satellite	60		
Ponta Grossa	Satellite	60		
Sorocaba	Satellite	120		
Mataripe	Primary	900	20,124(1)	70%
Suape	Primary	500	5,962	95%
Caucaia	Secondary	420	7,371(1)	82%
Aracaju	Secondary	240	4,263	89%
Juazeiro	Satellite	60		
João Pessoa	Satellite	30		
Pirajá Salvador	Satellite	60		
Aracruz	Secondary	120	4,212	36%
Barra de São Francisco	Secondary	360	2,400	22%
Total		15,052	117,437	82%

(1) These facilities operated with more than one 8-hour shift per day.

(2) Facilities with more than 100% average filling utilization rate operated during and outside of normal business hours.

In addition, Ultragas maintains headquarters in the city of São Paulo and regional offices in the areas in which it operates. Ultragas also maintains 58 points of sales.

Ipiranga

Distribution of fuels is carried out through an extensive network of primary and secondary storage terminals. Primary storage terminals are generally located near refineries and are used as storage terminals for products to be transported either to secondary storage terminals or to large customers and TRRs. Distributors own their storage terminals (Owned), lease space in third parties' storage terminals (Third Party Agreement TPA) or participate in pools (Joint-Operated terminals JO) that serve two or more distributors. The following table sets forth the total storage capacity and ownership structure for each of Ipiranga's primary and secondary facilities in 2012.

Base	Type	Ownership Structure of		Storage Capacity (m ³)
		Storage Terminal		
Açailândia	Secondary	JO operated by others(2)		1,867
Araucária	Primary	TPA(1)		188
Araucária	Primary	JO operated by others(2)		64,542
Bagé	Secondary	Owned		5,199
Barcarena	Primary	Owned		8,680
Barra do Pirai	Secondary	MRS(3)		450

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Barueri	Primary	TPA(1)	6,100
Bauru	Secondary	TPA(1)	1,205
Bauru	Secondary	Owned	4,741
Belém	Primary	Owned	9,895
Belém	Primary	TPA(1)	2,000
Belo Horizonte MRS	Secondary	MRS(3)	45

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Base	Ownership Structure of		Storage Capacity (m ³)
	Type	Storage Terminal	
Betim	Primary	JO operated by Ipiranga(2)	9,254
Betim	Primary	JO operated by others(2)	7,431
Biguaçu	Primary	TPA(1)	2,270
Brasília	Primary	JO operated by others(2)	4,381
Cabedelo	Primary	TPA(1)	10,155
Campo Grande	Secondary	Owned	3,119
Campos	Secondary	JO operated by Ipiranga(2)	4,534
Canoas	Primary	Owned	27,246
Cascavel	Secondary	Owned	2,839
Caxias	Primary	Owned	33,257
Caxias	Primary	TPA(1)	180
Caxias	Primary	JO operated by others(2)	6,695
Cruz Alta	Secondary	Owned	4,372
Cubatão	Primary	TPA(1)	2,463
Cuiaba	Secondary	Owned	971
Fortaleza	Primary	TPA(1)	6,810
Goiânia	Primary	JO operated by others(2)	5,725
Goiânia	Primary	TPA(1)	130
Governador Valadares	Secondary	Owned	3,273
Guamaré	Primary	JO operated by others(2)	2,500
Guaramirim	Primary	TPA(1)	980
Guarapuava	Secondary	Owned	4,010
Guarulhos	Primary	TPA(1)	3,310
Imbiruçu	Primary	JO operated by Ipiranga(2)	3,394
Itabuna	Primary	TPA(1)	277
Itaguaí MRS	Secondary	MRS(3)	630
Itaituba	Secondary	Owned	1,351
Itajaí	Primary	JO operated by Ipiranga(2)	8,721
Jequié	Primary	JO operated by others(2)	2,441
Juazeiro	Secondary	JO operated by others(2)	1,793
Jundiaí MRS	Secondary	MRS(3)	90
Lages	Secondary	TPA(1)	300
Londrina	Secondary	JO operated by Ipiranga(2)	4,358
Macapá	Secondary	Owned	2,604
Maceió	Primary	JO operated by others(2)	6,579
Manaus	Primary	Owned	3,522
Manaus	Primary	TPA(1)	3,300
Marabá	Secondary	TPA(1)	213
Maringá	Secondary	TPA(1)	3,693
Montes Claros	Secondary	Owned	892
Munguba	Secondary	Owned	12,244
Ourinhos	Secondary	Owned	5,684
Ourinhos	Secondary	Owned	1,138
Passo Fundo	Primary	JO operated by Ipiranga(2)	9,528
Paulínia	Primary	Owned	7,712
Paulínia	Primary	Owned	3,461
Paulínia	Primary	TPA(1)	220
Paulínia	Primary	JO operated by Ipiranga(2)	28,518
Piaceguera MRS	Secondary	MRS(3)	30
Porto Velho	Secondary	TPA(1)	740
Porto Velho	Secondary	Owned	5,446
Pres. Prudente	Secondary	Owned	2,654
Ribeirão Preto	Primary	JO operated by others(2)	12,431
Rio Grande	Secondary	TPA(1)	3,356
Santa Maria	Secondary	Owned	6,207

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Santarém	Secondary	Owned	880
São Brás Suaçui	Secondary	MRS(3)	2,737
São Caetano	Primary	Owned	21,468

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Base	Ownership Structure of		Storage Capacity (m ³)
	Type	Storage Terminal	
São Francisco do Conde	Primary	TPA(1)	3,200
São José do Rio Preto	Secondary	Owned	5,081
São José do Rio Preto	Secondary	Owned	926
São José do Rio Preto (Simeira)	Secondary	JO operated by others(2)	2,200
São José dos Campos	Primary	JO operated by others(2)	5,599
São José dos Campos	Secondary	MRS(3)	232
São Luis	Primary	JO operated by Ipiranga(2)	12,931
São Luis	Primary	TPA(1)	17,564
Suape	Primary	JO operated by others(2)	13,644
Suape	Primary	TPA(1)	2,980
Teresina	Secondary	JO operated by others(2)	4,669
Uberaba	Primary	TPA(1)	1,810
Uberlândia	Primary	JO operated by others(2)	7,267
Vilhena	Secondary	Owned	416
Vitória	Primary	TPA(1)	16,346
		Total	514,293

(1) Third party agreements.

(2) Joint-operated with other distributors.

(3) Storage terminal dedicated to MRS, a Brazilian logistic company, and operated by Ipiranga.

Oxitenó

Oxitenó has five plants in Brazil: Camaçari, in the northeast complex, the Mauá plant in the São Paulo complex, the Triunfo plant in the southern complex and the Tremembé and Suzano plants in the state of São Paulo.

The following table sets forth the current ethylene oxide production capacity of Oxitenó's plants in Brazil.

Units	Capacity (in tons per year)
Camaçari	350,000
Mauá	90,000
Tremembé	
Triunfo	
Suzano	
Total	440,000

Ethylene oxide is primarily an intermediate material used in the production of ethylene oxide derivatives. Only 4% of Oxitenó's sales volume in the year ended December 31, 2012 were ethylene oxide. Therefore, Oxitenó's total production output may not be determined by adding the capacities of ethylene oxide and its derivatives.

As Oxitenó's capacity for ethylene oxide derivatives exceeds its ethylene oxide production capacity, Oxitenó cannot produce the maximum amount of each derivative product in any year and, accordingly, actual production of ethylene oxide derivatives is less than its capacity shown in the tables below.

However, the excess production capacity of ethylene oxide derivatives provides a degree of operating flexibility that enables the company to switch production partially to other products and re-manage its ethylene oxide output for derivative products depending on relative demand, thus mitigating the effects of reductions in demand for certain products resulting from downturns in the petrochemical business cycle.

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Camaçari plant. The Camaçari plant, located in the Northeast Complex, was built by Oxiteno and commenced production in 1978. The Camaçari plant produces ethylene oxide and ethylene oxide derivatives, such as ethylene glycols, ethanolamines, glycol ethers and ethoxylated derivatives. In July 1997, a new plant was built with 105 thousand tons of ethylene oxide production capacity.

In October 2008, Oxiteno began operations of its oleochemicals unit in Camaçari, with a processing capacity of 100 thousand tons of vegetable oil per year (especially palm kernel oil), for the production of approximately 100 thousand tons of fatty alcohols and co-production of fatty acids and glycerin. In addition, Oxiteno also completed the capacity expansions of the ethoxylate and ethanolamine production at Camaçari, adding 120 thousand tons to the capacity of these products. In 2010, Oxiteno concluded the expansion of the ethoxylate production capacity at the Camaçari plant, which started operating in late 2010, increasing Oxiteno's ethoxylates capacity by 70 thousand tons per year. In August 2011, Oxiteno also concluded the expansion of the ethylene oxide unit in Camaçari, adding 90 thousand tons per year of production capacity. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company Investments.

The following table sets forth the production capacity of the Camaçari plant for each of its principal products.

Units	Capacity (in tons per year)
Ethylene oxide	350,000
Ethylene glycols	285,000
Ethanolamines	110,000
Glycol ethers	25,000
Ethoxylated derivatives	270,000
White Mineral Oils	60,000
Fatty Alcohols	77,000
Fatty Acids	7,000
Glycerin	11,000

In 2012, the Camaçari plant operated at 75% of its production capacity. The plant had planned stoppages for regular maintenance.

Mauá plant. The Mauá plant, located in the São Paulo Complex, was the first plant built by Oxiteno and it commenced production in 1974. The Mauá plant has process units for ethylene oxide, ethylene glycols, glycol ethers, glycol ether acetates, natural alcohols and ethoxylated derivatives. In addition to the production units, the plant has drumming, storage, warehouse and maintenance facilities and also houses Oxiteno's principal research and development laboratory. The following table sets forth the current production capacity of the Mauá plant for each of its principal products.

Units	Capacity (in tons per year)
Ethylene Oxide	90,000
Ethylene Glycols	40,000
Glycol Ethers	40,000
Acetates	72,000
C4+C5 Alcohols	14,000
Ethoxylated Derivatives	106,000
Alkylation	17,000
Esterification	4,000
Hydraulic fluids	30,000

In 2012, the Mauá plant operated at 73% of its production capacity.

Tremembé plant. The Tremembé plant, located at Bairro dos Guedes, Tremembé, in the state of São Paulo, has three principal production units, a sulfonation/sulfation unit and two multipurpose units. The Tremembé plant commenced production in 1970 and was subsequently acquired by us in 1985.

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The following table shows the current capacity of the principal units at the Tremembé plant.

Units	Capacity (in tons per year)
Esterification	10,000
Specialties	15,000
Sulfonation/Sulfation	16,000(1)
Betaines	10,000
Hydraulic fluids	3,200
Naphthalenes Sulfonates	9,000
Agricultural Blends	15,000

(1) Capacity adjusted for 100% active matter

In 2012, the Tremembé plant operated at 77% of its production capacity.

Suzano plant. In 2007, Oxiteno began operating a sulfonation and sulfation plant in Suzano, with a production capacity of 13.5 thousand tons per year. In 2012, Oxiteno added 14 thousand tons per year to its capacity. As a result, production capacity at the Suzano plant increased to 27.5 thousand tons per year.

Units	Capacity (in tons per year)
Sulfonation/Sulfation	13,500
Esterification	12,000
Betaines	2,000

In 2012, the Suzano plant operated at 83% of its production capacity.

Triunfo plant. The Triunfo plant is located in the Southern Complex. The Triunfo plant was built by Oxiteno and started production in October 1989. The Triunfo plant has two process units, one for the production of secondary butyl alcohol, which is used in the production of MEK, and one for the production of MEK.

The following table shows the current capacity of the principal units at the Triunfo plant.

Units	Capacity (in tons per year)
Oxygenated solvents	42,000

In 2012, the Triunfo plant operated at 96% of its production capacity.

With the acquisition of Oxiteno Mexico (formerly Canamex) in December 2003 and Unión Química in 2007, Oxiteno acquired three specialty chemical plants in Mexico. As of December 31, 2012, the Coatzacoalcos plant had a production capacity of 56 thousand tons per year of ethoxylates and 8 thousand tons per year of alkyphenols; the Guadalajara plant had a production capacity of 32 thousand tons per year of specialty chemicals and San Juan del Río had a production capacity of 8 thousand tons per year of specialty chemicals. In 2012, the Guadalajara, the Coatzacoalcos and San Juan del Río plants operated at an average rate of 71%, 72% and 82% of their production capacity, respectively.

With the acquisition of Oxiteno Andina in September 2007, Oxiteno acquired a specialty chemical plant in Venezuela. As of December 31, 2012, the Santa Rita plant had a production capacity of 70 thousand tons per year of ethoxylates and operated with 62% of its production capacity in 2012.

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Oxiteno acquired a specialty chemical plant in Pasadena, Texas in April 2012. As of December 31, 2012, the Pasadena plant had a production capacity of 32 thousand tons per year of specialty and agricultural blends.

With the acquisition of American Chemical in November 2012, Oxiteno acquired a specialty chemical plant in Montevideo, Uruguay. As of December 31, 2012, the Montevideo plant had a production capacity of 81 thousand tons per year of specialty chemicals.

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The following table sets forth Oxiteno's production plants located outside of Brazil:

Units	Capacity (in metric tons per year)
Ethoxylated derivatives Coatzacoalcos plant	56,000
Alkylation Coatzacoalcos plant	8,000
Ethoxylated derivatives Guadalajara plant	19,000
Esterification Guadalajara plant	13,000
Sulfonation/Sulfation San Juan del Río	8,000
Alkoxyated derivatives Santa Rita	70,000
Specialties/Agricultural Blends Pasadena	32,000
Sulfonation/Sulfation Montevideo	45,000
Chrome sulfate Montevideo	18,000
Fatty Acid Sulfate (FAS) Montevideo	10,000
Betaines/Amides Montevideo	6,000
Fatliquor oils Montevideo	2,000

Ultracargo

The following tables set forth the principal products stored at, and the storage capacity operated by, Ultracargo's facilities at December 31, 2012, and the average utilization of Ultracargo's facilities during 2012 and includes third parties' capacity exclusively operated by Ultracargo.

Facility	Capacity (in cubic meters)	Average utilization %	Product Lines
Aratu (Bahia)	196,350	99%	Chemicals, vegetable oils, corrosives, and fuels
Suape (Pernambuco)	157,910	79%	Chemicals, ethanol, corrosives and fuels
Montes Claros (Minas Gerais)(1)	4,400	177%	Fuels and ethanol
Itaqui (Maranhão)	55,280	112%	Fuels
Santos (São Paulo)(2)	297,300	76%	Chemicals, lubricants, fuels, corrosives, ethanol and vegetable oils
Rio de Janeiro (Rio de Janeiro)	17,247	107%	Corrosives and lubricants
Paranaguá (Paraná)	28,262	84%	Corrosives, vegetable oils and chemicals
Paulínia (São Paulo)	8,600	103%	Chemicals and ethanol
Total	765,349	86%	

(1) Owned by Ipiranga and exclusively operated by Ultracargo until March 2013. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company Business Overview Storage services for liquid bulk .

(2) 78 thousand cubic meters owned by third parties and exclusively operated by Ultracargo.

Collateral

As of December 31, 2012, R\$0.9 million of our consolidated debt was secured by property, plant and equipment.

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ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

A. Operating Results

You should read this discussion together with our consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto, and other financial information included elsewhere in this annual report and in conjunction with the financial information included under Item 3.A. Key Information Selected Consolidated Financial Information.

Our audited consolidated financial statements included herein were prepared in accordance with IFRS and include our consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, and statements of income, cash flows and changes in shareholders' equity for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, as well as notes thereto.

The company first adopted IFRS for the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010. The transition date chosen by the company for the application of IFRS was January 1, 2009, the date on which the company prepared its opening balance sheet in accordance with IFRS. As permitted by the applicable rules to first-time adopters of IFRS, we have not included in the selected financial data in this annual report our consolidated balance sheets and statements of income as of and for the years ended December 31, 2008. The financial information presented in this annual report should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements.

Overview

Ultrapar is a Brazilian company with leading positions in the markets in which it operates achieved over its 75 years of existence. Our four principal businesses are:

LPG distribution, conducted by Ultragaz;

fuel distribution, conducted by Ipiranga;

chemicals production, conducted by Oxiteno; and

storage services for liquid bulk, conducted by Ultracargo.

Ultragaz distributes LPG to residential, commercial and industrial market segments. Ipiranga distributes gasoline, ethanol, diesel, NGV, fuel oil, kerosene and lubricants through a network of 6,460 service stations and directly to large customers. Oxiteno produces ethylene oxide and its principal derivatives, and is also a significant producer of specialty chemicals, particularly surfactants. It manufactures approximately 1,400 products used in various industrial sectors such as cosmetics, detergents, crop protection chemicals, packaging, textiles and coatings. Ultracargo is the largest provider of storage for liquid bulk in Brazil, with eight terminals and storage capacity of approximately 765 thousand cubic meters.

Brazilian economic background

Since most of our operating businesses are located in Brazil, we are significantly affected by Brazil's economic and social conditions, including, but not limited to, gross domestic product, or GDP, growth rates, the domestic rate of inflation and exchange rate fluctuations.

Gross domestic product. During 2007, Brazil benefited from a period of relatively stable economic conditions and GDP grew by 6.1% in line with successive reductions of interest rate by the Central Bank. The economic and operational environment in 2008 was marked by two distinct moments. In the first three quarters of 2008, Brazil's GDP recorded a strong growth of 6.7% compared to the same period in 2007. However in the fourth quarter the deepening of the global financial crisis reversed this growth trend, and, as a result, GDP growth in 2008 was 5.2%. The

year 2009 was marked by the effects of the global financial crisis, which was more intense during the first quarter of 2009, when the Brazilian GDP decreased by 3.0% compared with the same period of 2008. However, measures adopted by the Brazilian government to minimize the impacts of the crisis started to reflect on the economy in the following

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quarters, leading to a gradual recovery of the GDP. In 2009, Brazil's GDP recorded a slight contraction of 0.3%. In 2010, Brazil's GDP recorded a strong growth of 7.5%, driven by the good performance of the retail, automotive and civil construction sectors. Despite the domestic inflationary pressure and the effects of the economic crisis in Europe, Brazil's GDP grew by 2.7% in 2011, primarily as a result of the good performance of the agricultural and retail sectors, combined with an increase in families' consumption and historically low unemployment rates. In 2012, despite the Brazilian government's measures to stimulate the economy through record low interest rates and tax incentives to certain segments, GDP grew by 0.9%, the lowest level since 2009, partially as a result of the slowdown in the global economy and low levels of local investments in previous years. Our operations are significantly impacted by Brazilian GDP growth, specifically, sales of LPG to the commercial and industrial customers, sales of diesel, Oxiteno's sales to the domestic market and Ultracargo's logistics operations. In addition, sales of LPG to residential customers and sales of gasoline and ethanol are indirectly affected by the level of household income, which often bears a relation to GDP performance.

Inflation and currency fluctuations. Our cash operating expenses are substantially in *Reais* and tend to increase with inflation. However, a significant portion of our costs of sales and services rendered are linked to the U.S. dollar and are not substantially affected by the Brazilian inflation rate. In addition, some of our *Real*-denominated debt is indexed to take into account the effects of inflation. In 2007, the IGP-M was 7.8%, and the IPCA was 4.5%, mainly due to an increase in food prices, despite the 17% appreciation of the *Real* against the U.S. dollar in 2007. In 2008, the IGP-M was 9.8% and IPCA was 5.9% due to high inflationary pressures until September, mainly the economic growth and high commodity prices. In 2008, foreign direct investment in Brazil reached US\$45 billion, significantly increasing capital inflow, contributing to the appreciation of the *Real* until September and to the assignment of the investment-grade rating to Brazil in April of that year. However, the deepening of the global financial crisis led to a reversal of the appreciation trend in the *Real* of the previous five years resulting in a 32% depreciation of the *Real* against the U.S. dollar in 2008. In 2009, the quick rebound of the Brazilian economy drove an inflow of foreign investments in the country, thus contributing to a 25% appreciation of the *Real* against the U.S. dollar – the highest appreciation in the decade. Despite the gradual recovery of the Brazilian economy after the first quarter of 2009, Brazil presented a 1.7% deflation in the year as measured by the IGP-M. According to the IPCA, however, the inflation rate was 4.3% in 2009, which is more in line with the growth trend in the Brazilian *per capita* income. In 2010, the IGP-M and the IPCA index rates were 11.3% and 5.9%, respectively. In 2010, the effects of the strong economic growth in Brazil, together with the public offering of shares of Petrobras in the third quarter, resulted in a record of foreign investments inflow to Brazil, contributing to a 4% appreciation of the *Real* against the U.S. dollar. In 2011, the unstable international economic environment, especially in the second half of the year as a result of the effects of the European crisis, contributed to a 13% depreciation of the *Real* against the U.S. dollar for the year, reversing the appreciation trend in the first half of the year. In 2012, the Brazilian government adopted counter-cyclical measures during the year to foster economic growth, such as the reduction of the SELIC rate and the reduction of federal taxes on the automotive sector. The effects of the lower economic growth, the lower interest rate and the unstable international environment contributed to a 9% depreciation of the *Real* against the U.S. dollar. The IGP-M and the IPCA index rates in 2012 were 7.8% and 5.8%, respectively. From January 1, 2013 to April 19, 2013 the *Real* depreciated 1.7% against the U.S. dollar in the period. The principal foreign exchange risk we face arises from certain U.S. dollar denominated costs and expenses. Although a substantial part of our debt is dollar-denominated, it is currently hedged against currency devaluation through the use of various derivative instruments or matching investments in the same currency. Additionally, a significant part of our raw materials is also denominated or indexed to the U.S. dollar. A large part of our sales is denominated in *Reais*, although prices in the chemical business are benchmarked to prices prevailing in the international markets, which in turn are linked to U.S. dollars. Hence, we are exposed to foreign exchange rate risks which could negatively impact our businesses, financial situation and operating results as well as our capacity to service our debt.

The table below shows the inflation rate for the periods indicated, as measured by the IGP-M as well as the devaluation (or appreciation) of the *Real* against the U.S. dollar.

Index	Year ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
IGP-M	7.8%	5.1%	11.3%
IPCA	5.8%	6.5%	5.9%
Devaluation (appreciation) of the <i>Real</i> against the U.S. dollar	8.9%	12.6%	(4.3)%

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We manage the foreign exchange risk associated with the scheduled payments under the terms of our U.S. dollar indebtedness by investing in U.S. dollar-denominated securities and foreign currency/interest swap contracts, under which we pay variable interest in *Reais* based on the interbank certificate of deposit rate, or CDI, and receive fixed interest in U.S. currency. As of December 31, 2012 our total obligations denominated in foreign currency were R\$1,219.3 million (US\$596.7 million), including import payables. At the same date our total asset position in foreign currency was R\$884.7 million (US\$432.9 million), comprised of investments indexed to U.S. dollars and hedging instruments used to manage fluctuations of exchange rates and foreign currency receivables exposures. As of December 31, 2012, Ultrapar had a net exposure in foreign currency long in R\$107.9 million (US\$52.8 million). For the purposes of this paragraph, U.S. dollar values were calculated based on the December 31, 2012 *Real* / dollar exchange rate. See Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk Foreign Exchange Risk for information about our foreign exchange risk hedging policy and Notes 14 and 22 to our consolidated financial statements.

Critical accounting policies and estimates

The presentation of our financial condition and results of operations requires our management to make judgments regarding the effects of matters that are inherently uncertain on the carrying value of our assets and liabilities and may affect the reported amount of them as well as our revenues and expenses. Actual results may differ from those estimated under different variables, assumptions or conditions, even though our management believes that its accounting estimates are reasonable. The following paragraphs review the critical accounting estimates that management considers most important for understanding our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. An accounting estimate is considered a critical accounting estimate if it meets the following criteria:

The accounting estimate requires management to make assumptions about matters that were highly uncertain at the time the accounting estimate was made; and

Different estimates that management reasonably could have used for the accounting estimate in the current period, or changes in the accounting estimate that are reasonably likely to occur from period to period, would have a material impact on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

We have identified the following accounting policies as critical.

Allowance for doubtful accounts. We maintain allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the subsequent inability of our customers to make required payments. The allowance for doubtful accounts is recorded in an amount we consider sufficient to cover any probable losses on realization of our accounts receivable from our customers, as well as other receivables, and is included as selling expenses; no adjustment is made to net sales and services revenue. In order to establish the allowance for doubtful accounts, our management constantly evaluates the amount and characteristics of our accounts receivable. When significant delays occur and the likelihood of receiving these payments decreases, a provision is made. In case receivables in arrears are guaranteed or there are reasonable grounds to believe they will be paid, no provision is made. If the financial conditions of our customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances would be required in future periods. However, because we cannot predict with certainty the future financial stability of our customers, we cannot guarantee that our reserves will continue to be adequate. Actual credit losses may be greater than the allowance we have established, which could have a significant impact on our selling expenses. See Notes 5 and 22 to our consolidated financial statements for additional information about our allowance for doubtful accounts.

Deferred income and social contribution taxes. We recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities which do not expire, arising from tax loss carryforwards, temporary add-backs, revaluation of property, plants and equipment and other procedures. The carrying amount of the deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered based on historical taxable income, projected future taxable income, and the expected timing of the reversals of existing temporary differences. In the event we or one of our subsidiaries operate at a loss or are unable to generate sufficient future taxable income, or if there is a material change in the actual effective tax rates or time period within which the underlying temporary differences become taxable or deductible, we evaluate the need to

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establish a reduction in all or a significant portion of our deferred tax assets, resulting in an increase in our effective tax rate, thereby decreasing net income. A high degree of management judgment is required in determining any reduction in the deferred tax assets. The principal uncertainty relates to the likelihood of future taxable income from the subsidiary that generated the deferred tax asset. A change in our projections of profitability could result in the need to record a reduction on the deferred tax assets, resulting in a negative impact of future results. See Note 9 to our consolidated financial statements for additional information on taxes.

Provisions for tax, civil and labor risks. We are currently involved in certain legal and administrative proceedings that arise from our normal course of business as described in Item 8.A. Financial Information Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information Legal Proceedings and Note 23 (items a,b,c,d) to our consolidated financial statements. We believe that the provisions for such proceedings in our consolidated financial statements are adequate. It is our policy to record provisions in regard to lawsuits when the probability of an existing obligation is considered more-likely-than-not to occur in the opinion of our management, based on information available to the company, including information obtained from our internal and external legal counsel. Future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in our assumptions, by the effectiveness of our strategies relating to these proceedings, by future developments in each matter being discussed or by changes in approach, such as a change in settlement strategy in dealing with these matters.

Property, plant and equipment. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method, for the periods mentioned in Note 12 to our consolidated financial statements, taking into account the useful life of the assets, which are reviewed annually.

Intangible assets. Intangible assets include assets acquired by the company and its subsidiaries from third parties, and are recorded according to the criteria below (see Note 13 to our consolidated financial statements):

Goodwill is carried net of accumulated amortization as of December 31, 2008, when it ceased to be amortized. Goodwill generated since January 1, 2009 is shown as intangible assets corresponding to the positive difference between the amount paid or payable to the seller and the fair value of the identified assets and liabilities assumed of the acquired entity, and is tested annually for impairment. Goodwill is allocated to the respective cash generating units (CGU) for impairment testing purposes.

Bonus disbursements as provided in Ipiranga s agreements with reseller service stations and major consumers are recognized as distribution rights when paid and amortized using the straight-line method according to the term of the agreement.

Other intangible assets acquired from third parties, such as software, technology and commercial property rights, are measured at the total acquisition cost and amortized using straight-line method, for the periods mentioned in Note 13 to our consolidated financial statements, taking into account their useful life, which is reviewed annually.

The company has not recognized intangible assets that were created internally. The company and its subsidiaries have not recognized intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life, except for goodwill and the am/pm brand acquired in 2012.

Impairment of assets. We review, at least annually, the existence of indication that an asset may be impaired. If there is an indication, we estimate the recoverable amount of the asset. Assets that cannot be evaluated individually are grouped in the smallest group of assets that generate cash flow from continuous use and that are largely independent of cash flows of other assets (CGU). The recoverable amount of assets or CGUs corresponds to the greater of their fair value net of applicable direct selling costs and their value in use.

To assess the value in use, we consider the projections of future cash flows, trends and outlooks, as well as the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors. Such cash flows are discounted to their present values using the discount rate before tax that reflects market conditions for the period of impairment testing and the specific risks of the asset or CGU being evaluated. In cases where the expected discounted future cash flows are less than their carrying amount, the impairment loss is

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recognized for the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of these assets. Losses for impairment of assets are recognized in profit or loss. In case goodwill has been allocated to a CGU, the recognized losses are first allocated to reduce the corresponding goodwill. If the goodwill is not enough to absorb such losses, the surplus is allocated to the assets on a pro-rata basis. An impairment of goodwill cannot be reversed. For other assets, impairment losses may be reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if the impairment had not been recognized.

The company tested the balances of goodwill shown in the table of Note 13 for impairment. The determination of value in use involves assumptions, judgments and estimates of cash flows, such as growth rates of revenues, costs and expenses, estimates of investments and working capital and discount rates. The assumptions about growth projections and future cash flows are based on the company's business plan, as well as comparable market data, and represent management's best estimate of the economic conditions that will exist over the economic life of the various CGUs, to which goodwill is related.

The evaluation of the value in use is calculated for a period of five years, after which we calculate the perpetuity, considering the possibility of carrying the business on indefinitely.

On December 31, 2012, the discount and growth rates used to extrapolate the projections ranged from 10.4% to 29.6% and 0% to 3.5% p.a., respectively, depending on the CGU analyzed.

