

Cosan Ltd.
Form 6-K
June 04, 2012

FORM 6-K
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Report of Foreign Issuer

Pursuant to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16
of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the month of June, 2012

Commission File Number: 1-33659

COSAN LIMITED
(Translation of registrant's name into English)

Av. Juscelino Kubitschek, 1726 – 6th floor
São Paulo, SP 04543-000 Brazil
(Address of principal executive offices)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F:

Form X	Form
20-F	40-F

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1):

Yes No X

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7):

Yes No X

COSAN LIMITED

Item

1. Financial Letter for the 4th Quarter and Fiscal Year 2012
 2. Cosan Limited – Consolidated Financial Statements March 31, 2012 and 2011
 3. Cosan S.A. Indústria e Comércio – Consolidated Financial Statements March 31, 2012 and 2011
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Item 1

Important transformations and

solid results marked FY12

São Paulo, May 30, 2012 – COSAN LIMITED (NYSE: CZZ; BM&FBovespa: CZLQ11) and COSAN S.A. INDÚSTRIA E COMÉRCIO (BM&FBovespa: CSAN3) announce today their results for the fourth quarter and fiscal year 2012 (4Q12 and FY12), ended March 31, 2012. The results for 4Q12 and FY12 are consolidated in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil (IFRS).

4Q12 and FY12 Highlights

Marcelo Martins
CFO & IRO

Consolidated revenue grows 33.4% to R\$ 24.1 billion.

Guilherme Machado
IR Manager

Raízen Combustíveis reaches EBITDA margin record of R\$70.5/cbm in 4Q12 (excluding non-recurring effects)

Phillipe Casale
IR Analyst

Raízen Energia records EBITDA margin above 30% for the year

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Growth of 27.7% in Rumo's net revenue for FY12

Cosan Lubrificantes e Especialidades continues internationalization process and acquires operation in the United Kingdom

	Summary of Financial Information – Cosan Consolidated				
	4Q12	4Q11	Amounts in R\$ MM	FY12	FY11
	5,793.9	4,609.3	Net Operating Revenue	24,096.9	18,063.5
	642.1	1,137.1	Gross Profit	2,631.9	2,913.4
	11.1%	24.7%	Gross Margin (%)	10.9%	16.1%
Definitions:	148.4	725.8	Operating Profit	4,195.9	1,312.6
	367.4	1,029.5	EBITDA	5,338.7	2,672.3
4Q12 – quarter ended March 31, 2012	6.3%	22.3%	EBITDA Margin (%)	22.2%	14.8%
4Q11 – quarter ended March 31, 2011	467.8	1,029.5	Adjusted EBITDA ¹	2,142.1	2,672.3
FY12 – fiscal year beginning on April 1, 2011 and closing on March 31, 2012	8.1%	22.3%	Adjusted EBITDA Margin (%)	8.9%	14.8%
FY11 – fiscal year beginning on April 1, 2010 and closing on March 31, 2011	148.8	486.8	Net Income before Minority Shareholders	2,644.8	776.6
	149.6	480.9	Net Income	2,605.8	771.6
	2.6%	10.4%	Net Margin (%)	10.8%	4.3%
	613.3	1,290.7	CAPEX ²	2,136.5	3,037.2

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3,081.7	5,262.7	Net Debt	3,081.7	5,262.7
9,616.4	6,784.3	Equity and Non-controlling Interests	9,616.4	6,784.3

Note 1: Net of the effects of Raízen's formation

Note 2: Net of acquisition of interest in other companies and of cash received from divestment

Message from the CEO

The fiscal year of 2011/2012 was transformational for Cosan in several aspects.

We achieved significant results and underwent major changes in our business profile which have made us more resilient to market adversities.

In June of 2011 we completed the formation of Raízen, our partnership with Shell. After 10 months of operations, Raízen has presented some impressive growth in its results.

In July of 2011 we transformed Cosan Alimentos into an independent company, shortly after we acquired that business from Raízen. Cosan Lubrificantes & Especialidades turned to international markets with the acquisition of operations in Bolivia, Uruguay and Paraguay in October of 2011 and, in March of 2012, it signed an agreement to acquire the UK based company Comma Oil and Chemicals Limited, a subsidiary of ExxonMobil.

Our strategy is to be a leading Brazilian group on the Energy and Infrastructure businesses. Towards this end, in February of 2012, we announced our intention to buy a stake in the controlling block of America Latina Logística – ALL and in May of 2012, we signed the final agreement for the acquisition of BG Group's interest in Comgás. As part of our strategy of focusing on these core businesses, we entered into a partnership with Camil, where Cosan Alimentos will be merged with a company that seeks to become a leader in the Brazilian food industry. This partnership will create a powerhouse in the sugar, rice and canned fish businesses. We believe that we can contribute to Camil's governance but the company's management will remain under Camil's current controlling group, which has an unquestionable track record in the food retail business.

Cosan believes three important factors could contribute to create value in all of its operations: (1) optimizing its operating efficiencies; (2) capturing opportunities to grow organically its businesses; and (3) maximizing investments by using its holdings in the companies in which it participates.

Through these recent strategic movements we reaffirm our commitment with value creation, as well as responsible growth. Our main focus is to balance return on invested capital with growth in dividend yields, which will grow for the third consecutive year.

With these new investment opportunities we will vigorously pursue a higher level of value creation for our investors.

Marcos Marinho Lutz
CEO

A. Business Units

As we did in previous quarters, we dedicate a specific section to each business unit with key production data and analysis of its results, from Net Revenue to EBITDA.

Our business units are as follows:

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Below we present the results by business unit for the fourth quarter and crop year 2011/2012 for all Cosan Group's business units, as mentioned above. All information reflects 100% of our business units' financial performance, regardless of Cosan's interest in them. Specifically for FY12, which represents April of 2011 to March of 2012, Raízen Combustíveis and Cosan Alimentos results are presented on a pro forma basis so as to allow for comparability.

Results by Business Unit Amounts in R\$ MM	4Q12				
	Raízen Energia	Raízen Combustíveis	Cosan Alimentos	Rumo	Other Business
Net Operating Revenue	1,193.2	9,982.0	199.2	74.3	270.9
Cost of Goods and Services	(757.1)	(9,316.7)	(182.6)	(77.4)	(193.0)
Gross Profit	436.1	665.3	16.6	(3.1)	77.9
Gross Margin (%)	36.6 %	6.7 %	8.3 %	-4.2 %	28.8 %
Selling Expenses	(77.6)	(390.8)	(25.3)	-	(38.3)
General and Administrative Expenses	(136.6)	(111.2)	(3.5)	(11.7)	(43.0)
Other Operating Revenues (Expenses)	8.7	89.0	6.0	9.0	5.7
Effects of Raízen's Formation	-	-	-	-	(100.3)
Depreciation and Amortization	258.0	98.6	0.5	26.5	13.8
EBITDA	488.7	350.9	(5.7)	20.6	(84.2)
EBITDA Margin (%)	41.0 %	3.5 %	-2.9 %	27.8 %	-31.1 %
EBITDA Margin (R\$/cbm)	-	67.6	-	-	-
Adjusted EBITDA	488.7	350.9	(5.7)	20.6	16.1
Adjusted EBITDA Margin (%)	41.0 %	3.5 %	-2.9 %	27.8 %	5.9 %

Results by Business Unit Amounts in R\$ MM	FY12				
	Raízen Energia	Raízen Combustíveis (Pro forma)	Cosan Alimentos (Pro Forma)	Rumo	Other Business
Net Operating Revenue	7,247.7	39,691.8	941.6	572.0	1,065.5
Cost of Goods and Services	(5,578.3)	(37,455.7)	(752.5)	(394.1)	(732.9)
Gross Profit	1,669.4	2,236.1	189.1	177.9	332.6
Gross Margin (%)	23.0 %	5.6 %	20.1 %	31.1 %	31.2 %
Selling Expenses	(511.4)	(1,216.7)	(110.6)	-	(187.5)
General and Administrative Expenses	(454.0)	(405.7)	(17.7)	(41.6)	(132.8)
Other Operating Revenues (Expenses)	(18.2)	283.3	6.8	19.5	(11.9)
Effects of Raízen's Formation	-	-	-	-	3,196.6
Depreciation and Amortization	1,550.0	377.1	1.7	57.3	48.4
EBITDA	2,235.7	1,304.9	69.3	213.2	3,245.3
EBITDA Margin (%)	30.8 %	3.3 %	7.4 %	37.3 %	304.6 %
EBITDA Margin (R\$/cbm)	-	62.4	-	-	-
Adjusted EBITDA	2,235.7	1,304.9	69.3	213.2	48.7
Adjusted EBITDA Margin (%)	30.8 %	3.3 %	7.4 %	37.3 %	4.6 %

B.1 Raízen Energia

The following are the results for Raízen Energia, whose core business is the production and sales of a variety of products derived from sugarcane, including raw sugar (Very High Polarization - VHP), anhydrous and hydrous ethanol, as well as activities related to energy cogeneration from sugarcane bagasse.

Production Figures

In 4Q12, Raízen Energia operated 24 sugar, ethanol and energy cogeneration mills, with a sugarcane crushing capacity of 65 million tonnes of sugarcane per crop year.

		Operational Figures			
4Q12	4Q11		FY12	FY11	
-	77	Crushed Sugarcane	52,958	54,238	
-	-	Own ('000 tonnes)	26,528	27,400	
-	77	Suppliers ('000 tonnes)	26,430	26,838	
-	136.1	Sugarcane TSR (kg/tonne)	136.5	138.5	
-	-	Mechanization (%)	85.9	%	79.5 %
		Production			
-	3	Sugar	3,969	3,923	
-	2	Raw Sugar ('000 tonnes)	2,426	2,517	
-	1	White Sugar ('000 tonnes)	1,543	1,406	
-	3	Ethanol	1,921	2,202	
-	-	Anhydrous Ethanol ('000 cbm)	688	686	
-	3	Hydrous Ethanol ('000 cbm)	1,233	1,516	

The final balance of the 2011/2012 crop in Brazil's Central-South region shows a crop disruption of 11.4% compared to 2010/2011, according to data from UNICA. Also, only 10 production units were still operating in the first fifteen days of January.

The 24 mills of Raízen Energia had already stopped operating by the end of November, and did not record crushing activities in 4Q12. In FY12, crushing totaled 53 million tonnes, a decrease of 2.4% compared to FY11, due to adverse weather conditions that severely affected the Central-South region in the period.

The level of harvesting mechanization for Raízen's sugarcane reached 85.9% in FY12, reflecting the investments made to improve agricultural efficiency. Drought affected the sugarcane in the beginning and at the end of the harvest season in FY12, resulting in a sugarcane TSR level of 136.5 kg/ton, a decrease of 1.4% compared to FY11 (138.5 kg/ton).

For the second year in a row, Raízen Energia has renewed its sugarcane fields (own sugarcane) at a rate of more than 20%, lowering the average age of the sugarcane to 3.4 years. Raízen Energia reached a market share of 10.7% in the Central-South region, considering effective crushing at the end of the harvest. Raízen Energia's production mix in FY12 was more concentrated in sugar, which account for approximately 56% of the sugarcane crushed in the period.

Net Revenue

		Net Revenue Breakdown		
4Q12	4Q11	Amounts in R\$ MM	FY12	FY11
1,193.2	1,674.0	Net Operating Revenue	7,247.7	6,389.2
665.6	985.1	Sugar Sales	3,912.8	3,853.4
258.8	372.0	Domestic Market	1,217.4	1,387.3
406.9	613.2	Foreign Market	2,695.4	2,466.2
501.5	666.7	Ethanol Sales	2,871.5	2,203.7
364.0	641.0	Domestic Market	2,245.1	1,958.9
137.5	25.8	Foreign Market	626.5	244.8
1.3	2.3	Energy Cogeneration	235.1	186.0
24.8	19.8	Other Products and Services	228.2	146.0

Raízen Energia recorded net revenue of R\$1.2 billion in 4Q12, a decrease of 28.7% over the R\$1.7 billion in 4Q11. This reduction is mainly explained by lower volumes of sugar and ethanol sold in 4Q12 (down 25.2% and 23.4% respectively) as compared to 4Q11.

Year-on-year, however, net revenue rose 13.4% from R\$6.4 billion in FY11 to R\$7.2 billion in FY12 as the result of increased revenue from all products and services due to well-designed strategies to anticipate market changes.

Sugar Sales

Revenue from sugar sales rose 1.5% in FY12 over FY11, totaling R\$3,912.8 million, representing 54% of Raízen Energia's total net revenue.

Quarter-on-quarter, net revenue from sugar sales dropped 32.4% as compared to the R\$985.1 million in 4Q11 to R\$665.6 million in 4Q12.

This R\$319.5 million decrease in 4Q12 was due to the following factors:

A decrease of 25.2% in the total volume of sugar sold due to advanced sales to the foreign market in FY12, resulting in a total reduction of R\$224.8 million, mostly concentrated in 4Q12.

A decrease in the average sugar sales price, which was down 9.6% from R\$1,048.1/tonne in 4Q11 to R\$947.3/tonne in 4Q12, causing a R\$94.7 million drop in total revenue.

The sugar sales mix continued to be concentrated in exports in 4Q12 due to prices on foreign markets more attractive than on the local market, and exports represented 68.8% of total revenue from sugar sales in FY12.

Sugar Inventories

Sugar Inventories	4Q12	4Q11
'000 tonne	156.6	97.7
R\$MM	107.0	77.6
R\$/tonne	682.9	794.3

Ethanol Sales

Raízen Energia's net revenue from ethanol sales totaled R\$2.9 billion in FY12, up 30.3% over FY11 (R\$2.2 billion), mostly driven by the 32.2% average price increase to R\$1,296.1/cbm in FY12, as compared to R\$980.6/cbm in FY11.

Quarter-on-quarter, net revenue dropped 24.8% from R\$666.7 million in 4Q11 to R\$501.5 million in 4Q12.

This R\$165.2 million decrease is basically due to the following factors:

A 1.9% reduction in the average ethanol sales price from R\$1,262.7/cbm in 4Q11 to R\$1,239.2/cbm in 4Q12, representing a decrease of R\$12.4 million in net revenue from ethanol sales.

A 23.4% drop in the volume of ethanol sold in 4Q12 versus 4Q11, causing net revenue to fall R\$152.9 million.

This decrease in ethanol prices in 4Q12 was due to the greater supply of the product in the Brazilian market vis-à-vis the demand expected for the quarter, driven by higher imports than the necessary to supply the domestic market with anhydrous ethanol to be blended in gasoline (since October of 2011 this mix has been 20%).

Ethanol Inventories

Ethanol Inventories		
	4Q12	4Q11
'000 cbm	79.1	49.6
R\$MM	87.9	42.8
R\$/cbm	1,111.3	862.9

Energy Cogeneration

In FY12, net revenue from energy sales were R\$235.1 million, representing an increase of 26.4% over FY11's R\$186 million. Volume sold reached 1,491.3 thousand MWh at an average price of R\$157.7/MWh.

The price of energy sold grew from FY11 to FY12 and the volume of energy sold rose 18.9% in the period, chiefly due to the operational start-up of the cogeneration plants at the Jataí, Barra, Univalem and Ipaussu units that added 258 MW to Raízen Energia's total capacity. Of Raízen Energia's 24 mills, 11 sell energy from cogeneration.

Other Products and Services

Raízen Energia recorded revenue from other products and services of R\$228.2 million in FY12, an increase of 56.3% over FY11, when revenue amounted to R\$146.0 million. These revenues derive basically from the sale of steam, molasses, and raw materials to service providers in the agricultural industry.

Cost of Goods Sold

		COGS per Product		
4Q12	4Q11	Amounts in R\$ MM	FY12	FY11
(757.1)	(769.9)	Cost of Goods Sold (COGS)	(5,578.3)	(4,400.5)
(430.9)	(657.1)	Sugar	(2,802.1)	(2,609.1)
(405.3)	(523.7)	Ethanol	(2,454.0)	(2,016.1)
(0.1)	(1.4)	Energy Cogeneration	(86.1)	(102.3)
79.3	412.3	Other	(236.0)	327.1
		Average Unitary Costs ³		
(458.9)	(593.8)	Cash cost of sugar (R\$/tonne)	(523.8)	(496.2)
(714.7)	(717.9)	Cash cost of ethanol (R\$/'000 liters)	(783.9)	(645.0)

Note 3: Average unit costs represent the cash cost, which is net of plantation and cultivation area depreciation and amortization, agricultural depreciation (machinery and equipment), industrial depreciation, and harvest off-season maintenance.

Raízen Energia's cost of goods sold is reported together with the average unit costs, net of the effects of depreciation and amortization (cash cost).

Cost of goods sold fell 1.7% from R\$769.9 million in 4Q11 to R\$757.1 million in 4Q12 due to the lower volumes of sugar and ethanol produced, which were down 24.4% in the period (sugar equivalent).

Cost of goods sold amounted to R\$5.6 billion in FY12, an increase of 26.8% over FY11. This increase was mainly due to the rise in the average price of goods sold in the period, especially sugar and ethanol—up 5.6% and 21.5%, respectively.

The key factors that contributed to the rise in the cost of goods sold by Raízen Energia were:

A 24.8% increase in the TSR/kg cost, up from R\$0.4022 in FY11 to R\$0.5018 in FY12, directly impacting the cost of sugarcane from suppliers and the cost of land leases.

An increase in the cost of proprietary sugarcane due to the rise in leasing costs—up from R\$10.4 per tonne of sugarcane in FY11 to R\$17 per tonne in FY12.

A decrease in the TSR level to 136.5 kg/tonne in FY12, compared to 138.5 kg/ton in FY11.

The improved productivity of the sugarcane fields—represented by a higher TCH level (tonne of cane per hectare), which was 76 in FY12, up from 73.8 in FY11—partially offset the effects mentioned above.

Gross Profit

		Gross Profit and Gross Margin per Product		
4Q12	4Q11	Amounts in R\$ MM	FY12	FY11
436.1	904.1	Gross Profit	1,669.4	1,988.7
234.7	328.0	Sugar	1,110.7	1,244.3
35.3	% 33.3	% Sugar Gross Margin (%)	28.4	% 32.3
51.6	% 43.3	% Sugar (Cash) Gross Margin (%)	46.6	% 44.7
96.1	143.1	Ethanol	417.5	187.7
19.2	% 21.5	% Ethanol Gross Margin (%)	14.5	% 8.5
42.3	% 43.1	% Ethanol (Cash) Gross Margin (%)	39.5	% 34.2
1.2	0.9	Energy Cogeneration	149.0	83.6
104.1	432.1	Other	(7.8)	473.1

In FY12, Raízen Energia recorded Gross Profit of R\$1.7 billion, a decrease of 16.1% from the R\$2 billion reported in FY11. Gross Profit decreased by 51.8% in the quarter.

As explained above, this reduction in Gross Profit in FY12 is due to a steeper rise in the cost of goods sold, which was up 26.8% while net income rose by only 13.4% in the period.

Gross cash margins for both sugar and ethanol were up in FY12 as compared to FY11, net of depreciation and amortization.

Selling, General & Administrative Expenses

		Selling, General and		
4Q12	4Q11	Amounts in R\$ MM	FY12	FY11
(77.6)	(134.2)	Selling Expenses	(511.4)	(568.3)
(136.6)	(107.0)	General and Administrative Expenses	(454.0)	(393.0)

Raízen Energia's selling expenses amounted to R\$77.6 million in 4Q12, down 42.2% year-on-year. Selling expenses dropped 10% in FY12 in the year, due to savings with freight and commissions following the transfer of the sugar trading activities in the domestic retail market from to Cosan Alimentos.

General and administrative expenses were R\$136.6 million in 4Q12, up 27.7% over 4Q11, and R\$454 million in FY12, up 15.6% over FY11. This increase reflects the current corporate structure of Raízen Energia and expenses with services provided by the CSC.

EBITDA

		EBITDA		
4Q12	4Q11	Amounts in R\$ MM	FY12	FY11
488.7	910.6	EBITDA	2,235.7	2,131.9

41.0 % 54.4 % EBITDA Margin (%) 30.8 % 33.4 %

Raízen Energia recorded EBITDA of R\$488.7 million in 4Q12 with EBITDA margin at 41%. EBITDA totaled R\$2.2 billion in FY12, up 4.9% over FY11. EBITDA margin reached 30.8% in FY12, down 2.6 p.p. as compared to FY11.

Hedge

Volume positions and fixed sugar prices agreed with traders or through derivative financial instruments as of March 31, 2012, and foreign exchange derivatives contracted by Raízen Energia to hedge future cash flows, are as follows:

Summary of Hedge Operations at March 31th, 2012		2011 / 2012
Sugar		
NY #11		
Volume ('000 tonnes)	1,163.7	
Average Price (¢US\$/lb)	24.5	
London #5		
Volume ('000 tonnes)	1.3	
Average Price (US\$/lb)	653.0	
Exchange rate		
US\$		
Volume (US\$ million)	585.25	
Average Price (R\$/US\$)	1.90	
Volume to be sold / Hedged ('000 tonnes)		
	2,864.6	
% Sale Protected		
Sugar / Fixed	40.7	%

Impacts of Hedge Accounting

Raízen Energia has been using cash flow hedge accounting for certain derivative financial instruments to hedge against the price risk for sugar and against the foreign exchange risk for revenues from sugar exports.

The table below shows the expected transfer of gain/loss balances from shareholders' equity as at March 31, 2012 to the net operating income of Raízen Energia⁴ in future years, broken down by coverage period for the following hedging instruments:

Derivative	Market	Risk	Expiration Period - (R\$MM)		
			2011/12	2012/13	Total
Futures	OTC/NYBOT	NY#11	40.5	0.6	41.1

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NDF	OTC/CETIP	USD	1.7	-	1.7
(=) Hedge Accounting impact			42.2	0.6	42.8
(-) Deferred Income Tax			(14.4)	(0.2)	(14.5)
(=) Asset Valuation Adjustment			27.9	0.4	28.2

Note 4: The table above shows 100% of the hedge accounting gains/losses reclassified to shareholders' equity. As Cosan proportionately consolidates Raízen Energia, these effects will impact only 50% of the consolidated results.

Investments

		CAPEX		
4Q12	4Q11	Amounts in R\$ MM	FY12	FY11
848.4	954.6	Total CAPEX	2,577.9	2,414.4
664.8	687.2	Operating CAPEX	1,835.7	1,711.4
222.7	177.5	Biological assets	942.7	745.0
321.0	336.0	Inter-harvest Maintenance Costs	605.5	514.2
70.2	97.6	SSMA and Sustaining	149.2	237.5
50.9	76.2	Mechanization	138.3	214.7
183.5	267.4	Expasion CAPEX	742.2	702.9
109.0	88.9	Cogeneration Projects	462.5	287.6
0.2	6.9	Greenfield	0.4	66.9
-	4.6	Expasion	99.4	87.2
74.3	166.9	Others	179.8	261.2

Raízen Energia recorded Capex of R\$848.4 million in 4Q12, a decrease of 11.1% year-on-year (R\$954.6 million in 4Q11). Capex totaled R\$2.6 billion in FY12, up 6.8% from the R\$2.4 billion reported in FY11.

Investments in biological assets totaled R\$942.7 million in FY12 and are in line with Raízen Energia's strategy of renewing at least 20% of its sugarcane fields for the 2011/2012 crop year and of expanding planted areas.

In 4Q12 we accelerated our HSE (health, safety and the environment) investment plan, totaling R\$59.3 million, and advanced off-season maintenance investments by R\$194 million. On the cogeneration front, we continued to invest in Barra, Univalem and Ipaussu units, totaling R\$109 million.

We also recorded R\$180 million in "other investments" in FY12, including the capitalization of loan interest for machinery and equipment, and property, plant and equipment under construction at the Ethanol Exports Terminal of Santos (TEAS) and other investments.

A.2 Raízen Combustíveis

Below you will find the results of Raízen Combustíveis, the business unit that distributes and trades fuels through a network of franchised Shell and Esso gas stations, in addition to supplying fuels to industrial clients and distributing aviation fuel.

Like in previous quarters, Raízen Combustíveis' results are reported on pro forma and accounting basis to allow for comparability.

The major differences between both bases are as follows:

Accounting

- o 4Q12 – three months (January, February and March, 2012) of operations of Raízen Combustíveis
- o FY12 – ten months (June, 2011 to March, 2012) of operations of Raízen Combustíveis, and two months (April and May, 2011) of operations of the fuels business managed by Cosan (CCL minus the Lubricants business)
- o 4Q11 – three months (January, February and March, 2011) of operations of the fuels business managed by Cosan (CCL minus the Lubricants business)
- o FY11 – twelve months (April, 2010 to March, 2011) of operations of the fuels business managed by Cosan (CCL minus the Lubricants business)

Pro Forma

- o FY12 – ten months (June, 2011 to March, 2012) of operations of Raízen Combustíveis, and two months (April and May, 2011) of the combined carve-out of fuel assets, both of CCL and of Shell.
- o 4Q11 – three months (January, February and March, 2011) of the combined carve-out of fuel assets, both of CCL and of Shell.
- o FY11 – twelve months (April, 2012 to March, 2011) of the combined carve-out of fuel assets, both of CCL and of Shell.

The analysis that follows compares the results of 4Q12 (accounting) with 4Q11 (pro forma), and represents the whole of Raízen Combustíveis's operations. In order to allow comparability, FY12 and FY11 will also be shown on a pro forma basis.

Net Revenue

Book 4Q12	Pro forma 4Q11	Pro forma FY12	Pro forma FY11	Net Revenue Breakdown Amounts in R\$ MM	Book 4Q12	Book 4Q11	Book FY12	Book FY11
9,982.0	8,885.0	39,691.8	35,526.4	Net Operating Revenue	9,982.0	2,701.2	35,096.1	10,966.2
9,982.0	8,865.6	39,669.9	35,468.5	Fuel Sales	9,982.0	2,681.8	35,079.1	10,908.3
544.6	702.6	2,337.7	2,908.7	Ethanol	544.6	203.1	2,117.9	814.6
4,179.3	3,619.3	16,623.1	13,241.1	Gasoline	4,179.3	1,265.9	14,674.4	4,656.9
3,875.5	3,516.8	15,730.2	15,383.4	Diesel	3,875.5	1,185.6	14,051.4	5,325.3
1,176.3	863.6	4,312.5	3,127.8	Jet Fuel	1,176.3	-	3,632.0	-
206.2	163.4	666.4	807.4	Others	206.2	27.2	603.3	111.5
-	19.3	21.9	57.9	Other services	-	19.3	16.9	57.9

Raízen Combustíveis recorded net revenue of R\$10 billion in 4Q12, an increase of 12.3% over 4Q11. Compared to 3Q12, net revenue dropped 1% due to seasonal factors in the first months of the year (school vacation), and the lower number of selling days in the quarter.

In FY12 the volume of fuels sold reached 20.9 billion liters, generating revenue in the amount of R\$39.7 billion, an increase of 11.7% from the R\$35.5 billion reported in FY11.

Most of the growth in Raízen Combustíveis's revenue is due to (1) the expansion in the service stations network, which totaled 4,545 sites in 2012, (2) increase in the sales volume following the conversion of nearly 47% of the 1,700 "Esso" stations into the "Shell" brand, (3) increase of 8.7% in the country's fleet in FY12, (4) a sales mix more focused on gasoline, which has higher margins, and (5) increase of 19.1% and 5.5%, respectively, in the volume of gasoline and aviation kerosene in FY12.

In most of Brazil's states and during almost the whole of the last fiscal year, the average parity between hydrous ethanol and gasoline prices, weighted by the fleet, was above 70%, making owners of flex fuel cars choose gasoline. This caused a reduction in the volume of ethanol sold and an increase in the volume of gasoline sold.

Inventories

Fuels Inventories	Book 4Q12	Pro forma 4Q11
000' cbm	410.8	648.2
R\$MM	730.5	754.6
R\$/cbm	1,778.0	1,164.1

Inventories fell 36.6% in 4Q12 compared to 4Q11 due to operational synergies between the Esso and Shell networks, causing the necessary inventory to be smaller for the current structure of Raízen Combustíveis. In selling days, inventories were at 8 days, as compared to 9 days in 4Q11.

Cost of Goods Sold

Book 4Q12	Pro forma 4Q11	Pro forma FY12	Pro forma FY11	COGS Amounts in R\$ MM	Book 4Q12	Book 4Q11	Book FY12	Book FY11
(9,316.7)	(8,419.3)	(37,455.7)	(33,659.8)	Fuel Sales	(9,316.7)	(2,580.8)	(33,144.5)	(10,499.3)
				Average Unit Cost (R\$/cbm)				
(1,793.7)	(1,698.2)	(1,790.9)	(1,614.5)	Fuel Sales	(1,793.7)	(1,814.8)	(1,789.0)	(1,741.6)

Because gasoline and diesel—which have a higher unit cost than ethanol—prevailed in the sales mix, the cost of goods sold increased by 10.7% to R\$9.3 billion in 4Q12. Compared to 3Q12, the cost of goods sold dropped 2.2% due to the lower volume sold in the period.

In FY12, the cost of goods sold reached R\$37.5 billion and the average unit price was R\$1,791/cbm, 10.9% higher than in FY11.

Gross Profit

Book 4Q12	Pro forma 4Q11	Pro forma FY12	Pro forma FY11	Gross Profit Amounts in R\$ MM	Book 4Q12	Book 4Q11	Book FY12	Book FY11
665.3	465.7	2,236.1	1,866.6	Gross Profit	665.3	120.3	1,951.6	466.9
6.7 %	5.3 %	5.6 %	5.3 %	Gross Margin (%)	6.7 %	4.5 %	5.6 %	4.3 %
128.1	93.9	106.9	89.5	Gross margin (R\$/cbm)	128.1	84.6	105.3	77.4

Raízen Combustíveis recorded Gross Profit of R\$665.3 million, up 42.9% over 4Q11. This improvement represented an increase of 1.4 p.p. in the gross margin, to 6.7% in 4Q12. Gross Profit amounted to R\$2.2 billion in FY12, and the gross margin was 5.6% in the period.

Measured in R\$ per cbm, the gross margin was R\$128.1/cbm in 4Q12, an increase of 36.4% compared to the margin of R\$93.9/cbm recorded in 4Q11. In FY12, the gross margin totaled R\$106.9/cbm. The increase, both in the year and the quarter, reflect the synergies and also is due to the allocation of transfer freights in selling expenses line, previously recorded under costs.

Selling, General & Administrative Expenses

Book 4Q12	Pro forma 4Q11	Pro forma FY12	Pro forma FY11	Selling, General and Administrative Amounts in R\$ MM	Book 4Q12	Book 4Q11	Book FY12	Book FY11
(397.9)	(240.2)	(1,216.7)	(1,037.5)	Selling Expenses	(397.9)	(73.1)	(1,095.6)	(280.9)
(111.2)	(135.3)	(405.7)	(394.7)	General and Administrative Expense	(111.2)	(26.8)	(349.8)	(91.5)

Raízen Combustíveis recorded selling expenses of R\$ 397.9 million in 4Q12, an increase of 65.7% over 4Q11. As reported in previous quarters, the key driver of this increase was the change in the classification of transfer freights, that since 2Q12 have been reported in selling expenses and before were included in cost of goods sold.. Additionally, the portion of the depreciation referring to the revaluation of assets contributed to the formation of Raízen Combustíveis has increased selling expenses by nearly R\$52 million without impacting the company's cash and EBITDA. For the year, selling expenses amounted to R\$1.2 billion.

General and administrative expenses totaled R\$111.2 million in 4Q12, a decrease of 17.8% compared to 4Q11, reflecting the current structure of Raízen Combustíveis. General and administrative expenses amounted to R\$405.7 million in FY12.

During the quarter we recorded other operating revenues in the amount of R\$89 million referring to merchandising fees, royalties from convenience stores, revenue from leases, fees from the sale of Shell lubricants at Raízen Combustíveis' gas stations, and revenue from the sale of assets, among other revenues. After several quarters we consider that variations among the fiscal year quarters, is inherent to the nature of the business and no adjustments should be required.

Revenues from royalties received for the licensing of convenience stores are accounted for under "other operating revenues" and totaled R\$29.1 million in FY12. These revenues were previously reported under net revenue in the "other services" line. At the close of fiscal year 2012, 647 convenience stores were in operation.

EBITDA

Book 4Q12	Pro forma 4Q11	Pro forma FY12	Pro forma FY11	EBITDA Amounts in R\$ MM	Book 4Q12	Book 4Q11	Book FY12	Book FY11
350.9	189.6	1,304.9	724.7	EBITDA	350.9	71.8	1,149.7	248.0
3.5 %	2.1 %	3.3 %	2.0 %	%EBITDA Margin (%)	3.5 %	2.7 %	3.3 %	2.3 %
67.6	38.2	62.4	34.8	EBITDA Margin (R\$/cbm)	67.6	50.5	62.1	41.1

Raízen Combustíveis's EBITDA was R\$350.9 million in 4Q12, with a margin of R\$67.6/cbm, equivalent to 3.5% of net revenue. Adjusted for the non-recurring effects of additional annual bonus amount of R\$15.0 million, the margin would have been at R\$70.5/cbm.

Compared to 4Q11, EBITDA rose 85.1%, not only due to a better mix of products sold and volume growth but mostly

because of the synergies captured in this first year of Raízen's operations. Raízen Combustíveis's EBITDA amounted to R\$1.3 billion in FY12, up from R\$724.7 million in FY11.

EBITDA margin reached R\$62.4/cbm in FY12, much higher than the guidance disclosed to the market when Raízen was formed of R\$43/cbm for the first year of operations.

Investments

Book 4Q12	Pro forma 4Q11	Pro forma FY12	Pro forma FY11	CAPEX Amounts in R\$ MM	Book 4Q12	Book 4Q11	Book FY12	Book FY11
196.2	117.6	499.3	365.6	CAPEX	196.2	102.0	491.7	191.6

Raízen Combustíveis's CAPEX was R\$196.2 million in 4Q12 and R\$499.3 million in FY12. In 4Q12 and FY12, the company invested in new contracts and contract renewal with dealers, rebranding of "Esso" stations under the "Shell" brand, maintenance of the network of dealer stations, and in health, safety and the environment (HSE).

B.3 Rumo Logística

Below you will find the results of Rumo, Cosan's logistics business responsible for providing integrated logistics services—including transportation, storage and port elevation of sugar and other agricultural commodities—both for Raízen and third parties.

Net Revenue

		Net Revenue Breakdown		
4Q12	4Q11	Amounts in R\$ MM	FY12	FY11
74.3	84.4	Net Operating Revenue	572.0	448.0
53.6	56.3	Transportation	413.4	305.8
17.5	15.3	Loading	141.0	118.1
3.2	12.8	Others	17.6	24.1

Rumo's net revenue totaled R\$74.3 million in 4Q12, a decrease of 12% compared to the R\$84.4 million recorded in 4Q11. This decrease is due to the disruption in 2011/2012 crop in Brazil's Central-South region.

In FY12, however, net revenue rose 27.7% compared to FY11, reaching R\$572 million. This result is mainly due to (1) the increase of 52.2% in the volume of sugar transported in FY12 compared to FY11, and (2) higher prices because of longer routes in the mix operated in FY12.

Net revenue from sugar transportation—including volumes originated by Rumo and ALL—amounted to R\$413.4 million in FY12, an increase of 35.2% over the amount recorded in FY11 and accounting for 72.3% of Rumo's overall net revenue. Of the total volume transported in FY12, 60% was originated from Raízen Energia.

Rumo's elevation volume was 7,759 thousand tonnes in FY12, an increase of 3.7% compared to FY11. The effects of the sugarcane crop failure, which resulted in lower sugar than expected export volumes, were partially minimized by the elevation of other products such as soybeans and soybean meal in the off-season period (November of 2011 to March of 2012).

The average consolidated revenue per tonne elevated in FY12 was up 23.0% over FY11 to R\$74.0/tonne.

According to UNICA, based on data from the Brazilian Foreign Trade Office (SECEX), the Port of Santos was responsible for 68.5% of the total volume of sugar exported by Brazil. Therefore, Rumo transported nearly 46% of the total volume of sugar exported from the Port of Santos, and 31% of the total sugar exported by the country in 2011/2012 crop season.

Note 5: Total net revenue divided by elevation volume

Cost of Services Provided

4Q12		4Q11		Costs of Services Amounts in R\$ MM	FY12	FY11
(77.4	)	(58.2	)	Cost of Services Provided	(394.1	) (316.4

Rumo's cost of services provided includes railway and highway freight, port elevation, transshipment and storage costs in upstate São Paulo and at the Port of Santos.

Rumo's cost of services provided amounted to R\$77.4 million in 4Q12, an increase of 33% over 4Q11. In FY12, the cost of services provided reached R\$394.1 million, up 24.6%. As a percentage of the net revenue, cost of services provided was 68.9% in FY12 (70.6% in FY11). This reduction of 1.7 p.p. was due to the higher volume of sugar transported in FY12, increasing cost dilution.

Gross Profit

4Q12		4Q11		Gross (Loss) Profit and Margin Amounts in R\$ MM	FY12	FY11
(3.1	)	26.2		Gross (Loss) Profit	177.9	131.6
-4.2	%	31.0	%	% Gross Margin (%)	31.1	% 29.4

Rumo recorded gross loss of R\$3.1 million in 4Q12 due to amortization on intangible assets in railways amounting R\$13.8 million recorded in 4Q12, with no impacts on EBITDA. Gross Profit totaled R\$177.9 million in FY12, an increase of 35.2% over FY11. The gross margin increased by 1.7 p.p. to 31.1% in FY12, which shows operational improvement and a higher dilution of the operation's fixed costs.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and Administrative Expenses			Expenses	
4Q12	4Q11	Amounts in R\$ MM	FY12	FY11
(11.7	) (8.3	)	General and Administrative Expenses	(41.6) (29.1)

General and administrative expenses totaled R\$11.7 million in 4Q12, an increase of 41% compared to 4Q11. Compared to FY11, general and administrative expenses rose 43% to R\$41.6 million in FY12. This increase in expenses is basically due to the reformulation of Rumo's managerial staff in FY12 as well as expenses related to the Shared Services Center which in FY11 were not considered.

EBITDA

EBITDA and Margin				
4Q12	4Q11	Amounts in R\$ MM	FY12	FY11
20.6	28.3	EBITDA	213.2	146.2
27.8	% 33.5	% EBITDA Margin (%)	37.3	% 32.6

Rumo's EBITDA was R\$213.2 million for FY12 with margin at 37.3%, an increase of 45.8% and 4.7 p.p., respectively, compared to FY11. This increase is in line with Rumo's investment plan, announced in 2010.

Investments

CAPEX				
4Q12	4Q11	Amounts in R\$ MM	FY12	FY11
45.6	53.3	CAPEX	269.0	427.9

Rumo's investments totaled R\$269 million in FY12, a decrease of 37.1% compared to FY11. The lower amount invested in this crop year is due to delays in obtaining licenses from government authorities for the expansion and duplication of permanent ways. Some of these licenses were issued at the end of FY12, allowing Rumo to resume investments in FY13.

Of Rumo's total investments, nearly R\$500 million should be invested in FY13 (R\$450 million) and FY14 (R\$50 million). In line with Rumo's investment plan, the acquisition of locomotives and freight cars has already been completed and other investments, like in permanent ways, construction and remodeling of dry terminals, as well as the remodeling of the port terminal in Santos, are underway.

B.4 Cosan Alimentos

Below we report the results of Cosan Alimentos, a company established in July of 2011 and in charge of purchasing, packing and distributing sugar in the Brazilian retail market.

For comparability purposes, Cosan Alimentos's results are reported both on accounting and pro forma bases, as follows:

Accounting

- o 4Q12 – three months (January, February and March, 2012) of operations of Cosan Alimentos;

Pro Forma

- o 4Q11 – three months (January, February and March, 2011) of operations of Cosan Alimentos, ascertained on a managerial basis in line with the principles currently in effect;
- o FY11 – twelve months (April, 2010 to March, 2011) of operations of Cosan Alimentos, ascertained on a managerial basis in line with the principles currently in effect;
- o FY12 – twelve months (April, 2011 to March, 2012) of operations of Cosan Alimentos, ascertained on a managerial basis in line with the principles currently in effect;

Net Revenue

Book 4Q12	Pro forma 4Q11	Net Revenue Breakdown Amounts in R\$ MM	Pro forma FY12	Pro forma FY11
199.2	228.6	Net Operating Revenue	941.6	877.8
177.5	204.1	Refined sugar sales	843.6	786.2
11.9	15.8	Cristal sugar sales	50.6	55.4
9.8	8.6	Special sugar sales	47.4	36.2

Cosan Alimentos's recorded net revenue of R\$941.6 million in FY12, an increase of 7.3% compared to net revenue of R\$877.8 million recorded in FY11. Refined sugar sales represented 89.5% of the total net revenue, and sales of special sugars, which include products like União Light, Organic, Premium, sachets and others, amounted to R\$47.4 million in FY12, an increase of 30.9% in the year.

Even though Cosan Alimentos's net revenue increased from FY11 to FY12, it dropped 12.9% to R\$29.4 million in 4Q12 as compared to 4Q11. This reduction is mainly due to refined sugar inventories in the market, which started the off-season period (December of 2011) at high levels, and were sold with discounts during the 4Q12, pushing prices down.

Sugar Inventories

Sugar Inventories 4Q12	
'000 ton	20.0
R\$MM	23.8
R\$/ton	1,189.2

Cost of Goods Sold

Book 4Q12	Pro forma 4Q11	COGS Amounts in R\$ MM	Pro forma FY12	Pro forma FY11
(182.6)	(183.9)	Cost of Goods Sold (COGS)	(752.5)	(670.9)
(161.2)	(163.0)	Refined sugar	(669.9)	(595.9)
(12.1)	(15.2)	Cristal sugar	(46.7)	(52.3)
(9.3)	(5.7)	Special sugar	(36.0)	(22.7)

In FY12 the cost of goods sold by Cosan Alimentos reached R\$752.5 million, up 12.2% in the year. This increase is explained by the 26.1% rise in raw sugar prices (ESALQ VHP) on the foreign market—which is the calculation basis for Cosan Alimentos's main raw material—up from R\$700.9/tonne in FY11 to R\$884.1/tonne in FY12.

As explained in previous quarters, most of Cosan Alimentos's volumes are guaranteed through long-term contracts with the main supplier, Raízen Energia. The goal of this strategy is to ensure the supply of raw material throughout the crop year, thus avoiding spot purchases, with more volatile prices.