The company's goodwill impairment tests did not result in the recognition of losses for the year ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010.

Provisions for asset retirement obligations – fuel tanks. We make provisions for asset retirement obligations that correspond to the legal obligation to remove Ipiranga's underground fuel tanks located at Ipiranga-branded service stations after a certain period. The estimated cost of the obligation to remove these fuel tanks is recognized as a liability when tanks are installed. The estimated cost is recognized in property, plant and equipment and depreciated over the respective useful life of the tanks. The amounts recognized as a liability are monetarily restated until the respective tank is removed. An increase in the estimated cost of the obligation to remove the tanks could result in a negative impact on our future results. The estimated removal cost is reviewed and updated annually or when there is a significant change in its amount. For further detail on provisions for assets retirement obligations of Ipiranga, see Note 18 to our consolidated financial statements.

Fair value of financial instruments. Our financial instruments are classified as follows:

Measured at fair value through profit or loss: financial assets and liabilities held for trading, that is, acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term, and derivatives. The balances are stated at fair value. The interest earned, the foreign currency exchange variation and changes in fair value are recognized in profit or loss.

Held to maturity: non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments, and fixed maturities for which the entity has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. The interest earned and the foreign currency exchange variation are recognized in profit or loss, and balances are stated at acquisition cost plus the interest earned through the date of the financial statements, using the effective interest rate method.

Available for sale: non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available for sale or that are not classified into other categories at their initial recognition. The balances are stated at fair value. The interest earned and the foreign currency exchange variation are recognized in profit or loss. Differences between fair value and acquisition cost plus the interest earned and accumulated foreign exchange variation are recognized in a specific account in the shareholders' equity. Accumulated gains and losses recognized in shareholders' equity are reclassified to profit or loss in case of prepayment.

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Loans and receivables: non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments or receipts, not quoted in an active market, except: (i) those which the entity intends to sell immediately or in the near term and which the entity classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss; (ii) those classified as available for sale; or (iii) those for which the company may not recover substantially all of its initial investment for reasons other than credit deterioration. The interest earned and the foreign currency exchange variation are recognized in profit or loss. The balances are stated at acquisition cost plus interest, using the effective interest rate method and accumulated foreign exchange variation. Loans and receivables include cash and bank deposits, trade receivables, dividends receivable and other trade receivables.

The company uses derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes, applying the concepts described below:

Fair value hedge: derivative financial instruments used to hedge exposure to changes in the fair value of an item, attributable to a particular risk, which can affect the entity's profit or loss.

Hedge accounting: In the initial designation of the fair value hedge, the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item is documented, including the objectives of risk management, the strategy in conducting the transaction and the methods to be used to evaluate its effectiveness. Once the fair value hedge has been qualified as effective, the hedge item is also measured at fair value. Gains and losses from hedge instruments and hedge items are recognized in profit or loss. The hedge accounting must be discontinued when the hedge becomes ineffective.

For further detail on financial instruments of the company, see Notes 4, 14 and 22 to our consolidated financial statements.

The fair value of financial instruments, including currency and interest hedging instruments, was determined as follows:

The fair values of cash and bank deposits balances are identical to their carrying values.

Financial investments in investment funds are valued at the value of the fund unit as of the date of the financial statements, which corresponds to their fair value.

Financial investments in CDBs (Bank Certificates of Deposit) and similar investments offer daily liquidity through repurchase at the yield curve and, therefore, the company believes their fair value corresponds to their carrying value.

The fair value calculation of LPG International's notes in the foreign market (see Note 14.b to our consolidated financial statements) is based on the quoted prices in an active market.

The fair value of other financial investments and financings was determined using calculation methodologies commonly used for marking-to-market, which consist of calculating future cash flows associated with each instrument adopted and adjusting them to present value at the market rates as of December 31, 2012. For some cases where there is no active market for the financial instrument, the company and its subsidiaries can use quotes provided by the transaction counterparties.

The interpretation of market information on the choice of calculation methodologies for the fair value requires considerable judgment and estimates to obtain a value deemed appropriate to each situation. Consequently, the estimates presented do not necessarily indicate the amounts that may be realized in the current market.

For further detail on financial instruments of Ultrapar and its subsidiaries, see Notes 4, 14 and 22 to our consolidated financial statements.

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Post-employment benefits. The company recognized a provision for post-employment benefits mainly related to seniority bonus, payment of Government Severance Indemnity Fund (FGTS), and health, dental care and life insurance plan for eligible retirees. The amounts related to such benefits were determined based on a valuation conducted by an independent actuary and are recognized in the financial statements in accordance with Resolution CVM 600/2009.

Significant actuarial assumptions adopted include:

Economic Factors

Discount rate for the actuarial obligation at present value - 8.68% p.a.

Average projected salary growth rate - 6.59% p.a.

Inflation rate (long term) - 4.45% p.a.

Growth rate of medical services - 8.68% p.a.

Demographic factors

Mortality Table for the life insurance benefit - CSO-80

Mortality Table for other benefits - AT 2000 Basic decreased by 10%

Disabled Mortality Table - RRB 1983

Disability Table - RRB 1944 modified

New and revised standards in issue but not yet effective. For 2013, the company expects that the adoption of IFRS 11 Joint arrangements will impact the financial statements. Our investments in RPR, Maxfácil, União/Vopak and ConectCar will no longer be proportionally consolidated and will be accounted for using the equity method. IFRS 10 Consolidated financial statements , IFRS 12 Disclosure of interests in other entities , amendments to IAS 27 Separate financial statements and amendments to IAS 28 Investments in associates and joint ventures , must be adopted in conjunction with IFRS 11, and do not produce impact on the financial statements of the company.

The company estimates that the amendments to IAS 19 Employee benefits will impact the financial statements. Currently, the company recognizes actuarial gains and losses in income and, from 2013, actuarial gains and losses will be recognized in shareholders' equity as other comprehensive income.

For further information see Note 2.v) to our consolidated financial statements.

Standards and criteria adopted in preparing the information

On October 4, 2012, CVM issued the Instruction No. 527 (ICVM 527), which governs the disclosure by listed companies in Brazil of EBITDA Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization, and EBIT Earnings Before Interest and Taxes, for the results disclosed from January 1, 2013 onwards. EBITDA according to ICVM 527 differs from the EBITDA previously reported by the company as it includes the income in the sale of assets and share of profit of associates consolidated under the equity method. The information on EBITDA included in this

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document was prepared in accordance with ICVM 527 and, therefore, differs from the information previously disclosed by the company for 2010 and 2011. See footnote 6 under Item 3.A. Key Information Selected Consolidated Financial Data for definition of EBITDA.

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The reconciliation of the EBITDA starting from the net income is presented below:

R\$ million	2012	2011	2010
Net income for the year	1,018	855	765
(+) Income and social contribution taxes	429	301	295
(+) Net financial expense (income)	262	297	264
(+) Depreciation and amortization	696	580	531
EBITDA according to ICVM 527	2,405	2,032	1,855

Results of operations

The following discussion of our results of operations is based on the financial information derived from our consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS.

Year ended December 31, 2012 compared to the year ended December 31, 2011.

The following table shows a summary of our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011:

(in millions of Reais, except percentages)	Year ending December 31, 2012	% of net sales and services	Year ending December 31, 2011	% of net sales and services	Percent change 2012-2011
Net revenue from sales and services	53,919.4	100%	48,661.3	100%	11%
Cost of products and services sold	(49,797.2)	92%	(45,139.6)	93%	10%
Gross profit	4,122.2	8%	3,521.7	7%	17%
Selling, marketing, general and administrative expenses	(2,494.9)	5%	(2,143.1)	4%	16%
Other operating income, net	77.9	0%	52.0	0%	50%
Income from disposal of assets	3.7	0%	21.4	0%	-83%
Operating income before financial income (expenses) and share of profit of associates	1,708.9	3%	1,452.0	3%	18%
Net financial results	(262.5)	0%	(296.5)	1%	-11%
Income and social contribution taxes	(428.8)	1%	(300.9)	1%	42%
Share of profit of associates	0.2	0%	0.2	0%	-1%
Net income for the year	1,017.9	2%	854.8	2%	19%
Net income for the year attributable to:					
Shareholders of Ultrapar	1,011.0	2%	848.8	2%	19%
Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries	6.9	0%	6.0	0%	14%
EBITDA(1)	2,405.4	4%	2,032.3	4%	18%
Depreciation and amortization	696.3	1%	580.1	1%	20%

(1) See footnote 6 under Item 3.A. Key Information Selected Consolidated Financial Data for additional discussion of EBITDA and its reconciliation to other information in our financial statements.

Net revenue from sales and services. Ultrapar's net revenue from sales and services increased 11%, from R\$48,661.3 million in 2011 to R\$53,919 million in 2012, mainly as a result of the increased sales volume in all businesses.

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The following table shows the change in net revenue from sales and services for each of our businesses:

(in millions of Reais, except percentages)	2012	2011	Percent change 2012-2011
Ultragaz	3,847.1	3,766.8	2%
Ipiranga	46,832.8	42,223.9	11%
Oxitenó	2,928.8	2,408.6	22%
Ultracargo	300.9	266.9	13%

Ultragaz's net revenue from sales and services increased by 2%, from R\$3,766.8 million in 2011 to R\$3,847.1 million in 2012, as a result of 2% higher sales volume from 1,652.2 thousand tons in 2011 to 1,681.2 thousand tons in 2012. Such increase was a result of a 6% increase in sales volume in the bulk segment, as a consequence of the acquisition of Repsol in October 2011, which exclusively operated in this segment, and the investments to capture new clients.

Ipiranga's net revenue from sales and services increased by 11%, from R\$42,223.9 million in 2011 to R\$46,832.8 million in 2012, mainly due to (i) 8% higher sales volume, (ii) the 6% increase on diesel refinery prices charged by Petrobras in July 2012, which led to an increase in average prices charged by Ipiranga and (iii) the improved sales mix (increased share of gasoline, which has higher prices compared to other fuels). Sales volumes grew by 8%, from 21,701 thousand cubic meters in 2011 to 23,364 thousand cubic meters in 2012. Sales volumes of gasoline, ethanol and NGV grew by 10%, as a result of an estimated 8% growth in the light vehicle fleet and investments made to expand its distribution network. Diesel volumes, in turn, grew by 7% as a result of investments made to capture new clients and, to a lesser extent, the growth of the Brazilian economy, particularly in the consumer goods and agricultural sectors.

Oxitenó's net revenue from sales and services increased by 22%, from R\$2,408.6 million in 2011 to R\$2,928.8 million in 2012, mainly due to the 15% growth in sales volume and an average 17% weaker *Real*, partially offset by the 10% lower average U.S. dollar price of Oxitenó's products, mainly as result of the increased share of glycols, which generally have lower prices, in Oxitenó's sales mix. Total sales volume grew by 15%, from 660 thousand tons in 2011 to 761 thousand tons in 2012, as a result of (i) investments to expand production capacity, completed in September 2011, (ii) the growth of segments served by Oxitenó in Brazil, in particular cosmetics and detergents, agrochemicals and coatings, and (iii) the increased volume of exports.

Ultracargo's net revenue from sales and services increased by 13%, from R\$266.9 million in 2011 to R\$300.9 million in 2012, mainly due to the growth in average storage in its liquid bulk terminals and the improved mix of handled products and contracts. Average storage volume increased by 5%, from 582 thousand cubic meters in 2011 to 614 thousand cubic meters in 2012, mainly due to the acquisition of Temmar, in August 2012, and by increased volumes of ethanol handled at the Santos terminal. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company.

Cost of products and services sold. Ultrapar's cost of products and services sold increased by 10%, from R\$45,139.6 million in 2011 to R\$49,797.2 million in 2012, mainly as a result of the increased sales volume of all businesses.

The following table shows the change in cost of products and services sold for each of our businesses:

(in millions of Reais, except percentages)	2012	2011	Percent change 2012-2011
Ultragaz	3,313.3	3,213.5	3%
Ipiranga	44,055.2	39,897.9	10%
Oxitenó	2,312.4	1,931.0	20%
Ultracargo	123.0	114.6	7%

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Ultragaz's cost of products and services sold increased by 3%, from R\$3,213.5 million in 2011 to R\$3,313.3 million in 2012, due to the 2% higher sales volume and the effects of inflation on personnel and on freight costs, partially offset by cost reduction initiatives in bottling and storage facilities.

Ipiranga's cost of products and services sold increased by 10%, from R\$39,897.9 million in 2011 to R\$44,055.2 million in 2012, mainly due to (i) the 8% higher sales volume, (ii) the 6% increase in diesel refinery prices charged by Petrobras in July 2012, and (iii) the increased share of gasoline in the sales mix, which has higher unit costs.

Oxiteno's cost of products and services sold increased by 20%, from R\$1,931.0 million in 2011 to R\$2,312.4 million in 2012, mainly due to the 15% growth in sales volume and the average 17% weaker Real, partially offset by a 10% reduction in unit variable costs in U.S. dollars.

Ultracargo's cost of services sold increased by 7%, from R\$114.6 million in 2011 to R\$123.0 million in 2012, mainly due to higher depreciation costs resulting from recent capacity expansions and the acquisition of Temmar.

Gross profit. Ultrapar's gross profit increased by 17%, from R\$3,521.7 million in 2011 to R\$4,122.2 million in 2012, as a result of the increased gross profit in Ipiranga, Oxiteno and Ultracargo. Ultragaz's gross profit decreased by 4% from R\$553.2 million in 2011 to R\$533.8 million in 2012. Ipiranga's gross profit increased by 19%, from R\$2,326.0 million in 2011 to R\$2,777.5 million in 2012. Oxiteno's gross profit increased by 29%, from R\$477.6 million in 2011 to R\$616.4 million in 2012. Ultracargo's gross profit increased by 17%, from R\$152.3 million in 2011 to R\$177.9 million in 2012.

Selling, marketing, general and administrative expenses. Ultrapar's selling, marketing, general and administrative expenses (SG&A) generally include personnel expenses, freight and depreciation and amortization. Ultrapar's SG&A increased by 16%, from R\$2,143.1 million in 2011 to R\$2,494.9 million in 2012.

The following table shows the change in SG&A for each of our businesses:

(in millions of Reais, except percentages)	2012	2011	Percent change 2012-2011
Ultragaz	412.1	387.7	6%
Ipiranga	1,622.1	1,365.0	19%
Oxiteno	389.2	319.9	22%
Ultracargo	75.7	66.6	14%

Ultragaz's SG&A increased by 6%, from R\$387.7 million in 2011 to R\$412.1 million in 2012, mainly due to (i) the effects of inflation on personnel expenses, (ii) higher expenses with marketing and sales campaigns, and (iii) the impact of the 2% higher sales volume mainly in freight, partially offset by expense reduction initiatives.

Ipiranga's SG&A increased by 19%, from R\$1,365.0 million in 2011 to R\$1,622.1 million in 2012, as a result of (i) the impact of 8% higher sales volume mainly in freight, (ii) the effects of inflation on expenses, (iii) the expansion of its distribution network, and (iv) increased advertising and marketing expenses.

Oxiteno's SG&A increased by 22%, from R\$319.9 million in 2011 to R\$389.2 million in 2012, mainly due to (i) higher logistics expenses, resulting from increased sales volume and the effect of exchange rate on international freight expenses, (ii) the effects of inflation on expenses, and (iii) expenses related to the expansion projects in the United States and Uruguay.

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Ultracargo's SG&A increased by 14%, from R\$66.6 million in 2011 to R\$75.7 million in 2012, mainly as a result of higher expenses related to expansion projects and the acquisition of Temmar.

Other operating income, net. Other operating income, net is mainly composed of merchandising fees from Ipiranga's suppliers. Ultrapar's other operating income, net increased from R\$52.0 million in 2011 to R\$77.9 million in 2012, mainly as a result of the expansion in Ipiranga's operations.

Income from disposal of assets. Ultrapar's income from disposal of assets decreased from R\$21.4 million in 2011 to R\$3.7 million in 2012, mainly due to lower income from the sale of land by Ipiranga and of vehicles by Ultragaz.

Operating income before financial income (expenses) and share of profit of associates. Ultrapar's operating income before financial income (expenses) and share of profit of associates increased by 18%, from R\$1,452.0 million in 2011 to R\$1,708.9 million in 2012, as a result of the increased operating income before financial income (expenses) and share of profit of associates in Ipiranga, Oxiteno and Ultracargo. Ultragaz's operating income before financial income (expenses) and share of profit of associates decreased by 31%, from R\$162.7 million in 2011 to R\$111.8 million in 2012. Ipiranga's operating income before financial income (expenses) and share of profit of associates increased by 20%, from R\$1,037.1 million in 2011 to R\$1,249.0 million in 2012. Oxiteno's operating income before financial income (expenses) and share of profit of associates increased 46%, from R\$154.8 million in 2011 to R\$226.6 million in 2012. Ultracargo's operating income before financial income (expenses) and share of profit of associates increased by 19%, from R\$88.9 million in 2011 to R\$106.1 million in 2012.

Net financial income (expenses). Net financial income (expenses) includes mainly income and expenses from (i) interest on financial investments and financings and (ii) exchange rate variation. Ultrapar's net financial expenses decreased 11%, from R\$296.5 million in 2011 to R\$262.5 million in 2012, mainly due to the reduction of interest rates (CDI) in 2012. Ultrapar's net debt to EBITDA ratio was 1.3 at the end of 2012, compared with 1.4 at the end of 2011.

As of December 31, 2012, Ultrapar's gross debt was R\$6,238.7 million and its net debt was R\$3,077.0 million, R\$297.7 million higher than that of December 31, 2011. See footnote 7 under Item 3.A. Key Information Selected Consolidated Financial Data for a more complete discussion of net cash (debt) and its reconciliation to information in our financial statements, as well as Notes 4, 14 and 22 to our consolidated financial statements.

Income and social contribution taxes. Ultrapar's income and social contribution taxes, net of benefits from income tax exemption, increased by 42%, from R\$300.9 million in 2011 to R\$428.8 million in 2012, mainly as a result of an increase in pre-tax income due to the increase in Ultrapar's operating income.

Net income for the year. Ultrapar's net income for the year increased by 19%, from R\$854.8 million in 2011 to R\$1,017.9 million in 2012, as a result of the growth in operating income, partially offset by the lower income from sale of assets. Net income attributable to Ultrapar's shareholders increased 19%, from R\$848.8 million in 2011 to R\$1,011.0 million in 2012.

EBITDA. Ultrapar's EBITDA increased 18%, from R\$2,032.3 million in 2011 to R\$2,405.4 million in 2012, as a result of EBITDA growth in Ipiranga, Oxiteno and Ultracargo.

The following table shows the change in EBITDA for each of our businesses:

(in millions of Reais, except percentages)	2012	2011	Percent change 2012-2011
Ultragaz	243.2	280.1	-13%
Ipiranga	1,640.1	1,353.5	21%
Oxiteno	349.6	261.1	34%
Ultracargo	144.9	118.2	23%

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Ultragaz's EBITDA decreased by 13% from R\$280.1 million in 2011 to R\$243.2 million, mainly due to the effects of inflation on costs and expenses and higher expenses with marketing and sales campaigns, partially offset by costs and expenses reduction initiatives.

Ipiranga's EBITDA increased by 21% from R\$1,353.5 million in 2011 to R\$1,640.1 million in 2012, mainly due to (i) 8% higher sales volume, (ii) improved sales mix, with a higher share of gasoline, and (iii) the strategy of constant innovation in services and convenience at the service station, creating increased customer satisfaction and loyalty. Ipiranga's unit EBITDA margin in 2012 was R\$70/m³, corresponding to an EBITDA margin of 3.5%, higher than the unit EBITDA margin of R\$62/m³ in 2011.

Oxiteno's EBITDA increased by 34% from R\$261.1 million to R\$349.6 million, as a result of (i) the 15% growth in sales volume, and (ii) the effect of the average 17% weaker *Real*. Oxiteno's unit EBITDA reached US\$235/ton in 2012, in line with that of 2011.

Ultracargo's EBITDA increased by 23%, from R\$118.2 million in 2011 to R\$144.9 million in 2012, mainly due to the acquisition of Temmar, higher average storage, and the improved mix of handled products and contracts.

For a reconciliation of our EBITDA and the EBITDA of Ultragaz, Ipiranga, Oxiteno and Ultracargo to information in our financial statements, see footnote 6 under Item 3.A. Key Information Selected Consolidated Financial Data.

Year ended December 31, 2011 compared to the year ended December 31, 2010.

The following table shows a summary of our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010:

	Year ended December 31, 2011	Percentage of net revenue from sales and services	Year ended December 31, 2010	Percentage of net revenue from sales and services	Percent change
(in millions of Reais, except percentages)					
Net revenue from sales and services	48,661.3	100%	42,481.7	100%	15%
Cost of products and services sold	(45,139.6)	93%	(39,322.9)	93%	15%
Gross profit	3,521.7	7%	3,158.8	7%	11%
Selling, marketing, general and administrative expenses	(2,143.1)	4%	(1,924.1)	5%	11%
Other operating income, net	52.0	0%	10.8	0%	382%
Income from disposal of assets	21.4	0%	79.0	0%	(73)%
Operating income before financial income (expenses and share of profit of associates)	1,452.0	3%	1,324.5	3%	10%
Net financial results	(296.5)	1%	(264.1)	1%	12%
Income and social contribution taxes	(300.9)	1%	(295.2)	1%	2%
Share of profit of associates	0.2	0%	0.0	0%	
Net income for the year	854.8	2%	765.2	2%	12%
Net income for the year attributable to:					
Shareholders of Ultrapar	848.8	2%	765.3	2%	11%
Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries	6.0	0%	(0.1)	0%	
EBITDA(1)	2,032.3	4%	1,855.3	4%	10%
Depreciation and amortization	580.1	1%	530.8	1%	9%

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(1) See footnote 6 under Item 3.A. Key Information – Selected Consolidated Financial Data for additional discussion of EBITDA and its reconciliation to other information in our financial statements.

Net revenue from sales and services. Ultrapar's net revenue from sales and services increased by 15%, from R\$42,481.7 million in 2010 to R\$48,661.3 million in 2011, mainly as a result of the increased sales volume in Ipiranga, Oxiteno and Ultragaz, which was partially offset by the sale of the in-house logistics, solid bulk storage, and road transportation businesses of Ultracargo in July 2010. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company – History and Development of the Company.

The following table shows the change in net revenue from sales and services for each of our businesses:

(in millions of Reais, except percentages)	Year ended December 31,		Percent
	2011	2010	change
Ultragaz	3,766.8	3,661.3	3%
Ipiranga	42,223.9	36,483.5	16%
Oxiteno	2,408.6	2,083.0	16%
Ultracargo	266.9	293.3	(9)%

Ultragaz's net revenue from sales and services increased by 3%, from R\$3,661.3 million in 2010 to R\$3,766.8 million in 2011, in line with the growth of sales volume. Total sales volume grew by 3%, from 1,608.3 thousand tons in 2010 to 1,652.2 thousand tons in 2011, with 2% and 5% growth in the bottled and in the bulk segments, respectively, mainly as a result of the growth in the Brazilian economy and investments made to capture new clients.

Ipiranga's net revenue from sales and services increased by 16%, from R\$36,483.5 million in 2010 to R\$42,223.9 million in 2011, as a result of (i) the 8% higher sales volume and (ii) a 7% increase in average sales prices, resulting from an increase in ethanol costs due to the lower availability of the product in the market in 2011. Sales volumes grew by 8%, from 20,150 thousand cubic meters in 2010 to 21,701 thousand cubic meters in 2011. Sales volumes of gasoline, ethanol and NGV grew by 6%, as a result of an estimated 8% growth in the light vehicle fleet and investments made to expand its distribution network, including the acquisition of DNP in November 2010. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company – History and Development of the Company. Such growth was partially offset by the increased share of gasoline in the sales mix, due to the lower availability and competitiveness of ethanol in 2011 (ethanol and gasoline are substitutes for flex fuel cars, however, gasoline has greater calorific power than ethanol on a per liter basis). Diesel volumes grew by 9% in the same period, as a result of the investments made to capture new clients and the growth of the Brazilian economy.

Oxiteno's net revenue from sales and services increased by 16%, from R\$2,083.0 million in 2010 to R\$2,408.6 million in 2011, as a result of the recovery in the average dollar prices over the last 12 months and improved sales mix in the first half of the year, leading to an increase of 26% in average U.S. dollars prices. Such growth was partially offset by 5% stronger *Real* in 2011 and a 4% decrease in sales volume, from 684 thousand tons in 2010 to 660 thousand tons in 2011, as a result of (i) a 1% decrease in sales volume in the Brazilian market, mainly due to unplanned stoppages at the Camaçari petrochemical complex in early 2011 and (ii) a 10% decrease in sales volume in the international market, mainly due to the slowdown in the global economy.

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Ultracargo's net revenue from sales and services decreased by 9%, from R\$293.3 million in 2010 to R\$266.9 million in 2011, mainly due to the sale of the in-house logistics, solid bulk storage and road transportation businesses in July 2010, which was partially offset by the growth in average storage in its liquid bulk terminals. Average storage volume increased by 5%, from 552 thousand cubic meters in 2010 to 582 thousand cubic meters in 2011, mainly due to the start-up of the expanded terminal in Suape in September 2011. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company.

Cost of products and services sold. Ultrapar's cost of products and services sold increased by 15%, from R\$39,322.9 million in 2010 to R\$45,139.6 million in 2011, mainly as a result of the increased sales volume of all businesses, which was partially offset by the sale of the in-house logistics, solid bulk storage, and road transportation businesses of Ultracargo in July 2010.

The following table shows the change in cost of products and services sold for each of our businesses:

(in millions of Reais, except percentages)	Year ended December 31, 2011	2010	Percent change
Ultragaz	3,213.5	3,075.7	4%
Ipiranga	39,897.9	34,524.3	16%
Oxiteno	1,931.0	1,655.3	17%
Ultracargo	114.6	138.2	(17)%

Ultragaz's cost of products and services sold increased by 4%, from R\$3,075.7 million in 2010 to R\$3,213.5 million in 2011, mainly as a result of the 3% higher sales volume and the effects of inflation on its costs, primarily personnel and freight costs.

Ipiranga's cost of products and services sold increased by 16%, from R\$34,524.3 million in 2010 to R\$39,897.9 million in 2011, as a result of (i) an 8% higher sales volume, (ii) an increase in ethanol costs due to the lower availability of the product in the market in 2011, and (iii) the increased share of gasoline in its sales mix, which has higher unit costs than ethanol.

Oxiteno's cost of products and services sold increased by 17%, from R\$1,655.3 million in 2010 to R\$1,931.0 million in 2011, as a result of (i) higher feedstock costs, (ii) the effects of inflation on its costs, and (iii) extraordinary costs resulting from the stoppages of the Camaçari plant, which was partially offset by the 4% reduction in sales volume and the 5% stronger *Real* in 2011.

Ultracargo's cost of services sold decreased by 17%, from R\$138.2 million in 2010 to R\$114.6 million in 2011, as a result of the effects of the sale of the in-house logistics, solid bulk storage, and road transportation businesses in July 2010, which was partially offset by the growth in average storage in its liquid bulk terminals. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company.

Gross profit. Ultrapar's gross profit increased by 11%, from R\$3,158.8 million in 2010 to R\$3,521.7 million in 2011, as a result of the increased gross profit in Ipiranga and Oxiteno. Ultragaz's gross profit decreased by 6% from R\$585.6 million in 2010 to R\$553.2 million in 2011. Ipiranga's gross profit increased by 19%, from R\$1,959.1 million in 2010 to R\$2,326.0 million in 2011. Oxiteno's gross profit increased by 12%, from R\$427.7 million in 2010 to R\$477.6 million in 2011. Ultracargo's gross profit decreased by 2%, from R\$155.1 million in 2010 to R\$152.3 million in 2011.

Selling, marketing, general and administrative expenses. Ultrapar's selling, marketing, general and administrative expenses (SG&A) increased by 11%, from R\$1,924.1 million in 2010 to R\$2,143.1 million in 2011.

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The following table shows the change in SG&A for each of our businesses:

(in millions of Reais, except percentages)	Year ended December 31, 2011	2010	Percent change
Ultragaz	387.7	375.4	3%
Ipiranga	1,365.0	1,183.7	15%
Oxiteno	319.9	291.0	10%
Ultracargo	66.6	75.7	(12)%

Ultragaz's SG&A increased by 3%, from to R\$375.4 million in 2010 to R\$387.7 million in 2011, mainly due to (i) the effects of inflation on its expenses, (ii) increased expenses related to marketing and sales campaigns, and (iii) higher sales volume, which were partially offset by lower variable compensation.

Ipiranga's SG&A increased by 15%, from R\$1,183.7 million in 2010 to R\$1,365.0 million in 2011, resulting from (i) higher sales volume, (ii) the effects of inflation on expenses, (iii) higher expenses related to advertising, marketing and expansion projects, and (iv) higher variable compensation, in line with increased earnings progression.

Oxiteno's SG&A increased by 10%, from R\$291.0 million in 2010 to R\$319.9 million in 2011, mainly due to the effects of inflation on the expenses, higher costs from consulting services and higher unit expenses for logistics.

Ultracargo's SG&A decreased by 12%, from R\$75.7 million in 2010 to R\$66.6 million in 2011, as a result of effect of the sale of the in-house logistics, solid bulk storage, and road transportation businesses. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company.

Other operating income, net. Ultrapar's other operating income, net increased from R\$10.8 million in 2010 to R\$52.0 million in 2011. Other operating income, net is mainly composed of merchandising fees from Ipiranga's suppliers.