Gross Profit

Book 4Q12	Pro forma 4Q11	Gross Profit and Margin Amounts in R\$ MM	Pro forma FY12	Pro forma FY11
16.6	44.7	Gross Profit	189.1	206.9
8.3	% 19.6	% Gross Margin (%)	20.1	% 23.6

Gross Profit dropped 8.6% to R\$189.1 million in FY12, down from R\$206.9 million in FY11. This decrease reflects the combination of the lower sales volume in FY12, together with the increase in raw material costs of Cosan Alimentos, which had the biggest impact on the 4Q12 results.

Selling, General & Administrative Expenses

Book 4Q12	Pro forma 4Q11	Selling, General and Administrative Amounts in R\$ MM	Pro forma FY12	Pro forma FY11
(25.3)	(29.4)	Selling Expenses	(110.6)	(115.1)
(3.5)	(3.4)	General and Administrative Expenses	(17.7)	(15.0)

Selling expenses reached R\$110.6 million in FY12, a decrease of 3.9% compared to FY11, primarily due to the lower volume of sugar sold as most of these expenses are variable, like freight and commissions.

General and administrative expenses totaled R\$17.7 million in FY12, an increase of 18% compared to FY11, due to the creation of a corporate structure to support Cosan Alimentos, generating expenses that had not been accounted for to date, including those related to the Shared Services Center.

EBITDA

Book 4Q12	Pro forma 4Q11	EBITDA and Margin Amounts in R\$ MM	Pro forma FY12	Pro forma FY11
(5.7)	12.4	EBITDA	69.3	75.6
-2.9	% 5.4	% EBITDA Margin (%)	7.4	% 8.6

Cosan Alimentos recorded EBITDA of R\$69.3 million in FY12, an decrease of 8.3% compared to FY11. The EBITDA margin was 7.4% in FY12. In 4Q12, EBITDA was negative R\$5.7 million.

A.5 Other Businesses

Below we report the results for our Other Businesses, which consist of manufacturing, distribution and marketing activities for lubricants under Mobil brand and Base Oils, investments in rural properties and other investments, plus the corporate structure of Cosan Group business units, excluding for Raízen.

Net Revenue

		Net Revenue Breakdown		
4Q12	4Q11	Amounts in R\$ MM	FY12	FY11
270.9	210.7	Net Operating Revenue	1,065.5	829.1
241.6	210.7	Lubricant Sales	1,018.8	827.6
29.3	-	Other Products and Services	46.7	1.5

The lubricants and specialties business recorded net revenue of R\$241.6 million in 4Q12, an increase of 14.7% compared to the R\$210.7 million in 4Q11.

This increase is due to a larger volume of Premium lubricants sold and to the beginning of base oil distribution operation. Base oil which is one of the raw material for manufacturing lubricants was added to Cosan Lubrificantes e Especialidades's portfolio in 1Q12. Also, the company started distributing lubricants in three more countries in January of 2012—Bolivia, Uruguay and Paraguay

The sales volume increased 39.5% in FY12 to 216.7 million liters. In spite of the increase in the volume sold and product revenues, the addition of base oil to the mix contributed to the reduction in the average unit price, which was R\$ 4,724/thousand liters in 4Q12, up from R\$5,181/thousand liters in 4Q11.

For the year, the net revenue of Cosan Lubrificantes e Especialidades was R\$1.0 billion, an increase of 23.1% compared to FY11 R\$827.6 million. The volume sold was 30.2% higher in FY12, reaching 216.7 million liters.

Revenue from other products and services consists of land leased by Cosan to Raízen Energia, as well as revenues from the sale of base oils and amounted to R\$56.7 million in FY12.

Selling, General & Administrative Expenses

		Selling, General and Administrative			
4Q12	4Q11	Amounts in R\$ MM		FY12	FY11
(38.3)	(60.7)	Selling Expenses		(187.5)	(175.2)
(43.0)	(7.9)	General and Administrative Expenses		(132.8)	(27.3)

Selling expenses dropped 36.9% in 4Q12 compared to 4Q11 due to a dilution of marketing and promotional actions throughout FY12 as opposed to FY11, when expenses were more concentrated in the last quarter.

Selling expenses increased 7.0% in FY12, primarily due to an increase in volumes, leading to an increase in freight expenses and the collection of used oils as current legislation requires that these wastes be collected and disposed of correctly.

General and administrative expenses totaled R\$43 million in 4Q12, up from R\$7.9 million in 4Q11. However, general and administrative expenses were down 15.5% quarter-on-quarter. It is important to mention this item includes expenses with Cosan's corporate structure, which was previously allocated to sugar, ethanol and cogeneration segment, currently Raízen Energia.

EBITDA

		EBITDA and Margin			
4Q12	4Q11	Amounts in R\$ MM		FY12	FY11
(84.2)	17.2	EBITDA		3,245.3	146.5
(100.3)	-	Effects of Raízen Formation		3,196.6	-
16.1	17.2	Adjusted EBITDA		48.7	146.5
5.9 %	8.2 %	% Adjusted EBITDA Margin (%)		4.6 %	17.7 %

Other Businesses recorded a negative EBITDA of R\$ 84.2 million in 4Q12, lower in the period due to the allocation of general and administrative expenses from other business units that were accounted for under their respective units in previous periods. During fiscal year 2012, the result was also impacted by provision for legal contingencies from the businesses contributed to Raízen that, under the agreement, remain the responsibility of Cosan.

During the quarter, the company recognized a negative effect of R\$100.3 million in the Other Businesses line due to Cosan's and Shell's finalization of the adjustments in the assets contributed to the formation of Raízen. With this, in FY12 the result of the formation of Raízen was R\$3.2 million (non-cash effect), bringing Adjusted EBITDA of Other Businesses was R\$48.7 million, with EBITDA margin at 4.6%.

B. Other Items in the Consolidated Result

Financial Result

		Financial Results		
4Q12	4Q11	Amounts in R\$ MM	FY12	FY11
(82.3)	(109.5)	Gross Debt Charges	(352.9)	(523.1)
30.0	31.9	Income from Financial Investments	131.2	117.3
(52.3)	(77.6)	(=) Subtotal: Gross Debt Interests	(221.7)	(405.8)
(14.2)	(4.1)	Other Charges and Monetary Variation	(125.5)	(47.3)
85.6	67.9	Exchange Rate Variation	(93.9)	282.7
(18.4)	48.4	Gains (Losses) with Derivatives	(4.4)	54.8
(22.8)	(47.8)	Others	(28.6)	(31.1)
(22.1)	(13.2)	(=) Financial, Net	(474.1)	(146.7)

In 4Q12, we posted financial expenses of R\$22.1 million, compared to expenses of R\$13.2 million in the same period of the previous year.

Net financial result for FY12 was an expense of R\$474.1 million, versus an expense of R\$146.7 million in FY11, mainly due to a positive exchange variation in FY11 in the amount of R\$282.7 million, as compared to a negative variation of R\$93.9 million in FY12.

In FY12, charges on gross debt fell 32.5% as compared to the previous year, while the balance of consolidated debt fell approximately 30% from R\$7.1 billion on March 31, 2011 to R\$5.0 billion on March 31, 2012. This decrease was due to a change in the debt profile and the effects of the proportional consolidation of Raízen's debt since 1Q12. In 4Q12, charges decreased about 25% quarter-on-quarter due to the same reasons mentioned above.

Gains from marketable securities totaled R\$131.2 million in FY12, compared to R\$117.3 million in FY11, mainly due to the 23.1% increase in the average balance of cash and cash equivalents, together with the impact of the 9.2% increase in the average rate of domestic interest – CDI in the period. In 4Q12, capital gains totaled R\$ 30.0 million, compared to R\$ 31.9 million in 4Q11, primarily the result of the 0.55% decline in the average cash and cash equivalents balance.

The Brazilian real depreciated nearly 12% against the U.S. dollar in FY12 from R\$1.6287/US\$ as of March 31, 2011 to R\$1.8221/US\$ as of March 31, 2012, whereas in FY11 the real appreciated nearly 9% against the dollar, from R\$1.7810/US\$ as of March 31, 2010 to R\$1.6287/US\$ as of March 31, 2011. In the quarter, the real depreciated 2.9% against the dollar. Therefore, the exchange variation had a material impact on assets and liabilities denominated in dollars, especially the dollar-denominated debt.

The derivatives line includes gains and losses with derivatives, except for those instruments used for hedge accounting purposes or the ineffective portion of such instruments and the fair value in the period of the Warrants of the affiliate Radar.

Income Tax and Social Contribution

4Q12		4Q11		Income and Social Contribution Tax	FY12	FY11
				Amounts in R\$ MM		
158.7		721.8		Income Before Income Tax	3,755.0	1,191.1
				Total of Deferred and Current Income and Social Contribution		
(10.0	)	(235.0	)	Taxes	(1,110.2	(414.5
6.3	%	32.6	%	(-) Effective Rate (%)	29.6	34.8
					%	%
27.0		(208.9	)	Deferred Income Taxes Expenses	(962.8	(329.1
(37.0	)	(26.0	)	Current Income Taxes Expenses	(147.5	(85.4
23.3	%	3.6	%	Effective Rate - Current (%)	3.9	7.2
					%	%

Expenses with income tax and social contribution (“IT/SC”) represented 29.6% of our income before tax in FY12, as compared to an effective rate of 34.8% in FY11 and a nominal rate of 34%.

The expense with current income tax and social contribution represents the amount disbursed and to be disbursed, net of refunds, recovery and offsetting of taxes of the same type. In FY12, our current income tax rate was 3.9% over our pre-tax income, down from 7.2% in FY11. If we adjusted the income before IT/SC by the effects of Raízen’s formation in the amount of R\$3.2 billion, which is mostly subject to effects of deferred IT/SC, our current effective rate would be 26.4%.

Compared to FY11, the main reason for the effective IT/SC rate being so low in FY12 at 7.2% is the effect of the exchange variation and gains/losses with derivatives, which are taxed using the cash basis and not the accrual basis. In FY11 we recorded income from exchange variation of R\$282.7 million, and in FY12 we recorded an expense of R\$93.9 million.

Net Income

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, the Company recorded net income of R\$2.6 billion, versus R\$ 771.6 million in FY11. Excluding the effects of the formation of Raízen, adjusted net income would be R\$ 421.9 million, a decrease of approximately 45.3% compared to FY11, mainly due to the negative impacts of the financial result. Adjusted for exchange variation since FY11 the net income adjusted would be approximately R\$ 800,0 million.

C. Indebtedness

At the end of 4Q12, Cosan's consolidated gross debt reached R\$4.7 billion, with no significant change over the closing balance of 3Q12, of R\$4.8 billion. The components of Raízen's debt, of which 50% is consolidated by Cosan, are presented below, together with the other components of Cosan Group's debt.

Raízen

The combined gross debt of Raízen totaled R\$5.6 billion at the end of 4Q12, a 4.7% decrease versus the balance recorded on December 31, 2011.

Throughout the quarter, we amortized principal and interest in the amount of R\$639.2 million, and raised R\$402.5 million through the following credit facilities:

- (i) R\$319.7 million in foreign exchange contract advances;
- (ii) R\$82.8 referring to BNDES funding and other facilities for energy cogeneration and sugarcane harvest mechanization projects, among others.

It is important to mention that Raízen has a receivable from its shareholder Shell, in the approximate amount of US\$500 million, maturing in April of 2013, which resulted in an increase in liquidity and reduction of overall leverage. This receivable from Shell is also proportionately consolidated (50%) by Cosan, but it is not recorded as a cash. For this reason, and for a better understanding of Cosan's leverage capacity, we report the pro forma net debt, which takes into account the cash and cash equivalents and 50% of the Shell receivable for the purpose of calculating the net debt.

Cosan and Subsidiaries

Gross financial debt was R\$1.9 billion in 4Q12, unchanged from 3Q12.

Also, subsidiary Rumo Logística raised approximately R\$53.4 million through the Finame facility in the fourth quarter to invest in railway assets and port terminals.

Cash and cash equivalents reached R\$1.6 billion at the end of 4Q12, up from R\$1.2 billion in 3Q12, bringing the pro forma net indebtedness to R\$2.6 billion, a 3.9% reduction when compared to the end of 3Q12, equivalent to 1.2 times the EBITDA in the last 12 months.

Debt by type				
Amounts in R\$ MM	4Q12	3Q12	% ST	
Senior Notes 2014	645.3	679.9	1.2	%
Expenses with Debt Placement	(6.5)	(7.4)	42.9	%
BNDES	1,525.5	1,488.4	11.4	%
Working Capital	830.8	855.5	0.5	%
Prepaid Exports	1,014.9	749.4	18.3	%
Senior Notes 2017	737.2	772.1	1.1	%
Advances on Exchange Contracts	276.7	498.9	100.0	%
Credit Notes	105.8	351.4	100.0	%
Finame	203.7	220.8	33.4	%
Finem	222.3	219.0	19.8	%
Rural credit	40.9	40.3	100.0	%
PROINFA	27.2	28.6	14.2	%
Expenses with Placement of Debt	(12.2)	(11.1)	22.0	%
Total Raízen	5,611.7	5,885.6	0.0	%
Raízen Consolidated (50% RAIZEN after 01-05)	2,805.9	2,942.8	0.0	%
Finame	632.8	594.8	10.9	%
Expenses with Placement of Debt	(1.1)	(1.1)	22.4	%
Perpetual Bonds	930.1	958.0	1.2	%
Credit Notes	341.2	332.2	0.0	%
Expenses with Placement of Debt	(11.0)	(12.0)	19.0	%
Total Cosan	1,892.0	1,872.0		
Total Consolidated	4,697.9	4,814.8		
Availability	1,616.2	1,194.9		
Net Debt	3,081.7	3,619.9		
Capital Subscription to be Paid from Shell to Raízen (50%)	489.9	923.2		
Adjusted Net Debt	2,591.9	2,696.7		

D. Market Overview

According to data from UNICA, the Center-South (CS) region crushed 493.264 million tonnes of sugarcane in the 2011/2012 crop, a decrease of 11.4% over the same period in the previous crop year. The lower availability of sugarcane for this crop year is due to agricultural and climate factors, the latter including drought and two frosts. These facts and the lack of investments in sugarcane plantations due to the 2008 crisis resulted in a productivity of less than 70 t/ha in the Center-South.

Due to high prices in the international markets, the mix of sugar production increased from 44.71% to 48.43%, while mix of ethanol represented 51.57% in the 2011/2012 harvest. The production totaled 31.3 million tonnes of sugar, a decrease of 6.5% and 20.5 billion liters of ethanol, a reduction of 19.1% if compared to 2010/2011 harvest.

Sugar

Source: ESALQ, Bloomberg, Cosan

The 2011/2012 crop year is the third consecutive year of growth in sugar production, mainly driven by higher prices. Considering historical data, global production grew by 31% in the decade ending with the 2011/2012 crop, and is expected to reach 178.1 million tonnes. The sugar production supply was the main driver of this higher growth rate.

Differently than anticipated sugar prices in the Brazilian domestic market were not affected by seasonal factors in the 2011/12 crop. During the peak of the CS crop, the price of the 50-kg sack reached R\$70, when a decrease in prices was expected, whereas in the off-season (December and January) the price was approximately R\$57. This unusual behavior caused a reaction in the market, with most industrial consumers advancing their purchases out of fear of a price increase, leading to a lower spot demand in the off-season. As a result, many mills had to liquidate their product inventories in order to generate cash, and supply was higher than demand.

Exports in the CS were 2.5 million tonnes lower than in the previous crop, totaling 21.5. The main drivers of this reduction were the decrease in production and in the international demand from some countries, which maintained their excess inventories. Out of total exports, raw sugar exports reached 18.4 million tonnes, and white sugar (granulated and

refined) exports reached only 3.06 million tonnes. The main destinations of raw sugar exports were China, Egypt, the European Union and Algeria. As for the white sugar market, the main importers were Yemen, Ghana and Colombia.

In Western Europe, Germany and France had record crops. French productivity recorded an increase of more than 50%, contributing to a 20% increase in sugar production, totaling 4.8 million tonnes. Production in Germany was 32% higher than in the previous year at 4.6 million tonnes. The availability of these countries caused European Union exports to reach the limit established by the WTO of 1.370 million tonnes, and the out-of-quota sugar (only targeted at exports, industrial consumers and the fuel industry) to be reallocated to the quota system (solely targeted at the domestic market).

The Russian crop saw record production, reflecting the region's expansion and the increase in agricultural productivity, supported by extremely favorable weather conditions. Sugar production in the country increased by 85%, from 2.9 to 5.5 million tonnes (raw value). Consumption in the country reached 5 million tonnes, which limited imports to less than 600,000 tonnes, versus a historical 1.8 million.

India exceeded initial expectations, with an estimated production of 27.8 million tonnes of sugar (raw value); For the second consecutive year, the country was an active participant in the international market of white sugar exports. The government provided incentives to sugarcane suppliers by increasing the minimum sugarcane price and the salary of sugarcane field workers. This action prevented artisanal sugar producers from competing against traditional mills, which led to an increase in production in the Uttar Pradesh region, for instance, which grew from 200,000 tonnes to 6.5 million tonnes. Despite the increase in production, the government continued to control local inventories through compulsory monthly sales and export licenses.

The 2011/2012 crop in Thailand has been increasing for the second consecutive year. With an industrial yield higher than last year's, a 9.5% increase in production is expected, to 11.3 million tonnes of sugar. Throughout the 2011/2012 crop, the CS region of Brazil faced strong competition from Thai sugar, which had a greater competitive advantage in logistics for some regions of East Asia and the Middle East.

China, with a domestic deficit of approximately 3 million tonnes, maintained its position as the world's largest raw sugar importer. In 4Q11, China imported more than 600,000 tonnes of raw sugar, mainly from the Central-South region of Brazil. Sugarcane and beet crops ended the period with production lower than expected. The advanced celebration of the Chinese New Year (in January, instead of February), which caused the weekly crushing to decrease earlier than usual, and the reduction in industrial yield, were the main reasons for a decrease in production from 12.5 to 12.2 million tonnes.

The raw sugar price reached an average of ¢US\$24.53/lb in 4Q12, 6.8% lower than in 3Q12, when the highest price, of ¢US\$31.34/lb, was recorded. In 4Q12, the price was 19.7% lower than the average price of ¢US\$30.54/lb recorded in 4Q11.

Refined sugar in the foreign market recorded an average price of US\$639.83/tonne in the period, 9.8% lower than in 3Q12, and 14.8% lower than in 4Q11, with an average premium of US\$99.00/tonne for white sugar, versus US\$114.0/tonne in 4Q11 and US\$101.7/tonne in 3Q12.

Based on data provided by the Central Bank, the Brazilian real appreciated against the dollar in 4Q12, reaching an average of R\$1.77/US\$, 1.6% lower than the average for the previous quarter. In the analyzed period, the exchange rate reached R\$1.87/US\$, due to the maintenance of a debt crisis scenario in Europe (Portugal, Italy, Greece and Spain), and also due to the unstable economic scenario in the United States. The closing rate in the period was R\$1.82/US\$, versus R\$1.63/US\$ in March of 2011 and R\$1.87/US\$ in December of 2011.

In the domestic sugar market, the average price of granulated sugar in 4Q12, as per ESALQ, was R\$58.15 per 50-kg sack, or ¢US\$30.67/lb, representing a 4.1% quarter-on-quarter reduction but 0.4% year-on-year increase.

Ethanol

Source: ESALQ, Bloomberg, Cosan

The 2011/2012 ethanol crop was marked by significant concern by the Brazilian government in terms of ensuring the availability of ethanol during the off-season. Two measures stood out, one being the mandatory inventories of anhydrous ethanol at the mills and distributors, a measure that takes effect in the 2012/2013 crop. This mandatory volume took into account, among other aspects, the percentage of sales in the previous year. The other measure, which was immediate and implemented in October of 2011, was the reduction, from 25% to 20% of the mix of anhydrous ethanol in gasoline. This reduction measure enabled some mills to hydrate the anhydrous ethanol in order to sell it as hydrous, keeping more competitive prices for this product during the off-season.

With the ethanol/gasoline parity more focused on gasoline in most of the country, mills focused their production in anhydrous ethanol, increasing the share of this type of fuel by nearly 10 percentage points in the Center-South, when compared to the 2010/2011 crop.

According to UNICA, 7.4 billion liters of anhydrous ethanol and 13.1 billion liters of hydrous ethanol were produced, a volume 0.71% higher and 27.2% lower than the 2010/11 crop in the Center-South, respectively. Overall, ethanol production decreased by 6.5%.

The average price of hydrous ethanol, as per ESALQ, was R\$1,169.0/m³ in 4Q12, 5.5% lower than in 4Q11, and 6.5% lower than in 3Q12. The average price of anhydrous ethanol was R\$1,251.7/m³, showing a decrease of 8.0% from 4Q11, and 8.8% from 3Q11.

Based on data disclosed by the ANP (National Oil Agency), the average parity of the price of hydrous ethanol in relation to gas in Brazil was 73.1% in 4Q12.

In exports, the 2011/2012 crop had a strong flow of sugarcane ethanol exports and corn ethanol imports from the US. Exports were carried out based on the US's need to meet the mandatory demand of advanced fuels (established by the RFS), whereas the domestic market was supplied by a product that had a discount in relation to the product sold on the local market. In the CS region of Brazil, 1.6 billion liters of ethanol were exported, and approximately 950 million liters were imported.

Fuels

According to data from ANFAVEA, more than 2.8 million flex-fuel cars were sold in the period between April of 2011 and March of 2012. In March of 2012, the sale of flex vehicles accounted for 85.9% of total sales.

According to SINDICOM, the volume of Diesel sold in the quarter was 10.7 billion liters, 7.8% lower than in the previous year. On the other hand, ethanol sales fell 51.7% to 1.4 billion liters. In the same months, the sales volume of gasoline C reached 7.1 billion liters, an increase of 15.5%, showing that ethanol consumers continued to migrate to gasoline due to price dynamics.

E. Share Performance

The common shares issued by Cosan S.A. have been listed on BM&FBovespa since 2005, the year of its IPO on the “Novo Mercado” segment under the ticker symbol CSAN3, and are included in the portfolios of the Ibovespa, IBrX, IBrX-50, IBrA, MLCX, ICO2, INDX, ICON, IVBX-2, IGC, IGCT and ITAG indexes.

The shares issued by Cosan Limited, Cosan S.A.'s parent company, have been listed on NYSE since its IPO in 2007, under the ticker symbol CZZ. The company has also issued share deposit certificates (Brazilian Depositary Receipts - BDR) on the BM&FBovespa under the symbol CZLT11.

The tables and graphs below represent the performance of shares issued by the companies:

Quarter Summary	CSAN3	CZLT11	CZZ
Stock Type Listed in	Ordinary BM&FBovespa	BDR BM&FBovespa	Class A and B NYSE USD
Closing Price in 03/30/2012	R\$ 33.96	R\$ 27.30	14.85 USD
Higher Price	R\$ 34.70	R\$ 27.90	15.11 USD
Average Price	R\$ 30.11	R\$ 24.24	13.63
Lower Price	R\$ 26.70	R\$ 20.00	USD 10. USD
Average Daily Traded Volume	R\$ 35,4 mi	R\$ 2,8 mi	14,8 mi

F. Guidance

This section includes the guidance by variation range of some key parameters in the consolidated results of Cosan for the fiscal year of 2013, which began on April 1, 2012 and will end on March 31, 2013. In addition, other parts of this Financial Letter may contain forecasts. Such forecasts and guidance are simply estimates and indications, and do not provide any guarantee of prospective results.

This guidance takes into account the operations currently held by the Cosan group, which include Raízen Energia, Raízen Combustíveis, Rumo, and Other Businesses.

		FY11	FY12	FY 2013
Cosan Consolidated	Net Revenue (R\$MM)	18,063	24,097	26,000 ≤ Δ ≤ 29,000
	EBITDA (R\$MM)	2,671	2,142	2,200 ≤ Δ ≤ 2,500
	CAPEX (R\$MM)	2,500	2,137	2,100 ≤ Δ ≤ 2,400
Raízen Energia	Volume of crushed sugarcane ('000 tons)	54,238	52,958	52,000 ≤ Δ ≤ 55,000
	Volume of sugar sold ('000 tons)	4,291	3,969	3,900 ≤ Δ ≤ 4,200
	Volume of ethanol sold (millions of liters)	2,247	1,921	1,850 ≤ Δ ≤ 2,050
	Volume of energy sold ('000 MWh)	1,254	1,233	1,650 ≤ Δ ≤ 1,850
	EBITDA (R\$MM)	2,130	2,235	2,200 ≤ Δ ≤ 2,500
Raízen Combustíveis	Volume of fuel sold (millions of liters)	-	20,914	21,000 ≤ Δ ≤ 23,000
	EBITDA (R\$MM)	-	1,305	1,300 ≤ Δ ≤ 1,500
Rumo	Volume of loading ('000 tons)	7,841	7,759	8,000 ≤ Δ ≤ 10,000
	EBITDA (R\$MM)	146	213	260 ≤ Δ ≤ 300
Other Business	Volume of lubricants and base oil sold (millions of liters)	166	205	220 ≤ Δ ≤ 260

Disclaimer

This document contains forward-looking statements and estimates. These forward-looking statements and estimates are solely forecasts and do not represent any guarantee of prospective results. All stakeholders should know that these statements and estimates are and will be, depending on the case, subject to risks, uncertainties and factors related to the operations and business environment of Cosan and its subsidiaries, and therefore the actual results of these companies may significantly differ from the estimated or implied prospective results contained in forward-looking statements and estimates

G. Cosan S.A.

Income Statement

Income Statement (in R\$ million)	Jun'10 1Q11	Sept'10 2Q11	Dec'10 3Q11	Mar'11 4Q11	Mar'10 FY11	Jun'11 1Q12	Sept'11 2Q12	Dec'11 3Q12	Mar'12 4Q12
Net Operating Revenue	3,999.6	4,716.1	4,738.4	4,609.3	18,063.5	5,188.0	6,804.3	6,310.7	5,793.9
Cost of Goods Sold and Services Rendered	(3,522.7)	(3,995.2)	(4,160.0)	(3,472.2)	(15,150.1)	(4,600.0)	(6,042.4)	(5,670.9)	(5,151.1)
Gross Profit	476.9	720.9	578.5	1,137.1	2,913.4	588.0	761.9	639.8	642.1
Margin	11.9 %	15.3 %	12.2 %	-23.3 %	16.1 %	11.3 %	11.2 %	10.1 %	-21.7 %
Operating Income									
(Expenses):	(339.0)	(442.6)	(407.9)	(411.3)	(1,600.8)	2,925.9	(468.3)	(399.8)	(493.7)
Selling	(216.1)	(265.5)	(271.9)	(272.5)	(1,026.0)	(261.2)	(295.3)	(282.0)	(297.9)
General and Administrative	(120.6)	(137.9)	(132.4)	(150.0)	(541.0)	(150.0)	(158.2)	(147.5)	(186.2)
Other									
Operating Income (Expenses), Net	(2.3)	(39.1)	(3.6)	11.3	(33.8)	22.0	3.2	29.6	90.7
Gain on tax recovery program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effects of formation of JVs	-	-	-	-	-	3,315.1	(18.2)		(100.3)
Operating Income	137.9	278.3	170.5	725.8	1,312.6	3,513.9	293.6	240.0	148.4
Non-Operating Income									
(Expenses):	(124.7)	88.8	(81.5)	(4.0)	(121.5)	13.2	(394.9)	(69.4)	10.3
Financial results, net	(130.5)	86.4	(89.4)	(13.2)	(146.7)	11.2	(393.6)	(69.5)	(22.3)
Equity income of associates	5.76	2.36	7.84	9.23	25.19	1.96	(1.30)	0.01	32.60
Income (Loss) Before taxes	13.2	367.1	89.0	721.8	1,191.1	3,527.1	(101.3)	170.5	158.7
Margin	0.3 %	7.8 %	1.9 %	-3.4 %	6.6 %	68.0 %	-1.5 %	2.7 %	-53.6 %
Income and Social Contribution	(11.0)	(126.2)	(42.3)	(235.0)	(414.5)	(1,224.6)	188.2	(63.8)	(10.0)

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Taxes															
Non-controlling															
interest	(1.75)	10.70	(8.03)	(5.92)	(5.00)	(3.11)	(23.67)	(12.97)	0.80						
Net Income	0.4	251.5	38.7	480.9	771.6	2,299.3	63.2	93.8	149.6						
Margin	0.0	% 5.3	% 0.8	% -1.9	% 4.3	% 44.3	% 0.9	% 1.5	% -35.9						

Balance Sheet

Balance Sheet (in R\$ million)	Jun'10 1Q11	Sept'10 2Q11	Dec'10 3Q11	Mar'10 FY11	Jun'11 1Q12	Sept'11 2Q12	Dec'11 3Q12	Mar'12 FY12
Cash and Cash								
Equivalents	1,054.9	988.4	1,136.9	1,254.1	1,278.2	1,471.7	1,194.9	1,616.2
Restricted Cash	51.3	76.0	276.2	187.9	60.2	52.5	88.1	94.3
Accounts receivable	619.1	760.0	657.5	594.9	825.2	983.7	1,022.3	963.6
Derivatives	144.5	166.0	180.0	55.7	60.2	29.4	59.6	19.6
Inventories	1,066.3	1,626.8	1,642.7	670.3	1,002.0	1,361.8	1,354.4	748.2
Advances to								
Suppliers	323.5	293.9	268.6	229.3	172.2	141.9	110.2	-
Related Parties	50.5	21.8	20.8	14.7	680.3	599.7	655.8	678.4
Recoverable Taxes	355.4	396.4	401.1	375.0	411.7	416.0	325.0	325.1
Other financial								
assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.1
Other credits	46.7	51.3	81.8	80.4	98.9	108.1	115.9	229.8
Current Assets	3,712.2	4,380.5	4,665.5	3,462.3	4,588.9	5,164.9	4,926.3	4,715.1
Deferred Income tax								
and social								
contribution	680.0	744.3	823.5	715.3	1,026.4	959.7	1,108.2	543.0
Advances to								
Suppliers	52.5	65.1	85.5	46.0	27.5	39.6	49.7	21.9
Related Parties	79.6	77.8	76.0	92.0	1,215.4	1,176.6	1,195.8	753.2
Recoverable Taxes	38.8	36.6	36.0	55.1	124.5	123.6	122.2	111.9
Judicial Deposits	168.9	173.6	180.9	218.4	372.5	491.1	495.6	509.2
Other financial								
assets	367.3	378.2	392.3	420.4	290.3	418.6	415.5	790.4
Other non-current								
assets	459.6	464.5	498.4	443.8	1,103.6	966.5	966.2	493.2
Investments	267.4	287.5	294.7	304.1	333.9	358.1	368.6	419.0
Biological Assets	932.8	873.6	894.8	1,561.1	795.1	717.0	767.9	968.0
Property, Plant and								
Equipment	6,360.3	6,432.0	6,799.9	7,980.5	8,260.0	7,928.8	7,835.2	7,867.0
Intangible	3,379.2	3,370.0	3,355.7	3,445.7	4,125.3	4,531.1	4,593.8	4,932.3
Non-current Assets	12,786.4	12,903.4	13,437.6	15,282.4	17,674.4	17,710.7	17,918.7	17,409.0
Total Assets	16,498.6	17,283.8	18,103.2	18,744.7	22,263.4	22,875.6	22,845.0	22,124.1
Current portion of								
long-term debt	854.3	1,052.5	1,124.0	916.4	627.1	758.7	725.7	537.1
Derivatives	37.4	96.1	379.0	132.3	94.3	29.3	15.7	9.6
Trade Accounts								
Payable	716.3	832.1	754.4	558.8	621.6	757.5	765.4	606.0
Salaries Payable	219.9	225.5	175.6	183.6	183.3	191.5	158.2	183.7
Taxes payable	197.4	239.2	218.8	245.3	247.1	328.9	282.4	241.7
Dividends payable	116.6	7.0	7.0	190.3	195.7	21.2	15.9	16.8
Related Parties	120.1	66.0	74.6	41.2	186.8	163.2	228.5	175.0
Other Liabilities	189.4	198.4	180.3	189.6	273.1	306.4	215.0	308.0
Current Liabilities	2,451.3	2,716.7	2,913.8	2,457.4	2,428.9	2,556.7	2,406.9	2,077.9

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Long-term debt	5,322.7	5,310.8	5,961.7	6,274.9	3,699.4	4,407.8	4,402.3	4,476.9
Taxes payable	597.3	605.8	618.2	639.1	1,123.0	1,180.0	1,184.8	1,202.6
Provision for judicial demands	625.0	642.9	650.1	666.3	940.8	975.8	1,026.7	1,051.7
Related Parties	-	-	-	4.4	371.2	546.3	468.5	389.7
Pension	-	2.1	12.2	24.4	25.9	27.4	28.9	37.3
Deferred Income taxes	1,123.6	1,215.6	1,250.9	1,511.0	3,546.4	3,159.1	3,116.5	2,443.4
Other non-current liabilities	374.5	377.7	378.7	382.9	814.4	752.1	777.1	828.1
Non-current Assets	8,043.0	8,155.0	8,871.7	9,502.9	10,521.0	11,048.4	11,004.8	10,429.8
Common stock	4,687.8	4,691.1	4,691.1	4,691.8	4,691.8	4,691.8	4,691.8	4,691.8
Treasury shares	(4.2)	(4.2)	(19.4)	(19.4)	(19.4)	(66.3)	(67.7)	(67.7)
Capital Reserve	511.3	564.8	439.3	537.5	637.8	609.9	661.3	690.5
Profits Reserve	374.2	290.8	290.8	1,249.0	1,249.0	1,232.2	1,232.2	3,837.1
Accumulated earnings	370.3	621.8	660.5	-	2,299.3	2,362.5	2,456.3	-
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	5,939.4	6,164.4	6,062.4	6,458.9	8,858.6	8,830.2	8,973.9	9,151.8
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	64.9	247.8	255.3	325.5	454.9	440.3	459.4	464.6
Total equity	6,004.3	6,412.1	6,317.7	6,784.3	9,313.4	9,270.5	9,433.4	9,616.4
Total liabilities and equity	16,498.6	17,283.8	18,103.1	18,744.7	22,263.4	22,875.6	22,845.0	22,124.1

Statement of Cash Flow

Statement of Cash Flows (in R\$ million)	Jun'10 1Q11	Sept'10 2Q11	Dec'10 3Q11	Mar'11 4Q11	Mar'11 FY11	Jun'11 1Q12	Sept'11 2Q12	Dec'11 3Q12	Mar'12 4Q12	Mar'12 FY12
Net Income	0.4	251.5	38.7	480.9	771.6	2,299.3	63.2	93.8	149.6	2,605.8
Non-cash Adjustments:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and Amortization	290.9	400.0	380.9	287.2	1,359.0	303.7	365.5	254.6	219.0	1,142.8
Biological Assets	42.2	28.7	(21.2)	(431.5)	(381.9)	(20.9)	38.8	20.0	(97.9)	(60.1)
Stock option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.8	6.0	10.8
Equity income of associates	(5.76)	(2.36)	(7.84)	(9.23)	(25.19)	(1.96)	1.31	(0.01)	(32.60)	(33.27)
Losses (Gains) in Fixed Assets	3.1	(11.8)	2.1	(28.7)	(35.3)	17.0	(11.5)	(27.6)	(71.8)	(93.9)
Disposals										
Deferred Income and Social Contribution Taxes	(0.7)	104.4	16.4	208.9	329.1	1,197.8	(277.7)	69.7	(27.0)	962.8
Judicial demands' provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-controlling interest	1.74	(10.70)	8.03	5.92	5.00	3.11	23.67	12.97	(0.80)	38.96
Interest, monetary and exchange variations, net	167.0	(62.2)	53.2	80.6	238.5	(33.7)	562.3	126.6	(20.0)	635.1
Effects of formation of JVs	-	-	-	-	-	(3,315.1)	18.2	-	198.5	(3,098.5)
Capital gains	-	(223.1)	-	223.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Non-cash Items	19.4	199.2	(1.6)	(209.4)	7.5	5.2	(5.2)	-	(5.7)	(5.7)
Variation on Assets and Liabilities										
Accounts receivable	153.3	(153.4)	135.5	29.3	164.7	(123.3)	(105.6)	(38.6)	(93.8)	(361.1)
Restricted Cash	-	-	-	(143.0)	(143.0)	113.5	7.7	(35.5)	(6.2)	79.5
Inventories	(304.03)	(440.84)	(19.42)	848.86	84.58	(326.63)	(311.82)	(34.70)	486.37	(186.78)
Related Parties	-	-	-	(50.1)	(50.1)	(1,033.6)	142.6	(87.8)	227.2	(751.7)
	(76.7)	16.9	4.9	71.6	16.8	(122.1)	18.2	21.5	(20.9)	(103.3)

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Advances to Suppliers											
Accounts payable	146.86	115.83	(77.73)	(217.32)	(32.36)	241.24	124.96	7.99	(153.98)	220.21	
Salaries payable	78.3	5.6	(49.9)	2.2	36.2	110.9	5.1	(33.3)	25.5	108.2	
Provision for judicial demands from legal proceedings	10.7	18.9	(2.6)	(0.1)	26.9	33.1	(33.1)	50.9	93.1	144.0	
Derivatives	70.7	(214.6)	(108.4)	265.6	13.3	(79.8)	(62.1)	(4.4)	34.0	(112.3)	
Taxes payable	(29.0)	34.2	(23.2)	18.0	-	908.8	15.5	(59.0)	21.0	886.3	
Recoverable taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(17.1)	(17.1)	
Other assets and liabilities, net	39.0	(98.2)	(101.6)	112.5	(48.3)	429.6	(6.8)	(55.0)	(416.9)	(49.1)	
Cash Flow from Operating Activities	607.3	(41.9)	226.3	1,545.4	2,337.1	606.1	573.3	286.9	495.2	1,961.5	
Aquisitions, net of aquired cash and advances for future	-	-	-	(157.3)	(157.3)	-	-	-	(72.9)	(72.9)	
Contributed cash to Raízen's formation	-	-	-	-	-	(173.1)	-	-	-	(173.1)	
Additions on Investments, Net of Cash Received	(3.7)	(12.7)	-	16.5	-	-	(99.1)	(0.9)	57.6	(42.3)	
Additions on Property, Plant and Equipment	(513.9)	(312.6)	(533.0)	(932.2)	(2,291.6)	(491.5)	(243.3)	(346.3)	(503.4)	(1,584.5)	
Biological Assets expenses	(194.6)	(198.1)	(174.8)	(178.2)	(745.6)	(217.2)	(117.9)	(107.0)	(109.9)	(552.0)	
Cash Received on Sale of other Fixed Assets	0.7	17.2	2.2	28.7	48.8	-	42.3	53.8	86.0	182.1	
Cash Flow from Investment Activities	(711.5)	(506.2)	(705.5)	(1,222.5)	(3,145.7)	(881.8)	(418.0)	(400.3)	(542.7)	(2,242.8)	
Additions of Debt	642.4	495.9	1,101.2	480.0	2,719.5	1,281.1	483.8	156.2	245.7	2,166.7	
Payments of Principal and Interest on Debt	(561.6)	(224.7)	(458.2)	(723.3)	(1,967.9)	(1,121.3)	(206.0)	(318.2)	(197.9)	(1,843.4)	
	-	-	-	4.0	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	

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Capital Increase										
Capital Increase by noncontrolling interests	-	403.3	-	(3.3)	400.0	139.9	-	-	421.0	560.9
Treasury Shares	-	-	(15.2)	-	(15.2)	-	(46.9)	(1.4)	-	(48.3)
Dividends	-	(193.0)	-	(0.1)	(193.1)	-	(192.7)	-	-	(192.7)
Related Parties	-	-	-	37.1	37.1	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Flows from Financing Activities	80.7	481.5	627.8	(205.7)	984.3	299.8	38.2	(163.4)	468.8	643.4
Total Cash Flow	(23.5)	(66.5)	148.5	117.2	175.7	24.1	193.5	(276.8)	421.3	362.1
Cash & Equivalents, Beginning	1,078.4	1,054.9	988.4	(2,043.3)	1,078.4	1,254.1	1,278.2	1,471.7	(2,749.8)	1,254.1
Cash & Equivalents, Closing	1,054.9	988.4	1,136.9	(1,926.1)	1,254.1	1,278.2	1,471.7	1,194.9	(2,328.6)	1,616.2

I. Cosan Limited

Income Statement

Income Statement (in R\$ million)	Jun'10 1Q11	Sept'10 2Q11	Dec'10 3Q11	Mar'11 4Q11	Mar'10 FY11	Jun'11 1Q12	Set'11 2Q12	Dec'11 3Q12	Mar'12 4Q12
Net Operating Revenue	3,999.6	4,716.1	4,738.4	4,609.3	18,063.5	5,188.0	6,804.3	6,310.7	5,793.9
Cost of Goods Sold and Services Rendered	(3,522.7)	(3,995.2)	(4,160.0)	(3,472.2)	(15,150.1)	(4,600.0)	(6,042.4)	(5,670.9)	(5,151.1)
Gross Profit Margin	476.9 11.9 %	720.9 15.3 %	578.5 12.2 %	1,137.1 -23.3 %	2,913.4 16.1 %	588.0 11.3 %	761.9 11.2 %	639.8 10.1 %	642.1 -21.7 %
Operating Income (Expenses):	(339.7)	(443.9)	(409.2)	(412.4)	(1,605.3)	2,481.6	(469.7)	(401.1)	(494.9)
Selling General and Administrative Other	(216.1)	(265.5)	(271.9)	(272.5)	(1,026.0)	(261.2)	(295.3)	(270.4)	(309.5)
Operating Income (Expenses), Net	(121.3)	(139.3)	(133.7)	(151.1)	(545.5)	(150.5)	(159.5)	(160.3)	(175.8)
Effects of formation of JVs	(2.3)	(39.1)	(3.6)	11.3	(33.8)	22.0	3.2	29.6	90.7
Operating Income Financial results, net	-	-	-	-	-	2,871.2	(18.2)	-	(100.3)
Equity income of associates	137.2	277.0	169.3	724.7	1,308.1	3,069.5	292.2	238.8	147.3
Income (Loss) Before taxes	(134.8)	85.6	(89.0)	(12.9)	(151.1)	11.6	(394.5)	(70.6)	(24.9)
Margin	5.76	2.36	7.84	9.23	25.19	1.96	(1.30)	0.01	32.60
Income and Social Contribution Taxes	8.2	364.9	88.1	721.0	1,182.2	3,083.1	(103.6)	168.1	155.0
Non-controlling interest	0.2 %	7.7 %	1.9 %	-3.3 %	6.5 %	59.4 %	-1.5 %	2.7 %	-46.9 %
Net Income	(11.0)	(126.2)	(42.3)	(235.0)	(414.5)	(1,224.6)	188.2	(63.8)	(10.0)
Margin	(1.89)	(85.24)	(22.66)	(186.97)	(296.75)	(872.96)	(47.42)	(48.16)	(42.45)
	(4.7)	153.4	23.1	299.1	470.9	985.5	37.2	56.2	102.5
	-0.1 %	3.3 %	0.5 %	-1.0 %	2.6 %	19.0 %	0.5 %	0.9 %	-15.5 %