Income from disposal of assets. Ultrapar's income from disposal of assets decreased from R\$79.0 million in 2010 to R\$21.4 million in 2011. Such reduction results mainly from the sale of the in-house logistics, solid bulk storage, and road transportation businesses of Ultracargo in July 2010 and from the receipt related to Ipiranga credit cards, as a result of the expansion of Ipiranga's distribution network in the recent years.

Operating income before financial income (expenses) and share of profit of associates. As a result of the foregoing, Ultrapar's operating income before financial income (expenses) and share of profit of associates increased by 10%, from R\$1,324.5 million in 2010 to R\$1,452.0 million in 2011, as a result of the increased operating income before financial income (expenses) and share of profit of associates in Ipiranga and Oxiteno. Ultragaz's operating income before financial income (expenses) and share of profit of associates decreased by 10%, from R\$181.2 million in 2010 to R\$162.7 million in 2011. Ipiranga's operating income before financial income (expenses) and share of profit of associates increased by 18%, from R\$879.5 million in 2010 to R\$1,037.1 million in 2011. Oxiteno's operating income before financial income (expenses) and share of profit of associates increased 36%, from R\$114.1 million in 2010 to R\$154.8 million in 2011. Ultracargo's operating income before financial income (expenses) and share of profit of associates decreased by 23%, from R\$115.8 in 2010 to R\$88.9 million in 2011.

Net financial income (expense). Net financial income (expense) includes mainly revenues and expenses from (i) interest on financial investments and financings and (ii) exchange rate variation. Ultrapar's net financial expenses increased 12%, from R\$264.1 million in 2010 to R\$296.5 million in 2011, mainly due to the higher interest rates (CDI) and net indebtedness. Ultrapar's net debt to EBITDA ratio was 1.4 at the end of 2011, compared with 1.2 at the end of 2010.

As of December 31, 2011, Ultrapar's gross debt was R\$5,561.6 million, resulting in a net debt of R\$2,779.3 million, R\$603.7 million higher than that of December 31, 2010. See footnote 7 under Item 3.A. Key Information Selected Consolidated Financial Data for a more complete discussion of net cash (debt) and its reconciliation to information in our financial statements, as well as Notes 4, 14 and 22 to our consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

Income and social contribution taxes. Ultrapar's income and social contribution taxes, net of benefits from income tax exemption, increased 2%, from R\$295.2 million in 2010 to R\$300.9 million in 2011, mainly as a result of an increase in pre-tax income due to the increase in Ultrapar's operating income.

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Net income. As a result of the foregoing, Ultrapar's net income (including income attributable to non-controlling interest) increased 12%, from R\$765.2 million in 2010 to R\$854.8 million in 2011, as a result of the growth in operating income, partially offset by the lower income from sale of assets. Net income attributable to Ultrapar's shareholders increased 11%, from R\$765.3 million in 2010 to R\$848.8 million in 2011.

EBITDA. Ultrapar's EBITDA increased 10%, from R\$1,855.3 million in 2010 to R\$2,032.3 million in 2011, as a result of EBITDA growth in Ipiranga, Oxiteno, and Ultracargo.

The following table shows the change in EBITDA for each of our businesses:

(in millions of Reais, except percentages)	Year ended December 31,		Percent
	2011	2010	change
Ultragaz	280.1	300.0	(7)%
Ipiranga	1,353.5	1,148.6	18%
Oxiteno	261.1	218.3	20%
Ultracargo	118.2	144.7	(18)%

Ultragaz's EBITDA decreased by 7% from R\$300.0 million in 2010 to R\$280.1 million, mainly due to the effects of inflation on costs and expenses in 2011.

Ipiranga's EBITDA increased by 18% from R\$1,148.6 million in 2010 to R\$1,353.5 million in 2011, mainly due to (i) higher sales volume, (ii) the increased share of gasoline in its sales mix, which has higher margins and (iii) the positive non-recurring net effect of R\$84 million, mainly related to PIS/Cofins credits in 2011 and expenses and costs to complete the integration/conversion of Texaco in 2010.

Oxiteno's EBITDA increased by 20% from R\$218.3 million to R\$261.1 million, mainly as a result of a recovery in margins in U.S. dollar and improved sales mix in the first semester, which was partially offset by the 4% decrease in sales volume, the 5% stronger *Real* and extraordinary costs resulting from the stoppages in Camaçari plant in 2011. Oxiteno's unit EBITDA reached US\$236/ton in 2011, 30% higher than 2010.

Ultracargo's EBITDA decreased by 18%, from R\$144.7 million in 2010 to R\$118.2 million in 2011, due to the sale of the in-house logistics, solid bulk storage, and road transportation businesses in 2010, partially offset by the growth in the average storage in the liquid bulk terminals in 2011. In 2011, Ultracargo's EBITDA margin reached 49%, higher than the 38% margin reported in 2010. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company.

For a reconciliation of our EBITDA and the EBITDA of Ultragaz, Ipiranga, Oxiteno and Ultracargo to information in our financial statements, see footnote 6 under Item 3.A. Key Information Selected Consolidated Financial Data.

B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our principal sources of liquidity derive from (i) cash, cash equivalents and financial investments, (ii) cash generated from operations and (iii) financings. We believe that these sources are sufficient to satisfy our current funding requirements, which include, but are not limited to, working capital, capital expenditures, amortization of debt and payment of dividends.

Periodically, we assess the opportunities for acquisitions and investments. We consider different types of investments, either directly or through joint ventures, or associated companies, and we finance such investments using cash generated from our operations, debt financing, through capital increases or through a combination of these methods.

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Sources and uses of funds

Cash flows provided by operating activities was R\$2,449.9 million, R\$1,710.1 million and R\$1,508.2 million in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. In 2012, our cash flows from operating activities increased R\$739.7 million compared to 2011, mainly as a result of the growth in our operations and lower investment in working capital, mainly in inventories. In 2011, our cash flow from operations increased R\$201.9 million compared to 2010, mainly as a result of the growth in our operations.

Cash flows used in investing activities was R\$1,571.7 million, R\$1,457.9 million and R\$903.6 million in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. In 2012, Ultrapar continued its strategy of value creation and investments to increase operating scale and productivity gains in its businesses. In 2012, 2011 and 2010, we invested R\$1,295.1 million, R\$970.2 million and R\$840.8 million in additions to fixed and intangible assets, net of disposals. In 2012, Ultrapar, through Oxiteno, acquired 100% of the shares of American Chemical for R\$107.4 million, in addition to the assumption of R\$32.7 million in net debt. Also in 2012, Ultrapar, through Ultracargo, acquired 100% of the shares of Temmar, in the port of Itaquí, for R\$68.2 million, including the assumption of R\$91.2 million in net debt. In 2011, Ultrapar acquired, through Ultragas, 100% of Repsol's shares for the total amount of R\$49.8 million, and disbursed R\$26.7 million related to the final payment of the DNP acquisition. In 2010, Ultrapar concluded the sale of the in-house logistics, solid bulk storage, and road transportation businesses of Ultracargo, which generated R\$80.4 million in net proceeds, which was partially offset by the initial disbursement of R\$46.8 million made in November 2010 for the acquisition of DNP. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company for further information on the acquisitions of American Chemical, Temmar, Repsol and DNP.

Cash flows (used in) provided by financing activities totaled (R\$618.6) million, (R\$1,104.4) million and R\$153.6 million in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. In 2012, cash flows from financing activities increased R\$485.8 million compared to 2011, mainly as a result of the issuance of debentures in March and November 2012, in order to strengthen the company's cash position and extend its debt profile, which was partially offset by increased amortization of our outstanding financing and debentures. In 2011, the R\$1,258.0 million decrease in cash flow from financing activities reflected the increased raising of new loans in 2010. In 2010, cash flow from financing activities resulted mainly from financing obtained with Banco do Brasil S.A. and Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social - BNDES. Accordingly, cash and cash equivalents totaled R\$2,050.1 million as of December 31, 2012, R\$1,791.0 million as of December 31, 2011 and R\$2,642.4 million as of December 31, 2010.

We believe we have sufficient working capital to meet our current needs. As of December 31, 2012, our gross indebtedness due from January 1 to December 31, 2013 totaled R\$1,866.0 million, including estimated interest on loans. Out of this total, the maturity date of R\$500.0 million was already extended from March 2013 to February 2016 and we expect to extend R\$300.0 million of such amounts from May 2013 to May 2016. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Developments of the Company and Item 10.C. Additional Information - Material Contracts - Loan with Banco do Brasil. Furthermore, our investment plan for 2013 totals R\$1,436.5 million. On December 31, 2012, the company had R\$3,161.7 million in cash, cash equivalents, short-term and long-term financial investments.

We anticipate that we will spend approximately R\$10.8 billion in the next five years to meet long-term contractual obligations described in the Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations and for the 2013 budgeted capital expenditures. We expect to meet these cash requirements through a combination of cash generated from operating activities and cash generated by financing activities, including new debt financing and the refinancing of some of our indebtedness as it becomes due.

The company uses exchange rate hedging instruments (especially between the Brazilian *Real* and the U.S. dollar) available in the financial market to protect its assets, liabilities, receipts and disbursements in foreign currency, in order to reduce the effects of changes in exchange rates on its results and cash flows in Brazilian *Reais* within the exposure limits under its policy. For additional information regarding our funding and treasury policies see Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Table of Contents**Indebtedness**

As of December 31, 2012, our consolidated short and long-term debt was as follows:

Indebtedness	Currency	Interest Rate(1)	Principal amount of outstanding and accrued interest through December 31, 2012	
			IFRS	
			2012	2011
			(in millions of Reais)	
Foreign currency-denominated loans:				
Notes in the foreign market	US\$	7.2%	508.9	466.2
Foreign loan	US\$	LIBOR(2) + 0.9%	281.7	111.9
Advances on Foreign Exchange Contracts	US\$	2.0%	114.8	125.8
Financial institutions	US\$	2.5%	84.0	
BNDES	US\$	5.5%	59.3	72.9
Foreign currency advances delivered	US\$	1.6%	52.7	45.7
Financial institutions	US\$	LIBOR(2) + 2.0%	40.6	
Financial institutions	Bs(3)	11.3%	30.2	21.8
Financial institutions	MX\$(4)	TIIE(4) + 1.4%	25.3	28.5
BNDES	UMBNDDES(5)	6.9%	0.3	
FINIMP	US\$			0.9
Reais - denominated loans:				
Banco do Brasil fixed rate	R\$	11.9%	1,948.1	2,208.1
Debentures ₧ issuance	R\$	108.2% of CDI	845.9	
BNDES	R\$	TJLP(6) + 2.5%	679.0	890.9
Banco do Brasil floating rate	R\$	101.4% of CDI	668.9	213.1
Debentures ₧ public issuance IPP	R\$	107.9% of CDI	602.3	
Banco do Nordeste do Brasil	R\$	8.5%(7)	118.7	86.1
BNDES	R\$	5.8%	49.6	57.6
Finance leases	R\$	IGP-M(8) + 5.6%	42.4	42.4
FINEP Research and Projects Financing	R\$	4.0%	30.8	10.9
FINEP Research and Projects Financing	R\$	TJLP(6) + 0.2%	23.5	45.6
Debentures RPR	R\$	118% of CDI	21.0	19.1
FINAME Financing for Machines and Equipment	R\$	TJLP(6) + 2.8%	0.5	2.1
Fixed rate finance leases	R\$	14.4%	0.5	1.3
Debentures ₧ issuance	R\$			1,002.5
Loan Maxfácil	R\$			86.4
Total loans			6,229.0	5,539.5
Unrealized losses on swaps transactions			9.7	22.1
Total			6,238.7	5,561.6

(1) Interest rate only as of 2012.

(2) LIBOR = London Interbank Offered Rate.

(3) Bs = Venezuelan Bolívar Forte.

(4) MX\$= Mexican peso and TIIE = the Mexican interbank balance interest rate.

(5) UMBNDDES = monetary unit of Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social (BNDES), which is a basket of currencies representing the composition of foreign currency debt obligations of BNDES. As of December 2012, 97% of this composition reflected the U.S. dollar.

(6) TJLP (Long-Term Interest Rate) = set by the National Monetary Council, TJLP is the basic financing cost of BNDES. On December 31, 2012, TJLP was fixed at 5.5% p.a.

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- (7) Contract linked to the rate of FNE (Northeast Constitutional Financing Fund) fund whose purpose is to foster the development of the industrial sector, administered by Banco do Nordeste. On December 31, 2012, the FNE interest was 10% p.a. FNE grants a discount of 15% over the interest rate for timely payments.
- (8) IGP-M = General Index of Market Prices of Brazilian inflation, calculated by the Getulio Vargas Foundation.
- Our consolidated debt as of December 31, 2012 had the following maturity schedule:

Maturity	Amount (in millions of <i>Reais</i>)
January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013	1,641.1
January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014	1,449.2
January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015	2,105.5
January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016	167.0
January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017	762.6
2018 thereafter	113.2
Total	6,238.7

As provided in IAS 39, the transaction costs and issuance premiums associated with our fundraising were added to our financial liabilities. See Note 14(i) to our consolidated financial statements for more information.

Ultrapar contracted hedging instruments against foreign currency exchange and interest rate variations for a portion of its indebtedness. See Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk and Note 22 to our consolidated financial statements for more information.

The financings are guaranteed by collateral in the amount of R\$41.9 million as of December 31, 2012 and by guarantees and promissory notes in the amount of R\$2,423.2 million as of December 31, 2012. In addition, Ultrapar and its subsidiaries offer collateral in the form of letters of credit for commercial and legal proceeding in the amount of R\$179.4 million as of December 31, 2012.

Some subsidiaries issued collateral to financial institutions in connection with the amounts owed by some of their customers to such institutions (vendor financing). If a subsidiary is required to make any payment under this collateral, this subsidiary may recover the amount paid directly from its customers through commercial collection. The maximum amount of future payments related to this collateral is R\$12.1 million as of December 31, 2012 with maturities of less than 211 days. As of December 31, 2012, Ultrapar did not have losses in connection with this collateral. The fair value of collaterals recognized in current liabilities as other payables was R\$0.3 million as of December 31, 2012, which is recognized as profit or loss as customers settle their obligations with the financial institutions.

Some financing agreements of the company contain cross default clauses whereby we are required to pay the debt assumed in case of default of other debts equal to or greater than US\$15 million. As of December 31, 2012, there was no event of default on such debts.

Notes in the foreign market.

In December 2005, the subsidiary LPG International issued US\$250 million in notes in the foreign market, maturing in December 2015, with interest rate of 7.2% p.a., paid semiannually. The issuance price was 98.7% of the notes face value, which represented a total yield for investors of 7.4% p.a. upon issuance. The notes were guaranteed by Ultrapar and Oxiteno.

As a result of the issuance of these notes, the company is required to undertake certain obligations, including:

Limitation on transactions with shareholders that hold 5% or more of any class of stock of the company, except upon fair and reasonable terms no less favorable than could be obtained in a comparable arm's-length transaction with a third party.

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Required board approval for transactions with shareholders that hold 5% or more of any class of stock of the company, or with their subsidiaries, in an amount higher than US\$15 million (except transactions of the company with its subsidiaries and between its subsidiaries).

Restriction on the sale of all or substantially all assets of the company and subsidiaries LPG International and Oxiteno.

Restriction on encumbrance of assets exceeding US\$ 150 million or 15% of the value of the consolidated tangible assets. The company and its subsidiaries are in compliance with the levels of covenants required by these loans. The restrictions imposed on the company and its subsidiaries are customary in transactions of this kind and have not limited their ability to conduct their business to date.

Foreign loan.

In November 2012 the subsidiary IPP contracted a foreign loan in the amount of US\$80 million, with maturity in November 2015 and interest rate equivalent to LIBOR + 0.8% p.a., paid quarterly. IPP also contracted hedging instruments for floating interest rate in U.S. dollar and exchange rate variation, changing the foreign loan charge to 104.1% of CDI (see Note 22 to our consolidated financial statements). The foreign loan is guaranteed by Ultrapar.

The subsidiary Oxiteno Overseas has a foreign loan in the amount of US\$60 million with maturity in June 2014 and interest rate of LIBOR + 1.0% p.a., paid semiannually. Ultrapar, through its subsidiary Cia. Ultragas, contracted hedging instruments with floating interest rates in U.S. dollar and exchange rate variation, changing the foreign loan charge to 86.9% of CDI (see Note 22 to our consolidated financial statements). The foreign loan is guaranteed by Ultrapar and its subsidiary Oxiteno S.A. See Item 11. Quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk.

As a result of these foreign loans, some obligations applicable to the notes in the foreign market must also be maintained by Ultrapar. Additionally, during the term of these contracts, Ultrapar shall maintain the following financial ratios, calculated based on its audited consolidated financial statements:

Maintenance of a financial ratio, determined by the ratio between consolidated net debt and consolidated EBITDA, at less than or equal to 3.5.

Maintenance of a financial ratio determined by the ratio between consolidated EBITDA and consolidated net financial expenses, higher than or equal to 1.5.

The company is in compliance with the levels of covenants required by these loans. The restrictions imposed on Ultrapar and its subsidiaries are usual for this type of transactions and have not limited their ability to conduct their business to date.

Debentures

In December 2012, the subsidiary IPP made its first public issuance of debentures in single series of 60,000 simple, nonconvertible into shares, unsecured, nominative and registered debentures, and its main characteristics are as follows:

Face value unit:	R\$10,000.00
Final maturity:	November 16, 2017
Payment of the face value:	Lump sum at final maturity
Interest:	107.9% of CDI
Payment of interest:	Semiannually

Reprice:

Not applicable

The proceeds of the issuance were used to manage liquidity of the issuer, in order to strengthen its cash and extend its debt profile, providing greater financial flexibility.

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In March 2012, Ultrapar carried out its fourth issuance of debentures, in a single series of 800 simple, nonconvertible into shares, unsecured debentures, and its main characteristics are as follows:

Face value unit:	R\$1,000,000.00
Final maturity:	March 16, 2015
Payment of the face value:	Lump sum at final maturity
Interest:	108.2% of CDI
Payment of interest:	Annually
Reprice:	Not applicable

The proceeds of the issuance were used for the partial early redemption of 800 debentures, in March 2012, of Ultrapar's third issuance of debentures. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company and Item 10.C. Additional Information Material Contracts Fourth debentures offering.

In December 2009, the company concluded the review of certain terms and conditions of its third issuance, in a single series, of 1,200 simple, nonconvertible into shares, unsecured debentures. After such review the interest rate of the debentures was reduced to 108.5% of CDI and its maturity date was extended to December 4, 2012. In April 2011 and March 2012, the company made early partial redemptions of 200 debentures and 800 debentures, respectively. On December 4, 2012, the maturity date of these debentures, the company settled the remaining 200 debentures. The debentures had annual interest payments and amortization in one single tranche at the maturity date.

In November 2010, RPR made its first issuance of debentures, in a single series of 50 simple debentures, nonconvertible into shares, with floating guarantees, and the following characteristics:

Face value unit:	R\$1,000,000.00
Final maturity:	November 30, 2014
Payment of the face value:	Eight equal quarterly installments, starting on March 1, 2013 and ending on November 30, 2014
Interest:	118.0% of CDI
Payment of interest:	Eight equal quarterly installments, starting on March 1, 2013 and ending on November 30, 2014
Reprice:	Not applicable

The financial settlement occurred in January 2011. The RPR debentures were consolidated proportionally to the company's investment in RPR.

BNDES.

Ultrapar has financing from BNDES (Brazilian National Development Bank) for some of its investments. As of December 31, 2012, such lines of credit with BNDES totaled R\$2.8 billion, of which R\$1.0 billion had been drawn down. See Item 10.C. Additional Information Material Contracts BNDES.

During the term of these agreements, Ultrapar must maintain the following capitalization and current liquidity levels, as determined in the annual consolidated audited balance sheet:

capitalization level: shareholders' equity / total assets equal to or above 0.3; and

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current liquidity level: current assets / current liabilities equal to or above 1.3.

We are in compliance with the levels of covenants required by these loans. The restrictions imposed on Ultrapar and its subsidiaries are usual for this type of transactions and have not limited their ability to conduct their business to date.

Financial institutions.

The subsidiaries Oxiteno Mexico, Oxiteno Andina, Oxiteno USA and American Chemical have loans to finance investments and working capital.

Banco do Brasil.

The subsidiary IPP has fixed and floating interest rate loans from Banco do Brasil S.A. to finance the marketing, processing or manufacturing of agricultural goods (ethanol). IPP contracted interest rate hedging instruments, which modified the effective interest rates for such loans to an average of 98.8% of CDI (see Note 22 of our financial statements). IPP designates these hedging instruments as a fair value hedge; therefore, loans and hedging instruments are both stated at fair value from inception. Changes in fair value are recognized as profit or loss.

These loans mature between 2013 and 2015, as follows:

Maturity	Balance in 2012 (in millions of Reais)
March, 2013	682.3
May, 2013	406.7
January, 2014	377.3
March, 2014	232.4
April, 2014	59.2
May, 2014	423.4
May, 2015	435.7
	2,617.0

On December 12, 2012 Ultrapar's Board of Directors approved the renewal of financings from Banco do Brasil S.A. for its subsidiary Ipiranga, with a principal amount of R\$800 million, of which the maturity date of R\$500 million was already extended from March 2013 to February 2016 and R\$300 million of which we expect to be extended from May 2013 to May 2016. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Developments of the Company.

Investments**Equity investments**

	Year ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Ultragas		49.9 ⁽³⁾	
Ipiranga		26.6 ⁽⁴⁾	46.8 ⁽⁴⁾
Oxiteno	100.5 ⁽¹⁾		0.8
Ultracargo	68.2 ⁽²⁾		(80.4) ⁽⁵⁾
Others			
Total	168.7	76.5	(32.8)

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- (1) Investments made in connection with the acquisition of American Chemical, net of proceeds from the sale of Oxiteno's catalyst production unit. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company.
- (2) Investments made in connection with the acquisition of Temmar. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company.

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- (3) Investments made in connection with the acquisition of Repsol. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company.
- (4) Investments made in connection with the acquisition of DNP. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company.
- (5) Sale of the in-house logistics, solid bulk storage and road transportation businesses of Ultracargo. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company.

Organic Investments

The following table shows our organic investments for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 (and does not include equity investments):

	Year ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Ultragaz	157.1	181.6	157.1
Ipiranga(1)	941.6	590.9	382.6
Oxiteno	114.8	107.3	227.3
Ultracargo	83.8	108.2	61.8
Others(2)	25.5	25.0	18.7
Total organic investments, net of disposals	1,322.7	1,013.0	847.5

- (1) Includes financing and bonuses to our resellers, net of repayments. Bonuses are lump sum payments made by distributors to resellers. Resellers typically use these payments to improve their facilities or to invest in working capital. Financing for clients is included under working capital in the cash flow statement and bonuses are included under intangible assets. In 2012, 2011 and 2010 financing to clients (net of repayments) amounted to R\$27.6 million, R\$42.8 million and R\$6.8 million, respectively.
- (2) Includes mainly capital expenditures related to RPR and corporate information technology. Ultragaz invested R\$157 million in 2012, mainly focused on capturing new clients in the bulk segment, replacement of bottles and maintenance of its bottling facilities.

Ipiranga invested R\$942 million in 2012, of which (i) R\$514 million in the expansion of its distribution network (through the conversion of unbranded service stations, the opening of new gas stations and new customers) and Jet Oil and am/pm franchises, focused on the Midwest, Northeast and North regions of Brazil, (ii) R\$63 million in expanding its logistics infrastructure to support the growing demand, through the construction and expansion of 12 logistics facilities, and (iii) R\$365 million in the maintenance of its operations, mainly in the renewal of contracts of its distribution network and the renovation of service stations. Out of the total amount invested, R\$914 million were related to property, plant, equipment and intangible assets and R\$28 million were related to financing to clients, net of repayments.

Oxiteno invested R\$115 million in 2012, mainly directed to the specialty chemicals plant in the United States and the maintenance of its plants. Oxiteno also acquired American Chemical, a specialty chemicals plant in Uruguay, with the disbursement of R\$107 million, in addition to the assumption of R\$33 million in net debt.

Ultracargo invested R\$84 million in 2012, mainly allocated to the expansion of 72 thousand cubic meters in the Aratu and Santos terminals. Additionally, Ultracargo disbursed R\$68 million for the acquisition of Temmar, at the port of Itaquí, and assumed R\$91 million in net debt.

Ultrapar's investment plan for 2013, excluding acquisitions, amounts to R\$1,437 million and aims at growth through increased scale and productivity gains, as well as the modernization of existing operations. Ultrapar expects to invest R\$160 million at Ultragaz, R\$872 million at Ipiranga, R\$278 million at Oxiteno and R\$103 million at Ultracargo. Ultragaz will focus its investments mainly on (i) UltraSystem (small bulk), due to the prospects of capturing new clients, (ii) the modernization of its filling plants, mainly in the Southeast region of Brazil and expansion of facilities in the Northeast region of

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Brazil and (iii) the replacement and purchase of LPG bottles. Ipiranga will invest (i) R\$360 million to continue the expansion of its distribution network (through the conversion of unbranded service stations, the opening of new gas stations and new customers) and Jet Oil and am/pm franchises, focused on the Midwest, Northeast and North regions of Brazil, (ii) R\$182 million in the expansion of its logistics infrastructure to support the growing demand, through the construction and expansion of logistics facilities, and (iii) R\$331 million in the maintenance of its operations, mainly in the renewal of contracts of its distribution network and the renovation of service stations. Out of Ipiranga's total investment budget, R\$868 million refers to additions to property, plant, equipment and intangible assets, and R\$4 million refers to financing to clients, net of repayments. Oxiteno will direct R\$203 million for expansion investments, mainly to continue the expansion of its production capacity in Pasadena, in the United States, and in Coatzacoalcos, in Mexico. These two plants will add approximately 130 thousand tons per year of production capacity, 30 thousand tons of which will be operational by 2013 and 100 thousand tons will start-up in 2014. Additionally, Oxiteno will invest in the maintenance of its plants. Ultracargo will direct its investments mainly to expansions in its terminals, especially in Itaquí and Suape terminals, in addition to the maintenance of the infrastructure of the other terminals.

C. Research and Development, Patents and Licenses, etc.

Research and Development

Oxiteno carries on a wide range of research and development activities, principally related to the application of specialty chemicals and improvements in production processes. As of December 31, 2012, 91 employees of Oxiteno were engaged in research and development and engineering activities. Oxiteno's research and development expenditures in 2012, 2011 and 2010 were R\$24 million, R\$22 million and R\$19 million, respectively. In 2004, Oxiteno founded its own Science and Technology Council with six of the world's major specialists in surfactants as members. These specialists, with experience in the surfactant industry or in the academic environment in the US, Europe and Latin America, follow the trends and opportunities in the sector. Since 2004, the council, currently composed of five specialists, has met once a year in São Paulo to analyze Oxiteno's research and development project portfolio, as well as the management methodology applied. Their recommendations enable Oxiteno to improve its research and development activities' efficiency, as well as to broaden the reach of its partnerships with international entities.

In December 2005, Oxiteno signed a contract with PMD – Project Management and Development Co., or PMD, a private Saudi-Arabian company with its head-office in the industrial city of Al Jubail, to license technologies for the production of ethanalamines and ethoxylates. The technologies licensed by Oxiteno to be used in the petrochemical complex located in Al Jubail. The plants that use Oxiteno's technologies, whose start-up was in April 2012, have a production capacity of 100 thousand tons per year of ethanalamines and 40 thousand tons per year of ethoxylates. The project commenced in April 2012.

Oxiteno's investments in research and development have resulted in the introduction of 52 new products during the last three years. Oxiteno will continue to invest in research and development focused on developing new product applications to meet clients' needs.

Trademarks and Patents

Ipiranga owns registrations for the trademarks used in its distribution business, such as Ipiranga, *Km de Vantagens*, Jet Oil, *Clube VIP Ipiranga*, *Clube do Milhão Ipiranga*, *Posto 24 horas*, *Atlantic*, *Ipiranga 4x4*, *Gasolina Original Ipiranga* (Original Ipiranga Gasoline), among several others. The 10-year period of validity of the registrations for these trademarks will expire between 2013 and 2022. IPP also owns a supplying fuel pump and other patents. Ipiranga acquired the am/pm brand in Brazil in November 2012 through an agreement signed with Atlantic Richfield Company.

Licenses

As part of the acquisition of the Ipiranga Group, Ipiranga licensed the use of the Ipiranga brand in the Northeast, North and Midwest regions of Brazil to Petrobras until March 2012. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company Description of the Acquisition of Ipiranga Group. Under the terms of the acquisition of Texaco, Ipiranga had the right to use the Texaco brand until March 2012 in the South and Southeast regions of Brazil and has such right until March 2014 in the North, Northeast and Midwest regions of Brazil. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company Description of the Acquisition of Texaco.

Table of Contents**D. Trend Information*****LPG business***

Between 2003 and the end of 2007, LPG prices charged to LPG distributors in Brazil have been stable, despite increases in oil and LPG prices in the international markets, which were partially offset by the appreciation of the Real compared to the U.S. dollar, reducing the difference between LPG prices in Brazil and in the international markets. However, in 2008 Petrobras increased LPG refinery price for commercial and industrial usage by 15% in January, an additional 10% in April and 6% in July. In February 2009, Petrobras reduced the LPG refinery price for commercial and industrial usage by 5%. In January 2010, Petrobras increased the LPG refinery price for commercial and industrial usage by 6%. The LPG refinery price for residential use remained unchanged since 2003. In the last few years, Petrobras' practice has been not to immediately reflect in its oil derivatives prices in Brazil the volatility of international prices of oil and oil derivatives. We cannot guarantee that this trend will continue. Any sharp increase in LPG prices charged to LPG distributors could have an impact on Ultragas' results if it is unable to maintain its operational margins or sales volume.