Balance Sheet

Balance Sheet (in R\$ million)	Jun'10 1Q11	Sept'10 2Q11	Dec'10 3Q11	Mar'10 FY11	Jun'11 1Q12	Set'11 2Q12	Dec'11 3Q12	Mar'12 FY12
Cash and Cash								
Equivalents	1,083.4	1,009.0	1,155.6	1,271.8	1,295.3	1,482.9	1,283.4	1,654.1
Restricted Cash	51.3	76.0	276.2	187.9	60.2	52.5	88.1	94.3
Accounts receivable	619.1	760.0	657.5	594.9	825.2	983.7	1,022.3	963.6
Derivatives	144.5	166.0	180.0	55.7	60.2	29.4	59.6	19.6
Inventories	1,066.3	1,626.8	1,642.7	670.3	1,002.0	1,361.8	1,354.4	748.2
Advances to Suppliers	323.5	293.9	268.6	229.3	172.2	141.9	110.2	-
Related Parties	50.5	21.8	20.8	14.7	680.3	599.7	655.8	678.4
Recoverable Taxes	355.4	396.4	401.1	375.0	411.7	416.0	325.0	325.1
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.1
Other credits	47.5	51.6	82.5	81.0	99.0	108.1	115.9	230.3
Current Assets	3,741.5	4,401.3	4,685.0	3,480.6	4,606.2	5,176.1	5,014.7	4,753.6
Deferred Income tax and social contribution	680.0	744.3	823.5	715.3	1,026.4	959.7	1,108.2	543.0
Advances to Suppliers	52.5	65.1	85.5	46.0	27.5	39.6	49.7	21.9
Related Parties	79.6	77.8	76.0	92.0	1,215.4	1,176.6	1,195.8	753.2
Recoverable Taxes	38.8	36.6	36.0	55.1	124.5	123.6	122.2	111.9
Judicial Deposits	168.9	173.6	180.9	218.4	372.5	491.1	495.6	509.2
Other financial assets	367.3	378.2	392.3	420.4	290.3	418.6	415.5	790.4
Other non-current assets	464.4	470.9	504.4	449.3	1,108.3	972.1	971.9	498.7
Investments	267.4	287.5	294.7	304.1	333.9	358.1	368.6	419.0
Biological Assets	932.8	873.6	894.8	1,561.1	795.1	717.0	767.9	968.0
Property, Plant and Equipment	6,360.3	6,432.0	6,799.9	7,980.5	8,260.0	7,928.8	7,835.2	7,867.0
Intangible	3,823.1	3,813.9	3,799.6	3,889.6	4,125.3	4,531.1	4,593.8	4,932.3
Non-current Assets	13,235.1	13,353.7	13,887.6	15,731.8	17,679.2	17,716.4	17,924.4	17,414.5
Total Assets	16,976.6	17,755.0	18,572.6	19,212.4	22,285.3	22,892.5	22,939.2	22,168.1
Current portion of long-term debt	899.4	1,094.9	1,165.7	957.1	666.1	805.1	773.6	540.2
Derivatives	37.4	96.1	379.0	132.3	94.3	29.3	15.7	9.6
Trade Accounts Payable	716.3	832.1	754.4	558.8	621.6	757.5	765.4	606.0
Salaries Payable	219.9	225.5	175.6	183.6	183.3	191.5	158.2	183.7
Taxes payable	197.4	239.2	218.8	245.3	247.1	328.9	282.4	241.7
Dividends payable	44.0	2.2	2.0	72.2	82.9	9.1	8.7	9.7
Related Parties	120.1	66.0	74.6	41.2	186.8	163.2	228.5	175.5
Other Liabilities	190.0	199.2	181.1	190.4	273.8	307.3	215.9	308.0
Current Liabilities	2,424.4	2,755.1	2,951.2	2,380.8	2,355.9	2,591.8	2,448.5	2,074.5
Long-term debt	5,322.7	5,310.8	5,961.7	6,274.9	3,699.4	4,407.8	4,589.9	4,659.2
Taxes payable	597.3	605.8	618.2	639.1	1,123.0	1,180.0	1,184.8	1,202.6
Provision for judicial demands	625.0	642.9	650.1	666.3	940.8	975.8	1,026.7	1,051.7
Related Parties	-	-	-	4.4	371.2	546.3	468.5	389.7

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Pension	0.0	2.1	12.2	24.4	25.9	27.4	28.9	37.3
Deferred Income taxes	1,123.6	1,215.6	1,250.9	1,511.0	3,546.4	3,159.1	3,116.5	2,443.4
Other non-current liabilities	374.5	377.7	378.7	382.9	814.4	752.1	777.1	828.1
Non-current Assets	8,043.0	8,155.0	8,871.7	9,502.9	10,521.0	11,048.4	11,192.3	10,612.0
Common stock	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
Treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	(109.4)	-
Capital Reserve	3,667.1	3,695.7	3,608.5	3,668.2	3,725.5	3,718.8	3,750.3	3,634.7
Profits Reserve	-	-	-	-	1,872.5	1,773.6	(191.4)	-
Accumulated earnings	531.0	565.1	588.2	887.3	-	-	1,824.9	1,937.3
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	4,203.4	4,266.2	4,202.0	4,560.9	5,603.3	5,497.7	5,471.1	5,577.3
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	2,305.9	2,578.7	2,547.7	2,767.8	3,805.0	3,754.5	3,827.2	3,904.3
Total equity	6,509.3	6,844.9	6,749.7	7,328.7	9,408.4	9,252.2	9,298.3	9,481.6
Total liabilities and equity	16,976.6	17,755.0	18,572.6	19,212.4	22,285.3	22,892.5	22,939.2	22,168.1

Statement of Cash Flow

Statement of Cash Flows (in R\$ million)	Jun'10 1Q11	Sept'10 2Q11	Dec'10 3Q11	Mar'11 4Q11	Mar'10 FY11	Jun'11 1Q12	Set'11 2Q12	Dec'11 3Q12	Mar'12 4Q12	Mar'12 FY12
Net Income	(2.8)	238.6	45.8	486.1	767.7	1,858.1	84.6	104.3	145.3	2,192.3
Non-cash Adjustments:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and Amortization	290.9	400.0	380.9	287.2	1,359.0	303.7	365.5	254.7	218.8	1,142.8
Biological Assets	42.2	28.7	(21.2)	(431.5)	(381.9)	(20.9)	38.8	20.0	(97.9)	(60.1)
Equity income of associates	(5.8)	(2.4)	(7.8)	(9.2)	(25.2)	(1.9)	1.3	0.0	(32.6)	(33.3)
Stock option Losses (Gains)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.80	6.00	10.80
in Fixed Assets Disposals	3.1	(11.8)	2.1	(28.7)	(35.3)	17.0	(11.5)	(27.6)	(71.8)	(93.9)
Deferred Income and Social Contribution Taxes	(0.7)	104.4	16.4	208.9	329.1	1,197.8	(277.7)	69.7	(27.0)	962.8
Interest, monetary and exchange variations, net	167.5	(64.9)	52.5	83.4	238.5	(27.6)	569.6	136.4	(31.9)	646.5
Effects of formation of JVs	-	-	-	-	-	(2,871.2)	18.2	-	2.2	(2,850.9)
Capital gains	-	(220.9)	-	220.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Non-cash Items	19.4	197.0	(0.9)	(207.9)	7.5	3.5	13.4	(4.6)	(18.0)	(5.7)
Variation on Assets and Liabilities										
Accounts receivable	153.3	(153.4)	135.5	29.3	164.7	(123.3)	(105.6)	(38.6)	(93.8)	(361.1)
Restricted Cash	-	-	-	(142.97)	(142.97)	113.48	7.70	(35.51)	(6.22)	79.45
Judicial Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	(108.1)	108.1	-	-	-
Inventories	(304.0)	(440.8)	(19.4)	848.9	84.6	(326.6)	(311.8)	(34.7)	486.4	(186.8)
Taxes recoverable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(17.13)	-	(17.13)
Related Parties	-	-	-	-	-	(1,033.6)	142.6	(801.5)	940.9	(751.7)

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Advances to Suppliers	(76.7)	16.9	4.9	71.6	16.8	(122.1)	18.2	21.5	(20.9)	(103.3
Accounts payable	146.9	115.8	(77.7)	(217.3)	(32.4)	241.2	125.0	8.0	(154.0)	220.2
Salaries payable	78.3	5.6	(49.9)	2.2	36.2	110.9	5.1	(33.3)	25.5	108.2
Provision for judicial demands from legal proceedings	10.7	18.9	(3.3)	0.6	26.9	33.1	(33.1)	118.9	25.0	144.0
Derivatives	70.7	(214.6)	(108.4)	265.6	13.3	908.8	(1,050.0)	(4.4)	33.3	(112.3
Taxes payable	(29.0)	34.2	(23.2)	(32.1)	(50.1)	(79.2)	1,003.4	(59.0)	21.0	886.3
Other assets and liabilities, net	39.6	(91.9)	(102.0)	105.1	(49.2)	532.4	(120.7)	(101.3)	(176.0)	134.5
							-	-	-	-
Cash Flow from Operating Activities	603.4	(40.4)	224.3	1,540.1	2,327.2	605.5	591.0	(419.2)	1,174.3	1,951.6
Aquisitions, net of aquired cash and advances for future capital increases	-	-	-	(157.3)	(157.3)	-	-	-	(72.9)	(72.9
Contributed cash to Raízen's formation	-	-	-	-	-	(173.1)	0.0	-	-	(173.1
Redemption of shares in subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(99.8)	(99.8
Received Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121.4	121.4
Additions on Investments, Net of Cash Received	(3.7)	(12.7)	-	16.5	-	-	(99.1)	(0.9)	57.6	(42.3
Additions on Property, Plant and Equipment	(513.9)	(312.6)	(533.0)	(932.2)	(2,291.6)	(491.5)	(243.3)	(346.3)	(503.4)	(1,584.5
Sugarcane planting and growing costs	(194.6)	(198.1)	(174.8)	(178.2)	(745.6)	(217.2)	(117.9)	(107.0)	(109.9)	(552.0
Cash Received on Sale of other Fixed Assets	0.7	17.2	2.2	28.7	48.8	-	42.3	53.8	86.0	182.1
	(711.5)	(506.2)	(705.5)	(1,222.5)	(3,145.7)	(881.8)	(418.0)	(400.3)	(521.1)	(2,221.1

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Cash Flow from Investment Activities											
Additions of Debt	642.4	495.9	1,101.2	480.0	2,719.5	1,281.1	483.8	335.9	245.7		2,346.4
Payments of Principal and Interest on Debt	(561.6)	(224.7)	(458.2)	(727.0)	(1,971.6)	(1,121.3)	(206.0)	395.6	(957.7)		(1,889.4)
Capital Increase	-	-	-	4.0	4.0	-	-	-	-		-
Capital Increase by noncontrolling interests	-	403.3	-	(3.3)	400.0	139.9	0.0	-	421.0		560.9
Treasury Shares	-	-	(15.2)	-	(15.2)	-	(54.4)	(101.2)	107.4		(48.3)
Dividends	-	(192.4)	-	(0.7)	(193.1)	-	(228.2)	(4.8)	(100.6)		(333.7)
Acquisition of shares of subsidiary	-	-	-	37.1	37.1	-	-	(4.6)	4.6		-
Related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Exchange rate variation excluding Cash and Cash	0.0	(9.9)	0.2	8.5	(1.2)		19.3	(0.4)	(3.1)		15.8
Cash Flows from Financing Activities	80.8	472.2	627.9	(201.4)	979.5	299.8	14.4	620.4	(282.7)		651.9
							-	-	0		-
Total Cash Flow	(27.4)	(74.4)	146.7	116.2	161.0	23.5	187.5	(199.2)	370.529872		382.4
							-	-	0		-
Cash & Equivalents, Beginning	1,110.8	1,083.4	1,009.0	(2,092.4)	1,110.8	1,271.8	1,295.3	1,482.9	(2,778.1)		1,271.8
Cash & Equivalents, Closing	1,083.4	1,009.0	1,155.6	(1,976.2)	1,271.8	1,295.3	1,482.9	1,283.4	(2,407.4)		1,654.1

Item 2

Consolidated Financial Statements

Cosan Limited

March 31, 2012 and 2011

Cosan Limited

Consolidated financial statements

March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

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Report of Independent Auditors

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Cosan Limited
Bermuda

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Cosan Limited, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2012, and the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and for the internal controls management determined as necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements free from material misstatement, regardless of whether due to fraud or error.

Independent auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Cosan Limited as at March 31, 2012, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

São Paulo, Brazil, May 30, 2012

ERNST & YOUNG TERCO
Auditores Independentes S.S.

Luiz Carlos Nannini
Partner

Cosan Limited

Consolidated statements of financial position

March 31, 2012 and 2011

(In thousands of Reais)

	Note	2012	2011
Asset			
Current			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	1,654,146	1,271,780
Restricted cash	4	94,268	187,944
Accounts receivable	6	963,587	594,857
Derivatives	26	19,590	55,682
Inventories	7	748,150	670,331
Related parties	9	678,374	14,669
Recoverable taxes	8	325,096	374,991
Other financial assets	5	40,080	-
Other credits		230,289	310,348
		4,753,580	3,480,602
Non-current			
Deferred Income tax and social contribution	17	543,024	116,985
Advances to suppliers		21,865	46,037
Related parties	9	753,153	91,954
Recoverable taxes	8	111,856	55,066
Judicial deposits	18	509,235	218,372
Other financial assets	5	790,402	420,417
Other non-current assets		498,734	449,284
Equity method investments	11	419,029	304,142
Biological assets	12	968,023	1,561,132
Property, plant and equipment	13	7,866,963	7,980,524
Intangible assets	14	4,932,255	3,889,575
		17,414,539	15,133,488
Total assets		22,168,119	18,614,090

	Note	2012	2011
Liabilities			
Current			
Current portion of long-term debt	15	540,237	957,134
Derivatives	26	9,611	132,289
Trade accounts payable		606,029	558,766
Salaries payable		183,660	183,560
Taxes payable	16	241,719	245,284
Dividends payable		9,725	72,229
Related parties	9	175,488	41,163
Other current liabilities		307,994	190,381
		2,074,463	2,380,806
Non-current			
Long-term debt	15	4,659,152	6,274,895
Taxes payable	16	1,202,624	639,071
Provision for judicial demands	18	1,051,677	666,282
Related parties	9	389,718	4,444
Pension	27	37,312	24,380
Deferred Income taxes	17	2,443,430	912,617
Other non-current liabilities		828,120	382,898
		10,612,033	8,904,587
Equity	20		
Common Stock		5,328	5,328
Capital reserve		3,635,308	3,668,218
Accumulated earnings		1,936,687	887,336
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		5,577,323	4,560,882
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests		3,904,300	2,767,815
Total equity		9,481,623	7,328,697
Total liabilities and equity		22,168,119	18,614,090

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Cosan Limited

Consolidated income statements

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

	Note	2012	2011	2010
Net sales	22	24,096,881	18,063,480	15,336,055
Cost of goods sold	23	(21,465,009)	(15,150,079)	(13,271,331)
Gross profit		2,631,872	2,913,401	2,064,724
Operational income /(expenses)				
Selling	23	(1,136,285)	(1,026,000)	(862,726)
General and administrative	23	(646,041)	(545,450)	(501,676)
Other, net	25	145,550	(33,828)	37,523
Gain on tax recovery program	16	-	-	270,333
Gain on the de-recognition of subsidiaries to form the JVs	21	2,752,730	-	-
		1,115,954	(1,605,278)	(1,056,546)
Income before financial results, equity income of associates and income taxes		3,747,826	1,308,123	1,008,178
Equity income of associates	11	33,268	25,187	4,178
Financial results, net	24	(478,549)	(151,147)	493,441
		(445,281)	(125,960)	497,619
Income before income tax		3,302,545	1,182,164	1,505,797
Income taxes				
Current	17	(147,455)	(85,437)	(78,381)
Deferred	17	(962,758)	(329,071)	(344,923)
Net income for the year		2,192,332	767,656	1,082,493
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests		(1,010,990)	(296,750)	(376,399)
Net income attributable to owners of the Company		1,181,342	470,906	706,094
Earnings per share attributable to owners of the Company –				
Basic and Diluted (In Reais)	20	\$R 4.40	\$R 1.74	\$R 2.61

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

Cosan Limited

Consolidated statement of changes in equity
 Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010
 (In Thousands of Reais)

	Common stock	Capital reserve Additional paid in capital	Other components of equity	Accumulated earnings (losses)	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
April 1, 2009	5,328	3,723,728	(62,688)	(170,370)	3,495,998	1,171,929	4,667,927
Acquisition of Teaçú	-	100,143	-	-	100,143	207,368	307,511
Issuance of subsidiary shares to non-controlling interest	-	78,407	-	-	78,407	423,859	502,266
Acquisition of non-controlling interest subsidiary	-	(34,957)	-	-	(34,957)	(22,633)	(57,590)
Exercise of stock option	-	(4,450)	(20)	-	(4,470)	10,472	6,002
Exercise of common stock warrants	-	(43,641)	309	-	(43,332)	138,416	95,084
Acquisition of TEAS	-	-	-	-	-	15,873	15,873
Cumulative translation adjustment - CTA	-	-	(133,575)	-	(133,575)	(1,111)	(134,686)
Pension	-	-	25,739	-	25,739	16,317	42,056
Share based compensation	-	5,451	-	-	5,451	3,520	8,971
Net income	-	-	-	706,094	706,094	376,399	1,082,493
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(43,981)	(43,981)
March 31, 2010	5,328	3,824,681	(170,235)	535,724	4,195,498	2,296,428	6,491,926
Exercise of stock option	-	(1,018)	(44)	-	(1,062)	6,409	5,347
Treasury shares	-	(9,465)	-	-	(9,465)	(5,754)	(15,219)
Issuance of common stock by Rumó to non-controlling shareholders´	-	128,363	-	-	128,363	271,637	400,000
Acquisition of Logisport	-	-	-	-	-	64,277	64,277
Hedge accounting	-	-	(89,117)	-	(89,117)	(54,181)	(143,298)
Cumulative translation adjustment - CTA	-	-	(4,180)	-	(4,180)	131	(4,049)
Pension	-	-	(12,087)	-	(12,087)	(7,349)	(19,436)
Adjustment from impact recorded directly in equity of subsidiary	-	(522)	-	-	(522)	(821)	(1,343)
Share based compensation	-	1,842	-	-	1,842	1,119	2,961

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Net income	-	-	-	470,906	470,906	296,750	767,656
Dividends	-	-	-	(119,294)	(119,294)	(100,831)	(220,125)
March 31, 2011	5,328	3,943,881	(275,663)	887,336	4,560,882	2,767,815	7,328,697
Hedge accounting	-	-	33,126		33,126	20,014	53,140
Hedge accounting – reversal of OCI upon deconsolidation of subsidiaries and formation of the JVs	-	-	64,961		64,961	39,311	104,272
Cumulative translation adjustment - CTA	-	-	15,790		15,790	4,934	20,724
Pension			(14,758)		(14,758)	(8,931)	(23,689)
Share based compensation	-	6,728	-		6,728	4,072	10,800
Capital contribution to Rumo by noncontrolling shareholders	-	-		(1,993)	(1,993)	77,864	75,871
Other	-	700		11,000	11,700	(2,612)	9,088
Acquisition of treasury shares by subsidiaries	-	-	(30,065)		(30,065)	(18,193)	(48,258)
Non-controlling shareholder contribution to Raízen Combustíveis JV	-	-	-		-	9,036	9,036
Acquisition of treasury shares	-	(109,392)	-		(109,392)	-	(109,392)
Net income	-	-	-	1,181,342	1,181,342	1,010,990	2,192,332
Dividends	-	-	-	(140,998)	(140,998)	-	(140,998)
March 31, 2012	5,328	3,841,917	(206,609)	1,936,687	5,577,323	3,904,300	9,481,623

Cosan Limited

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income
 Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010
 (In Thousands of Reais)

	2012	2011	2010
Net Income	2,192,332	767,656	1,082,493
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations - CTA	20,724	(4,049)	(134,685)
Net movement on cash flow hedge	238,503	(217,117)	-
Actuarial gains and losses defined benefit plans	(35,892)	(29,447)	63,721
Income tax effects	(68,888)	83,830	(21,665)
	154,447	(166,783)	(92,629)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax			
Total comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax	2,346,779	600,873	989,864
Attributed to:			
Owners of the Company	1,280,461	365,521	598,258
Non-controlling interests	1,066,318	235,351	391,606

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Cosan Limited

Consolidated statements of cash flows
 Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010
 (In Thousands of Reais)

	2012	2011	2010
Operating activities			
Net income	2,192,332	767,656	1,082,493
Non-cash adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows from operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization	1,142,780	1,359,000	1,127,960
Biological assets	(60,093)	(381,894)	(44,871)
Equity income of associates	(33,268)	(25,187)	(4,178)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(93,892)	(35,295)	(80,466)
Goodwill write off aviation business	-	-	41,066
Share based compensation expenses	10,800	2,961	8,971
Deferred income taxes	962,758	329,071	344,923
Gain on tax recovery program	-	-	(270,333)
Gain on the de-recognition of subsidiaries operations to form the JVs	(2,850,868)	-	-
Interest, monetary and exchange variations, net	646,527	238,482	(185,280)
Other, net	(5,711)	4,584	(26,858)
	1,911,365	2,259,378	1,993,427
Changes in Assets / Liabilities			
Accounts receivable	(361,147)	164,693	2,415
Restricted cash	79,452	(142,972)	(33,215)
Inventories	(186,775)	84,951	380,253
Taxes recoverable	(17,126)	(50,068)	(36,572)
Advances to suppliers	(103,294)	16,779	66,542
Accounts payable	220,213	(32,361)	(46,515)
Provision for judicial demands from legal proceedings	143,960	26,859	25,829
Salaries payable	108,177	36,224	30,565
Derivatives	(112,281)	13,347	(231,043)
Taxes payable	886,283	75,639	311,360
Related parties	(751,679)	(5,536)	111,953
Other assets and liabilities, net	134,491	(119,692)	(399,172)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	1,951,639	2,327,241	2,175,827

Cosan Limited

Consolidated statements of cash flows (Continued)
 Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010
 (In Thousands of Reais)

	2012	2011	2010
Investing Activities			
Acquisitions , net of cash acquired	(72,930)	(157,345)	(16,041)
Cash contributed upon the formation of Raizen	(173,116)	-	-
Redemption of shares in subsidiary	(99,784)	-	-
Dividends received	121,433	-	-
Additions to investments	(42,328)	-	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, software and intangible assets	(1,584,543)	(2,291,647)	(1,897,965)
Sugar-cane planting and growing costs	(551,974)	(745,572)	(647,467)
Proceeds from sale of aviation business	-	-	115,601
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	182,116	48,832	10,613
Net Cash Flow used Investing Activities	(2,221,126)	(3,145,732)	(2,435,259)
Financing Activities			
Proceeds from long-term debt	2,346,396	2,719,522	3,471,462
Repayment of long-term debt	(1,889,362)	(1,971,579)	(3,148,837)
Capital increase	-	3,996	147,697
Cash proceeds from non-controlling interests	560,946	400,000	-
Treasury shares	(48,258)	(15,219)	-
Dividends paid	(333,659)	(193,095)	-
Related parties	-	37,072	(152,442)
Net cash flows from financing activities	636,063	980,697	317,880
Impact of foreign currency exchange on cash and cash equivalent balances	15,790	(1,192)	(125,618)
Net increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	382,366	161,014	(67,170)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,271,780	1,110,766	1,177,936
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	1,654,146	1,271,780	1,110,766
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information			
Financial interest expenses paid	305,527	450,051	388,854
Income taxes paid	179,655	38,844	62,337
Issuance of shares for acquisitions of Curupay	-	-	624,192
Issuance of subsidiary shares (Rumo) for acquisition of Teaçu	-	-	261,777

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

1. Operations

Cosan Limited (“Cosan” and “the Company”) was incorporated in Bermuda on April 30, 2007. Its shares are traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE – CZZ) and in the São Paulo Stock Exchange (BM&F Bovespa – CZLT11). Mr. Rubens Ometto Silveira Mello is the ultimate controlling shareholder of the Company. Cosan Limited controls Cosan S.A. Indústria e Comércio and its subsidiaries (“Cosan S.A.”) with a 62.30 % interest.

Cosan S.A.’s, through its subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities, primary activities are in the following business segments: (i) Sugar & Ethanol: the production of sugar and ethanol, as well as the energy cogeneration produced from sugar cane bagasse, through its joint venture named Raízen Energia Participações S.A. (“Raízen Energia”); (ii) Fuel Distribution through its joint venture named Raízen Combustíveis S.A. (“Raízen Combustíveis”); (iii) Logistics services including transportation, port lifting and storage of sugar, through its subsidiary Novo Rumo Logística S.A. (Rumo); (iv) Production and distribution of lubricants licensed by Mobil trademark and, (v) since July 1, 2011, the activity of purchasing and selling of sugar in the retail segment, which is performed by Raízen Energia which was acquired by the Company, and assigned to a new segment named “Cosan Alimentos” (Note 10).

On June 1, 2011, the Company completed, jointly with Royal Dutch Shell (“Shell”), the formation of two entities under joint control (“joint ventures” or “JVs”): (i) Raízen Combustíveis, in the fuel distribution segment, and (ii) Raízen Energia, in the segment of production and trade of sugar, ethanol and energy cogeneration. Cosan S.A. and Shell share control of the two entities, with each company holding 50% of the economic and voting control. Cosan recorded its investments in the joint ventures through proportionate consolidation. Cosan contributed with its sugar, ethanol, cogeneration and fuel distribution business in the formation of the joint ventures. Shell contributed its fuel distribution business in Brazil and interests in two entities involved in activities related to research and development of second generation ethanol (Iogen and Codexis), the license to use the Shell brand in the amount of R\$ 533 million and a cash contribution of approximately R\$ 1.8 billion over a period of two years. The accounting effects arising from the formation of Raízen Combustíveis and Raízen Energia are presented in Note 21, which included the recording of the underlying net assets of the joint ventures’ net assets at their estimated fair value, and recording a large gain on the deconsolidation of the previous subsidiaries. Accordingly, the Company’s consolidated financial position and results of operations for periods subsequent to the joint venture formation are not necessarily comparable to pre-formation amounts.

The logistics of commodities and lubricants distribution business, together with the investment in Radar Propriedades Agrícolas S.A. (“Radar”) were not contributed to the joint ventures.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1. Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements of Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Audit Committee on May 30, 2012.

a) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments and biological assets that have been measured at fair value.

b) Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Brazilian reais. However, the functional currency of Cosan is the U.S. dollar. The Brazilian real is the currency of the primary economic environment in which Cosan S.A. and its subsidiaries, located in Brazil, operate and generate and expend cash and is the functional currency, except for the foreign subsidiaries in which U.S. dollar is the functional currency.

The financial statements of each subsidiary included in the consolidation and equity method investments are prepared based on the functional currency of each company. Cosan, certain subsidiaries and equity method investments with a functional currency other than Brazilian reais, had their assets and liabilities converted into Brazilian reais at the exchange rate as of year end and their revenues and expenses were converted by applying the average monthly rates.

The exchange rate of the Brazilian real (R\$) to the U.S. dollar (US\$) was R\$1.8221=US\$1.00 at March 31, 2012, R\$1.6287=US\$1.00 at March 31, 2011 and R\$1.7810=US\$1.00 at March 31, 2010.

c) Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period. Such estimates and assumptions are reviewed on a continuous basis and changes are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.1. Basis of Preparation (Continued)

c) Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (Continued)

A significant change in the facts and circumstances on which judgments, estimates and assumptions are based, may cause a material impact on the results and financial condition of the Company. The significant judgments, estimates and assumptions are as follows:

Deferred income taxes and social contribution

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. For further detail on deferred income taxes see Note 17.

Biological assets

Biological assets are measured at fair value at each reporting date and the effects of changes in fair value between the periods are allocated directly to cost of goods sold. For further detail on the assumptions used see Note 12.

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment (“P, P&E”)

The calculation of depreciation and amortization of intangible assets and P,P&E includes the estimation of the useful lives. Also, the determination of the acquisition date fair value of intangible assets and P,P&E acquired in business combinations or arising from the formation of a JV is a significant estimate.

The Company annually performs a review of impairment indicators for intangible assets and P,P&E. Also, an impairment test is undertaken for goodwill. An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the different cash generating units for which goodwill is allocated are further explained in Note 14.

Share based payments

Cosan S.A. measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The estimation of fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the assumption of the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 28.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.1. Basis of Preparation (Continued)

Pension benefits

The cost of defined benefit pension plans and other post employment medical benefits and the present value of the pension obligation is determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions which may differ from actual results in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. A defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. Further details about the assumptions used are included in Note 27.

Fair value measurement of contingent consideration

Contingent consideration, resulting from business combinations, is valued at fair value at the acquisition date.

Fair value of financial instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, their fair value is determined using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. The judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. For further details on financial instruments refer to Note 26.

(d) Reclassifications and other adjustments

Certain amounts in the prior year consolidated financial statements have been adjusted (reclassified) so as to conform with current year presentations. These adjustments include:

- Deferred tax asset and liability balances of R\$598,348 related the same taxing jurisdiction have been offset in the March 31, 2011 consolidated balance sheet.
- The starting point for the consolidated statement of cash flows is “net income” for all periods. In previous presentations, the Company had started its consolidated statement of cash flows with “net income attributable to owners of the Company” This change resulted in a reclassification from “non-controlling interests” and has no impact on cash flows from operating activities. Also, certain reclassifications have been made between depreciation and amortization and biological assets captions within operating activities to conform with current year presentation.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Cosan, its subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities. The Subsidiaries and jointly controlled subsidiaries are listed below:

	2012		2011		2010	
Direct interest subsidiary						
Cosan S.A. Indústria e Comercio	62.30	%	62.20	%	62.30	%

Interest of Cosan S.A. Indústria e Comércio in its subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities:

Subsidiaries	2012		2011		2010	
Administração de Participações Aguassanta Ltda.	91,50	%	91.50	%	91.50	%
Bioinvestments Negócios e Participações S.A.	100	%	91.50	%	99.90	%
Vale da Ponte Alta S.A.	100	%	91.50	%	99.90	%
Águas da Ponte Alta S.A.	100	%	91.50	%	99.90	%
Proud Participações S.A.	100	%	99.90	%	99.90	%
Cosan Distribuidora de Combustíveis Ltda.	-		99.90	%	99.90	%
Cosan Overseas Limited	100	%	100	%	-	
Pasadena Empreendimentos e Participações S.A.	100	%	100	%	100	%
Cosan Cayman Finance Limited	100	%	100	%	-	
Cosan Cayman II Limited	100	%	-		-	
Cosan Lubrificantes e Especialidades S.A. (former Cosan Combustíveis e Lubrificantes S.A.)	100	%	100	%	100	%
CCL Cayman Finance Limited	100	%	100	%	-	
Copsapar Participações S.A.	90	%	90	%	90	%
Novo Rumo Logística S.A.	92.90	%	92.90	%	92.90	%
Rumo Logística S.A.	-		69.70	%	90	%
Handson Participações S.A.	100	%	-		-	
Docelar Alimentos e Bebidas S.A.	99.90	%	99.90	%	99.90	%
Cosan Operadora Portuária S.A.	69.70	%	69.70	%	90	%
Teaçu Armazéns Gerais S.A.	-		69.70	%	90	%
Logisport Armazéns Gerais S.A.	35.50	%	35.50	%	-	
Stallion S.A.	100	%				
Jointly-Controlled entities						
Raízen S.A. (1)	50	%	-		-	
Raízen Energia Participações S.A. (1) (2)	50	%	-		-	
Raízen Combustíveis S.A. (1) (2)	50	%	-		-	
IPUTI Empreendimentos e Participações S.A. (1)	50	%	-		-	

- (1) Company jointly-controlled with Shell.
- (2) Represents voting and economic interest. Cosan S.A. holds 51% of the outstanding shares of Raízen Energia, and 49% of the outstanding shares of Raízen Combustíveis.

The subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition of control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that control ceases to exist. The jointly controlled entities are consolidated proportionally from the date of acquisition of joint control until the date that joint control ceases to exist.

The financial statement of subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities are prepared for the same disclosure period as that of the parent company, using consistent accounting policies. All balances held between the subsidiary companies and jointly controlled entities, income and expenses and unrealized gains and losses derived from intercompany transactions are eliminated.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.2 Basis of consolidation (Continued)

Any change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary that does not result in loss of control is accounted for as an equity transaction.

The Company holds an interest in jointly controlled, in which entrepreneurs maintain contractual arrangement establishes joint control. The Company recognizes its interest in jointly controlled using the proportional consolidation in its consolidated financial statement.

The financial statements of jointly controlled are prepared for the same period the company's disclosure.

Adjustments are made where necessary to align with the accounting policies adopted by the Company.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting practices

The accounting policies listed below have been consistently applied to all years presented in these consolidated financial statements and have been applied consistently by the subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities.

a) Revenue recognition

Revenues from the sale of products or goods are recognized when the entity transfers to the buyer the significant risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the goods and merchandise, and when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company. The sales prices are fixed based on purchase orders or contracts. Services or goods for which payment is made in advance are recorded as deferred revenue under the caption other liabilities and recorded as revenue upon delivery of goods or performance of services.

b) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rates, prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.3. Summary of significant accounting practices (Continued)

c) Financial instruments – Recognition initial and subsequent measurement

(i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity, available for sale and loans and receivables. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets upon initial recognition.

Financial assets are initially recognized at fair value, plus, in the case of investments not designated at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets.

Financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable, other receivables and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification, which can be as follows:

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit and loss. They are classified as held for trading if they were acquired with the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the short term. Derivatives are also measured at fair value through profit or loss, except those designated as hedging instruments. Interest, monetary and exchange variations and changes arising from the valuation at fair value are recognized in the income statement when incurred in the line of revenue or expense.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method (EIR), less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs. Amortization is included in finance income in the income statement. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the income statement in finance costs.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.3. Summary of significant accounting practices (Continued)

c) Financial instruments – Recognition initial and subsequent measurement (Continued)

(i) Financial assets (Continued)

Held-to-maturity

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as held-to-maturity when the Company has the positive intention and ability to hold them to maturity. Interest, monetary, exchange rate, less impairment losses, if any, are recognized in income when incurred in the line of financial income/expense.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Financial assets available for sale are those non-derivative financial assets that are not classified as (a) loans and receivables, (b) investments held to maturity or (c) financial assets at fair value through profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognized when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; and
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the cash flows received without material delay to a third party under a pass-through arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.3. Summary of significant accounting practices (Continued)

c) Financial instruments – Recognition initial and subsequent measurement (Continued)

(ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings, carried at amortized cost.

The Company's financial liabilities include payables to suppliers and other payables, loans and borrowings and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss and derivatives, except those designated as hedging instruments. Interest, monetary and exchange variations and changes arising from the valuation at fair value, where applicable, are recognized in the income statement when incurred.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in the income statement when the liabilities are amortized or derecognized.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.3. Summary of significant accounting practices (Continued)

c) Financial instruments – Recognition initial and subsequent measurement (Continued)

(iii) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(iv) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations, without any deduction for transaction costs.

The fair value of financial instruments for which there is no active market is determined using valuation techniques. These techniques can include using recent market transactions (interest free) reference to the current fair value of other similar instruments, analysis of discounted cash flows or other valuation models.

An analysis of fair values of financial instruments and further details as to how they are measured are provided in Note 26.

(v) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments such as forward currency contracts, interest rate swaps and forward commodity contracts to hedge its foreign currency risks, interest rate risks and commodity price risks, respectively. Derivatives designated in hedge transactions are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which the derivative is acquired, and subsequently also revalued to fair value. Derivatives are presented as financial assets when the instrument's fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to the income statement, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognized in other comprehensive income.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.3. Summary of significant accounting practices (Continued)

c) Financial instruments – Recognition initial and subsequent measurement (Continued)

(v) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (Continued)

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognized asset or liability or an unrecognized firm commitment;
- Cash flow hedges when hedging exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognized firm commitment; and
 - Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Hedges are expected to be highly effective in offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows, being continually assessed to determine whether they were actually highly effective over all the base periods for which they were intended.

Hedges which meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for as follows:

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized directly as other comprehensive income in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the income statement in other operating expenses.

Amounts recognized as other comprehensive income are transferred to the income statement when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognized or when a forecast sale occurs. Where the hedged item is the cost of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the amounts recognized as other comprehensive income are transferred to the initial carrying amount of the nonfinancial asset or liability.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.3. Summary of significant accounting practices (Continued)

c) Financial instruments – Recognition initial and subsequent measurement (Continued)

(v) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (Continued)

Cash flow hedges (Continued)

If the forecast transaction or firm commitment is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in equity is transferred to the income statement. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover, or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income remains in other comprehensive income until the forecast transaction or firm commitment affects profit or loss.

The Company uses forward currency contracts as hedges of its exposure to foreign currency risk in forecasted transactions and firm commitments, as well as forward commodity contracts for its exposure to volatility in the commodity prices. Refer to Note 26 for more details.

Fair value hedge and hedges of a net investment

The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments designated in these types of operations.

d) Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash

Cash and cash equivalents include cash, bank deposits and other short-term investments of immediate liquidity, redeemable within 90 days from the date of issue, readily convertible into a known amount as cash and cash with insignificant risk of change in their value.

The restricted cash relates mainly to deposits of margin requirements made with brokers who trade commodity derivative instruments linked to Company's derivatives instruments and financial transactions.

e) Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are receivables from customers and are reduced to their probable realizable value by a provision.

f) Inventories

Inventories are recorded at average cost of acquisition or production, not to exceed the net realizable value. Provisions for slow-moving or obsolete inventories are recorded when deemed necessary by management.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.3. Summary of significant accounting practices (Continued)

g) Equity method investments

Entities over which the Company exercises significant influence are accounted for by the equity method. Based on the equity method, investments are recorded on the balance sheet at cost, plus the changes following the acquisition of shares and the Company's share of equity income or loss of the associate.

The income statement reflects the share of operating results of associates associate based on the equity method. When a change is recognized directly in equity of the associate, the Company recognizes its share of the variations, where applicable, statement of changes in equity.

The financial statements of associates are prepared for the same period of presentation of the Company even if the fiscal year is not coincidental. Where necessary, adjustments are made to conform to the accounting practices of the Company.

After applying the equity method, the Company determines whether it is necessary to recognize additional loss of recoverable value on the Company's investment in its associate. The Company determines, at each year end, if there is objective evidence that investment in associate loss suffered by the impairment. If so, the Company calculates the amount of loss on the impairment as the difference between the recoverable value of the associate and the book value and the amount recognized in the income statement.

When there is loss of significant influence over the associate, the Company evaluates and recognizes the investment at fair value at that moment.

The unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Company and associates are eliminated in accordance with the participation held in the associate.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.3. Summary of significant accounting practices (Continued)

h) Interest in joint ventures

The Company has an interest in joint ventures, which are jointly controlled entities, whereby the venturers have a contractual arrangement that establishes joint control over the voting and economic activities of the entity. The agreement requires unanimous agreement for financial and operating decisions among the venturers. The Company recognizes its interest in the joint ventures using the proportionate consolidation method. The Company combines its proportionate share of each of the assets, liabilities, income and expenses of the joint ventures with similar items, line by line, in its consolidated financial statements. The financial statements of the joint ventures are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company.

Adjustments are made in the Company's consolidated financial statements to eliminate the Company's share of intercompany balances, transactions and unrealized gains and losses on such transactions between the Company and its joint ventures. Losses on transactions are recognized immediately if the loss provides evidence of a reduction in the net realisable value of current assets or an impairment loss. The joint venture is proportionately consolidated until the date on which the Company ceases to have joint control over the joint venture.

As discussed in Note 2.4, effective in the Company's fiscal year ending March 31, 2014, the IFRS accounting for these proportionately consolidated entities will change and the Company will then be required to account for them retrospectively using the equity method of accounting.

i) Biological assets

Biological assets refer to the sugarcane plantations and are recognized at fair value at each balance sheet date and the effects of changes in fair values between the periods are allocated to cost of goods sold. The sugarcane plantation is measured at fair value in accordance with the discounted cash flow method. The harvest of the Company begins generally in April each year and ends in the months of November and December.

The Company's own land on which the biological asset is produced is accounted for in accordance with IAS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment.

j) Property, plant and equipment ("P, P&E")

Items of P, P&E are measured at historical cost of acquisition or construction, less accumulated depreciation and impairment when applicable.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of an asset. The cost of assets constructed by the entity includes the cost of materials and direct labor, other costs to put the asset in location and condition necessary for them to be able to operate in the manner intended by management, and borrowing costs on qualifying

assets. Borrowing costs relating to funds raised for work in progress are capitalized until these projects are completed.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.3. Summary of significant accounting practices (Continued)

j) Property, plant and equipment (“P, P&E”) (Continued)

The Company carries out the planned major maintenance and inspection activities at its plants on an annual basis in order to inspect and replace components. This occurs between January and March. The principal costs include maintenance costs for labor, material third party services and overhead allocated during the inter harvest period.