LPG bulk sales are correlated to economic growth, thus an acceleration or deceleration in Brazilian GDP growth can affect our sales volume. As of December 31, 2012, this segment represented approximately 30% of the volume sold by Ultragas. Bottled LPG is an essential good and, therefore, it has a lower correlation with economic performance.

Chemical and petrochemical business

The specialty chemicals volume in the Brazilian market is correlated to economic growth and therefore an acceleration or deceleration in the Brazilian GDP growth can affect our sales volume, as Oxiteno's specialty chemicals sales in Brazil represented 58% of its total sales in 2012. From 2008 to 2011, Oxiteno completed certain capacity expansions, including the conclusion in 2011 of the 90 thousand tons per year expansion of the ethylene oxide unit in Camaçari, allowing an increase in sales volumes, and resulted in an increase in exports sales and hence in the portion of its volume sold outside Brazil. As the Brazilian market grows, Oxiteno aims at increasing the volume sold in the domestic market given that the logistics costs are usually lower than logistics cost of sales outside Brazil. In 2012, Oxiteno expanded its activities to the United States, through the acquisition of a specialty chemicals plant in Pasadena, Texas, with production capacity of 32 thousand tons per year, and to Uruguay, through the acquisition of American Chemical, a specialty chemicals company, with production capacity of 81 thousand tons per year. In 2013, Oxiteno expects to invest mainly to continue the expansion of its production capacity in Pasadena, in the United States, and in Coatzacoalcos, in Mexico, which will add approximately 100 thousand tons per year of production capacity, which we expect to commence operating in 2014.

A large portion of Oxiteno's products prices are linked to the U.S. dollar. Therefore, a sharp appreciation or depreciation of the *Real* compared to U.S. dollar could have an impact on Oxiteno's revenues in the future. In 2011, the unstable international economic environment, especially in the second half of the year as a result of the European crisis, contributed to a 13% depreciation of the *Real* against the U.S. dollar for the year, reversing the appreciation trend in the first half of the year. However, in 2011, the *Real* was 5% stronger against the dollar when compared with 2010. In 2012, the *Real* depreciated 9% against the U.S. dollar. Considering the average exchange rate during the year, the *Real* depreciated an average of 17% against the U.S. dollar in 2012. From January 1, 2013 to April 19, 2013, the *Real* depreciated 1.7% against the U.S. dollar in 2012 compared to 2011. We cannot predict whether the *Real* will keep this trend.

Oxiteno's main raw material is ethylene, which is produced from naphtha in Brazil. Naphtha prices in Brazil fluctuate with oil prices. Oil prices remained at high levels in 2011, ending the year quoted at US\$108 per barrel, up 18% from 2010. In 2012, the oil price ended the year quoted at US\$110 per barrel, up 2% over 2011. From January 1, 2013 to April 19, 2013, oil prices decreased by 11%. We cannot

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predict whether oil and ethylene prices will keep this trend. Additionally, the price of palm kernel oil, one of Oxiteno's main raw materials, is subject to fluctuations in international markets, once it is subject to the effects of environmental and climatic variations that affect the palm plantations, fluctuations of harvest periods, economic environment in major producing countries and fluctuations in the demand for its use in the food industry. As a consequence, palm kernel oil prices are quite volatile. The palm kernel oil price presented high fluctuation in 2011, ending the year quoted at US\$1,243 per ton, down 27% from 2010. In 2012, the palm kernel oil price ended the year quoted at US\$789 per ton, down 37% over 2011. From January 1, 2013 to March 31, 2013, palm kernel oil prices increased by 3%. We cannot predict whether palm kernel oil prices will keep this trend. A sharp variation in ethylene and palm kernel oil prices could have an impact on Oxiteno's results of operations if it is unable to maintain its operational margins.

The increase in demand for chemical and petrochemical products in Brazil during the last years and the ongoing integration of regional and world markets have contributed to the increasing integration of the Brazilian petrochemical industry into the international petrochemical marketplace. As a consequence, events affecting the petrochemical industry worldwide could have a material effect on our business and results of operations. The chemical industry performance worldwide was strongly affected by the world financial crisis in 2009, which caused the demand for chemical products to decrease in several countries. Due to the faster recovery of the Brazilian economy, Oxiteno has faced tougher competition from certain foreign producers since 2009, including ethylene oxide and derivatives producers with access to natural gas-based raw materials.

Fuel distribution business

In the recent past, the combined sales of gasoline, ethanol and natural gas in Brazil have been correlated to the growth of the light vehicle fleet. The number of new vehicles registered in Brazil has grown consistently over the past four years, driven by increased credit availability and household income, reaching a new record in 2012. According to ANFAVEA, 3.6 million new light vehicles were registered in 2012, an increase of 6% from 2011, leading to an estimated 8% growth in the fleet.

Additionally, we believe the current ratio of inhabitants per vehicle in Brazil is still low when compared to the rate seen in countries with similar level of development. According to 2010 data released by ANFAVEA (the last available data), the penetration of light vehicles in Brazil is about 16% of total inhabitants, while in Argentina it is 25% and in Mexico it is 29%. Diesel sales, which in 2012 accounted for 55% of the volume sold by Ipiranga, have historically been correlated with Brazilian economic performance, particularly that of the agricultural and retail segments. In 2012, the Brazilian diesel market, according to ANP data, presented growth of 7% when compared to 2011. The increase in fuels consumption could have a positive effect on the future volume sold by the company and on its results, but we cannot guarantee that this trend will continue.

In the last few years, Petrobras' practice has been not to immediately reflect in its oil derivatives prices in Brazil the volatility of international prices of oil and oil derivatives. We cannot guarantee that this trend will continue. From September 2005 to May 2008, gasoline and diesel refinery prices remained unchanged. In May 2008, Petrobras increased diesel and gasoline prices by 15% and 10%, respectively, in order to adjust internal prices for the successive increases in international oil prices. The Brazilian government simultaneously announced a reduction in CIDE tax on these products, fully offsetting the gasoline price increase and partially offsetting the diesel price increase. However, with the worsening of the global financial crisis and the consequent slowdown in the global economy, prices of commodities fell sharply, and the gasoline and diesel prices in the foreign markets, during the first half of 2009, remained lower than those charged in Brazil. In June 2009, Petrobras reduced diesel and gasoline prices by 15% and 4.5%, respectively, and the Brazilian government simultaneously announced an increase in CIDE tax over these products.

In October 2011, the Brazilian government reduced the percentage of anhydrous ethanol mixed into gasoline from 25% to 20%, due to a shortage of ethanol production. To avoid the gasoline price increase to the end consumer, the Brazilian government decided to simultaneously reduce the CIDE tax of gasoline A from R\$230 per cubic meter to R\$193 per cubic meter. In November 2011, Petrobras increased gasoline and diesel prices by 10% and 2%, respectively and, simultaneously, the Brazilian government reduced once more the CIDE tax of gasoline A to R\$91 per cubic meter and that of diesel from R\$70 per cubic meter to R\$47 per cubic meter, therefore without affecting final consumer prices.

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In June 2012, as a consequence of its increased requirements for importing oil products at prices above those practiced in Brazil, Petrobras increased gasoline and diesel prices by 3.9% and 7.8%, respectively, and the CIDE tax of both products was simultaneously reduced to zero by the Brazilian government, offsetting the effect of the increase in prices. In July 2012, Petrobras further increased diesel price by 6.2%.

E. Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off balance sheet arrangements.

F. Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations, as of December 31, 2012:

Contractual obligations	Total	Payment due by period			
		Up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years
			(in millions of Reais)		
Financing(1)	6,229.0	1,635.2	3,554.7	925.9	113.2
Estimated interest payments on financing(2)	1,094.9	230.8	683.5	158.0	22.6
Hedging Instruments(3)	46.0	19.1	25.0	1.9	
Estimated planned funding of pension plan Ultraprev(4)	449.4	16.0	34.2	37.4	361.8
Purchase obligations raw materials(5)	3,560.0	382.6	765.2	765.2	1,646.9
Purchase obligations utilities(6)	52.7	22.1	27.0	3.6	
Operating leases(7)	68.7	6.7	13.4	12.6	36.1
Total contractual obligations	11,500.7	2,312.5	5,102.9	1,904.6	2,180.7

- (1) The estimated interest payment amount was calculated based on macro-economic assumptions including, on average for the period, principally (i) a 9.35% CDI interest rate, (ii) Reais to U.S. dollar exchange rate of R\$2.10 in 2013, R\$2.23 in 2014, R\$2.37 in 2015, R\$2.53 in 2016 and R\$2.67 in 2017, (iii) a 5.0% TJLP rate and (iv) a 5.3% in 2013 and a 5.0% from 2014 to 2017 Brazilian inflation (IGP-M General Market Price Index). See Item 5.B. Operating and Financial Review and Prospect Liquidity and Capital Resources Indebtedness and Note 14 to our consolidated financial statements for more information about the maturity of our debt and applicable interest rates. See Notes 14 and 22 to our consolidated financial statements for more information on the maturity and the fair value of our swap agreements.
- (2) Includes estimated interest payments on our short- and long-term debt. Does not include any information about our derivative instruments, for which the fair value is disclosed in Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk. See Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk for more information about our derivative instruments.
- (3) The currency and interest rate hedging instruments were estimated based on projected U.S. dollar futures contracts and the futures curve of DI x Pre contract quoted on BM&FBOVESPA as of December 28, 2012, and on the futures curve of LIBOR (BBA British Bankers Association) on December 31, 2012. In the table above, only the hedging instruments with negative result at the time of settlement were considered.
- (4) The estimated payment amount was calculated based on a 4.5% inflation assumption, on the average age of the participants as of December 31, 2012 (37 years) and on the company's contribution in December 2012.
- (5) Oxiteno Nordeste has a supply agreement with Braskem which establishes a minimum quarterly consumption level of ethylene and conditions for the supply of ethylene until 2021. Should the minimum purchase commitment not be met, the subsidiary would be liable for a fine of 40% of the current ethylene price for the quantity not purchased. The minimum purchase commitment clause was renegotiated, and is valid from 2013, and provides a minimum annual consumption of 205 thousand tons and a maximum of 220 thousand tons. Oxiteno has a supply agreement with Braskem, valid until 2023, which establishes and regulates the conditions for supply of ethylene to Oxiteno based

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- on the international market for this product. The minimum purchase is 22,050 tons of ethylene semiannually. Should the minimum purchase commitment not be met, the subsidiary would be liable for a fine of 30% of the current ethylene price for the quantity not purchased. The subsidiary has met the minimum purchase required since the beginning of the agreement.
- (6) The purchase obligation relates to long-term contracts under which Oxiteno is required to purchase a minimum amount of energy annually.
- (7) Tequimar has agreements with CODEBA – Companhia Docas do Estado da Bahia and Complexo Industrial Portuário Governador Eraldo Gueiros in connection with its ports facilities in Aratu and Suape, respectively. Such agreements establish a minimum cargo movement of products (i) in Aratu, of 1,000 thousand tons per year until 2016, and of 900 thousand tons per year from 2017 to 2022, as well as (ii) in Suape, of 650 thousand tons per year, until 2027, and of 400 thousand tons per year in Suape in 2028 and 2029. If the annual movement is less than the minimum contractual movement, the subsidiary is liable to pay the difference between the effective movement and the minimum contractual movement based on the port tariff rates on the date established for payment. As of December 31, 2012, these rates per ton were R\$5.79 for Aratu and R\$1.38 for Suape.

ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES**A. Directors and Senior Management**

The following table lists the current members of our Board of Directors and senior management.

Name	Position	Years with the company	Age
Board of Directors			
Paulo Guilherme Aguiar Cunha	Chairman	46	73
Lucio de Castro Andrade Filho	Vice Chairman	36	68
Ana Maria Levy Villela Igel	Director	15	70
Renato Ochman	Director	12	53
Nildemar Secches	Director	11	64
Paulo Vieira Belotti	Director	15	80
Olavo Egydio Monteiro de Carvalho	Director	10	71
Pedro Wongtschowski	Director	35	67
Ivan de Souza Monteiro	Director		52
Executive Officers			
Thilo Mannhardt	Chief Executive Officer	2	58
André Covre	Chief Financial and Investor Relations Officer, Ultrapar	9	42
João Benjamin Parolin	Officer, Oxiteno	27	54
Pedro Jorge Filho	Officer, Ultragaz	35	59
Leocadio de Almeida Antunes Filho	Officer, Ipiranga	6	62
Ricardo Isaac Catran	Officer, Ultracargo	33	58

Summarized below is information regarding the business experience, areas of experience and principal outside business interest of the current members of our Board of Directors and our senior management.

Board of Directors

Paulo Guilherme Aguiar Cunha. Mr. Cunha has been the chairman of our Board of Directors since 1998 and was our Chief Executive Officer until January 2007. Mr. Cunha has been a member of the Board of Directors of Monteiro Aranha since 1997. Mr. Cunha joined Ultrapar in 1967 and was appointed vice president in 1973 and Chief Executive Officer in 1981. Mr. Cunha has also been a member of the CMN – National Monetary Council, a member of the board of BNDESPAR, a subsidiary of BNDES, president of the Brazilian Association of Technical Standards – ABNT, a member of the consulting board of ABIQUIM and president of IBP, the Brazilian Petroleum Institute (*Instituto Brasileiro de*

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Petróleo). Mr. Cunha is a board member of the Superior Council of Economy and of the Consultative Council for Industry of FIESP, the state of São Paulo Industry Association and ex-president of IEDI – Research Institution for the Industrial Development, where he currently is a member of the Board of Directors. Mr. Cunha is also a member of the board of Insper – IBMEC Business School, of the board of IPT – Technological Research Institution and of Development Council of PUC – RJ, an educational institution. Since 2008, Mr. Cunha has also been a board member of the Superior Strategic Council of FIESP. Mr. Cunha received a degree in industrial mechanical engineering from PUC – Catholic University in Rio de Janeiro in 1962. Mr. Cunha also was a Professor of Engineering at the Catholic University and at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro from 1963 to 1966.

Lucio de Castro Andrade Filho. Mr. Andrade Filho has been the vice chairman of our Board of Directors since 1998. He joined Ultrapar in 1977 and since then Mr. Andrade Filho has held a number of positions with Ultrapar’s subsidiaries in the LPG, logistics, engineering and chemicals segments, as well as serving as Ultrapar’s vice president from 1982 to 2006. Mr. Andrade Filho was also the Chief Executive Officer of GLP – *Qualidade Compartilhada*, an LPG industry association and a member of the Board of Directors of the Brazilian Petroleum Institute. He has also been a member of the Consultative Council of Green Capital, a private equity fund, since 2009, and of *Associação Arte Despertar*, from 2005 to 2009. Mr. Andrade Filho received degrees in civil engineering and in administration from *Mackenzie University* in São Paulo in 1968 and 1972, respectively.

Ana Maria Levy Villela Igel. Ms. Villela Igel joined us as a member of the Board of Directors in October 1998. She has also been a member of the Board of Directors of Ultra S.A. since 1988. She has served as a secretary in the finance department at the United Nations, as a counselor for the Center of Integration Company-School (CIEE – *Centro de Integração Empresa-Escola*), an organization which assists students in transitioning to the professional environment, and as a counselor and member of the executive committee of Alumni Association – Bi-National Cultural Center. She is also involved in several organizations that promote social welfare activities for children and the elderly throughout Brazil.

Renato Ochman. Mr. Ochman joined us in April 2001 as a member of the Board of Directors. Mr. Ochman is a partner in the law firm Ochman, Real, Amadeo *Advogados Associados S/C*. Mr. Ochman is a member of the board of Grendene S.A., Graded School (*Escola Graduada de São Paulo*), Unicasa S.A. and the Brazilian Lawyers Association (*Ordem dos Advogados do Brasil*) in the states of São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul. In addition, Mr. Ochman is currently a visiting professor at *Fundação Getulio Vargas*, where he previously taught commercial law. Previously, Mr. Ochman acted as legal counsel for the Brazilian Association of Supermarkets. Mr. Ochman obtained a law degree from the Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul and a commercial law master’s degree and post-graduate degree from the Catholic University of São Paulo.

Nildemar Secches. Mr. Secches joined us in April 2002 as a member of our Board of Directors. Mr. Secches is a member of the Board of Directors of Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A., of WEG S.A. and of Suzano Papel and Celulose. From 2007 to 2013, he was the chairman of the Board of Directors of Brasil Foods S.A. and CEO of Empresas Perdigão S.A. from 1994 to 2007. From 1972 to 1990, Mr. Secches worked for National Bank for Economic and Social Development (*Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social* – BNDES), serving as an executive officer from 1987 to 1990. From 1990 to 1994, Mr. Secches served as Chief Executive Officer of Grupo Iochpe-Maxion, where he is currently a member of the Board of Directors. Mr. Secches also previously held positions of Chief Executive Officer of ABEP – Brazilian Association of Chicken Producers and Exporters and vice-president of ABIPECS – Brazilian Association of Pork Producers and Exporters Industries. Mr. Secches received a degree in mechanical engineering from the University of São Paulo, a master’s degree in finance from Catholic University in Rio de Janeiro and a doctoral course in economics from the University of Campinas (in the state of São Paulo).

Paulo Vieira Belotti. Mr. Belotti joined us in October 1998 as a member of our Board of Directors. Mr. Belotti has also served as Chief Executive Officer of several companies including Petrobras Distribuidora S.A., Petrobras Mineração S.A., Petrobras Química S.A., Petrobras Comércio Internacional S.A., Petrobras Fertilizantes S.A. and Norcell S.A. In addition, he has served as a member of the Board of Directors of Nordon Indústria Metalúrgica S.A. and of Oxiteno. Mr. Belotti received a degree in civil engineering from the National School of Engineering at the University of Brazil, a bachelor’s degree in Mathematics from the University of Guanabara and a degree in nuclear engineering from Oak Ridge School of Technology in Tennessee.

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Olavo Egydio Monteiro de Carvalho. Mr. Monteiro de Carvalho joined our company in December 2002 as a member of the Board of Directors. He is chairman of the Board of Directors of Monteiro Aranha S.A. and a member on the Board of Directors of Klabin S.A. He is also the president of the Board of the Rio 2016 Business Advisory (*Conselho Empresarial Rio 2016*) and a member of the Board of the Municipal Development Advisory (*Conselho Municipal do Desenvolvimento - COMUDES*), chairman of the Board of Directors of Geociclo Biotecnologia S.A., member of the of the Management Board of Agência Rio-Negócios, an investment and promotion agency created to promote the economic and commercial development of Rio de Janeiro and was president of *Associação Comercial do Rio de Janeiro* until 2009. He holds a mechanical engineering degree from Technische Hochschule in Munich.

Pedro Wongtschowski. Mr. Wongtschowski has been a member of our Board of Directors since January 2013. Mr. Wongtschowski served as an officer of Ultrapar from 1985 to 2012, serving as the Chief Executive Officer from January 2007 to December 2012. Mr. Wongtschowski was a member of the board of directors of Ultraprev from 1989 to 2006, and an officer of Oxiteno and Oxiteno Nordeste from 1992 to 2006. Mr. Wongtschowski was employed at our chemical fertilizer company from 1970 until 1972 and rejoined Ultrapar in 1977. Mr. Wongtschowski is a member of the board of the Brazilian Association for Chemical Engineering, and he was vice-president of the board of directors of ABIQUIM until 2010. He is currently a member of the board of the Latin American Petrochemical and Chemical Association - APLA, of which he was the president until 2012, chairman of the board of the National Association for Research, Development and Engineering of Innovative Companies - ANPEI, chairman of the National Center for Research in Energy and Materials - CNPEM, and member of the Council of Technology and Competitiveness of FIESP. Mr. Wongtschowski received a degree in chemical engineering, master's degree in chemical engineering and a doctoral degree in chemical engineering from the Escola Politécnica da Universidade de São Paulo. Mr. Wongtschowski is the author of the book *Chemical Industry - Risks and Opportunities (Indústria Química - Riscos e Oportunidades)*, which was published in 2002.

Ivan de Souza Monteiro. Mr. Monteiro joined Ultrapar in April 2013 as a member of the Board of Directors. He is the Vice President of Financial Management and Investor Relations of Banco do Brasil S.A., member of the Board of Directors of Previ (the pension fund of Banco do Brasil's employees), member of the Board of Directors of CPFL Energia S.A. and an alternate member of the Board of Directors of MAPFRE BB SH2 Participações S.A. He holds an electric engineering degree from *INATEL-MG* and a master's degree in business administration from *IAG Management* and in finance from *IBMEC-RJ*.

Executive Officers

Thilo Mannhardt. Mr. Mannhardt has been the company's Chief Executive Officer since January 2013. Mr. Mannhardt joined our company in April 2011 as a member of our Board of Directors until December 2012. He was a senior partner and director of McKinsey & Co., a global management consulting firm, where he served from 1985 to 2012. Mr. Mannhardt has a master's degree in aeronautical and aerospace engineering and in business administration from Technische Universität Berlin. In addition, Mr. Mannhardt holds a PhD in systems engineering and aeronautics from Technische Universität Berlin.

André Covre. Mr. Covre joined Ultrapar in 2003 as Corporate Planning and Investor Relations Director. Mr. Covre has been the company's Chief Financial and Investor Relations Officer since March 2007. Mr. Covre has 20 years of experience in strategic and corporate development, growth and turnaround ventures, corporate finance, mergers & acquisitions and capital markets. From 2008 to 2010, Mr. Covre was the chairman and since 2010 has been vice-chairman of the Latin American Corporate Governance Roundtable's Companies Circle, a study group supported by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development - OECD, International Finance Corporation - IFC and Global Corporate Governance Forum - GCGF, aiming at developing corporate governance in Latin America. Mr. Covre began his career with Unisys Corp. in the United States, was formerly the treasurer of Pepsi Cola Engarrafadora in Brazil and a director of ABN AMRO Capital in Amsterdam, a private equity and venture capital fund. Mr. Covre holds an MBA from INSEAD, in France, and a bachelor degree in government studies from *Fundação Getulio Vargas* in São Paulo.

João Benjamin Parolin. Mr. Parolin joined the company in 1986, working in Oxiteno's commercial area prior to assuming the position of Oxiteno's Chief Operating Officer in 2007. Mr. Parolin

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formerly served as marketing manager from 1989 to 1992 and sales manager from 1992 to 2000. From 2000 to 2006, he held the sales director position at Oxiteno. Prior to joining Oxiteno, Mr. Parolin worked in the commercial area at Dow Química S.A. Mr. Parolin received a bachelor degree in chemical engineering from *Escola Politécnica da Universidade de São Paulo* in 1980, a post-graduate degree in Marketing Administration at *Fundação Getulio Vargas* and a master's degree in business administration from *Fundação Instituto de Administração Universidade de São Paulo* in 2003. As a complement to his academic background he attended the STC Skills, Tools and Competences from *Fundação Dom Cabral/J.L Kellogg Graduate School of Management (Northwestern University)* in 2000 and the Advanced Management Program at Wharton University in 2005.

Pedro Jorge Filho. Mr. Jorge has been an officer of Ultrapar since April 2005. He has been with the company since 1977 and has held a number of positions with the company, including serving as an officer of Utingás and Director of Engineering and Marketing at Ultragas. Mr. Jorge was also responsible for the Southeastern and Midwest regions. Mr. Jorge became Ultragas's Chief Operating Officer in 2002. He is an officer at Sindigás and at AIGLP (*Asociación Iberoamericana de Gas Licuado de Petróleo*) and vice-president at World LP Gas Association - Paris. Mr. Jorge is also the Chief Executive Officer of GLP *Qualidade Compartilhada*, an LPG industry association and a member of the Board of Directors of the Brazilian Petroleum Institute - IBP. He earned a degree in Industrial and Chemical Engineering from *Universidade Mackenzie*. He also earned a certificate from the Advanced Management Program at INSEAD, in Fontainebleau, France in 1998, and from the program HR's Contribution to Continuous Improvement at Instituto IESE of Universidade de Navarra, in Barcelona, Spain in 1999.

Leocadio de Almeida Antunes Filho. Mr. Antunes has been an officer of Ultrapar since May 2008. He has held a number of positions at Ipiranga since 1987 when he joined as commercial officer at Fertilul S.A. and Officer at Ipiranga Serrana Fertilizantes S.A. In 1993, he served as an executive officer at CBPI and DPPI. Currently Mr. Antunes is Ipiranga's Chief Operating Officer and is also a member of the Board of Sindicom. Mr. Antunes is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Brazilian Petroleum Institute - IBP, a member of the Board of the Brazilian Institute for Ethics in Competition - ETCO and a member of the International Committee of the Association for Convenience and Fuel Retailing - NACS. He earned a degree in Economics from *Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul* and post graduate and a master's degree in Agricultural Economics at University of Reading (UK) and University of London, respectively. Furthermore, he has completed the Advanced Executive Program, from J.L. Kellogg Graduate School of Management at Northwestern University.

Ricardo Isaac Catran. Mr. Catran has been an officer of Ultrapar since May 2010. He joined the company in 1980 and since then has held a number of positions, including commercial officer of Transultra and Tequimar for the Northeast region. Mr. Catran became Ultracargo's Chief Operating Officer in 2008. He earned a degree in civil engineering from *Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro* and post graduate degree in transport engineering from COPPE UFRJ (*Instituto Alberto Luiz Coimbra de Pós-Graduação e Pesquisa de Engenharia - Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro*).

B. Compensation

The purpose of Ultrapar's compensation policy and practices are (i) to align the interests between management and shareholders, based on the principle of sharing risks and returns, (ii) to converge individual goals to the company's strategy, and (iii) to recognize the contribution and retain professionals, based on market references. Following these principles, Ultrapar adopts a differentiated and competitive compensation plan, that includes the use of value creation metrics to establish variable compensation targets, differentiated benefits to executives and a stock ownership plan.

For the year ended December 31, 2012, the company recognized aggregate compensation of our directors and executive officers of R\$31.6 million in its financial statements, distributed as follows:

	Board of Directors	Executive Officers	Total
	<i>(in thousands of Reais, except for the number of members)</i>		
Number of members (1)	9.00	6.00	
Annual fixed compensation	3,798.4	11,491.5	15,289.9
Salary	2,944.0	6,906.0	9,850.0
Direct and indirect benefits	854.4	4,585.5	5,439.9

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	Board of Directors	Executive Officers	Total
	<i>(in thousands of Reais, except for the number of members)</i>		
Variable compensation		10,503.4	10,503.4
Short-term variable compensation		10,503.4	10,503.4
Post-employment benefit		2,509.2	2,509.2
Stock-based compensation		3,337.0	3,337.0
Total compensation	3,798.4	27,841.1	31,639.4

The table below shows the higher, lower and average individual compensation for our directors and executive officers in 2012:

Body	Number of members (1)	Highest individual compensation	Lowest individual compensation	Average individual compensation
	<i>(in thousands of Reais, except for the number of members)</i>			
Board of Directors	9.00	1,176.0	266.4	392.5
Executive Officers	6.00	6,560.8	3,009.2	4,640.2

(1) Weighted average number of members over the period

The purposes of the main components of the management compensation plan are:

Fixed compensation (salary and direct and indirect benefits): a monthly amount paid with the purpose of remunerating the responsibility and complexity inherent to each position, the individual contribution and the experience of each professional.

Short-term variable compensation: an annual amount paid in order to align the interests of the executives with those of the company. This amount is linked to (i) the businesses performance, which is measured through the Economic Value Added (EVA[®]) metric, and (ii) the achievement of annual individual goals established based on the strategic planning and focused on expansion and operational excellence projects, people development and market positioning, among others.

Long-term variable compensation: the purpose of this portion is to align long-term interests of executives and shareholders and to retain executives. The most recent program was effective between 2006 and 2011, with payments made in 2012 after the achievement of the established goals had been verified. Currently, there are parameters and goals under analysis for the long-term variable compensation program for the new management cycle, which started in 2013.

In addition, a portion of the aggregated compensation is represented by the amortization of the shares granted to the executive officers under the Deferred Stock Plan (defined below). See Item 6.D. Directors, Senior Management and Employees Employees.

On April 27, 2001, the general shareholders meeting approved a stock-based compensation plan to members of management and employees in executive positions in the company. On November 26, 2003, the extraordinary general shareholders Meeting approved certain amendments to the original plan of 2001 (the Deferred Stock Plan). In the Deferred Stock Plan, certain members of management of the company have the voting and economic rights of shares and the ownership of these shares is retained by the subsidiaries of the company. The Deferred Stock Plan provides for the transfer of the ownership of the shares to those eligible members of management after five to ten years from the initial concession of the rights, subject to uninterrupted employment of the participant during the period. The total number of shares to be used for the Deferred Stock Plan is subject to the availability of such shares in treasury. Ultrapar's executive officers are responsible for selecting the members of management eligible for the plan and proposing the number of shares in each case for approval by the Board of Directors. On December 31, 2012, the amount granted to the company's executives, including tax charges, totaled R\$63.6 million. This amount is amortized over the vesting period of the Deferred Stock Plan. The amortization in 2012 in the amount of R\$6.4 million was recognized as a general and administrative expense. The fair value of the shares granted was determined on the grant date, based on the market value of the shares on the BM&FBOVESPA.

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The chart below summarizes the shares provided to our statutory officers, as of December 31, 2012:

Body	Statutory Officers									
	18-dec-03	4-oct-04	14-dec-05	9-nov-06	12-dec-07	8-oct-08	16-dec-09	10-nov-10	7-nov-12	
Number of members ¹	6.00									
Granting date ²	18-dec-03	4-oct-04	14-dec-05	9-nov-06	12-dec-07	8-oct-08	16-dec-09	10-nov-10	7-nov-12	
Number of shares granted ³	239,200	94,300	20,000	133,600	100,000	496,000	40,000	140,000	70,000	
Period for the share effective ownership to be transferred	nov-2013	sep-2014	nov-2015	oct-2016	1/3 in nov-2012 1/3 in nov-2013 1/3 in nov-2014	1/3 in sep-2013 1/3 in sep-2014 1/3 in sep-2015	1/3 in nov-2014 1/3 in nov-2015 1/3 in nov-2016	1/3 in oct-2015 1/3 in oct-2016 1/3 in oct-2017	1/3 in oct-2017 1/3 in oct-2018 1/3 in oct-2019	
Price assigned to the shares granted (R\$) ³	7.58	10.20	8.21	11.62	16.17	9.99	20.75	26.78	42.90	

¹ Weighted average of the number of statutory officers over the period

² Includes shares granted from 2004 to 2008 to certain officers who were not statutory officers at the granting date

³ The number and the price of shares granted were adjusted to reflect the stock split of the shares issued by the company at a ratio of 1 existing share to 4 shares approved by extraordinary general meeting in February 10, 2011.

For more information on our Deferred Stock Plan, please see Note 8(c) to our financial statements.

C. Board Practices

We are managed by our Board of Directors (*Conselho de Administração*) and by our executive officers (*Diretoria*). As of December 31, 2012, our Board of Directors elected at the annual general shareholders meeting on April 27, 2011, consisted of nine members, six of whom are independent, according to the Brazilian rules, non-executive members (including one appointed by former minority preferred shareholders). Two members of the board were executive officers until December 2006. Our Board of Directors must meet regularly every three months and extraordinarily whenever called by its chairman or by any two directors. During 2012, eleven board meetings were held. Each meeting of the Board of Directors requires that a majority of the directors be present, including the chairman or the vice-chairman, before the meeting may commence. The vote of a majority of the members present is required for approval of a resolution by the Board of Directors. In case of a tie, the chairman, or in the chairman's absence, the vice chairman, will provide the casting vote. The chairman of our Board of Directors has the power to call a special meeting of the Board of Directors as circumstances may require; provided, however, that two-thirds of board members are present in order to convene such special meeting. Among other responsibilities, the Board of Directors is responsible for (i) our general guidelines, (ii) electing and removing our executive officers, supervising their management and fixing their compensation, (iii) deliberating on the issuance of new shares, within the limits of our authorized capital, (iv) authorizing the distributions of dividends and interest on shareholders' equity, (v) approving transactions with value exceeding three percent of our shareholders' equity, (vi) approving our dissolution or merger and (vii) the appointment of independent auditors, among other responsibilities. Pursuant to Brazilian law, each member of the Board of Directors must be elected by the holders of our shares at the general shareholders meeting.

Members of the Board of Directors are elected for a period of two years and may be reelected.

Our bylaws require that at least thirty percent of the members of our Board of Directors be independent directors, in accordance with independence requirements of the Novo Mercado segment regulation. In addition, our bylaws set forth that the election of the members of the Board of Directors must be made through the nomination of a slate of candidates, unless cumulative voting is requested. Only the following slates of candidates will be eligible (i) those nominated by the Board of Directors; or (ii) those nominated by any shareholder or group of shareholders. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company New corporate governance structure and Exhibit 1.2. Bylaws of Ultrapar, dated as of June 28, 2011.

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When electing members to the Board of Directors, shareholders will be entitled to request, as required by law and our bylaws, the adoption of a cumulative voting process, provided that they do so within, at least, forty-eight hours in advance of the shareholders' meeting. The minimum percentage of capital necessary for requesting the cumulative voting process is 5% of the shares. In the event the election has been conducted by cumulative voting, the removal of any member of the Board of Directors by the shareholders' meeting shall entail the removal of the other members, giving rise to a new election. See Exhibit 1.1. Bylaws of Ultrapar, dated as of June 28, 2011. Shareholders must prove uninterrupted title to our shares for a period of at least three months immediately prior to the date of the general shareholders' meeting in order to exercise their rights related to the election of directors.

Executive Officers

As of December 31, 2012, our Board of Executive Officers was comprised of a minimum of four and a maximum of eight members, including our Chief Executive Officer.

As of December 31, 2012, each of our executive officers had been appointed by the Board of Directors for a two-year term and will remain in office until the Board of Directors' meeting that will appoint the executive officers in 2013. Current executive officers can be reelected for additional two-year terms. For the dates on which our executive officers began holding their respective position, see Item 6.A. Directors, Senior Management and Employees - Directors and Senior Management.

Fiscal Council and Audit Committee Exemption

Brazilian Corporate Law requires us to establish a fiscal council (*Conselho Fiscal*), which may operate on a permanent or non-permanent basis. According to the Brazilian Corporate Law, a fiscal council acting on a non-permanent basis is required to be formed when requested by 10% of voting shareholders in an annual general shareholders' meeting. However, pursuant to CVM Instruction 324/00, in the case of Ultrapar, holders of 2% of the voting capital are entitled to request the installation of the fiscal council. The elected members of the fiscal council will remain in place only until the following annual general shareholders' meeting, in which they may be reelected by our shareholders.

From 2005 to 2010, our bylaws provided for a fiscal council with permanent operations. As set forth in our bylaws adopted on June 28, 2011, our fiscal council will act on a non-permanent basis. In addition, our bylaws provide for an audit committee as an ancillary body of the Board of Directors. In the event the fiscal council is installed in accordance with Brazilian Corporate Law, the fiscal council will operate as the audit committee during that mandate, exercising all the duties and in accordance with the requirements set forth in our bylaws, including with respect to its members. The audit committee will not operate in any fiscal year when a fiscal council is installed. See Exhibit 1.2. Bylaws of Ultrapar, dated as of June 28, 2011. We currently have a fiscal council installed.

Currently, our fiscal council acts as an audit committee pursuant to the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Under Rule 10A-3(c)(3) of the Exchange Act, non-U.S. issuers, such as Ultrapar, are exempt from the audit committee requirements of Section 303A of the NYSE Listed Company Manual if they establish, according to their local law or regulations, another body that acts as an audit committee.

The fiscal council is a separate corporate body independent of our management and our external independent registered public accounting firm. According to the Brazilian Corporate Law, the fiscal council must meet at least four times per year. Since its establishment, in July 2005, our fiscal council has been meeting on a regular basis, and in 2012, they held eleven meetings. Our fiscal council is responsible for reviewing the accuracy and integrity of quarterly and annual financial statements in accordance with applicable accounting, internal control and auditing requirements and in compliance with the provisions of Brazilian Corporate Law; the forms of the CVM and requirements for listing on BM&FBOVESPA; the rules of the SEC and the requirements for listing on NYSE. Our fiscal council also (1) makes

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recommendations to our board of directors regarding the appointment, retention and oversight of our independent auditors, (2) discusses matters related to interim and annual financial statements with the management of the company and the independent auditors, (3) reviews and evaluates the performance of internal auditing and (4) discusses matters related to effectiveness of the internal controls of the company with management and independent auditors. Our fiscal council is supporting the implementation by the company of improved 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 matters. Our fiscal council may hire outside advisors to assist it with matters related to the course of their duties, and such expenses are covered by the company. 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 Brazilian Corporate Law, individuals 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 are not eligible to serve on the fiscal council. To be eligible to serve on our fiscal council, a person must be a resident of Brazil and either a university graduate or has been a company officer or fiscal council member of another Brazilian company for at least three years prior to election to our fiscal council. On June 28, 2011, the extraordinary shareholders meeting approved the modification of the number of fiscal council members from five to three members. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company New corporate governance structure and Exhibit 1.2. Bylaws of Ultrapar, dated as of June 28, 2011.

On April 10, 2013, the general shareholders meeting approved compensation for its members of R\$12,670 per month for each effective (non-alternate) member, except for the president of the fiscal council, whose compensation was set at R\$13,621 per month.

As of December 31, 2012, our fiscal council consisted of three members and their respective alternate members, set forth on the following table:

Name	First Year of Appointment
Flavio César Maia Luz	2005
Márcio Augustus Ribeiro (alternate)	2007
Mario Probst	2005
Pedro Ozires Predeus (alternate)	2005
José Reinaldo Magalhães	2013
Sérgio Paulo Silva (alternate)	2010

On April 10, 2013, at the general shareholders meeting, the fiscal council members Flavio César Maia Luz and Mario Probst were reelected, as well as Márcio Augustus Ribeiro and Pedro Ozires Predeus as their alternates, respectively. Additionally, José Reinaldo Magalhães was elected as member of the fiscal council and Sérgio Paulo Silva was reelected as alternate. Summarized below is information regarding the business experience, areas of experience and principal outside business interests of the current members of our fiscal council.

Flavio César Maia Luz. Mr. Luz has been our fiscal council president since 2005. Mr. Luz is a partner-officer at Doing Business Consultoria Empresarial Ltda, a business and corporate finance company. Mr. Luz is a member of the fiscal council at CTEEP S.A. and a member of the Board of Directors of Senior Solution S.A. since 2012. Mr. Luz was corporate and finance vice-president of Cofra Latin America Ltda. C&A Group from 2001 to 2010 and was Chief Executive Officer of Banco Ibi C&A Group in 2009. From 1999 to 2001, Mr. Luz served as executive director and vice-president of the Board of Directors at Eletropaulo. From 1976 to 1998, Mr. Luz worked at Duratex, where he occupied the executive vice-president position from 1993 to 1998. Mr. Luz received a degree in civil engineering from *Escola Politécnica da Universidade de São Paulo* and a post-graduate degree in business administration from *Escola de Administração de Empresas de São Paulo da Fundação Getúlio Vargas*. He also holds certificates of continuing education programs in Finance, Marketing and Mergers & Acquisitions, from Harvard Business School, Stanford University and Wharton Business School, respectively.

Mario Probst. Mr. Probst served as partner at KPMG Auditores Independentes from 1991 to 2004, and is currently retired. Mr. Probst is a member of the fiscal council at Odontoprev S.A., a member of the

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fiscal council at Companhia Brasileira de Distribuição and was a member of the fiscal council of ViaVarejo S.A., a secretary of the audit committee at Gafisa S.A. and an alternate member of the statutory audit council at Banco Ibi S.A. Mr. Probst received a degree in business administration from *Escola de Administração de Empresas de São Paulo da Fundação Getulio Vargas* and accountancy from *Faculdade de Ciências Políticas e Econômicas do Rio de Janeiro*.

José Reinaldo Magalhães. Mr. Magalhães has been the manager of the private equity fund of BR Investimentos since 2010. Mr. Magalhães was a statutory officer at Previ (private pension fund of employees of Banco do Brasil S.A.). Mr. Magalhães also served as a member of the Board of Directors of Embraer S.A., was an effective member of ABRAPP (Brazilian complementary pension companies) and a member of the Board of Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI). Prior to that, Mr. Magalhães served as a member of the Board of Directors of CPFL Energia S.A., of CELPE (*Cia. Energética de Pernambuco*) and of Cia. Energética do Rio Grande do Norte. Mr. Magalhães received a degree in economics from *Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais* and a master's degree in finance from *IBMEC-RJ* and from *Fundação Getulio Vargas-RJ*.

Corporate Governance

We are incorporated under the laws of Brazil and we are subject to Brazilian laws related to corporate governance. Under Brazilian Corporate Law, there are no legal requirements with respect to corporate governance regarding (i) the independence of our Board of Directors, (ii) meetings of non-management directors, (iii) the mandatory establishment and composition of certain board committees or (iv) the adoption and disclosure of corporate governance guidelines or codes of business conduct and ethics. As a non-U.S. issuer, we are exempt from adopting certain NYSE corporate governance requirements. However, we aim to ensure that best practices, recommendations and standards of corporate governance are employed in our functioning and operations. As of December 31, 2012, we had adopted corporate governance practices, such as the requirement that at least 30% of the members of the Board of Directors be independent, the implementation of a code of ethics for Ultra S.A., senior officers and all employees, and the implementation of the compensation and audit committees. According to our bylaws, the fiscal council will act on a non-permanent basis and will be installed when requested by our shareholders as set forth in Brazilian Corporate Law. We currently have a fiscal council installed. The audit committee will not operate in any fiscal year when a fiscal council is installed. See *Fiscal Council and Audit Committee Exemption* and *Description of the Audit Committee*.

In 2000, BM&FBOVESPA introduced three special listing segments, known as Levels 1 and 2 of Differentiated Corporate Governance Practices and *Novo Mercado*, which seek to foster a secondary market for securities issued by Brazilian companies with securities listed on BM&FBOVESPA, by requiring such companies to follow good practices of corporate governance. The listing segments were designed for the trading of shares issued by companies voluntarily abiding by corporate governance practices and disclosure requirements in addition to those already imposed by Brazilian law. These rules generally increase shareholders' rights and enhance the disclosure of information provided to shareholders.

In October 2005, we entered into an agreement with BM&FBOVESPA and have complied with the requirements to become a Level 1 company, which is the entrance level of the Differentiated Corporate Governance Practices of BM&FBOVESPA.

On June 28, 2011, the extraordinary general shareholders' meeting and the special preferred shareholders' meeting approved the conversion of each preferred share into one common voting share, the migration of Ultrapar to *Novo Mercado* segment of BM&FBOVESPA and amendments to our bylaws. See *Item 19. Exhibit 2.14 Rules of Novo Mercado*.

Our bylaws has provisions that exceed the listing requirements of *Novo Mercado*. For example, according to the rules of *Novo Mercado* the minimum percentage of independent members of the Board of Directors is set at 20%, while a minimum of 30% is required in our bylaws. Our bylaws also establish (i) a mandatory tender offer to 100% of the company's shareholders in the event a shareholder, or a group of shareholders acting in concert, acquire or become holders of 20% of the company's shares, excluding treasury shares, and (ii) creation of audit and compensation committees, as ancillary bodies of the Board of Directors. Our bylaws do not establish any limitation on voting rights, special treatment to current

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shareholders, public tender offers for a price above that of the acquisition price of shares or any other poison pill provisions, thus assuring the effectiveness of a majority shareholders approval on all matters to be deliberated. See Item 4.B. History and Development of the Company New corporate governance structure and Exhibit 1.2. Bylaws of Ultrapar, dated as of June 28, 2011.

Description of the Audit Committee

Our bylaws establish the audit committee as an ancillary body of the Board of Directors. The audit committee shall be comprised of three independent members, of whom at least two shall be external members, all elected by the Board of Directors for a one-year term of office, with reelection being permitted for successive terms. The external members of the audit committee shall not be a member of the Board of Directors of the company or of its controlled companies and shall have knowledge or experience in auditing, controls, accounting, taxation or rules applicable to publicly-held companies, in so far as they refer to the adequate preparation of their financial statements. The audit committee shall (a) propose to the Board of Directors the nomination of the independent auditors as well as their replacement; (b) review the management report and the financial statements of the company and of its controlled companies, and provide the recommendations it deems necessary to the Board of Directors; (c) review the quarterly financial information and the periodic financial statements prepared by the company; (d) assess the effectiveness and sufficiency of the internal control structure and of the internal and independent audit processes of the company and of its controlled companies, including in relation to the provisions set forth in the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, submitting the recommendations it deems necessary for the improvement of policies, practices and procedures; (e) provide its opinion, upon request of the Board of Directors, with respect to the proposals of the management bodies, to be submitted to the shareholders meetings, relating to changes to the capital stock, issuance of debentures or warrants, capital budgets, dividend distribution, transformation, merger, amalgamation or spin-off; and (f) provide its opinion on the matters submitted to it by the Board of Directors, as well as on those matters it determines to be relevant. As set forth by our bylaws, our fiscal council will act on a non-permanent basis and its current members will remain in office until the annual general shareholders meeting that will be held on 2014. As determined in our bylaws, in the event the fiscal council is established as set forth in Brazilian Corporate Law, the fiscal council shall operate as the audit committee exercising all the duties provided for in our bylaws. The audit committee will not operate in any fiscal year when a fiscal council is installed. See Item 4.b. History and Development of the Company New corporate governance structure and Exhibit 1.2. Bylaws of Ultrapar, dated as of June 28, 2011.

Description of the Compensation Committee

Our bylaws establish the compensation committee as an ancillary body of the Board of Directors. The compensation committee shall be comprised of three members of the Board of Directors, two of which shall be independent directors. The compensation committee shall (a) pursuant to the proposal received from the Chief Executive Officer, propose to the Board of Directors and periodically revise the parameters and guidelines of a remuneration and benefits framework to directors, executive officers and senior employees of the company and subsidiaries, and members of the committees and other governing bodies assisting the Board of Directors, (b) propose to the Board of Directors, pursuant to the proposal received from the Chief Executive Officer, the overall compensation of the directors and executive officers of the company, which shall be submitted to the shareholders meeting; (c) ensure that the company prepares itself adequately for the succession of its directors, executive officers and other key employees, particularly the Chief Executive Officer and the principal executive officers; and (d) carry out diligence and supervise the steps taken to ensure that the company adopts a model of competence and leadership, attraction, retention and motivation in line with its strategic plans. See Item 4.B. History and Development of the Company New corporate governance structure and Exhibit 1.2. Bylaws of Ultrapar, dated as of June 28, 2011.

As set forth in our bylaws, the compensation committee was installed by the Board of Directors at the meeting held on November 9, 2011. The members of the Board of Directors Mr. Lucio de Castro Andrade Filho, Mr. Thilo Mannhardt and Mr. Nildemar Secches were appointed as members of the compensation committee. Subsequently, Mr. Thilo Mannhardt was appointed as our Chief Executive Officer, with a term of office starting on January 1, 2013, and his position at the Compensation Committee became vacant until a new member is appointed by the Board of Directors.

Table of Contents**Termination Agreements**

Not applicable.

D. Employees

As of December 31, 2012, we had 9,282 employees. The following table sets forth our number of employees per line of business at the dates indicated.

	Year Ended December 31, Number of employees		
	2012	2011	2010
Ultragaz	3,933	4,129	4,104
Ipiranga	2,562	2,434	2,326
Oxiteno	1,795	1,595	1,565
Ultracargo	593	555	546
Others(1)	399	342	342
Ultrapar	9,282	9,055	8,883

(1) Includes corporate center personnel.

Ultrapar's employees are covered by collective agreements with the labor unions that represent different industry sectors: Ultragaz in the minerals trading sector; Ipiranga in the fuel distribution sector; Oxiteno in the chemicals sector; and Ultracargo in the storage sector. All agreements, signed between the companies and labor unions of each sector, addresses social, financial, labor union and labor relations issues.

In February 2001, our Board of Directors approved the adoption of a defined contribution pension plan to be sponsored by Ultrapar and each of its subsidiaries. Participating employees have been contributing to this plan, managed by Ultraprev *Associação de Previdência Complementar*, since August 2001. Under the terms of the plan, every year each participating employee chooses his or her basic contribution to the plan. Each sponsoring company provides a matching contribution in an amount equivalent to each basic contribution, up to a limit of 11% of the employee's reference salary, according to the rules of the plan. As participating employees retire, they may choose to receive either (i) a monthly sum ranging between 0.5% and 1.0% of their respective contribution in Ultraprev or (ii) a fixed monthly amount which will exhaust their respective contribution over a period of 5 to 25 years. The sponsoring company does not guarantee the amounts or the duration of the benefits received by each employee that retires. The total number of participating employees as of December 31, 2012 was 6,902.

E. Share Ownership

In accordance with our bylaws, our common shares are our sole class of capital stock authorized and outstanding. They entitle their holders to voting rights on any matter. See Item 6.B. Directors, Senior Management and Employees Board Practices Corporate Governance.

On February 10, 2011, the extraordinary general shareholders' meeting approved a stock split of the shares issued by Ultrapar, so that each share would be represented by four shares of the same class and type, with no modification in the shareholders' financial position and interest in the company. After the stock split, our numbers of preferred shares and common shares increased to 197,719,588 and 346,664,408, respectively.

In addition, on June 28, 2011, the extraordinary general shareholders' meeting and the special preferred shareholders' meeting approved the conversion of each preferred share issued by the company into one common share with voting rights. Currently, Ultrapar's capital stock is composed of 544,383,996 common voting shares. See Item 4.B. History and Development of the Company.

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The table below sets forth the number of our common shares beneficially owned by each of our directors and executive officers as of December 31, 2012, including through their participation in Ultra S.A.:

	Total Shares	%
Board of directors		
Paulo Guilherme Aguiar Cunha(1)	15,730,616	3%
Lucio de Castro Andrade Filho(1)	5,568,164	1%
Ana Maria Levy Villela Igel(1)	36,158,592	7%
Pedro Wongtschowski(1)(2)	2,368,987	0%
Olavo Egydio Monteiro de Carvalho	1,365,592	0%
Nildemar Secches(3)	168,068	0%
Renato Ochman	68	0%
Paulo Vieira Belotti	68	0%
Luiz Carlos Teixeira		0%
Executive officers		
Thilo Mannhardt(2)	1	0%
André Covre(4)	301,600	0%
Leocadio de Almeida Antunes Filho(4)	300,000	0%
João Benjamin Parolin(4)	241,600	0%
Pedro Jorge Filho(4)	339,900	0%
Ricardo Isaac Catran(4)	150,000	0%
Board of directors and executive officers	62,693,255	12%
Total	544,383,996	

- (1) Individuals who beneficially own shares primarily through their participation in the holding company Ultra S.A. See Item 7.A. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders.
- (2) Since January 1, 2013.
- (3) Individual who owns shares through an exclusive fund.
- (4) Executives who were granted shares through the Deferred Stock Plan.

ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**A. Major Shareholders**

The table below shows the capital stock of Ultrapar as of December 31, 2012:

	Total Shares	%
Shareholders		
Ultra S.A. Participações	128,833,620	24%
Aberdeen Asset Management PLC(1)	65,205,340	12%
Parth Investments Company(2)	42,833,956	8%
Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil	32,311,800	6%
Ultra-DI Participações S.A.(2)	2,254,436	0%
Others	272,944,844	50%

Total	544,383,996	100%
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- (1) Fund managers headquartered in England (according to relevant shareholder position notice disclosed by the respective funds). Position informed by the shareholder on June 13, 2011.
- (2) Parth Investments Company and Ultra-DI Participações S.A. are controlled by Daisy Igel's family.

Table of Contents**Ownership and Capital Structure of Ultra S.A. Participações**

As of December 31, 2012, Ultra S.A., owned approximately 24% of Ultrapar's voting shares. As of December 31, 2012, the capital stock of Ultra S.A. was beneficially owned as follows:

	Common		Preferred		Total	
	Shares	%	Shares	%	Shares	%
Shareholders						
Fabio Igel	7,518,770	12%	1,768,275	7%	9,287,045	10%
Marcia Igel Joppert	6,201,602	10%	2,062,988	8%	8,264,590	9%
Joyce Igel de Castro Andrade	5,516,246	9%	2,062,989	8%	7,579,235	9%
Rogério Igel	4,634,187	7%	130,519	1%	4,764,706	5%
Christy Participações Ltda.	6,425,199	10%	4,990,444	20%	11,415,643	13%
Others	7,105,475	11%	1,932,571	8%	9,038,046	10%
Total Shareholders	37,401,479	59%	12,947,786	51%	50,349,265	57%
Directors and officers						
Paulo Guilherme Aguiar de Cunha	10,654,109	17%			10,654,109	12%
Ana Maria Levy Villela Igel	9,764,689	15%	12,395,100	49%	22,159,789	25%
Lucio de Castro Andrade Filho	3,775,470	6%			3,775,470	4%
Pedro Wongtschowski	1,606,301	3%			1,606,301	2%
Total Directors and Officers	25,800,569	41%	12,395,100	49%	38,195,669	43%
Total	63,202,048	100%	25,342,886	100%	88,544,934	100%

All of the securities of Ultra S.A. are held in Brazil and there are 20 record holders of these securities in Brazil.

Shareholders' Agreements

On March 22, 2000, Ultra S.A.'s shareholders entered into a shareholders' agreement designed to ensure the equal treatment of all shareholders in the event of any change in control. On June 28, 2011, our shareholders confirmed that the new provisions related to the rights of the company's shareholders in the event of a sale of control, pursuant to our bylaws, were equivalent to the provisions of the shareholders' agreement adopted on March 22, 2000, which was terminated upon the conversion of all preferred shares into common voting shares on that same date.

On May 18, 2004, the extraordinary general shareholders' meeting and the special meeting of preferred shareholders approved an amendment of our former bylaws to register tag along rights for all Ultrapar shareholders, at 100% of the offer price. The registration of the tag along rights in our bylaws intended to improve on the rights already conceded in the shareholders' agreement.

On September 22, 2004, the shareholders of Ultra S.A. entered into a new shareholders' agreement replacing a prior shareholders' agreement entered into on May 22, 1997, to ensure the continuation of the controlling shareholder block upon the contemplated dissolution and distribution of Ultra S.A. shares held by its shareholders, Igel Participações S.A. and Avaré Participações S.A.

On December 3, 2009 shareholders of Ultra S.A. entered into a new shareholders' agreement (2009 Shareholders' Agreement) that replaced the 2004 Shareholders' Agreement, the term of which would have expired on December 16, 2009. The terms and conditions of the shareholders' agreement were substantially the same as those of the previous agreement.

The 2009 Shareholders' Agreement had a two-year term from December 3, 2009 and provided principally that:

all shares of Ultrapar that are held by Ultra S.A. will be voted as a block;

Ultra S.A. shares will be voted in accordance with the instructions of the absolute majority of its common shares except for certain significant matters (including changes to the bylaws of either company, changes to our capital structure, mergers, material acquisitions or sales of assets, and election of Board members) which require the vote of 66% of the common shares;

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Chairman of Ultra S.A.'s Board of Directors must convene a meeting of, and provide all requested information and available documents to, all parties to the 2009 Shareholders' Agreement before or after any meeting of our Board of Directors considering key issues such as our strategic plan and general policies, our organizational structure, the election of executive officers, our dividend policy, and any other material decisions as determined by the Board of Directors;

any party purchasing shares of Ultra S.A. must agree to be bound by the terms of the 2009 Shareholders' Agreement; and

any party to the 2009 Shareholders' Agreement could exchange his or her shares in Ultra S.A. into our shares at an exchange ratio necessary to obtain the same percentage of our capital stock as was held in Ultra S.A., unless the exchange would result in (i) Ultra S.A. no longer having more than the majority of our voting shares or (ii) a violation of the number of preferred shares as a percentage of total capital stock legally permitted to be issued by us or by Ultra S.A.

Ultra S.A.'s shareholders executed, on April 1, 2011, the New Ultra S.A. Shareholders' Agreement, which became effective upon the approval of the conversion of preferred shares into common voting shares of Ultrapar on June 28, 2011, for a two-year term. The New Ultra S.A. Shareholders' Agreement replaced the 2009 Shareholders' Agreement. The terms and conditions of the New Ultra S.A. Shareholders' Agreement are substantially the same of the previous shareholders' agreement, except, mainly, for (a) the requirement for prior approval at a shareholders meeting for a third party to become an Ultra S.A. shareholder and (b) the purpose and form of the preliminary meetings to be held prior to the company's certain shareholders' meetings. The New Ultra S.A. Shareholders' Agreement will be valid for a two-year term from the date of execution, renewable by a unanimous resolution. It can be terminated prior to the expiration of its term by a resolution of 80% of Ultra S.A. voting shares. See Exhibit 2.11. New Ultra S.A. Shareholders' Agreement, dated as of April 1, 2011.

B. Related Party Transactions

As of December 31, 2012, Ultrapar is responsible for guarantees and securities provided to subsidiaries in the amount of R\$2,423.2 million. This disclosure of related party transactions is provided for purposes of the rules governing Annual Reports on Form 20-F and is not meant to suggest that these matters would be considered related party transactions under IFRS.

None of the members of our Board of Directors or executives or their family members has any direct participation in any material transaction involving the company or that is relevant to our businesses.

Utingás' bylaws provide for each of its shareholders to use a proportion of Utingás' total storage capacity equal to such shareholder's proportionate ownership of Utingás. Accordingly, Ultragas is entitled to use 4.2 thousand tons of LPG storage capacity at Utingás' facilities, reflecting Ultragas's 57% ownership in Utingás. The amount of payments made by Ultragas to Utingás in 2012 with respect to the use of storage capacity at Utingás' facilities totaled R\$6.4 million.

See Note 8.a) to our consolidated financial statements for a detailed breakdown of related party transactions as of December 31, 2012.

C. Interests of Expert and Counsel

Not applicable.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

For our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto see Item 18. Financial Statements.

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Dividends and Distribution Policy

Dividend policy

The bylaws of a Brazilian company may establish a minimum percentage of the profit that must be paid to shareholders as mandatory dividends. The amounts due as dividends may be paid as interest on net equity. Our bylaws provides for a mandatory distribution equal to 50% of the Distributable Amount (as defined below). In addition, until May 18, 2004, under our bylaws, the amount we distributed in respect of each preferred share was equal to 110% of the amount we distributed in respect of each of our common shares. On May 18, 2004, we held an extraordinary general shareholders meeting which approved amendments of our bylaws. The amendments were (i) the inclusion in our bylaws of tag along rights for all of the company's shareholders, at 100% of the offer price, which was a provision that was previously provided for in our 2000 shareholders agreement; and (ii) to make the dividend right of preferred shareholders equal to those of common shareholders by abolishing the right of preferred shareholders to receive dividends at least 10% higher than those received by common shareholders. After the completion of the Conversion on August 17, 2011, all of our outstanding preferred shares were converted into common shares.