The estimated cost of a component of a piece of equipment that must be replaced each year is recorded as a component of cost of the equipment and depreciated over the following season. Costs of normal periodic maintenance are recorded as expenses when incurred since the components will not improve the production capacity or introduce improvements to equipment.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line method based on useful life of each asset, following the annual depreciation rates shown below:

B u i l d i n g s a n d improvements	4%
M a c h i n e r y a n d equipment	3% to 10%
Agricultural machinery	10%
Industrial equipment and facilities	10%
Furniture and fixtures	10%
Computer equipment	20%
Vehicles	10% to 20%
Locomotives	3.3%
Rail cars	2.9%
Boats	20%
Aircrafts	10%

k) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception date.

Finance leases which transfer to the Company substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance

charges are recognized in finance costs in the income statement. A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset.

Operating lease payments are recognized as an operating expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.3. Summary of significant accounting practices (Continued)

l) Intangibles

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill is maintained at its cost, less any impairment losses. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment. In order to perform impairment tests goodwill is compared to the recoverable amount of the related cash generating unit to which it was originally allocated.

(ii) Intangible assets with finite lives

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

m) Impairment

The Company assesses annually whether there are indications of impairment in its long lived assets. If these indicators are identified, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the assets. The recoverable amount of an asset or a group of assets is the greater of: (a) the fair value less estimated costs to sell it, and (b) its value in use. Value in use is the discounted cash flow (before taxes) from the continued use of the assets until the end of its useful life.

Regardless of the existence of indicators of loss of value, goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment at least once a year.

When the book value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the impairment loss is recognized as an operating expense in the income statement.

n) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur.

o) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.3. Summary of significant accounting practices (Continued)

p) Pension and other employment benefits

i) Defined benefit pension plan

The Company, through its indirect subsidiary Cosan Lubrificantes Especialidades S.A. (“CLE”) is the sponsor of a defined benefit pension plan for part of its employees. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains and losses for the defined benefit plan are recognized in full in the period in which they occur in other comprehensive income. Such actuarial gains and losses are also immediately recognized in equity and are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

ii) Defined contribution pension plan

The Company, its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities sponsor a defined contribution plan, for all employees. The Company does not have a legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not have sufficient assets to pay all benefits owed.

iii) Share-based payments

Employees (including senior executives) of Cosan S.A. receive regular compensation in the form of equity investments for services rendered (equity-settled transactions).

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognized, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled. Cosan S.A. uses the binomial model to estimate the fair value of the options at the date of the grant.

q)

Treasury shares

The Company’s equity instruments which are reacquired (treasury shares) are recognized at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in the income statement on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company’s own equity instruments.

Represented by the shares acquired on the market and held in treasury in accordance with the Repurchase Plan previously approved.

Equity instruments which are reacquired (treasury shares) are recognized at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in the income statement in the purchase, sale, issue or cancel of equity instruments of the Company. Any difference between book value and the consideration is recognized in capital reserve.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.3. Summary of significant accounting practices (Continued)

r) Taxes

(i) Income taxes

Income taxes are comprised of income tax and social contribution at a combined rate of 34%. Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and unused tax losses can be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are presented as non-current assets or liabilities and measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted at the reporting date

(ii) Indirect taxes

Net revenues is recognized net of discounts and sales taxes (IPI, ICMS, PIS and COFINS).

s) Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method and the assets and liabilities assumed are measured at fair value for purposes of goodwill calculation. Goodwill represents the excess of the acquisition cost in comparison the fair value of the acquired assets and liabilities. If there is an excess of the acquirer's interest in the fair value of assets and liabilities acquired over the cost, the difference is recognized immediately in the income statement.

t) Asset retirement obligations

The retirement obligations of its jointly-controlled entities relate to the required obligation to remove underground fuel tanks upon retirement, the initial measurement of which is recognized as a liability discounted to present values and subsequently accreted through earnings. An asset retirement cost equal to the initial estimated liability is capitalized as part of the related asset's carrying value and depreciated over the asset's useful life.

u) Environmental matters

The Company, its subsidiaries and its jointly-controlled entities production facilities and their plantation activities are both subject to environmental regulations. The Company diminishes the risks associated with environmental matters, through operating procedures and controls and investments in pollution control equipment and systems.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.4 New IFRS and IFRIC Interpretations Committee (Financial Reporting Interpretations of IASB) applicable to the consolidated financial statements

New accounting pronouncements of the IASB and IFRIC interpretations have been published and or reviewed as presented below:

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement

Classification and measurement - It reflects the first phase of the IASBs work on the replacement of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 uses a simplified approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, based on the manner in which an entity manages its financial instruments (business model) and the typical contractual cash flow of financial assets. The standard also requires the adoption of only one method for determining losses in recoverable value of assets. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Management is still evaluating the impact on its financial position or performance in relation to IFRS 9.

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements

IFRS 10 as issued establishes principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities. IFRS 10 replaces the consolidation requirements in SIC-12 Consolidation—Special Purpose Entities and IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Early application is permitted. Management is still evaluating the impact on its financial position or performance from the adoption of IFRS 10.

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements

IFRS 11 will significantly change the accounting for the Company's joint arrangements. The new standard eliminates inconsistencies in the reporting of joint arrangements in current practice, by requiring a single method (the equity method of accounting) to account for interests in jointly controlled entities. It eliminates the option to proportionate consolidate these jointly controlled entities. It is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Early adoption is permitted.

With the adoption of IFRS 11, currently expected for the year ended March 31, 2014, the Company's joint ventures (Raízen Energia and Raízen Combustíveis) currently presented via proportionate consolidation, will be presented using the equity method of accounting in accordance with IAS 28R – Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures. These two joint ventures currently comprise a substantial component of the Company's assets and operations. Thus, while the Company is currently estimating the impacts of the adoption of IFRS 11, it is anticipated that it will be significant.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.4 New IFRS and IFRIC Interpretations Committee (Financial Reporting Interpretations of IASB) applicable to the consolidated financial statements (Continued)

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements (Continued)

The total assets of these joint ventures represented approximately 71% of consolidated totals at March 31, 2012. The revenues, operating income and cash flow from operating activities of these joint ventures accounted for approximately 80%, 67% and 93% of consolidated totals for the year ended March 31, 2012, respectively. A change from proportionate consolidation to equity method accounting would have no impact on the total equity or net income derived from these joint ventures, except that when using a proportional consolidation model net income would be lower in the year of joint venture formation as the transaction costs would be expensed as incurred. When applying the equity method of accounting those expenses would be considered a component of the equity method investment.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Involvement with Other Entities

IFRS 12 is a new and comprehensive standard on disclosure requirements for all forms of interests in other entities, including subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and unconsolidated structured entities. IFRS 12 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Earlier application is permitted. Management is still evaluating the impact on its financial position or performance from the adoption of IFRS 11.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

IFRS 13 establishes new requirements on how to measure fair value and the related disclosures for IFRS and US generally accepted accounting principles. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Earlier application is permitted. Management is still evaluating the impact on its financial position or performance from the adoption of IFRS 13.

IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (revised in 2011)

As a consequence of the new IFRS 11 and IFRS 12, IAS 28 has been renamed IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, and describes the application of the equity method to investments in joint ventures in addition to associates. The amendment becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

There are no other pronouncements issued and yet to be adopted that may have a significant impact in the Company's operations and financial position

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

3. Cash and Cash Equivalent

	2012	2011
Brazilian reais		
Cash	654	289
Bank accounts	127,178	64,437
Highly liquid Investments	1,519,965	1,076,599
US dollars		
Bank accounts	6,349	78,353
Highly liquid Investments	-	52,102
	1,654,146	1,271,780

On March 31, 2012, the Company had unused lines of credit with BNDES, in the amount of R\$ 420,414 (R\$1,064,930 in March 31,2011). The use of these lines of credit depends upon fulfillment of certain contractual conditions.

4. Restricted Cash

	2012	2011
Restricted financial investments	48,292	61,072
Deposits in connection with derivative transactions	45,976	126,872
	94,268	187,944

Deposits in connection with derivative transactions relate to margin calls by counterparties in derivative transactions.

5. Other financial assets

	2012	2011
Fair value of Radar option (1)	140,820	162,961
Brazilian Treasury certificates – CTN (2)	149,438	257,456
ExxonMobil financial asset - reimbursement (3)	540,224	-
	830,482	420,417
Current	40,080	-
Non current	790,402	420,417

(1) Cosan S.A. holds warrants on Radar, exercisable at any time up to maturity (August 2018). Such warrants will allow Cosan S.A. to purchase additional shares at R\$41.67 per share adjusted for inflation (IPCA), equivalent to 20% of the total shares issued by Radar as of the date of exercise. The exercise of warrants will not change the classification of this investment as an equity investment. The fair value of these warrants was calculated based on

observable market data.

- (2) Represented by bonds issued by the Brazilian National Treasury under the Special Program for Agricultural Securitization - "PESA" with original maturity of 20 years in connection with the long-term debt denominated PESA (note 15). These bonds yield inflation (IGPM) plus 12% p.a.. The value of these securities at maturity is expected to be equal to the amount due to the PESA at that date. If the PESA debt is paid in advance, the Company may still keep this investment until maturity
- (3) On June 28, 2011, the subsidiary Cosan Lubrificantes e Especialides S.A., successor entity of Esso Brasileira de Petróleo Ltda. ("Essobrás"), joined the Brazilian Government's tax recovery program upon request of ExxonMobil Brasil Holdings B.V. ("ExxonMobil"). ExxonMobil is the entity that is legally responsible for the tax contingencies existing on the acquisition date of Essobras by the Company. The liability amounts to R\$540,224 and is being refunded to the Company by ExxonMobil upon payment. As a result, the Company recorded a tax payable obligation and a corresponding accounts receivable from ExxonMobil, of which R\$40,080 is short term and the remaining balance is long term.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

6. Accounts Receivable

The balances of accounts receivables as of March 31, 2012 and 2011 are composed as follows:

	2012	2011
Domestic	902,407	678,498
Foreign	164,681	7,556
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(103,501)	(91,197)
	963,587	594,857

The analysis of the maturity of the accounts receivable is as follows:

	2012	2011
Current	764,827	555,826
Over Due:		
Up to 30 days	100,339	21,097
From 31 to 60 days	16,535	4,317
From 61 to 90 days	8,476	553
More than 180 days	73,410	13,064
	963,587	594,857

Changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts are as follows:

On April 1, 2009	(102,985)
Provision	(14,011)
Reversal	15,389
Write-offs	11,748
Addition from business combination	(7,862)
March 31, 2010	(97,721)
Provision	(16,573)
Reversal	18,238
Write-offs	6,130
Addition from business combination	(1,271)
March 31, 2011	(91,197)
Provision	(28,003)
Reversal	26,711
Write-offs	935
Net addition from de-consolidation of subsidiaries and formation of the JVs (a)	(11,135)
Addition from business combination	(812)
March 31, 2012	(103,501)

(a)

The Company has reflected this roll-forward activity as a “net” adjustment. This net adjustment would actually represent the de-consolidation of 100% of the allowance for doubtful accounts of subsidiaries de-recognized, and the addition of 50% of the fair value of the allowance for doubtful accounts of the JV’s then proportionally consolidated.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

7.	Inventories	
	2012	2011
Finished Goods:		
Sugar	87,110	77,673
Ethanol	79,433	42,840
Fuel	276,867	231,891
Lubricants	112,492	94,743
Raw material	52,586	51,598
Spare parts and others	144,204	191,153
Provision for inventory realization and obsolescence	(4,542)	(19,567)
	748,150	670,331

Change in the provision for inventory realization and obsolescence is as follows:

On April 1, 2009	(23,102)
Addition	(14,528)
Reversal	12,370
March 31, 2010	(25,260)
Provision	(13,483)
Reversal	19,176
March 31, 2011	(19,567)
Provision	(1,697)
Write off	5,173
Reversal	4,815
Net effect from de-consolidation of subsidiaries and formation of the JVs (a)	6,734
March 31, 2012	(4,542)

- (a) The Company has reflected this roll-forward activity as a “net” adjustment. This net adjustment would actually represent the de-consolidation of 100% of the inventory provision of subsidiaries de-recognized, and the addition of 50% of the fair value of the inventory provision of the JV’s then proportionally consolidated.

8.	Recoverable Taxes	
	2012	2011
Income tax	107,561	66,274
COFINS	63,727	121,474
PIS	18,614	27,338
ICMS - State VAT	194,818	151,161

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IPI	43,039	47,741
Others	9,193	16,069
	436,952	430,057
Current	325,096	374,991
Non-Current	111,856	55,066

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

9. Related Parties

a) Summarized balances and transactions with related parties:

	2012	2011
Current Asset		
Shell (i)	626,783	-
Raízen Energia (ii)	20,731	-
Raízen Combustíveis (ii)	14,242	-
Grupo Rezende Barbosa (iii)	9,469	7,298
Vertical (iv)	540	6,430
Other	6,609	941
Total Current asset	678,374	14,669
Non Current Asset		
Shell (i)	335,317	-
Raízen Energia (ii)	214,885	-
Raízen Combustíveis (ii)	87,811	-
Grupo Rezende Barbosa (iii)	105,751	91,954
Other	9,389	-
Total Non-current asset	753,153	91,954
Total asset	1,431,527	106,623
Current liabilities		
Shell (i)	83,064	-
Raízen Energia (ii)	76,257	-
Raízen Combustíveis (ii)	321	-
Grupo Rezende Barbosa (iii)	12,577	37,664
Other	3,269	3,499
Total current liabilities	175,488	41,163
Non-current Liabilities		
Shell (i)	379,626	-
Raízen Energia (ii)	6,387	-
Other	3,705	4,444
Total Non-current liabilities	389,718	4,444
Total liabilities	565,206	45,607

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

9. Related Parties (Continued)

a) Summarized balances and transactions with related parties:

	Year ended at March 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Sales of products/services			
Vertical (iv)	75,338	160,202	154,042
Aguassanta	-	39,131	101,902
Other	441	832	-
	75,779	200,165	255,944
Purchase of goods/services			
Grupo Rezende Barbosa (iii)	263,859	352,195	155,615
Vertical (iv)	113,518	-	-
Other	7,032		
	384,409	352,195	155,615
Land lease			
Aguassanta (v)	17,577	26,459	(18,817)
Radar (vi)	22,532	28,446	(18,158)
	40,109	54,905	(36,975)
Financial income / (expense)			
Grupo Rezende Barbosa (iii)	2,502	233	18,045
Shell	148,733	-	-
Other	242	512	(84)
	151,477	745	17,961

(i)Shell

Shell Holdings B.V. and its subsidiaries ("Shell") are related parties of Raizen Energia and Raízen Combustíveis, therefore, the transactions between Shell and these entities were treated by the Company as related party transactions and all balances disclosed are 50% proportionally consolidated.

The short-term receivable is mainly comprised of (i) capital contribution receivable from Raízen Energia in the amount of R\$ 489,856, (ii) and other receivables in the amount of R\$ 136,927, represented by other reimbursements resulting from the formation of JVs.

The long-term receivables are represented mainly by (i) reimbursement of provisions existing at the legal entity contributed by Shell related to the contingencies in the amount of R\$ 244,046, and (ii) a financial asset equivalent to the investment that Shell has in Inogen, valued at fair value, and that will be contributed to Raizen Energia in the amount of R\$ 86,535.

The short term payable comprises mainly reimbursement tax credits of the legal entity contributed by Shell in the amount of R\$ 77,631.

The long term payable refers to (i) reimbursement of judicial deposits in the legal entity contributed by Shell, which will be refunded when redeemed, in the amount of R\$ 130,883, and (ii) reimbursement of tax credits of the legal entity contributed by Shell in the amount of R\$ 248,743.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

9. Related Parties (Continued)

a) Summarized balances and transactions with related parties: (Continued)

(ii) Raízen Energia and Raízen Combustível

The balances with Raízen Energia and Raízen Combustível are consolidated proportionally at 50% considering the elimination of the portion related to the Company.

The balances in current assets in the amount of R\$ 20,731 and R\$ 14,242 in Raízen Energia and Raízen Combustíveis, respectively, represent receivables of (i) transportation and sugar elevation services provided by Rumo, (ii) sale of land by CLE and (iii) leased land.

Non-current assets receivable from Raízen Energia and Raízen Combustíveis represent, basically, tax credits which will be reimbursed to the Company when effectively realized by the JVs.

The balance of R\$ 76,257 recorded as current liabilities in Raízen Energia represents, mainly, payables related sugar purchased by the Cosan Alimentos segment and other reimbursable obligations due to the formation of JVs.

(iii) Rezende Barbosa

The Company has receivables from Rezende Barbosa which are guaranteed by shares issued by Cosan.

The jointly-controlled entity "Raízen Energia" has long-term agreement with Group Rezende Barbosa to supply sugar-cane. The prices paid are based on the ATR prices published by CONSECANA.

(iv) Vertical UK LLP

The Company sells and buys ethanol from Vertical UK LLP ("Vertical") in the normal course of business. Vertical is a trading company headquartered in Switzerland for which the Company has indirectly a 50% non-controlling interests.

(v) Aguassanta

The jointly-controlled entity Raízen Energia has land leased from entities controlled by Group Aguassanta ("Aguassanta"), a group of entities under common control, being Mr. Rubens Ometto de Silveira de Mello the ultimate controlling shareholder. The lease costs are paid considering the ATR price published by CONSECANA and contracts having terms expiring between 2026 and 2027.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

9. Related Parties (Continued)

a) Summarized balances and transactions with related parties: (Continued)

(vi) Radar

The jointly-controlled entity Raízen Energia has leased land from Radar Propriedades Agrícolas S.A. (“Radar”), an associate. These rental costs are paid considering the price published by the ATR CONSECANA and most contracts have terms that expire in 2027.

b) Officers and directors compensation

Fixed and variable compensation of key people, including directors and board members are recorded, as follows:

	2012	2011	2010
Regular compensation	24,994	7,894	6,589
Stock option expense	10,800	2,961	8,971
Bonuses and other variable compensation	33,075	23,791	6,325
Total compensation recorded as expense	68,869	34,646	21,885

At Cosan S.A.’s shareholder’ meeting held on July 29, 2011, a new stock compensation plan was approved, which until March 31, 2012 had granted 9,825,000 options (Note 28).

10. Business combinations

a. Sugar Retail Business

The Company contributed its retail sugar business to Raizen Energia upon JV formation. On July 1, 2011, the Company re-acquired this business in exchange for R\$145,860 in cash consideration, and R\$22,568 in contingent consideration. The net assets of the retail sugar business approximate their carrying value prior to the formation of the JV.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

10. Business combinations (Continued)

b. Logispot Armazéns Gerais S.A. (“Logispot”)

On March 14, 2011, Cosan, through its indirect subsidiary Rumo Logística S.A., purchased 874,226 common shares of Logispot, in exchange for a R\$ 48,888 cash payment, which increased its participation in the common shares of Logispot from 14.28% to 51.00%.

Logispot is located in the city of Sumaré and is an important link between plants in the state of São Paulo and Santos Port. The terminal is accessed by all railroads that cross the state of São Paulo and is beside the Anhanguera, Bandeirantes and Dom Pedro highways.).

The fair value at the acquisition date of the consideration transferred totaled R\$ 68,880, which consisted of the following:

Cash	48,888
Fair value of 14.28% of Cosan in Logispot immediately before the Business combination	19,992
Total	68,880

The estimated fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition of Logispot were as follows:

Description	
Trade accounts receivable	1,297
Others assets	677
Property, plant and equipment	114,184
Loans and financing	(13,391)
Deferred income and social contribution taxes	(28,879)
Others liabilities	(13,551)
Non-controlling interest (1)	(30,120)
Net assets acquired	30,217
Consideration transferred, net of cash acquired	67,745
Goodwill	37,528

(1) Measured at their proportionate share of the value of net identifiable assets acquired

The purchase price allocation was completed by the Management, and based on the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed and goodwill of the operation was allocated the segment Rumo.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

10. Business combinations (Continued)

b. Logisport Armazéns Gerais S.A. ('Logisport') (Continued)

The Company obtained an independent evaluation of its property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and interests of noncontrolling shareholders. The allocation of the initial purchase price was adjusted primarily as a result of refinement in the Company's assumptions related to fixed assets and intangibles. As a result of these changes, the goodwill, as described above, was modified as follows:

Provisional goodwill	2,370
Adjustments on the fair value of the P,P&E	104,454
Deferred income taxes	(35,515)
Interests of non-controlling shareholders	(33,781)
Goodwill	37,528

c. Cosan Araraquara Açúcar e Álcool Ltda. ("Usina Zanin")

On February 18, 2011, Cosan S.A. acquired 100% of the share capital of Usina Zanin, for R\$90,000 cash. Usina Zanin is located in the city of Araraquara .

The estimated fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at date of acquisition of Usina Zanin, was as follows:

Description	
Inventories	3,813
Biological assets	83,890
Property, plant and equipment	223,893
Intangible assets	10
Loans and Long-term debt	(278,511)
Provision for judicial demands	(23,008)
Deferred income and social contribution taxes	29,921
Others liabilities	(49,081)
Net assets acquired	(9,073)
Consideration transferred, net of cash acquired	88,927
Goodwill	98,000

The purchase price allocation was completed by the Management, and based on the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Zanin was later contributed to Raízen Energia in the formation of JV.