Brazilian Corporate Law defines the net profit as the results of the relevant fiscal year, reduced by accumulated losses of prior fiscal years, provisions for income tax and social contribution on the net profit for such fiscal year, and amounts allocated to employees and management's participation on the results in such fiscal year. The amount available for distribution of dividends, referred to as the Distributable Amount, is the net profit, as reduced or increased by the following:

amounts allocated to the legal reserve;

amounts allocated to the statutory reserve, if any;

amounts allocated to the contingency reserve, if required;

amounts allocated to the unrealized profit reserve;

amounts allocated to the retained profit reserve;

amounts allocated to the income tax exemption reserve;

reversions of reserves registered in prior years, in accordance with Brazilian GAAP; and

reversions of the amounts allocated to the unrealized profit reserve, when realized and not absorbed by losses.

Legal reserves. We are required to maintain a legal reserve to which we must allocate 5% of our net profit until the amount of our legal reserve equals 20% of paid-in capital. We are not required to make any allocations to the legal reserve for any fiscal year in which such reserve, when added to our capital reserves, exceeds 30% of our capital stock. Accumulated losses, if any, may be charged against the legal reserve. Other than that, the legal reserve can only be used to increase our capital.

Statutory reserves. Under Brazilian Corporate Law, any corporation may create statutory reserves, in which case it shall be provided in its respective bylaws. In this case, the bylaws must also indicate the reserve purpose, allocation criteria and maximum amount of reserve. As provided in our bylaws, we may allocate up to 45% of our net profit to an investment reserve, up to the limit of 100% of our capital stock.

Contingency reserves. Under Brazilian Corporate Law, our shareholders may decide, upon a proposal of our Board of Directors, to allocate a discretionary amount of our net profit to a contingency reserve for estimated future losses, which are deemed probable. The distributable amount may be further increased by the reversal of such reserve in the fiscal year when the reasons that justified the creation of such reserve cease to exist or in which the anticipated loss occurs. Accordingly, there is no specific percentage of net profit allocable to this type of reserve.

Unrealized profits reserves. Under Brazilian Corporate Law, when the mandatory dividend amount exceeds the realized net profits in a given fiscal year, our shareholders may elect, upon a proposal of our Board of Directors, to allocate some or all of the excess dividend amount to any unrealized profits reserve. Brazilian Corporate Law defines realized net profits as the amount by which the company's net profits exceed the sum of (1) its net positive results, if any, from the equity method of accounting for earnings and losses of the company's subsidiaries and certain of its affiliates and (2) the profits, gains or returns that will be received by the company after the end of the next fiscal year. The distributable amount is increased by the profits that were allocated to such reserve when they are realized.

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Income tax exemption reserve. Under Brazilian Corporate Law, the portion of the net profit derived from donations or governmental incentives directed to investments, can be excluded of the Distributable Amount.

Retained profits reserve. Under Brazilian Corporate Law, our shareholders may decide to retain a discretionary amount of our net profits that is provided for in a budget approved in the general shareholders meeting, upon the proposal of its Board of Directors, for the expansion of our installations and other investment projects. After the conclusion of the relevant investments, we may retain the reserve until the shareholders approve the transfer of the reserve, in full or in part, to its capital or to the accumulated profits reserve. In accordance with Brazilian Corporate Law, if a project to which part of the reserve has been allocated has a term exceeding one year, the budget for such project must be approved by the general shareholders meeting each fiscal year through the conclusion of the project.

Brazilian Corporate Law provides that all statutory allocations of net profit, including the unrealized profits reserve and the reserve for investment projects, are subject to approval by the shareholders voting at a general shareholders meeting and may be used for capital increases or for the payment of dividends in subsequent years. The legal reserve is also subject to approval by the general shareholders meeting and may be transferred to capital or used to absorb losses, but is not available for the payment of dividends in subsequent years.

The balance for the profit reserve accounts, except for the contingency reserve and unrealized profits reserve, may not exceed the share capital. If this happens, our shareholders must determine whether the excess will be applied to pay in the subscribed and unpaid capital, to increase and pay in the subscribed stock capital or to distribute dividends.

The profits unallocated to the accounts mentioned above must be distributed as dividends.

A company is permitted to allocate to the unrealized profits reserves all income from equity gains in subsidiaries that are not distributed to the company in the form of cash dividends. When such gains are distributed to the company in the form of cash dividends, the company is required to reverse the reserve. See Item 3.D. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Relating to the Shares and the American Depositary Shares. In addition to the mandatory distribution, the Board of Directors may recommend to the shareholders the payment of interim distributions from other funds that are legally available for such purposes. Any payment of an interim dividend may be set off against the amount of the mandatory dividend distribution for that fiscal year.

As an alternative form of payment of dividends, Brazilian companies may distribute interest on capital, which payments may be treated by a company as a deductible expense for income and social contribution taxes purposes. Payments of interest on capital may be made at the discretion of our Board of Directors, subject to the approval of the holders of our common shares. Payments of interest attributed to shareholders equity, net of withholding tax, may be distributed as part of the minimum mandatory dividends, to the extent that it does not exceed the limits described below. This interest is calculated in accordance with the daily pro rata variation of the Brazilian government's long-term interest rate, (TJLP), as determined by the Central Bank from time to time, and cannot exceed the greater of:

50% of net income (after the deduction of the social contribution on profits and before the provision for corporate income tax and the amounts attributable to shareholders as net interest on equity) related to the period in respect of which the payment is made; or

50% of the sum of retained profits and profit reserves in the beginning of the period with respect to which the payment is made.

Under Brazilian Corporate Law, a company may suspend the mandatory distribution either in the form of dividends or payments of interest on capital if the shareholders at the general shareholders meeting determine, based on the Board of Directors proposal, which is reviewed by the fiscal council, that payment of the mandatory distribution for the preceding fiscal year would be inadvisable in light of the company's financial condition. Our managers must report to the CVM such suspension within five days of the relevant general shareholders meeting. Under Brazilian law, mandatory distributions that are suspended and not offset against losses in future years must be paid as soon as the financial condition of the company permits.

We declare and pay dividends and/or interest on capital, pursuant to Brazilian Corporate Law and our bylaws. Our Board of Directors may approve the distribution of dividends and/or interest on capital,

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calculated based on our annual or semi-annual financial statements or on financial statements relating to shorter periods. The amount of any distributions will depend on a series of factors, such as our financial condition, prospects, macroeconomic conditions, tariff adjustments, regulatory changes, growth strategies and other issues our Board of Directors and our shareholders may consider relevant.

For 2012 and 2011, we declared dividends to our shareholders in the amounts of R\$627 million and R\$525 million, corresponding to 62% and 61% of our reported net income for each year, respectively.

The following table sets forth the dividends per share distributed by us with respect to our capital stock in the past five years.

Dividend history

Year declared	Common shares (in Reais per share)	Preferred shares(3)	Common shares (in US\$ per share)(1)	Preferred shares(3)
2008(2)	0.44	0.44	0.24	0.24
2009(2)	0.52	0.52	0.29	0.29
2010(2)	0.80	0.80	0.47	0.47
2011	0.98	N/A	0.59	N/A
2012	1.17	N/A	0.60	N/A

- (1) The amounts in *Reais* have been converted into dollars using the exchange rates at each respective payment date.
- (2) The dividend per share was retroactively adjusted for the 1:4 stock split approved in the extraordinary shareholders meeting held on February 10, 2011. For further information see Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company.
- (3) On June 28, 2011, the extraordinary general shareholders meeting and the special preferred shareholders meeting approved the Conversion, which was concluded on August 17, 2011. For further information see Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company.

Holders of our shares are entitled to receive dividends declared by us solely from the date of the subscription and/or acquisition of such shares.

Payment of dividends. Within the four months following the end of each fiscal year, our shareholders are required to hold an annual shareholders meeting to decide, among other things, on the allocation of our net profits with respect to the fiscal year ended immediately prior to the shareholders meeting and the payment of an annual dividend. Additionally, interim dividends may be declared by our Board of Directors. Under Brazilian Corporate Law, dividends are generally required to be paid within 60 days following the date the dividend was declared, unless a shareholders resolution sets forth another date of payment, which, in either case, must occur prior to the end of the fiscal year in which such dividend was declared. Unclaimed dividends revert to us three years after the date when we begin to pay such declared dividends.

Shareholders who are not residents of Brazil must register with the Central Bank to have dividends, sales proceeds or other amounts with respect to their shares eligible to be remitted in foreign currency

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outside of Brazil. The shares underlying the ADSs will be held in Brazil by the Custodian, *Itaú Corretora de Valores S.A.*, as agent for the Depository. For purposes of the registration requirement, the Depository is deemed to be the stockholder of the shares underlying the ADSs. The Depository will register such common shares with the Central Bank.

Payments of cash dividends and distributions, if any, will be made in Brazilian currency to the Custodian on behalf of the Depository. The Custodian will then convert such proceeds into U.S. dollars and will cause such U.S. dollars to be delivered to the Depository for distribution to holders of ADSs. See *Description of American Depositary Receipts* in our Registration Statement filed on Form F-1, declared effective on April 12, 2005. In the event that the Custodian is unable to convert immediately the Brazilian currency received as dividends into U.S. dollars, the amount of U.S. dollars payable to holders of ADSs may be adversely affected by devaluations of the Brazilian currency that may occur before such dividends are converted and remitted. See *Item 3.A. Key Information Selected Consolidated Financial Data Exchange Rates* and *Item 3.D. Key Information Risk factors Risks Relating to Brazil*. Dividends in respect of the shares paid to shareholders who are not Brazilian residents, including holders of ADSs, are exempt from Brazilian withholding tax except for dividends declared based on profits generated prior to December 31, 1995. Distributions of interest attributable to shareholders' equity are currently subject to withholding tax at a rate of 15%, or 25% in the case of a shareholder domiciled in a tax haven. See *Item 10.E. Additional Information Taxation Brazilian Tax Consequences*.

Legal proceedings

We are party to administrative proceedings and lawsuits that are incidental to the normal course of our business. We believe that our provisions for such proceedings and lawsuits are sufficient to meet probable and reasonably estimable losses in the event of unfavorable court decisions and that the ultimate outcome of these matters will not have a material effect on our financial condition or on our results. For additional information on our legal proceedings, see Note 23 to our consolidated financial statements.

Labor matters

On December 31, 2012 some of our subsidiaries were engaged, as defendants, in labor lawsuits filed by former employees and by employees of our services providers. These subsidiaries maintained a provision of R\$45.3 million for labor litigation as of December 31, 2012. Such labor lawsuits mainly contest the alleged non-payment of labor rights (dismissal cost, overtime, hazardous activities additional remuneration and additional payment for insalubrity). In 1990, the Petrochemical Industry Labor Union (Sindicúmica), of which the employees of Oxiteno Nordeste and EMCA, companies located in the Camaçari Petrochemical Complex, are members, filed separate lawsuits against the subsidiaries demanding the compliance with the fourth section of the collective labor agreement, which provided for a salary adjustment in lieu of the salary policies practiced. In the same year, a collective labor dispute was also filed by the Union of Employers (SINPEQ) against Sindicúmica, requiring the recognition of the loss of effectiveness of such fourth section. Individual claims were rejected. The collective bargain agreement is currently pending trial by STF. In the second half of 2010, some companies in the Camaçari Petrochemical Complex signed an agreement with Sindicúmica and reported the fact in the collective bargain agreement dispute. Based on the opinion of their legal advisors, that reviewed the latest STF decision in the collective bargain agreement dispute as well as the status of the individual claims involving the subsidiaries Oxiteno Nordeste and EMCA, the management of such subsidiaries believes that it was not necessary to record a provision as of December 31, 2012.

Civil claims

The civil claims against us are mainly related to legal proceedings for indemnity derived from contractual relationships.

Certain subsidiaries are engaged in lawsuits and administrative proceedings, mainly derived from contracts entered into with customers and former suppliers, as well as proceedings related to environmental issues. The company and its subsidiaries maintained total provisions of R\$91.3 million, as of December 31, 2012 for such contingencies.

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Additionally, certain former shareholders of RPR, CBPI and DPPI filed two lawsuits in the States of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro questioning the Share Exchange in connection with the acquisition of the Ipiranga Group in order to prevent the company's shareholders' meeting that would deliberate on the Share Exchange from taking place. Decisions by administrative and judicial courts stated that there were no legal grounds for the request. Based on such administrative and court decisions, the Share Exchange was approved by the shareholders' meeting of the companies on December 18, 2007. The lawsuit filed in the State of Rio de Janeiro terminated as a result of loss of interest to sue, due to the sale of the correspondent shareholding at Ultrapar. Regarding the lawsuit filed in the state of São Paulo, the former Ipiranga shareholders that filled the suit, appealed against the decision issued and to date there has been no final outcome of such appeal. In 2011, a new lawsuit in the State of Rio de Janeiro was filed by some of these former shareholders, questioning aspects of the Share Exchange. This new lawsuit is still pending a lower court decision. The company has not recorded any provision for these lawsuits in its financial statements.

Tax matters

We filed lawsuits challenging the constitutionality of several taxes applicable to us. The company and its subsidiaries obtained decisions to pay the PIS and the COFINS without the changes introduced by Law 9,718/1998 in its original version. The ongoing questioning refers to the levy of these contributions on sources of income other than gross revenue. In 2005, the STF decided the question in favor of the taxpayers. Although this has set a favorable precedent, the effect of this decision does not automatically apply to all companies, since they must await the formal decision in their own lawsuits. Certain lawsuits of the company's other subsidiaries are currently pending trial and, in the event all decisions in such lawsuits become final and unappealable in favor of the subsidiaries, the company estimates that the total positive effect on income before corporate income tax (IRPJ) and social contribution on net profit (CSLL), may reach R\$36.1 million, net of attorney's fees.

On October 7, 2005, our subsidiaries Cia Ultragaz and Bahiana filed a writ of mandamus and obtained a preliminary injunction to recognize and offset PIS and COFINS credits on LPG purchases, against other taxes levied by the Brazilian Federal Revenue Service, notably IRPJ and CSLL. The decision was confirmed by a trial court on May 16, 2008. Under the preliminary injunction, the subsidiaries were required to make escrow deposits for these debits in the accumulated amount of R\$291.5 million in 2012 (R\$242.1 million in 2011) and have registered a corresponding liability.

The subsidiaries Oxiteno S.A., Oxiteno Nordeste, Cia Ultragaz, Tequimar, RPR, Tropical, EMCA and IPP filed a writ of mandamus seeking the deduction of ICMS from their PIS and COFINS tax bases. Oxiteno Nordeste and IPP obtained the right to pay the challenged amounts into escrow deposits through preliminary injunctions, and registered a corresponding provision in the amount of R\$81.6 million as of December 31, 2012 (R\$75.6 million as of December 31, 2011).

Ipiranga has provisions for IRPJ and CSLL related to the unconstitutionality of Law No. 9,316/1996, that denied the deduction of CSLL from the IRPJ tax basis, in the amount of R\$19.1 million as of December 31, 2012.

The subsidiary Oxiteno S.A. maintained a provision of R\$15.2 million as of December 31, 2012 (R\$14.3 as of December 31, 2011) related to a tax assessment based on allegedly undue ICMS credits taken on invoices issued for the symbolic return of raw materials that had previously been delivered to the subsidiary Oxiteno Nordeste for industrialization.

Ipiranga and its subsidiaries have provisions for contingencies related to ICMS, mainly with respect to: (a) tax assessments in connection with interstate sales of fuel to industrial

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customers without the payment of ICMS in accordance with the interpretation of Article 2 of Supplementary Law No. 87/96 (R\$11.7 million); (b) payment of the ICMS for several reasons that resulted in tax assessments for which the proof of payment is not evident (R\$19.5 million).

The main tax claims of Ipiranga and its subsidiaries classified as having a possible risk of loss, and that have not been recorded in the financial statements due to this assessment, are related to ICMS, and mainly to: (a) the required proportional reversal of ICMS credits recorded on the purchase of ethanol that was later resold at lower prices as a result of PROÁLCOOL, a Federal Government program to encourage alcohol production, determining the anticipation of financial subsidy by the distributors to the mill owners and their subsequent reimbursement by the DNC (current ANP or National Oil Agency) (R\$104.1 million), (b) alleged undue ICMS credits on the grounds that the company has taken ICMS credits in its tax records, for which the tax authorities understand that there was no proof of origin (R\$23.9 million), (c) assessments for alleged non-payment of ICMS (R\$23.1 million), (d) assessments issued in Ourinhos/SP in connection with the return of ethanol loans made with deferred tax (R\$36.3 million), (e) assessments in the State of Rio de Janeiro demanding the reversal of ICMS credits on interstate sales made under Article 33 of ICMS Convention 66/88, which allowed the use of the ICMS credit but was suspended by an injunction granted by STF (R\$16.1 million), (f) ICMS credits taken in relation to bills considered invalid, though the understanding of the STJ is that it is possible to take credit, even if there is defect in the document of the seller, as long as it is confirmed that the transaction occurred (R\$28.5 million), (g) tax assessments arising from surplus or shortage of inventory, generated by differences in temperature or handling of the product, without the corresponding issuance of invoices in accordance with the understanding of tax authorities (R\$31.3 million) and (h) infraction relating to the disallowance of ICMS legitimately appropriated by the company issued because of allegedly failing to comply with legal formalities, in the amount of R\$35.0 million and; (i) assessments arising from ICMS credits related to inputs of ethanol from certain States that had granted tax benefits to producers of alcohol in alleged disagreement with the law (R\$24.7 million).

The subsidiary IPP has assessments invalidating the set-off of IPI credits in connection with the purchase of raw materials used in the manufacturing of products which sales are not subject to IPI under the protection of tax immunity. The non-provisioned amount of this contingency, in 2012, was R\$81.9 million (R\$78.5 million in 2011).

The table below summarizes our provisions related to legal and administrative proceedings as of December 31, 2012 and 2011:

	2012	2011
	(in millions of Reais)	
Income and social contribution taxes	305.8	256.2
PIS and COFINS	82.9	82.6
ICMS	62.5	73.4
Others	150.4	142.0
Total	601.7	554.1

Some of the provisions above involve escrow deposits in the amount of R\$402.1 million as of December 31, 2012 (R\$328.9 million as of December 31, 2011).

Antitrust matters

Ultragaz in Minas Gerais. The subsidiary Cia Ultragaz is party to an administrative proceeding before CADE (Conselho Administrativo de Defesa Econômica), the Brazilian antitrust authority, based on alleged anti-competitive practices in the State of Minas Gerais in 2001. In 2009, the CADE entered a decision against Cia Ultragaz imposing a penalty of R\$23.1 million. The imposition of the administrative decision was suspended by a court order and its merit is being judicially reviewed. Based on the above elements and on the opinion of its legal counsel, the management of the subsidiary did not record a provision for this contingency.

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Acquisition of Ipiranga Group. In July 2008, CADE approved the acquisition of the Southern Distribution Business by Ultrapar and on December 17, 2008 approved the acquisition of the Northern Distribution Business by Petrobras.

Acquisition of União Terminais. On September 21, 2009, the Secretariat of Economic Monitoring of the Ministry of Finance (SEAE/MF) issued a favorable opinion with respect to our acquisition of União Terminais, suggesting the possible unrestricted approval of the operation. This was followed by an opinion from both the Brazilian Secretary for Economic Rights and the attorney of CADE, issued on November 4, 2009, that also recommended the unrestricted approval of the operation. On June 23, 2010, CADE approved the acquisition of União Terminais.

Acquisition of Texaco. On March 3, 2010, the Secretariat of Economic Monitoring of the Ministry of Finance (SEAE/MF) issued a favorable opinion on the acquisition of Texaco suggesting the approval of the transaction, recommending however the transfer of only one reseller fuel supply contract in each of 9 municipalities in the South and Southeast regions of Brazil, where Ipiranga became the sole distributor in such municipalities after the acquisition. Such notice was followed by an opinion from the Secretariat of Economic Law of the Ministry of Justice (SDE/MJ) and from the Attorney-General of CADE, issued on March 8, 2010, and April 27, 2010, respectively, that also followed SEAE/MF's recommendations. On July 7, 2010, CADE approved the transaction subject to the execution of a *Termo de Compromisso de Desempenho* (Term of Performance Commitment).

Acquisition of the assets of Puma. The acquisition, by Tequimar, of the storage terminal for liquid bulk from Puma Storage do Brasil Ltda., was approved by CADE on July 21, 2010.

Sale of in-house logistics, solid bulk storage and road transportation businesses. The sale of the in-house logistics, solid bulk storage and road transportation businesses from Tequimar and Transultra to Aqces Logística Internacional Ltda. was duly approved by CADE on June 9, 2010.

Acquisition of DNP. The acquisition, by Ipiranga, of the totality of the quotas of DNP, a company located in the North region of Brazil, was approved by CADE on February 23, 2011.

Lease Agreement of Filling Stations of LPG and Assets from Nutrigás. The transaction consisting of (i) a lease agreement entered into between Nutrigás and Cia. Ultragaz related to filling stations of LPG and assets from Nutrigás S.A. (Nutrigás), for a period of 20 years; (ii) the assignment of the right to use bottles of LPG from Nutrigás to Cia. Ultragaz, and (iii) the license of certain trademarks from Nutrigás to Cia. Ultragaz, was approved by CADE on August 12, 2012.

Acquisition of Repsol. The acquisition, by Cia. Ultragaz, of 100% of the shares of Repsol, was approved by CADE on August 15, 2012.

Acquisition of Temmar. The acquisition, by Ultracargo, of 100% of the shares of Temmar was approved by CADE on September 26, 2012.

Acquisition of American Chemical. The acquisition of 100% of the shares of American Chemical by Oxiteno was duly submitted to the antitrust authorities on June 18, 2012. A non-binding opinion of the General Superintendence of CADE was issued on April 19, 2013 recommending the disapproval of the transaction. The final decision by the plenary session of CADE is still pending as of the date of the filing of this annual report.

Sale of T.T.S.S.P.E. Empreendimentos e Participações S.A. The acquisition, by Clariant S.A., of 100% of the shares of T.T.S.S.P.E. Empreendimentos e Participações S.A. (a company controlled by Oxiteno), the owner of machinery and laboratory equipment located at Oxiteno's plant in the City of Mauá, State of São Paulo, used for manufacturing and marketing of heterogeneous absorbents and adsorbents catalysts, was approved by CADE on August 29, 2012.

Joint venture between Ipiranga and Odebrecht Transport Participações. The creation of a joint venture by Ipiranga and Odebrecht Transport Participações, denominated ConectCar Soluções de Mobilidade Eletrônica S.A., a new company engaged in logistics and roads concessions created to operate in the segment of electronic payment for tolls, parking and fuels, was approved by CADE on August 17, 2012.

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None.

ITEM 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING**A. Offer and Listing Details**

The table below sets forth, for the indicated periods, the high and low closing prices of the ADSs on NYSE, in U.S. dollars, and the shares on the São Paulo Stock Exchange, in *Reais*:

Year ended	New York Stock Exchange			São Paulo Stock Exchange		
	High (in US\$ per ADS)	Low	Volume(1)	High	Low	Volume(1) (in <i>Reais</i> per share)(2)
December 31, 2008	10.13	3.73	468,420	16.80	8.20	1,440,780
December 31, 2009	12.63	5.35	367,888	21.19	12.71	1,284,192
December 31, 2010	16.41	10.47	339,835	27.11	19.50	1,129,221
December 31, 2011	18.70	14.83	350,892	32.50	23.54	879,910
December 31, 2012	24.02	17.75	496,314	49.00	32.01	812,998

Year ended December 31, 2011	New York Stock Exchange			São Paulo Stock Exchange		
	High (in US\$ per ADS)	Low	Volume(1)	High	Low	Volume(1) (in <i>Reais</i> per share)(2)
First quarter	17.03	14.92	323,898	27.49	24.54	919,897
Second quarter	18.46	16.33	289,999	28.57	25.75	938,366
Third quarter	18.33	14.83	388,914	29.67	23.54	911,854
Fourth quarter	18.70	15.79	399,725	32.50	29.24	744,085
Year ended December 31, 2012	New York Stock Exchange			São Paulo Stock Exchange		
First quarter	23.24	17.75	464,978	40.70	32.01	744,089
Second quarter	22.72	19.35	542,525	45.35	39.15	778,758
Third quarter	24.02	21.53	504,718	49.00	43.15	810,900
Fourth quarter	22.74	20.56	472,154	46.29	41.50	923,634
Month ended	New York Stock Exchange			São Paulo Stock Exchange		
December 31, 2012	22.33	20.67	415,535	46.29	43.50	842,061
January 31, 2013	24.51	22.36	343,236	48.70	45.28	898,210
February 28, 2013	26.63	24.03	363,397	52.69	48.12	1,231,350
March 31, 2013	25.82	24.77	419,767	51.10	48.95	966,260
April 30, 2013 (through April 19)	26.59	25.14	361,704	53.77	50.20	765,560

(1) Average daily number of shares.

(2) Common shares, with respect to any period on or after the Conversion, which was concluded on August 17, 2011, or preferred shares, with respect to any period prior to the Conversion. See Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company.

The prices and volumes are retroactively adjusted for the stock split described under Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company Recent Developments Stock split.

B. Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

C. Markets

Our shares are listed on the São Paulo Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol UGPA3 and the ADSs are listed on NYSE under the symbol UGP .

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D. Selling Shareholders

Not applicable.

E. Dilution

Not applicable.

F. Expenses of the Issue

Not applicable.

ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. Share Capital

Not applicable.

B. Memorandum and Bylaws

We are registered with the commercial registry of the state of São Paulo under the registration number 35,300,109,724. Pursuant to chapter I, article 3 of our bylaws, our main corporate purpose is the investment of our capital in the trade, industry and agriculture sectors and in companies providing services, through the subscription for or acquisition of shares or quotas in other companies.

General

Set forth below is a summary of selected significant provisions of our bylaws and the Brazilian Corporate Law, the rules and regulations of the CVM and the *Novo Mercado* listing segment of BM&FBOVESPA regarding certain corporate matters that will prevail upon completion of the Conversion. This description does not purport to be complete and is qualified by reference to our bylaws, Brazilian Corporate Law, the rules and regulations of CVM and the rules of the *Novo Mercado*.

In connection with the Conversion, at the extraordinary shareholders' meeting and the special preferred shareholders' meeting, both held on June 28, 2011, our shareholders approved (i) the conversion of all preferred shares into common shares at a ratio of one preferred share for one common share; (ii) changes to and consolidation of our bylaws; (iii) the company's adherence to the rules of the *Novo Mercado* of the BM&FBOVESPA; and (iv) the confirmation that the new provisions related to the rights of all company's shareholders in the event of a sale of control of the company, pursuant to its new bylaws and the *Novo Mercado* regulations, are equivalent to the provisions of the Ultra S.A. shareholders' agreement dated as of March 22, 2000. Such decisions became effective on the date the shares issued by the company were admitted to trade at the *Novo Mercado* of the BM&FBOVESPA.

As a result of the Conversion, all preferred shares were converted into common shares. Therefore, certain rights granted to preferred shareholders by Brazilian law or our previous bylaws no longer apply, such as, for example, the priority in capital distribution in the event of our liquidation. Also, due to our new capital structure, other shareholders' rights are currently not applicable, for instance, the right to separate elections for the Board of Directors and Fiscal Council. On the other hand, common shareholders are entitled to voting rights in any matter. See Item 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds.

Since our shares are listed on the *Novo Mercado*, we are required to comply with heightened requirements for corporate governance. In addition, we are not permitted to issue preferred shares or any shares with restricted voting rights while listed on the *Novo Mercado* pursuant to the rules of the *Novo Mercado* and our bylaws.

Description of Capital Stock

As of April 19, 2012 our subscribed and paid-in capital stock consisted of 544,383,996 common shares, all of which have equal voting and equity rights, with no par value.

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Voting Rights

Each common share entitles its holder to one vote at the matters of the shareholders' meetings, in accordance with the Brazilian Corporate Law, our bylaws and the *Novo Mercado* regulations. For more detailed information with respect to the voting rights of our common shares see our Form 8-A filed with the SEC on August 15, 2011 in the section "Description of Capital Stock - Shareholders' Meetings."

Deregistration as Publicly-Held Company

We may only deregister as a publicly-held company if such deregistration is approved by a majority of the shareholders present at a shareholders meeting and we, our controlling shareholders or a group of controlling shareholders conduct a public tender offer for the acquisition of all of our outstanding shares in accordance with the provisions of Brazilian Corporate Law, the CVM rules and regulations, the *Novo Mercado* regulation and our bylaws, in which case we would become a privately-held company. The price offered for such outstanding shares must at least correspond to the economic value of such shares as set forth in the respective appraisal report issued by a specialized institution, paid for by the offeror.

The specialized institution must have proven experience and it must be independent with respect to the company's decision making power, our Board of Directors, our executive officers and any controlling shareholder. The institution will be chosen at the shareholders' meeting from a list of three alternatives submitted by the Board of Directors. The institution will be chosen by a majority vote of the shareholders representing the free float present at such shareholders' meeting, not counting blank votes. The shareholders' meeting, if convened on first call, must have shareholders representing at least 20% of the entire free float in attendance. If convened on second call, the shareholders' meeting may have any number of shareholders representing the free float in attendance.

Shareholders holding at least 10 percent of the free float of our shares may require our management to call a special shareholders' meeting to determine whether to perform another valuation using the same or a different valuation method. This request must be made within 15 days following the disclosure of the price to be paid for the shares in the public tender offer. If the new valuation price is lower than the original valuation price, the shareholders making such request as well as those who vote in its favor must reimburse the company for any costs incurred in preparing the new valuation. If the new valuation price is higher than the original valuation price, the public tender offer must be made at the higher price.

If a transaction which results in our deregistration as publicly-held company is approved and there is no controlling shareholders or group of controlling shareholders, then the shareholders at the meeting approving such delisting will determine the persons responsible for launching the tender offer.

Withdrawal from the Novo Mercado

We may at any time withdraw the company from the *Novo Mercado*, pursuant to majority shareholder approval at a shareholders' meeting and with 30-day prior notice to BM&FBOVESPA. The withdrawal from the *Novo Mercado* does not necessarily result in our deregistration as a publicly-held company on the BM&FBOVESPA.

Pursuant to our bylaws, the withdrawal from the *Novo Mercado* approved by the shareholders' present at a shareholders' meeting, by the controlling shareholders or a group of controlling shareholders (including if the withdrawal is a result of the approval of a corporate reorganization) will be conditioned upon the launching of a mandatory tender offer for the acquisition of our remaining shares by such shareholders at a price at least equal to the economic value of such shares as set forth in the respective valuation report issued by a specialized institution.

If there is no controlling shareholder, the shareholders who approve the withdrawal from the *Novo Mercado* will determine the persons responsible for carrying out the tender offer among those present at the shareholders' meeting. If no such persons are determined, in case of a corporate reorganization in which the securities of the company resulting from such reorganization are not admitted for trading in the *Novo Mercado*, the shareholders having voted in favor of the corporate reorganization shall carry out the referred offer.

If the company is withdrawn from the *Novo Mercado* as a result of a violation of the rules of the *Novo Mercado*, the controlling shareholders will be required to carry out a tender offer for the remaining

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shares at a price that corresponds to at least to the economic value of such shares as set forth in an appraisal report prepared by a specialized institution. If there are no controlling shareholders, the tender offer shall be carried out by those shareholders who voted in favor of the resolution that resulted in the violation of the rules of the *Novo Mercado*. If, however, the violation results from management action or fact, our management must call a shareholders' meeting for the purpose of taking the necessary actions to remedy the breach of its *Novo Mercado* obligations or to approve the delisting. In the event the shareholders approve the company's delisting from the *Novo Mercado*, the shareholders must determine the persons responsible for carrying out the public tender offer. The appointment of the institutions responsible for preparing reports as mentioned above will comply with the same procedures applicable to a going private transaction. See "Deregistration as a Publicly-Held Company."

According to the rules of the *Novo Mercado*, in the event of a transfer of our shareholding control within 12 months following our delisting from the *Novo Mercado*, the selling controlling shareholders and the acquirer must offer to acquire the remaining shares for the same price and terms offered to the selling controlling shareholders, adjusted for inflation.

If our shares are delisted from the *Novo Mercado*, we will not be permitted to rejoin the *Novo Mercado* for a period of two years after the delisting date, unless there is a change in the company's control following our delisting.

Sale of Control

In the event of a direct or indirect sale of the company's corporate control, through a single or series of transactions, the acquirer must conduct a public tender offer to buy all of the shares held by the remaining shareholders in order to ensure equal treatment of all shareholders (tag-along right). Such right has been provided to Ultrapar's shareholders since March 22, 2000, in accordance with the terms of the Ultra S.A. shareholders agreement signed on the same date, which has since then been rescinded and replaced by our bylaws. The tender offer is subject to applicable laws, our bylaws and the rules of the *Novo Mercado*.

A public tender offer is also required when there is an assignment for consideration of share subscription rights or rights of other securities convertible into our shares, which results in the transfer of control of the company. In such a case, the acquiring shareholder must (i) complete a public tender offer for the acquisition of our remaining shares on the same terms and conditions offered to the selling shareholder and (ii) reimburse the counterparties from whom it has acquired our shares on the stock exchange in the six-month period preceding the transaction which resulted in a change in control. The reimbursement amount corresponds to the positive difference between the price paid to the selling shareholder in the transaction that resulted in a change of control and the adjusted price paid in the transactions carried out on the BM&FBOVESPA during this six-month period, as adjusted by the SELIC rate up until the payment date.

The acquirer of our corporate control, if applicable, must take all necessary measures to reconstitute the minimum 25% free float within six months of the acquisition.

The controlling shareholder may not transfer our shares held by it to the purchaser of control of the company, and we may not register the transfer of such shares, if the purchaser fails to execute the terms of consent of the rules of the *Novo Mercado* and the arbitration regulation established by the BM&FBOVESPA.

Acquisition of a Relevant Interest

Any person, regardless of whether he/she is a shareholder, which, on his/her own account or acting jointly with another person, acquires our shares, through a single transaction or a series of successive transactions, representing 20% or more of our capital stock, is required to make a tender offer for the acquisition of the shares held by the remaining shareholders at a price equal to the highest value per share paid by him/her in the preceding six months, adjusted pursuant to the SELIC rate. Such persons will not be required to carry out a public tender offer in the event they timely and cumulatively sell on a stock exchange the number of our shares that exceeds such thresholds, within 30 days from the date they provide notice to the company of their intent to make such sales. In addition, the requirement to carry out a public tender offer will not apply in the event any shareholder or group of shareholders hold more than 50% of our capital stock at the time of acquisition of the relevant interest.

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Public Tender Offers

A single public tender offer may be made for more than one of the purposes provided for in our bylaws, the rules of the *Novo Mercado*, Brazilian Corporate Law or in the regulations issued by the CVM, provided that the procedures used in conducting the public tender offer are compatible with all requirements of each distinct public tender offer, the public tender offerees do not suffer any damages and the authorization of the CVM is obtained, when required by applicable law.

C. Material Contracts

New Ultra S.A. Shareholders Agreement

Ultra S.A.'s shareholders executed, on April 1, 2011, the New Ultra S.A. Shareholders Agreement, which became effective upon the approval of the Conversion. The New Ultra S.A. Shareholders Agreement replaced the shareholders agreement executed in December 2009. The terms and conditions of the New Ultra S.A. Shareholders Agreement are substantially the same of the previous shareholders agreement, except, mainly, for (a) the requirement for prior approval at a shareholders meeting for a third party to become an Ultra S.A. shareholder and (b) the purpose and form of the preliminary meetings to be held prior to the company's certain shareholders meetings. The New Ultra S.A. Shareholders Agreement will be valid for a two-year term and is renewable by a unanimous resolution. It can be terminated prior to the expiration of its term by a resolution of 80% of Ultra S.A. voting shares. See Item 7.A. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders Shareholders Agreements and Exhibit 2.11 New Ultra S.A. Shareholders Agreement, dated as of April 1, 2011.

Notes in the foreign market

In December 20, 2005, the subsidiary LPG International issued US\$250 million in notes in the international market, with the aim of lengthening the company's debt profile, financing possible acquisitions and other corporate purposes. The notes mature in December 2015, have a coupon of 7.25% per annum paid semiannually and were priced at 98.75% of par value, resulting in a yield to maturity of 7.429% per annum upon issuance. Standard & Poor's assigned its BB+ credit rating on a global scale for the company and the securities issued. The notes:

are unsecured unsubordinated obligations of LPG International, ranking equally in right of payment with all existing and future unsecured unsubordinated obligations of LPG International;

are issued in an original aggregate principal amount of US\$250 million in minimum denominations of US\$100,000 of original principal amount and integral multiples of US\$1,000 above such amount;

bear interest commencing the date of issue at 7.25% per annum on the outstanding principal amount, payable semiannually on each June 20 and December 20 of each year, commencing June 20, 2006 to holders of record on June 5 or December 5 immediately preceding the respective interest payment date; and

bear interest on overdue principal, and pay interest on overdue interest, at 1% per annum higher than the per annum rate set forth on the cover of the offering memorandum for the notes.

The notes will be redeemable at the option of LPG International at any time or from time to time prior to their maturity, upon no more than 60 and not less than 30 days' notice to the note holders by mail. LPG International may redeem the notes either as a whole or in part at a redemption price equal to the greater of (i) 100% of the principal amount of the notes being redeemed and (ii) the sum of the present values of each remaining scheduled payment of principal and interest thereon (exclusive of any such interest accrued to the date of redemption) discounted (for purposes of determining present value) to the redemption date on a semi-annual basis (assuming a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months) at the treasury rate plus 50 basis points, plus accrued interest thereon to the date of redemption.

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The guarantees for the notes are unsecured unsubordinated obligations of Ultrapar and Oxiteno, ranking equally in right of payment with all existing and future unsecured unsubordinated obligations of Ultrapar and Oxiteno. For information about the covenants the company is subject to due to the LPG notes, see Item 5.B. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources Indebtedness.

The holders of the notes and the guarantees had the benefit of registration rights pursuant to a Registration Rights Agreement dated as of December 20, 2005, under which the notes and the guarantees would be required to be exchanged for notes and guarantees identical in terms to the original notes and guarantees except for restrictions on transfer, in a transaction registered with the SEC, prior to September 30, 2006.

The registration statement for the notes was filed on May 15, 2006 and was declared effective by the SEC on May 23, 2006. Ultrapar carried out an exchange offer for its outstanding US\$250 million 7.25% Notes due 2015, issued on December 20, 2005, which expired at 5:00 p.m. New York City time on June 22, 2006. At the close of the exchange offer, LPG International, Ultrapar and Oxiteno were advised by the exchange agent that an aggregate amount of US\$246 million of the old notes had been tendered in exchange for an equivalent amount of new notes. All old notes tendered in exchange for new notes have been accepted and new notes have been issued to the tendering holders of such old notes under identical terms and conditions of the old notes. The remaining outstanding aggregate amount of old notes is US\$4 million.

BNDES

Ultrapar has financing from BNDES (Brazilian National Development Bank) for some of its investments. As of December 31, 2012, such lines of credit with BNDES totaled R\$2.8 billion, of which R\$1.0 billion had been drawn down.

The loans under this credit agreement bear basically an annual interest of TJLP plus an additional rate that varies according to each subsidiary. The credit line agreement contains certain financial ratio covenants and limits on permitted usages of the borrowed amounts (which are limited to certain fixed asset and working capital expenditures). In addition, the subsidiaries may redeem the debt prior to the maturity date, but will be subject to the payment of certain premiums.

Debentures

In March 2012, Ultrapar completed its fourth issuance of debentures in a single series of 800 simple, non-convertible into shares, unsecured debentures. The proceeds of the issuance were used to partially redeem 800 debentures from the third issuance. The terms of the fourth issuance of debentures are substantially the same of those of the third issuance, except for the maturity date, which is March 16, 2015, and the interest rate, which is 108.25% of the CDI.

In December 2012, the subsidiary IPP completed its first issuance, in a single tranche, of unsecured, non-convertible into shares and nominative debentures in the total amount of R\$600.0 million for a five-year term at a cost of 107.9% of CDI.

For more information on our debentures, see Item 5.B. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources Indebtedness.

Banco do Brasil

Our subsidiary IPP entered into several loan agreements with Banco do Brasil S.A. to finance the marketing, processing or manufacturing of agricultural goods (particularly ethanol). IPP contracted hedging instruments, converting the fixed rates for these loans into an average of 98.75% of CDI. The loan agreements contain certain financial penalties for failure to make required payments, limits on permitted usages of the borrowed amounts (which are linked to certain agricultural products expenditures) and loan acceleration clauses. In addition, these agreements contain cross default clauses, requiring the principal and accrued interest to be paid in full for certain events. For further detail on financial instruments of Ultrapar and its subsidiaries, see Note 22 to our consolidated financial statements and Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company Recent Developments.

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Other material contracts are described in other sections of this report

For information regarding the acquisition of Shell Gás, see Item 4.A. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company. For information regarding our contract with Braskem relating to the supply of ethylene, see Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Petrochemicals and Chemicals Oxiteno Raw materials and Item 5.F. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations.

D. Exchange Controls

There are no restrictions on ownership of our common shares by individual or legal entities domiciled outside Brazil. However, the right to convert dividend payments and proceeds from the sale of our shares into foreign currency and to remit such amounts abroad is subject to restrictions under foreign investment legislation which generally require, among other things, that the relevant investment be registered with the Central Bank and the CVM.

Foreign investors may register their investment in our shares under Law 4,131 of September 3, 1962 or Resolution 2,689 of January 26, 2000, both as amended. Registration under Resolution 2,689 affords favorable tax treatment to non-Brazilian investors who are not residents in a tax haven jurisdiction (i.e. countries that do not impose income tax or where the maximum income tax rate is lower than 20%), as defined by Brazilian tax laws.

Under Resolution 2,689, non-Brazilian investors may invest in almost all financial assets and engage in almost all transactions available in the Brazilian financial and capital markets, provided that certain requirements are fulfilled. In accordance with Resolution 2,689, the definition of non-Brazilian investor includes individuals, legal entities, mutual funds and other collective investment entities, domiciled or headquartered abroad.

Under Resolution 2,689, a non-Brazilian investor must:

appoint at least one representative in Brazil, with powers to perform actions relating to its investment;

appoint an authorized custodian in Brazil for its investment;

register as a non-Brazilian investor with the CVM; and

register its foreign investment with the Central Bank.

Securities and other financial assets held by non-Brazilian investors pursuant to Resolution 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. In addition, securities trading is restricted to transactions carried out in the stock exchanges or through organized over-the-counter markets licensed by the CVM, except for transfers resulting from a corporate reorganization, or occurring upon the death of an investor by operation of law or will. See Item 10.E. Additional Information Taxation Brazilian Tax Consequences.

Foreign investors must be registered with the Brazilian internal Revenue Service (*Receita Federal*) pursuant to the Nominative Instruction 1,183, dated as of August 19, 2011. This registration process is undertaken by the investor's legal representative in Brazil.

Resolution 1,927 of the National Monetary Council provides for the issuance of depositary receipts in foreign markets in respect of shares of Brazilian issuers. Accordingly, the proceeds from the sale of ADSs by holders of American Depositary Receipts outside Brazil are free of Brazilian foreign investment controls and holders of ADSs who are not resident in a tax haven jurisdiction will be entitled to favorable tax treatment.

The right to convert dividend payments and proceeds from the sale of our shares into foreign currency and to remit such amounts outside Brazil is subject to restrictions under foreign investment legislation which generally requires, among other things, that the relevant investment be

registered with the Central Bank. Restrictions on the remittance of foreign capital abroad could hinder or prevent the custodian for the shares represented by ADSs, or holders who have exchanged ADSs for shares, from

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converting dividends, distributions or the proceeds from any sale of shares, as the case may be, into U.S. dollars and remitting such U.S. dollars abroad. Delays in, or refusal to, granting the required government approval for conversions of Brazilian currency payments and remittances abroad could adversely affect holders of ADSs.

We have obtained a certificate of registration in the name of The Bank of New York, the depositary. Pursuant to this certificate, the custodian and the depositary are able to convert dividends and other distributions with respect to the shares represented by ADSs into foreign currency and to remit the proceeds outside Brazil. If a holder exchanges ADSs for shares, such holder may continue to rely on the depositary's certificate of capital registration for only five business days after such exchange. After that, such holder must seek to register its investment directly with the Central Bank. Thereafter, unless the holder has registered its investment with the Central Bank, such holder may not convert into foreign currency and remit outside Brazil the proceeds from the disposition of, or distributions with respect to, such shares. Such holder generally will be subject to less favorable Brazilian tax treatment than a holder of ADSs.

Before March 14, 2005, there were two principal foreign exchange markets in Brazil, in which notes were freely negotiated but could be strongly influenced by Central Bank intervention:

the commercial rate exchange market dedicated principally to trade and financial foreign exchange transactions such as the buying and selling of registered investments by foreign entities, the purchase or sale of shares, or the payment of dividends or interest with respect to shares; and

the floating rate exchange market that was generally used for transactions not conducted through the commercial foreign exchange market.

On March 4, 2005, the National Monetary Council enacted Resolution No. 3265, pursuant to which the commercial rate exchange market and the floating rate exchange market were unified in a sole exchange market, effective as of March 14, 2005. The new regulation allows, subject to certain procedures and specific regulatory provisions, the purchase and sale of foreign currency and the international transfer of *Reais* by a person or legal entity, without limitation of the amount involved, provided that the transaction is legal.

Under Brazilian law, whenever there is a serious imbalance in Brazil's balance of payments or reasons to foresee a serious imbalance, the Brazilian government may impose temporary restriction on the remittance of foreign currency abroad and on the conversion of Brazilian currency into foreign currencies. Such restrictions may hinder or prevent the custodian or holders who have exchanged ADSs for underlying shares from converting distributions or the proceeds from any sale of such shares, as the case may be, into U.S. dollars and remitting such U.S. dollars abroad.

E. Taxation

This description does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to any particular investor, including tax considerations that arise from rules of general application to all taxpayers or to certain classes of investors or that are generally assumed to be known by investors.

This summary is based upon tax laws of Brazil and the United States as of the date of this annual report, which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect, and to differing interpretations. Investors who hold our shares and ADSs should consult their own tax advisors as to the Brazilian, United States or other tax considerations relating to the ownership and disposition of shares or ADSs, including, in particular, the effect of any non U.S., state or local tax laws.

The tax considerations described below do not take into account the effects of a possible future income tax treaty between Brazil and the United States. We cannot assure you as to whether or when an income tax treaty will enter into force or how it will affect U.S. Holders (as defined below) of our shares or ADSs.

This summary does not address any tax issues that affect solely the company, such as deductibility of expenses.

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Brazilian Tax Consequences

General. The following discussion summarizes the main Brazilian tax considerations relating to the ownership and disposal of our shares or ADSs, as the case may be, by a holder that is not domiciled in Brazil for purposes of Brazilian taxation and, in the case of shares, has registered its investment in such securities with the Central Bank as a direct investment (in each case, a Non-Brazilian Holder). The following discussion does not address all of the Brazilian tax considerations applicable to any particular Non-Brazilian Holder. Therefore, each Non-Brazilian Holder should consult his or her own tax advisors concerning the Brazilian tax considerations relating to an investment in our shares or ADSs.

Taxation of dividends. Dividends paid by us, including stock dividends and other dividends paid in property, to the depositary in respect of the shares, or to a Non-Brazilian Holder in respect of shares, are currently exempted from withholding tax in Brazil to the extent that the dividends are paid out of profits as of January 1, 1996. Dividends relating to profits generated prior to January 1, 1996 may be subject to Brazilian withholding income tax at varying rates, depending on the year the profits were generated.

Payments of interest on capital. Law No. 9,249, dated as of December 26, 1995, as amended, permits Brazilian corporations to make distributions to shareholders of interest on capital, or interest attributed to shareholders' equity. These distributions may be paid in cash. Such payments represent a deductible expense from the payor's corporate income tax and social contribution tax basis. This interest is limited to the daily pro rata variation of the Federal Government's long-term interest rate, as determined by the Central Bank from time to time, and cannot exceed the greater of:

50% of net income (after the social contribution on net profits and before the provision for corporate income tax, and the amounts attributable to shareholders as interest on net equity) for the fiscal year; or

50% of the sum of retained profits and profits reserves.

Any payment of interest on capital to shareholders (including holders of ADSs in respect of shares) is subject to a withholding income tax at a rate of 15%, or 25% if the Non-Brazilian Holder is domiciled in a jurisdiction that does not impose income tax or where the maximum income tax rate is lower than 20% or where the local legislation imposes restrictions on disclosing the shareholding composition or the ownership of the investment (Tax Haven Holder). These payments may be included, net of withholding income taxes, as part of any mandatory dividend.

On June 24, 2008, Law 11,727 was enacted, which provides that, as of January 1, 2009, a tax haven will also include:

- (1) jurisdictions or countries whose local legislation imposes restrictions on the access of information relating to the ownership of shares of a Brazilian entity or a given investment; and
- (2) any privileged tax regime. Under this new law, a privileged tax regime is a tax regime that meets any one of the following requirements:
 - (i) does not tax income or taxes income at a maximum rate of less than 20%;
 - (ii) grants tax advantages to a non-resident entity or individual
 - (a) without requiring substantial economic activity in the jurisdiction of such non-resident entity or individual or
 - (b) to the extent such non-resident entity or individual does not conduct substantial economic activity in the jurisdiction of such non-resident entity or individual;
 - (iii) does not tax income generated abroad, or imposes tax on income generated abroad at a maximum rate of less than 20%, or
 - (iv) restricts the ownership disclosure of assets and ownership rights or restricts disclosure about economic transactions carried out.

Since Law 11,727 has only recently been enacted, regulations by the Brazilian Revenue Service are likely to be issued, and such regulations might affect the analysis of what constitutes a tax haven for purposes of the Brazilian regulations.

Specifically with respect to the part of the new Law 11,727 described in clause (2) above, our Brazilian counsel has advised that although this part of the new law should apply only to determining what constitutes a tax haven for purposes of Brazilian transfer pricing rules, because several Brazilian regulations utilize the privileged tax regime concept when referencing tax haven jurisdictions, there is a possibility that the privileged tax regime concept may impact the definition of what constitutes a tax haven for purposes of the Brazilian regulations.

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To the extent that payments of interest on capital are included as part of a mandatory dividend, we are required to distribute an additional amount to ensure that the net amount received by shareholders, after payment of the applicable withholding income tax, is at least equal to the mandatory dividend.

Distributions of interest on net equity to foreign holders may be converted into U.S. dollars and remitted outside Brazil, subject to applicable exchange controls, to the extent that the investment is registered with the Central Bank.

We cannot assure you if our Board of Directors will determine that future distributions should be made by means of dividends or interest on capital.

Taxation of gains. According to Law no. 10,833, dated as of December 29, 2003, the gains recognized on a disposal of assets located in Brazil, such as our shares, by a Non-Brazilian Holder, are subject to withholding income tax in Brazil. This rule is applicable regardless of whether the disposal is conducted in Brazil or abroad and/or if the disposal is or is not made to an individual or entity resident or domiciled in Brazil.

As a general rule, capital gains realized as a result of a disposal transaction are the positive difference between the amount realized on the disposal of the shares and the respective acquisition cost.

Capital gains realized by Non-Brazilian Holders on the disposal of shares sold on the Brazilian stock exchange (which includes the transactions carried out on the organized over-the-counter market):

are subject to the withholding income tax at a zero percent rate when realized by a Non-Brazilian Holder that (i) has registered its investment in Brazil before the Central Bank under the rules of the Brazilian Monetary Counsel (Registered Holder) and (ii) is not a Tax Haven Holder; and

are subject to income tax at a rate of 15% with respect to gains realized by a Non-Brazilian Holder that is not a Registered Holder (including a Non-Brazilian Holder who qualifies under Law No. 4,131/62) and gains earned by Tax Haven Holders that are Registered Holders. In this case, a withholding income tax of 0.005% shall be applicable and can be offset against any income tax due on the capital gain.

Any other gains realized on the disposal of shares that are sold on the Brazilian stock exchange or on the organized over-the-counter market:

are subject to income tax at a rate of 15% when realized by any Non-Brazilian Holder that is not a Tax Haven Holder, no matter if a Registered Holder or not; and

are subject to income tax at a rate of 25% when realized by a Tax Haven Holder, no matter if a Registered Holder or not.

In the cases above, if the gains are related to transactions conducted on the Brazilian non-organized over-the-counter market with intermediation, the withholding income tax of 0.005% shall also be applicable on the gross proceeds and can be offset against any income tax due on the capital gain.

Any exercise of preemptive rights relating to shares will not be subject to Brazilian income tax. Gains realized by a Non-Brazilian Holder on the disposal of preemptive rights will be subject to Brazilian income tax according to the same rules applicable to disposal of shares.

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

Sale of ADS and shares by U.S. Holders to other non-residents in Brazil

Pursuant to Section 26 of Law No. 10,833, published on December 29, 2003, the sale of property located in Brazil involving non-resident investors is subject to Brazilian income tax as of February 1, 2004. Our understanding is that ADSs do not qualify as property located in Brazil and, thus, should not be subject to the Brazilian withholding tax. Insofar as the regulatory norm referred to in Section 26 is recent and generic

and since, at the present time, no definitive jurisprudence provided by Brazilian Superior Courts has been established with respect to this matter, we are unable to assure the final outcome of such discussion.

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Gains on the exchange of ADS for shares

Although there is no clear regulatory guidance, the exchange of ADSs for shares should not be subject to Brazilian income tax. Non-Brazilian Holders may exchange their ADSs for the underlying shares, sell the 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). For further information, see Item 10. Additional Information Taxation Brazilian Tax Consequences Taxation of Bonds and Securities Transactions (IOF/Bonds). Our understanding is that the exchange of ADSs for the underlying shares and sale of shares within the period mentioned above by a Non-Brazilian Holder that (i) is a Registered Holder and (ii) is not a Tax Haven Holder, should not be subject to the withholding income tax.

Upon receipt of the underlying shares in exchange for ADSs, Non-Brazilian Holders may also elect to register with the Central Bank the U.S. dollar value of such shares as a foreign portfolio investment under the rules of the Brazilian Monetary Counsel, which will entitle them to the tax treatment referred above in connection with Registered Holders.

Alternatively, the 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, in which case the respective sale would be subject to the tax treatment of Non-Brazilian Holders that are not Registered Holders.

Gains on the exchange of shares for ADS

The deposit of shares in exchange for the ADSs may be subject to Brazilian income tax on capital gains if the amount previously registered with the Central Bank as a foreign investment in shares (direct investment registered under Law 4,131) or, in the case of Registered Holders, the acquisition cost of the shares, as the case may be, is lower than:

the average price per share on the Brazilian stock exchange on which the greatest number of such shares were sold on the day of the deposit; or

if no shares were sold on that day, the average price on the Brazilian stock exchange on which the greatest number of shares were sold during the 15 preceding trading sessions.

The difference between the amount previously registered, or the acquisition cost, as the case may be, and the average price of the shares, calculated as set forth above, is considered a capital gain subject to income tax at a rate of 15%, or 25% for Tax Haven Holders.

Taxation of Foreign Exchange Transactions (IOF/Exchange). IOF/Exchange is imposed on the conversion of *Reais* into foreign currency and on the conversion of foreign currency into *Reais*. In the case of the settlement of foreign exchange transactions for the flow of capital into the country, made by foreign investors, for transactions in the financial and capital markets, the applicable rate is 0%. The Brazilian Federal Government is permitted to increase the rate at any time, up to 25%. However, any increase in rates only applies to future transactions.

Taxation of Bonds and Securities Transactions: (IOF/Bonds). Law No. 8,894, dated as of June 21, 1994, created the IOF/Bonds, which may be imposed on any transaction involving bonds and securities, even if the transaction includes Brazilian stock, futures or commodities exchange. The rate of IOF/Bonds with respect to transactions of shares is currently 0%. Regarding the ADSs, under the Decree No. 7,011, from November 18, 2009 which amended the Decree No. 6,306, from December 14, 2007, the transfer of shares listed on the Brazilian stock exchange, with the specific purpose of guaranteeing the issuance of depositary receipts in the foreign market, is subject to a 1.5% IOF/bonds rate. The Brazilian government may increase the rate up to 1.5% per day during the terms of the securities, but only with respect to future transactions relating to shares or ADSs.

Other Brazilian Taxes. Some Brazilian states impose gift and inheritance tax on gifts or bequests made by individuals or entities not domiciled or residing in Brazil to individuals or entities domiciled or residing within such states. There are no Brazilian stamp, issue, registration, or similar taxes or duties payable by holders of shares or ADSs.

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The following is a discussion of material U.S. federal income tax considerations relating to the ownership and disposition of our shares or ADSs, but it does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all the tax considerations that may be relevant to U.S. Holders (as defined below) of our shares or ADSs. The discussion applies only to a U.S. Holder (as defined below) that holds our shares or ADSs as capital assets (generally, for investment purposes) for U.S. federal income tax purposes and does not address all the U.S. federal income tax considerations that may be relevant to a holder in light of its particular circumstances or to holders subject to special rules, such as dealers and traders in securities or currencies, financial institutions, insurance companies, tax-exempt entities, real estate investment trusts, regulated investment companies, persons that own, or have owned directly, indirectly or constructively, 10% or more of our voting shares for U.S. federal income tax purposes, persons holding our shares or ADSs as part of a hedging transaction, wash sale, straddle, conversion transaction or other integrated transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes, persons entering into a constructive sale with respect to our shares or ADSs for U.S. federal income tax purposes, persons that have a functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes other than the U.S. dollar, persons liable for the alternative minimum tax, certain former citizens or long-term residents of the United States, persons who acquired our shares or ADSs pursuant to the exercise of any employee stock option or otherwise as compensation, or entities or arrangements classified as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes and their partners.

Moreover, this discussion does not address the U.S. federal estate and gift tax, Medicare contribution or alternative minimum tax considerations relating to the acquisition, ownership or disposition of our shares or ADSs. U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the U.S. federal, state, local and non-U.S. tax considerations relating to the acquisition, ownership and disposition of our shares or ADSs.

This discussion is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), administrative pronouncements, judicial decisions and final, temporary and proposed U.S. Treasury regulations, in each case as in effect and available on the date hereof. All of the foregoing are subject to change (possibly on a retroactive basis), or differing interpretations, which could affect the U.S. federal income tax considerations described herein. In addition, this discussion assumes that each obligation provided for in or otherwise contemplated by the Deposit Agreement and any other related document will be performed in accordance with its terms.

For purposes of this discussion, a U.S. Holder is a beneficial owner of our shares or ADSs that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes (i) an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) a corporation, or other entity taxable as a corporation, created or organized under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof, (iii) an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source, or (iv) a trust, if such trust validly elects to be treated as a U.S. person for U.S. federal income tax purposes, or if (1) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration and (2) one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all of the substantial decisions of such trust. For purposes of this discussion, a Non-U.S. Holder is a beneficial owner of our shares or ADSs who is not a U.S. Holder or a partnership or an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

If a partnership, or any other entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal tax income tax purposes, holds shares or ADSs, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner in such partnership generally will depend on the status of the partner and on the activities of the partnership. Partnerships holding shares or ADSs and partners in such partnerships should consult their own tax advisors as to the particular U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning and disposing of the shares or ADSs.