The Company obtained an independent evaluation of its property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets. The allocation of the initial purchase price was adjusted primarily as a result of refinement in the Company's assumptions related to fixed assets and intangibles. As a result of these changes, the goodwill, as described above, was modified as follows:

Provisional goodwill	69,402
Adjustments on the fair value of the P,P&E and biological assets	36,805
Other FV adjustments	6,524
Deferred income tax	(14,731)
Goodwill	98,000

Usina Zanin was contributed to Raízen Energia in the formation of JV.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

10. Business combinations (Continued)

d. TEAS Terminal Exportador de Álcool de Santos S.A. ("TEAS")

On November 24, 2009, Cosan S.A. acquired, for R\$ 20,260 cash, an additional 26.7% interest, represented by 10,527,295 common shares, of TEAS from Crystalsev Comércio e Representação Ltda and Plínio Nastari Consultoria e Participações Ltda.. As a result of this transaction, Cosan S.A. increased its direct share ownership in TEAS from 40.0% to 66.7% and obtained control of TEAS. TEAS has a port concession and operates a dedicated terminal for export of ethanol.

The acquisition date fair value of the consideration transferred totaled R\$ 39,911, which consisted of the following:

Cash	20,260
Fair value of share of 40% of Cosan S.A. in TEAS immediately before the combination	19,651
Total	39,911

The following table summarizes the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date:

Description	
Property, plant and equipment	21,162
Others assets and liabilities, net	405
Non-controlling interest	(6,258)
Net assets acquired	15,309
Consideration transferred, net of cash acquired	22,610
Goodwill	7,301

The goodwill has been allocated in the Raizen Energia segment.

e. Curupay S.A. Participações ("Curupay")

On June 18, 2009, Cosan S.A. acquired 100% of the outstanding shares of Curupay S.A. Participações from Rezende Barbosa S.A. Administração e Participações ("Rezende Barbosa"), through the issuance of 44,300,389 common shares valued at R\$14.09 per share (fair value at the acquisition date) with a value of R\$ 624,192. The assets acquired include the non-controlling interest in Novo Rumo representing 28.82% of its outstanding shares which were issued in the Teaçu Armazéns Gerais S.A. (Teaçu") acquisition, and 100% of the outstanding shares of two operating companies, Nova América S.A. Trading and Cosan Alimentos (collectively referred to as "Nova América").

With the acquisition of the noncontrolling interest of Novo Rumo, Cosan S.A. increased its share ownership in Novo Rumo to 92.88%. This transaction was a change in ownership interest without a loss of control and accounted for as a transaction in equity.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

10. Business combinations (Continued)

e. Curupay S.A. Participações (“Curupay”) (Continued)

The following table summarizes the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in relation to Nova America:

Description	
Inventories	119,212
Related parties	67,741
Property, plant and equipment	885,786
Intangible assets	243,955
Noncontrolling interest in Novo Rumo	132,539
Others assets	340,776
Loans and Long-term debt	(1,174,631)
Taxes payables	(56,028)
Deferred income and social contribution taxes	(47,354)
Others liabilities	(303,651)
Net assets acquired	208,345
Consideration transferred, net of cash acquired	572,710
Goodwill	364,365

The goodwill of R\$ 364,365 arising from the acquisition was assigned to the Raizen Energia segment.

The purchase price to acquire Curupay was allocated based on the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Cosan S.A. obtained an independent valuation of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, loans and long-term debt and internally determined the fair value of other assets and liabilities of the acquired business.

f. Teaçú Armazéns Gerais S.A. (“Teaçú”)

On April 9, 2009, Cosan S.A., through its 90% owned subsidiary, Copsapar Participacoes SA, which owns 100% of the Novo Rumo, acquired 100% of the shares of Teaçú of Rezende Barbosa for R\$ 121,131 and issue of 90,736,131 shares of Novo Rumo, equivalent to 28.82% of their capital. Teaçú holds a port concession and operates a dedicated terminal for export of sugar and other agricultural products.

As a result of this transaction, Cosan S.A. reduced its indirect participation in Novo Rumo to 64.06%.

The acquisition date fair value of the consideration transferred totaled R\$ 382,908, which is formed by:

Cash	121,131
Common stock at fair value	261,777
Total consideration transferred	382,908

In the absence of a market price, the fair value of shares included in the consideration transferred was calculated using an income approach, using the present value of estimated future cash flows.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

10. Business combinations (Continued)

f. Teaçú Armazéns Gerais S.A. ("Teaçú") (Continued)

The table below shows the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition.

Description	
Property, plant and equipment	101,711
Intangible assets	316,977
Inventories	2,768
Others assets	61,740
Loans and Long-term debt	(43,355)
Suppliers	(1,111)
Provision for judicial demands	(7,532)
Deferred income and social contribution taxes	(104,551)
Others liabilities	(7,136)
Net assets acquired	319,511
Consideration transferred, net of cash acquired	382,432
Goodwill	62,921

The goodwill was assigned to Rumo operating segment.

The purchase price for the acquisition of Teaçú was allocated based on the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Cosan S.A. obtained an independent valuation of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, loans and Long-term debt and internally determined the fair value of other assets and liabilities of the acquiree.

g. Pro forma information

If the entities acquired during 2012 had been included in the income statement since the beginning of the year the change to historical revenue and income would not be significantly different from the historical results presented.

11. Equity method investments

	Interest	Investments		Equity income in affiliate	
		2012	2011	2012	2011
Radarm Propriedades Agrícolas S.A.	18.92 %	283,259	260,756	22,514	28,658
Codexis Inc	15.50 %	49,866	-	(1,086)	-
Logum Logística S.A. ("Logum")	20.00 %	25,731	18,300	(4,796)	-
Other investments		60,173	25,086	16,636	(3,471)

419,029	304,142	33,268	25,187
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Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

11. Equity method investments (Continued)

Changes on Investments:

Balances at April 1, 2009	323,077
Equity income (loss)	4,178
Additions to investments	48,805
Change from associate to subsidiary	(119,051)
Others	3,805
Balances at March 31, 2010	260,814
Equity income (loss)	25,187
Additions to investments	37,979
Change from associate to subsidiary	(20,015)
Others	177
March 31, 2011	304,142
Equity income (loss)	33,268
Addition to investments	42,328
Net addition from de-consolidation of subsidiaries and formation of the JVs (a)	38,114
Others	1,177
March 31, 2012	419,029

(a) The Company has reflected this roll-forward activity as a “net” adjustment. This net adjustment would actually represent the de-consolidation of 100% of the equity method investments of subsidiaries de-recognized, and the addition of 50% of the fair value of the equity method investments then proportionally consolidated.

Information on associates

At March 31, 2012

	Assets	Liabilities	Equity	Net income (loss)
Radar Propriedades Agrícolas S.A.	1,685,618	188,392	1,497,226	162,544
Codexis	247,663	60,552	187,111	(2,138)
Logum	741,782	484,471	257,311	(28,670)

At March 31, 2011

	Assets	Liabilities	Equity	Net income (loss)
Radar Propriedades Agrícolas S.A.	1,804,609	426,355	1,378,254	151,421
Logum	101,982	8,343	93,639	(4,829)

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

12. Biological assets

Changes in biological assets (sugarcane plants) are described below:

Balances at April 1, 2009	754,231
Change in fair value	44,871
Increase due to planting and growing costs	647,467
Harvested cane transferred to inventory	(483,325)
Balances at March 31, 2010	963,244
Change in fair value	381,894
Increase due to planting and growing costs	745,572
Harvested cane transferred to inventory	(616,693)
Increase resulting from business combination	87,115
Balances at March 31, 2011	1,561,132
Changes in fair value	60,093
Increase due to planting and growing costs	551,974
Harvested cane transferred to inventory	(401,592)
Proportional consolidation impact due to the formation of JVs (50%) (a)	(803,584)
Balances at March 31, 2012	968,023

- (a) The Company has reflected this roll-forward activity as a “net” adjustment. This net adjustment would actually represent the de-consolidation of 100% of the biological assets of subsidiaries de-recognized, and the addition of 50% of the fair value of the biological assets of the JV’s then proportionally consolidated.

(*) R\$19,047 of this amount was allocated in sugar and ethanol inventory as of March 31, 2012.

Sugarcane plants

Areas cultivated represent only sugarcane, without considering the land where these crops are found. The following assumptions were used to determine fair value using the discounted cash flow:

	2012	2011
Crop area (hectares)	382,798	340,386
Expect productivity (tons of cane per hectare)	78,20	84,74
Total amount of recoverable sugar – ATR (kg)	137,27	138,54
Price kg ATR projected average (R\$/kg)	0,4881	0,4228

Sugar production depends on the volume and sucrose content of sugarcane grown or supplied by farmers located near the plants. The yield of the crop and the sucrose content in sugarcane mainly depend on weather conditions such as rainfall rate and temperature, which may vary and fluctuate.

Historically, weather conditions have caused volatility in ethanol and sugar production, and consequently in operating results because it cause damage to the annual harvest. Future climate conditions may reduce the amount of sugar and sugarcane that the Company will obtain in a particular season or in the sucrose content of sugarcane. Additionally, the Company's business is subject to seasonality according to the growth cycle of sugarcane in the south-central region of Brazil. The period of annual harvest of sugarcane in South-Central region of Brazil begins in April / May and ends in November / December. This creates variations in stock, usually high in November to cover sales between crop (i.e. from December to April) and a degree of seasonality in gross profit from sales of ethanol and sugar significantly lower in the last quarter of fiscal year. The seasonality and any reduction in the volume of sugar recovered could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

13. Property, plant and equipment

Cost:	March 31, 2011	Additions	Write-offs	Transfers	De-consolidation and JVs formation, net (a)	Business combination	March 31, 2012
Land and Rural Properties	1,263,240	-	(40,011)	15,965	384,561	(53,266)	1,570,489
Buildings and Improvements	1,122,256	4,764	(24,559)	89,661	(153,107)	30,899	1,069,914
Machinery, Equipment and Facilities	4,980,432	49,056	(30,209)	330,325	(69,256)	14,196	5,274,544
Airplanes	30,903	4,839	(4,691)	-	-	-	31,051
Rail Car and Locomotives	341,647	-	-	50,000	-	-	391,647
Vessels and Vehicles	323,042	3,046	(6,758)	10,312	(26,703)	167	303,106
Furniture and Fixtures and Computer Equipment	137,206	520	(21,012)	16,114	(8,869)	1,308	125,267
Construction in progress	1,367,712	980,855	(6,022)	(782,762)	(888,102)	3,319	675,000
Major maintenance and inspections of machinery and equipment and parts	1,043,342	362,511	(747,891)	-	(394,513)	-	263,449
Others	4,782	13,077	(17,715)	796	156,568	-	157,508
Total	10,614,562	1,418,668	(898,868)	(269,589)	(999,421)	(3,377)	9,861,975
Depreciation:							
Buildings and Improvements	(287,620)	(43,716)	11,539	-	59,344	(2,457)	(262,910)
Machinery, Equipment and Facilities	(1,472,512)	(288,990)	19,506	14,968	346,824	(8,508)	(1,388,712)
Airplanes	(15,195)	(1,839)	860	-	-	-	(16,174)
	(6,128)	(12,269)	-	-	-	-	(18,397)

Rail Car and Locomotives							
Vessels and Vehicles	(150,146)	(24,667)	4,750	-	47,416	(114)	(122,761)
Furniture and Fixtures and Computer Equipment	(87,460)	(11,297)	18,750	-	(559)	(735)	(81,301)
Major maintenance and inspections of machinery and equipment and parts	(611,859)	(303,082)	747,891	-	167,050	-	-
Others	(3,118)	(6,942)	9,297	-	(103,994)	-	(104,757)
Total	(2,634,038)	(692,802)	812,593	14,968	516,081	(11,814)	(1,995,012)
	7,980,524	725,865	(86,275)	(254,621)	(483,340)	(15,192)	7,866,963

- (a) The Company has reflected this roll-forward activity as a “net” adjustment. This net adjustment would actually represent the de-consolidation of 100% of the property, plant and equipment of subsidiaries de-recognized, and the addition of 50% of the property, plant and equipment of the JV’s then proportionally consolidated.

Capitalization of borrowing costs

During the year ended March 31, 2012, borrowing costs capitalized amounted to R\$ 71,661 (R\$ 70,543 during the year ended March 31, 2011 and R\$ 43,302 in 2010). The weighted average interest rate, used for capitalization of interest on the balance of construction in progress, was 8.60% per year at 2012 (9.13% per year during the year ended March 31, 2011 and 6.47% in 2011).

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

Cost	14. Intangible assets				De-consolidation and JVs formation,		March 31, 2012
	March 31, 2011	Additions	Write-offs	Transfers	net (a)	Business combination	
Software license	98,063	849	(20)	14,954	(6,992)	116	106,970
Trademarks	429,671	-	(11,286)	-	190,026	-	608,411
Goodwill	2,697,221	-	(637,534)	-	836,601	35,966	2,932,254
Customer Base	583,420	23,437	-	8,857	269,666	-	885,380
Leases	155,505	-	(232)	-	(75,354)	-	79,919
Distribution rights	170,291	129,340	-	9,381	142,359	-	451,371
Railroad access rights	-	-	-	236,397	-	-	236,397
Others	43,263	12,249	(8,649)	-	75,209	-	122,072
Total	4,177,434	165,875	(657,721)	269,589	1,431,515	36,082	5,422,774
Amortization							
Software license	(66,111)	(8,508)	20	-	(10,357)	(100)	(85,056)
Trademarks	(98,710)	(44,579)	-	-	32,858	-	(110,431)
Customer base	(41,038)	(46,904)	-	-	21,796	-	(66,146)
Leases	(15,118)	(3,792)	232	-	6,026	-	(12,652)
Distribution rights	(62,387)	(36,627)	-	-	(34,641)	-	(133,655)
improvement in public concessions				(14,968)	-	-	(14,968)
Others	(4,495)	(13,945)	(222)	-	(48,949)	-	(67,611)
Total	(287,859)	(154,355)	30	(14,968)	(33,267)	(99)	(490,519)
	3,889,575	11,520	(657,691)	254,620	1,398,247	35,983	4,932,255

- (a) The Company has reflected this roll-forward activity as a “net” adjustment. This net adjustment would actually represent the de-consolidation of 100% of intangible assets of subsidiaries de-recognized, and the addition of 50% of the fair value of the intangible assets of the JV’s then proportionally consolidated.

Intangible asset (except goodwill)	Annual	2012	2011
	Amortization rate %		
Software	20.00%	21,915	31,952
Trademarks Fuel Distributors (a)	20.00%	260,313	68,696
Trademark Mobil (b)	10.00%	154,082	176,911
Trademark União (c)	2.00%	83,585	85,354

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Customer base (d)	3.45%	535,405	247,907
Operation license and customer base (e)	3.70%	283,829	294,475
Favorable operating leases (f)	5.56%	67,267	140,387
Distribution rights (g)	Straight line over contract term	317,717	107,904
Railroad access rights (h)	Over the life of the agreement	221,429	-
Others		54,459	38,768
Total		2,000,001	1,192,354

- (a) Refers to the right to use the trademark of fuel distribution through its joint venture Raízen Combustíveis.
- (b) Refers to the right to use the trademark of Mobil lubricants.
- (c) Refers to the right to use the trademark sugar União arising from business combination.
- (d) Refers to the relationship between Raízen Combustíveis and the gas station that maintain its flags and customer base acquired through business combination.
- (e) Refers to the customer base of Teacu acquired in its business combination
- (f) Refers to favorable lease contracts arising from the acquisition of Curupay
- (g) Intangible assets arising from exclusivity rights for fuel distribution.
- (h) Refers to railroad access rights in connection with cash contributed for improvements made on railroads operated by ALL (America Latina Logistica) based on a transportation agreement with Rumo entered into on December 24, 2009, expiring December 31, 2028.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

14.Intangible assets (Continued)

Impairment testing of goodwill

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the operating segments of the Company, at which goodwill is monitored for purposes of internal administration, not above the Company's operating segments. Goodwill acquired through business combinations and those arising from the formation of the Joint Venture were allocated to four cash-generating units, which are also operating segments that provide information, as shown below:

Carrying amount of goodwill	2012	2011
Cash-generating unit Raízen Energia	1,405,407	1,877,833
Cash-generating unit Raízen Combustíveis	855,907	184,415
Cash-generating unit Rumo	98,970	63,814
Cash-generating unit Cosan - Other Business	571,970	571,159
Total Goodwill	2,932,254	2,697,221

As defined in the accounting policy described in note 2.3, the Company tests annually the recoverable amount of goodwill. Nonfinancial long term assets, not subject to amortization, are reviewed whenever there are indications that the carrying value is not recoverable.

The Company uses the value in use method to determine the recoverable amount of the asset. The value in use method is based on the projection of the expected cash flows of cash-generating units. In connection with the application of the value in use method, the key assumptions are sales prices of all commodities, operating costs, capital investment and discount rates.

Management determines its cash flows based on its annual budgets taking into account for each cash generating unit: (i) Raízen Energia: the expected long-term sales price of commodities, productivity of agricultural areas, the performance of total recoverable sugar ("ATR"), and related costs; (ii) Raízen Combustíveis: the expected growth in operations based on gross domestic product and other macroeconomic aspects; (iii) Rumo: expectations of the Brazilian sugar production destined designated mainly for export; (iv) Cosan other businesses, mainly in the expected growth in operations based on gross domestic product and other macroeconomic aspects, as well as expected sales price of commodities. All these cash flows are discounted at rates that reflect specific risks relating to assets relevant to each cash generating unit.

Management has not identified any impairments for its cash generating units. The determination of the recoverable amount depends on certain key assumptions as described above which are influenced by market conditions, technological and economic forces present at the time that the impairment test is undertaken and thus management cannot determine if impairment losses will occur in the future.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

15. Loans and Long Term Debt

Description (1)	Index	Average annual interest rate (2)	2012	2011	Maturity date
Senior Notes Due 2014	Dollar (USD)	9.5%	322,654	576,814	Jul-14
Senior Notes Due 2017	Dollar (USD)	7.0%	368,601	658,954	Feb-17
BNDES	URTJLP	2.54%	683,586	1,308,034	Oct-25
	Pre fixed	4.5%	185,568	242,508	Jul-20
	UMBND	6.59%	18,365	38,947	Jul-19
	Dollar (USD)	6.94%	11	-	Nov-12
Bank Credit Notes	CDCA	0.55%+CDI	-	31,378	Dec-11
ACC	Dollar (USD)	1.73%	138,369	228,229	Aug-12
Perpetual Notes	Dollar (USD)	8.25%	930,094	1,236,209	
Resolution 2471 (PESA)	IGP-M	3.95%	316,108	674,392	Apr-23
	Pre fixed	3.0%	53	114	Oct-25
Rural Credits	Pre fixed	6.75%	20,460	92,352	Oct-12
Working capital	Dollar (USD) + Libor	2.42%	410,002	-	Sep-16
	IGP-M	11%	88	-	Dec-12
	Pre fixed	13.78%	5,332	-	Mar-15
Pre Payments	Dollar (USD) + Libor	4.27%	507,454	736,472	Feb-16
Credit Notes	110% CDI	-	341,226	303,719	Feb-14
	Dollar (USD)	2.35%	52,891	314,105	Feb-13
	Pre-fixed	6.25%	-	10,142	Oct-12
Finame	Pre-fixed	4.83%	397,515	517,842	Jul-20
	URTJLP	2.21%	337,091	187,336	Mar-21
	UMBND	8.44%	16	-	Oct-12
Other	Diverses	Diverses	163,905	74,482	Diverse
			5,199,389	7,232,029	
Current			540,237	957,134	
Non-Current			4,659,152	6,274,895	

(1) All loans and long-term debt are guaranteed by promissory notes and endorsements of the Company and its jointly-controlled subsidiaries and controlling shareholders, besides other guarantees, such as: i) Credit rights originated from energy contracts (BNDES); ii) CTN and land mortgages; and iii) underlying assets being financed (Finame).

(2) Financial charges on March 31, 2012;

Long-term debt has the following scheduled maturities:

	2012	2011
13 to 24 months	747,146	745,454
25 to 36 months	1,085,917	762,649
37 to 48 months	1,295,155	1,010,797
49 to 60 months	591,534	777,963
61 to 72 months	179,137	878,092
73 to 84 months	300,921	222,289
85 to 96 months	220,893	453,711
Thereafter	238,449	1,423,940
	4,659,152	6,274,895

PESA - Resolution 2471- Special Agricultural Financing Program (Programa Especial de Saneamento de Ativos), or PESA

From 1998 to 2000, the Company and current the jointly-controlled Raízen Energia renegotiated their debts related to financing for agricultural costs with several financial institutions, reducing it to annual interest rates below 10%, ensuring the repayment of debt's principal with assignment and transfer of Treasury Certificates, redeemable at the debt clearing, using the incentives promoted by Central Bank resolution No. 2471 of February 26, 1998. That debt is self-cleared by CTN, as mentioned in explanatory note 5.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

15. Loans and Long Term Debt (Continued)

Senior Notes Due 2014

On August 4, 2009, the indirect subsidiary CCL Finance Limited issued Senior Notes in the international market in accordance with “Regulation S” and “Rule 144A” in the amount of US\$350 million, which are subject to interest of 9.5% per year, payable semiannually in February and August each year, beginning in February 2010.

Senior Notes Due 2017

On January 26, 2007, the wholly-owned indirect controlled Cosan Finance Limited issued Senior Notes in the international market in accordance with the “Regulation S