U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors with regard to the application of the U.S. federal income tax laws to their particular situations as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any non-U.S., state and local tax jurisdiction.

Ownership of ADSs in general

In general, U.S. Holders of ADSs will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as owners of the shares underlying the ADSs. Accordingly, no gain or loss will be recognized if a U.S. Holder exchanges ADSs for the underlying shares represented by those ADSs or exchanges the underlying shares represented by those ADSs for ADSs.

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The U.S. Treasury has expressed concerns that parties to whom ADSs are released prior to delivery of shares to the depository (a pre-release) may be taking actions that are inconsistent with the claiming of foreign tax credits by U.S. Holders of ADSs. Accordingly, the creditability of Brazilian taxes, as described below, could be affected by actions that may be taken by the parties to whom ADSs are pre-released.

Taxation of distributions

Subject to the discussion below under *Passive foreign investment company* , the gross amount of any distributions made to a U.S. Holder on shares or ADSs, before reduction for any Brazilian taxes, including withholding taxes attributable to interest on equity, will be includable as ordinary dividend income on the day on which the dividends are actually or constructively received by a U.S. Holder to the extent paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A distribution in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits will be treated as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent of the U.S. Holder's adjusted basis in the shares or ADSs and as a capital gain to the extent it exceeds the U.S. Holder's basis. We do not maintain calculations of our earnings and profits under U.S. federal income tax principles. Therefore, U.S. Holders should expect that distributions by us generally will be treated as dividends to U.S. Holders for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Subject to applicable limitations, dividends paid to certain non-corporate U.S. Holders may be eligible for the preferential tax rate currently applicable to certain qualified dividend income received by individuals, and dividends paid to corporate U.S. Holders will not be eligible for the dividends-received-deduction generally allowed to U.S. corporations in respect of dividends received from other U.S. corporations.

Dividends paid to U.S. Holders in *Reais* will be includable in income in a U.S. dollar amount based on the exchange rate in effect on the date of actual or constructive receipt whether or not converted into U.S. dollars at that time. If dividends received in *Reais* are converted into U.S. dollars on the day they are actually or constructively received, the U.S. Holder generally will not be required to recognize foreign currency gain or loss in respect of the dividend income. 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 that a U.S. Holder recognizes on a subsequent conversion of *Reais* into U.S. dollars (or other disposition) generally will be U.S. source ordinary income or loss for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes.

Dividends on our shares or ADSs received by a U.S. Holder generally will be treated as foreign source income for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. Subject to certain conditions and limitations under U.S. federal income tax law concerning credits or deductions for non-U.S. taxes and certain exceptions for short-term and hedged positions, a Brazilian withholding tax imposed on dividends would 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 income taxes eligible for the U.S. foreign tax credit is calculated separately with respect to specific baskets of income. The rules with respect to foreign tax credits are complex and U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit under their particular circumstances. Instead of claiming a credit, a U.S. Holder may, at its election, deduct such otherwise creditable Brazilian taxes in computing its taxable income, subject to generally applicable limitations under the Code and the Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder.

Taxation of sale, exchange or other disposition of shares or ADSs

Subject to the discussion below under *Passive foreign investment company* , a U.S. Holder generally will recognize gain or loss on the sale, exchange or other disposition of a share or ADS equal to the difference between the amount realized (including the gross amount of the proceeds before the reduction of any Brazilian tax) on such sale, exchange or other disposition and the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the share or ADS. Subject to the discussion below under *Passive foreign investment*

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company, gain or loss on the disposition of a share or ADS will be capital gain or loss and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder held the share or ADS for more than one year. Gain or loss recognized by a U.S. Holder generally will be treated as U.S. source gain or loss for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes, as the case may be. An individual U.S. Holder may be entitled to preferential rates of taxation for net long-term capital gains; however, the deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations under the Code.

A U.S. Holder's initial tax basis of shares or ADSs will be the U.S. dollar value of the purchase price determined on the date of purchase. If the 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 U.S. dollar value of the cost of such 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 shares or ADSs generally will not result in taxable gain or loss for a U.S. Holder.

A U.S. Holder that receives *Reais* upon a sale, exchange or other disposition of our shares or ADSs will realize an amount equal to the U.S. dollar value of the *Reais* on the date of sale, exchange, or other disposition. If the 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 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. A U.S. Holder will have a tax basis in the *Reais* received equal to that U.S. dollar amount. Any gain or loss realized by a U.S. Holder on a subsequent conversion of *Reais* into U.S. dollars (or other disposition) generally will be U.S. source ordinary income or loss for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes.

If any gain from the sale or exchange of our shares or ADSs is subject to Brazilian tax, U.S. Holders may not be able to credit such taxes against their U.S. federal income tax liability under the U.S. foreign tax credit limitations of the Code since such gain generally would be U.S. source income, unless such tax can be credited (subject to applicable limitations) against tax due on other income treated as derived from foreign sources. Alternatively, the U.S. Holder may take a deduction for the Brazilian income tax if such holder does not take a credit for any foreign income tax during the taxable year. The rules with respect to foreign tax credits are complex and U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit under their particular circumstances.

Passive foreign investment company

In general, certain adverse consequences could apply to a U.S. Holder if we are treated as a PFIC for any taxable year during which the U.S. Holder holds shares or ADSs. A non-U.S. corporation will be classified as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes in any taxable year in which, after applying certain look-through rules, either (i) at least 75 percent of its gross income consists of passive income, such as dividends, interest, rents and royalties, or (ii) at least 50 percent of the average quarterly value of its gross assets is attributable to assets that produce passive income or are held for the production of passive income.

Based on a review of our gross income and assets, the manner in which we currently operate our business, the current market price of our shares, and the current interpretation of the PFIC provisions in the Code, we believe that we were not a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes for the 2012 taxable year. However, the determination as to whether we will be a PFIC for any taxable year is based on the application of complex U.S. federal income tax rules, which are subject to differing interpretations, depends upon the composition of a company's income and assets and the market value of its assets from time to time, and is not made until after the end of a taxable year. Consequently, there can be no assurance that we will not be considered a PFIC for the current taxable year or any subsequent taxable year.

If we were a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder held shares or ADSs, a U.S. Holder of shares or ADSs may be subject to imputed interest charges and other generally adverse tax consequences with respect to any gain from the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of, and certain excess distributions with respect to, the shares or ADSs. Distributions received in a taxable year that are greater than 125 percent of the average annual distributions received during the shorter of (i) the three preceding taxable years or (ii) a U.S. Holder's holding period for the shares or ADSs will be treated as excess distributions. Under these special tax rules: (i) the excess distribution or gain will be allocated ratably to each day in the U.S. Holder's holding period for the shares or ADSs, (ii) the amount allocated

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to the taxable year of disposition, and any taxable year prior to the first taxable year in which we are a PFIC, will be treated as ordinary income, and (iii) the amount allocated to each other taxable year that we were a PFIC will be subject to tax at the highest tax rate applicable to ordinary income for each such earlier taxable year and the interest charge generally applicable to underpayments of tax will be imposed on the resulting tax attributable to each such year.

If we were a PFIC in any taxable year and provided certain requirements were met, a U.S. Holder might be able to make a mark-to-market election that could alleviate certain of the tax consequences described above. A qualified electing fund election would not be available to U.S. Holders because we do not intend to provide the necessary information to allow U.S. Holders to make such an election for any tax year in which we were to be a PFIC.

U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences that would arise if we were treated as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes, any applicable information reporting requirements, and the possibility of making a mark-to-market election in order to alleviate certain of these tax consequences.

Foreign tax credit for Brazilian taxes

The Brazilian IOF/Exchange Tax imposed on a purchase of our shares or ADSs and the IOF/Bonds Tax imposed on a transaction (as discussed above under *Brazilian Tax Consequences*) will not be treated as a creditable foreign tax for U.S. federal income tax purposes. U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences of these Brazilian taxes.

Information reporting and backup withholding requirement

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

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. A holder may be entitled to a refund or credit of any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules against its U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) in a timely manner.

In addition, certain U.S. Holders are required to report to the IRS information relating to an interest in the shares or ADSs, subject to exceptions (including an exception for shares or ADSs held in accounts maintained by certain financial institutions), by attaching a complete IRS Form 8938, Statement of Specified Foreign Financial Assets, with its tax return for each year in which it held an interest in the shares or ADSs. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the effect, if any, of this information reporting requirement on their acquisition, ownership and disposition of the shares or ADSs.

F. Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

G. Statement by Experts

Not applicable.

H. Documents on Display

Statements contained in this annual report as to the contents of any contract or other document referred to 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 filed as an exhibit hereto. A copy of the complete annual report including the exhibits and schedules filed herewith may be inspected without

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charge at the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC at, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Such reports and other information may also be inspected at the offices of NYSE, 11 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005, on which ADSs are listed. In addition, the SEC maintains a website that contains information filed electronically with the SEC, which can be accessed over the Internet at <http://www.sec.gov>.

We are subject to the information and periodic reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as amended, and, in accordance therewith, file periodic reports and other information with the SEC. However, as a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from the rules under the Exchange Act relating to the furnishing and content of proxy statements and relating to short-swing profits reporting and liability.

We furnish to The Bank of New York, as depositary, copies of all reports we are required to file with the SEC under the Exchange Act, including our annual reports in English, containing a brief description of our operations and our audited annual consolidated financial statements which are prepared in accordance with IFRS. In addition, we are required under the Deposit Agreement to furnish the depositary with copies of English translations to the extent required under the rules of the SEC of all notices of meetings of holders of preferred shares and other reports and communications that are generally made available to holders of common shares. Under certain circumstances, the depositary will arrange for the mailing, at our expense, of these notices, other reports and communications to all ADS holders.

We also file financial statements and other periodic reports with the CVM located as Sete de Setembro Street, 111, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 20159-900. In addition the CVM maintains a website that contains information in Portuguese filed electronically with the CVM, which can be accessed over the internet at <http://www.cvm.gov.br>.

I. Subsidiary Information

Not applicable.

ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The main risks to which the company is exposed reflect strategic/operational and economic/financial aspects. Operational/strategic risks (including, but not limited to, demand behavior, competition, technological innovation, and material changes in the industry structure) are addressed by Ultrapar's management model. Economic/financial risks primarily reflect default of customers, behavior of macroeconomic variables, such as exchange and interest rates, as well as the characteristics of the financial instruments used by the company and by their counterparties. These risks are managed through control policies, specific strategies, and establishment of limits.

The company has a conservative policy for the management of resources, financial instruments and risks approved by its Board of Directors (the Policy). In accordance with the Policy, the main objectives of financial management are to preserve the value and liquidity of financial assets and ensure financial resources for the development of business, including expansions. The main financial risks considered in the Policy are risks associated with currencies, interest rates, credit and selection of financial instruments. Governance of the management of financial risks and financial instruments follows the segregation of duties below:

Implementation of the management of financial assets, instruments and risks is the responsibility of the financial area, through its treasury department, with the assistance of the tax and accounting departments;

Supervision and monitoring of compliance with the principles, guidelines and standards of the Policy is the responsibility of the Risk and Investment Committee composed of members of the company's executive board (Committee). The Committee holds regular meetings and is in charge, among other responsibilities, of discussing and monitoring the financial strategies, existing exposures, and significant transactions involving investment, fund raising, or risk mitigation. The Committee monitors the risk standards established by the Policy through a monitoring map on a monthly basis;

Changes in the Policy, or revisions of its standards are subject to the approval of Board of Directors of Ultrapar;

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Continuous enhancement of the Policy is the joint responsibility of the Board of Directors, the Committee, and the financial area;

The internal audit department audits the compliance with the requirements of the Policy.

Currency risk

Most of the transactions of Ultrapar are located in Brazil and, therefore, the reference currency for currency risk management is the *Real*. Currency risk management is guided by neutrality of currency exposures and considers the transactional, accounting, and operational risks of Ultrapar and its exposure to changes in exchange rates. The company considers as its main currency exposures the assets and liabilities in foreign currency and the short-term flow of net sales in foreign currency of Oxitenó.

The company and its subsidiaries use exchange rate hedging instruments (especially between the Real and the U.S. dollar) available in the financial market to protect their assets, liabilities, receipts and disbursements in foreign currency, in order to reduce the effects of changes in exchange rates on their results and cash flows in Reais within the exposure limits under its Policy. Such foreign exchange hedging instruments have amounts, periods, and rates substantially equivalent to those of assets, liabilities, receipts and disbursements in foreign currency to which they are related. Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are stated below, translated into *Reais* as of December 31, 2012 and 2011:

Assets and liabilities in foreign currency

In millions of Reais	2012	2011
Assets in foreign currency		
Cash, cash equivalents and financial investments in foreign currency (except for hedging instruments)	363.7	303.8
Foreign trade receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	163.2	134.9
Investments in foreign subsidiaries	300.4	115.3
	827.3	554.0
Liabilities in foreign currency		
Financing in foreign currency	(1,197.8)	(873.6)
Payables arising from imports, net of advances to foreign suppliers	(21.5)	(11.1)
	(1,219.3)	(884.7)
Foreign currency hedging instruments	499.9	348.5
Net asset position Total	107.9	17.8

Sensitivity analysis of assets and liabilities in foreign currency

The table below shows the effect of exchange rate changes on different scenarios, based on the net asset position of R\$107.9 million in foreign currency:

In millions of Reais	Risk	Scenario I 10%	Scenario II 25%	Scenario III 50%
(1) Income effect	<i>Real</i> devaluation	(5.1)	(12.8)	(25.5)
(2) Equity effect		15.9	39.7	79.5
(1) + (2)	Net effect	10.8	26.9	54.0
(1) Income effect	<i>Real</i> valuation	5.1	12.8	25.5

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(2) Equity effect		(15.9)	(39.7)	(79.5)
(3) + (4)	Net effect	(10.8)	(26.9)	(54.0)

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Gains and losses directly recognized in shareholders' equity in cumulative translation adjustments are due to changes in the exchange rate on equity of foreign subsidiaries. See Note 22 to our consolidated financial statements.

Sensitivity analysis

The company uses derivative financial instruments only to hedge against identified risks and in amounts consistent with the risk (limited to 100% of the identified risk). Thus, for purposes of sensitivity analysis of market risks associated with financial instruments, the company analyzes the hedging instrument and the hedged item together, as shown on the charts below.

For the sensitivity analysis of foreign exchange hedging instruments, management adopted as a likely scenario the *Real*/U.S. dollar exchange rates at maturity of each swap, projected by U.S. dollar futures contracts quoted on BM&FBOVESPA as of December 28, 2012. As a reference, the exchange rate for the last maturity of foreign exchange hedging instruments is R\$2.63 in the likely scenario. Scenarios II and III were estimated with a 25% and 50% additional appreciation or depreciation of the *Real* against the likely scenario, according to the risk to which the hedged item is exposed.

Based on the balances of the hedging instruments and hedged items as of December 31, 2012, the exchange rates were replaced, and the changes between the new balance in *Reais* and the balance in *Reais* as of December 31, 2012 were calculated in each of the three scenarios. The table below shows the change in the values of the main derivative instruments and their hedged items, considering the changes in the exchange rate in the different scenarios:

	Risk	Scenario I (Likely) (In millions of <i>Reais</i>)	Scenario II	Scenario III
Currency swaps receivable in U.S. dollars				
(1) U.S. dollar / R\$ swaps	U.S. dollar appreciation	75.1	222.5	370.0
(2) Debts in U.S. dollars		(75.1)	(222.5)	(370.0)
(1)+(2)	Net Effect	0.0	0.0	0.0
Currency swaps payable in U.S. dollars				
(3) Real / U.S. Dollar swaps	U.S. dollar devaluation	(0.1)	5.1	10.4
(4) Gross margin of Oxiteno		0.1	(5.1)	(10.4)
(3)+(4)	Net Effect	0.0	0.0	0.0

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See Notes 4, 14 and 22 to our consolidated financial statements for a discussion of the accounting policies for derivative instruments and information with respect to financial instruments.

Interest Rate Risk

Ultrapar adopts conservative policies for borrowing and investing financial resources and for capital cost minimization. The financial investments of Ultrapar are primarily held in transactions linked to the CDI. Our borrowing primarily relate to financings from Banco do Brasil S.A., BNDES and other development agencies, debentures and borrowings in foreign currency. Ultrapar does not actively manage risks associated with changes in the level of interest rates and attempts to maintain its financial assets and liabilities at floating rates. See Notes 4, 14 and 22 to our consolidated financial statements.

The table below provides information as of December 31, 2012 about our debt obligations in foreign currency and in *Reais* that are subject to variable and fixed rates of interest. The table summarizes information on instruments and transactions that are sensitive to foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates:

Debt	Weighted average interest rate	Fair value	Book value	Principal by year of maturity(1)					2018 and thereafter
				2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
				(in millions of Reais)					
R\$ borrowings(2)	11.5%	2,147.4	2,147.7	1,114.3	458.3	476.1	30.9	25.3	42.9
Borrowings indexed to the CDI	106.1% of the CDI	2,137.2	2,138.1	62.3	676.8	799.1	(0.1)	599.9	
Borrowings indexed to the TJLP	2.4%	705.3	703.0	202.4	158.1	138.7	104.9	63.5	35.3
U.S. dollar borrowings	4.5%	1,218.0	1,142.3	226.4	142.0	684.4	20.6	68.4	0.5
Borrowings indexed to the IGP-M	5.6%	42.4	42.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	34.6
Borrowings indexed to the MX\$+ TIIE	1.4%	28.5	25.3	7.5	5.4	3.2	9.1		
Borrowings indexed to the Bs	11.3%	30.3	30.2	20.7	7.1	2.4			
Subtotal		6,309.0	6,229.0	1,635.2	1,449.2	2,105.5	167.0	758.8	113.2
Unrealized losses on swaps transactions		9.7	9.7	5.9				3.76	
Total		6,318.7	6,238.7	1,641.1	1,449.2	2,105.5	167.0	762.6	113.2

(1) Figures include interest accrued until December 31, 2012.

(2) For the amount of R\$1,948.1 million, a hedging instrument was hired with the objective of swapping the fixed to floating rate, equivalent to 98.8% of CDI on average.

Sensitivity analysis

For the sensitivity analysis of hedging instruments for interest rates in *Reais*, the company used the futures curve of DI x Pre contract on BM&FBOVESPA as of December 28, 2012 for each of the swap and debt (the hedged item) maturities, to determine the likely scenarios. Scenarios II and III were estimated based on a 25% and 50% deterioration, respectively, of the likely scenario pre-fixed interest rate.

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Based on the three scenarios of interest rates in *Reais*, the company estimated the values of its debt and hedging instruments according to the risk which is being hedged (variations in the pre-fixed interest rates in *Reais*), by projecting them to future value at the contracted rates and bringing them to present value at the interest rates of the estimated scenarios. The result is shown in the table below:

Risk	Scenario I	Scenario II	Scenario III
	(Likely)		
(Amounts in millions of <i>Reais</i>)			
Interest rate swap in <i>Reais</i>			
(1) Fixed rate swap - CDI	Decrease in pre-fixed rate	35.0	71.9
(2) Fixed rate financing		(35.0)	(71.9)
(1)+(2)	Net effect	0.0	0.0

Credit risk

The financial instruments that would expose the company to credit risks of the counterparty are basically represented by cash and cash equivalents, financial investments, hedging instruments and accounts receivable.

Customer credit risk Such risks are managed by each business unit through specific criteria for acceptance of customers and credit rating and are additionally mitigated by diversification of sales. As of December 31, 2012, the provision for potential loss on their accounts and assets receivables recorded for Ipiranga, Ultragas, Oxiteno and Ultracargo were R\$111.8 million, R\$13.8 million, R\$2.6 million and R\$0.6 million, respectively.

Credit risk of financial institutions Such risk results from the inability of financial institutions to comply with their financial obligations to the company due to insolvency. The company and its subsidiaries regularly conducts a credit review of the institutions with which they hold cash and cash equivalents, financial investments, and hedging instruments through various methodologies that assess liquidity, solvency, leverage, portfolio quality, etc. Cash and cash equivalents, financial investments, and hedging instruments are held only with institutions with a solid credit history, chosen for safety and soundness. The volumes of cash and cash equivalents, financial investments, and hedging instruments are subject to maximum limits by institution and, therefore, require diversification of counterparty.

Government credit risk The company's Policy allows investments in government securities from countries classified as investment grade AAA or Aaa by specialized credit rating agencies and in Brazilian government bonds. The volume of such financial investments is subject to maximum limits by each country and, therefore, requires diversification of the counterparties.

Liquidity risk

The company main sources of liquidity derive from (i) cash, cash equivalents and financial investments, (ii) cash generated from operations and (iii) financings. The company believes that these sources are sufficient to satisfy its current funding requirements, which include, but are not limited to, working capital, capital expenditures, amortization of debt and payment of dividends.

The company periodically examines opportunities for acquisitions and investments. The company considers different types of investments, either directly or through joint ventures, or associated companies, and finance such investments using cash generated from operations, debt financing, through capital increases or through a combination of these methods.

The company believes it has sufficient working capital to satisfy its current needs. As of December 31, 2012, the gross indebtedness due from January 1 to December 31, 2013 totaled R\$1,866 million, including estimated interests on loans. Furthermore, the investment plan for 2013 totals R\$1,437 million. On December 31, 2012, the company and its subsidiaries had R\$3,012 million in cash, cash equivalents and short-term financial investments (see Notes 4 and 14 to our consolidated financial statements).

For further information on financial liabilities as of December 31, 2012, see Note 22 to our consolidated financial statements.

Capital management

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The company manages its capital structure based on indicators and benchmarks. The key performance indicators related to the capital structure management are the weighted average cost of capital, and the net debt/EBITDA, interest coverage and indebtedness/equity ratios. Net debt is composed of loans, finance leases and debentures minus cash, cash equivalents and financial investments (see Notes 4 and 14 to our consolidated financial statements). We believe the company can change its capital structure depending on economic and financial conditions, in order to optimize its financial leverage and capital management. The company seeks to improve its return on capital employed by implementing efficient working capital management and a selective investment program.

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In selecting financial investments and hedging instruments, an analysis is conducted to estimate rates of return, risks involved, liquidity, calculation methodology for the carrying value and fair value, and documentation applicable to the financial instruments. The financial instruments used to manage the financial resources of the company are intended to preserve value and liquidity.

The Policy contemplates the use of derivative financial instruments only to cover identified risks and in amounts consistent with the risk (limited to 100% of the identified risk). The risks identified in the Policy are described in the above sections, and are the subject of risk management. In accordance with the Policy, the company can use forward contracts, swaps, options, and futures contracts to manage identified risks. Leveraged derivative instruments are not permitted. Because the use of derivative financial instruments is limited to the coverage of identified risks, the company uses the term hedging instruments to refer to derivative financial instruments.

The Committee monitors compliance with the risk standards established by the Policy through a risk monitoring map, including the use of hedging instruments, on a monthly basis. In addition, the internal audit department verifies the compliance with the requirements of the Policy.

The table below summarizes the position of hedging instruments adopted by the company:

Swap contracts	Counterparty	Maturity	Notional amounts(1)		Fair value		Amounts payable or receivable for the year ended December 31, 2012	
			2012	2011	2012	2011	Amount receivable R\$	Amount payable R\$
					R\$ million	R\$ million	million	million
a Exchange rate swaps receivable in U.S. dollars								
Receivables in U.S. dollars (LIBOR)	Bradesco, BTMU, Citibank, Itaú, JP Morgan, Santander	Jan 2013 to Apr 2017	US\$140.0	US\$60.0	286.0	111.8	286.0	
Receivables in U.S. dollars (Pre)			US\$111.3	US\$138.9	234.7	261.5	234.7	
Payables in CDI interest rate			(US\$251.3)	(US\$198.9)	(495.5)	(367.9)		495.5
Total result					25.2	5.4	520.7	495.5
b Exchange rate swaps payable in U.S. dollars								
Receivables in CDI interest rate	Bradesco, Citibank, Itaú	Jan 2013 to Feb 2013	US\$10.2	US\$13.3	21.1	24.5	21.1	
Payables in U.S. dollars			(US\$10.2)	(US\$13.3)	(20.8)	(24.8)		20.8

Total result				0.3	(0.3)	21.1	20.8	
c Interest rate swaps in Reais								
Receivables in fixed interest rate		Mar 2013						
	Banco do	to May						
	Brasil	2015	R\$1,400.0	R\$1,809.5	1,958.9	2,229.4	1,958.9	
Payables in CDI interest rate			(R\$1,400.0)	(R\$1,809.5)	(1,796.7)	(2,152.5)		1,796.7
Total result					162.2	76.9	1,958.9	1,796.7
Total gross result					187.7	82.0	2,500.7	2,313.0
Income tax					(18.3)	(10.7)	(18.3)	
Total net result					169.4	71.3	2,482.4	2,313.0
Positive balance					179.1	93.4		
Negative balance					(9.7)	(22.1)		

(1) In millions. Currency as indicated.

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The purposes and the receiving or payable rates of each category of hedging instruments included in the table above are described as follows:

a *Exchange rate swaps receivable in U.S. dollars* the purpose of these contracts is (i) to offset the effect of the change in exchange rates of debts or firm commitments in U.S. dollars by converting them into debts or firm commitments in *Reais* linked to CDI and (ii) change a financial investment of R\$36.4 million, linked to the CDI and given as guarantee to loan in U.S. dollars, into a financial investment linked to U.S. dollars. The tables below present our position in this category of swaps as of December 31, 2012:

Swap	Maturity	
	2013	2014 and thereafter
Notional amount of swaps (in millions of <i>Reais</i>)(1)	119.7	107.7
Notional amount of swaps (in millions of dollars)	58.6	52.7
Average receiving rate	US\$+ 3.59%	US\$+ 6.00%
Average payment rate	110.70% of the CDI	128.56% of the CDI

(1) Notional amount converted according to the commercial selling rate reported by the Central Bank (PTAX) as of December 28, 2012.

Swap	Maturity
	2014 and thereafter
Notional amount of swaps (in millions of <i>Reais</i>)(1)	286.1
Notional amount of swaps (in millions of dollars)	140.0
Average receiving rate	US\$+ LIBOR + 0.98%
Average payment rate	97.82% of the CDI

(1) Notional amount converted according to the commercial selling rate reported by the Central Bank (PTAX) as of December 28, 2012.

b *Exchange rate swaps payable in U.S. dollars* the purpose of these contracts is to make the exchange rate of the revenues of subsidiaries Oleoquímica, Oxiteno S.A. and Oxiteno Nordeste equal to the exchange rate of the cost of their main raw materials. The table below presents our position in this category of swaps as of December 31, 2012:

Swap	Maturity
	2013
Notional amount of swaps (in millions of <i>Reais</i>)(1)	20.84
Notional amount of swaps (in millions of dollars)	10.2
Average receiving rate	74.23% of the CDI
Average payment rate	US\$

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(1) Notional amount converted according to the commercial selling rate reported by the Central Bank (PTAX) as of December 28, 2012.
 c *Interest rate swap in Reais* the purpose of these contracts is to convert the interest rate on financing contracted in *Reais* from fixed into floating. The table below presents our position on this category of swaps as of December 31, 2012:

Swap	Maturity	
	2013	2014 and thereafter
Notional amount of swaps (in millions of <i>Reais</i>)	800.0	600.0
Notional amount of swaps (in millions of dollars)(1)	391.5	293.6
Average receiving rate	11.80% p.a.	12.14% p.a.
Average payment rate	98.50% of the CDI	99.25% of the CDI

(1) Notional amount converted according to the commercial selling rate reported by the Central Bank (PTAX) as of December 28, 2012. All transactions mentioned above were properly registered with CETIP S.A. (the Brazilian over-the-counter clearing house).

Hedge accounting

The company tests, throughout the duration of the hedge, the effectiveness of its derivatives, as well as the changes in their fair values. The company designates as fair value hedges certain derivative financial instruments used to offset the variations in interest and exchange rates, based on the market value of financing contracted in *Reais* and U.S. dollars.

On December 31, 2012, the notional amount of interest rate hedging instruments totaled R\$1,400.0 million. In 2012, a gain of R\$91.3 million related to the result of hedging instruments, an expense of R\$27.0 million related to the fair value adjustment of debt and an expense of R\$208.1 million related to the accrued interest rate of the debt were recognized in the income statements, turning the average effective cost of this transaction into 98.8% of CDI.

On December 31, 2012, the notional amount of foreign exchange rate hedging instruments designated as fair value hedge totaled US\$80.0 million. In 2012, an expense of R\$4.9 million related to the result of hedging instruments, a gain of R\$0.8 million related to the fair value adjustment of debt and an expense of R\$1.3 million related to the financial expense of the debt were recognized in the income statements, turning the average effective cost of the transaction into 104.1% of CDI.

ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES**A. Debt securities**

Not applicable.

B. Warrants and Rights

Not applicable.

C. Other Securities

Not applicable.

D. American Depositary Shares

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In the United States, our common shares are traded in the form of ADSs. Each of our ADSs represents one common share of Ultrapar, issued by The Bank of New York Mellon, as depositary, pursuant to a deposit agreement, dated July 22, 1999, as amended and restated on May 5, 2005, on January 26, 2011 and on August 15, 2011. The depositary's principal executive office is located at One Wall Street, New York, NY 10286.

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Fees and expenses

The following table summarizes the fees and expenses payable by holders of ADSs:

Persons depositing or withdrawing shares must pay: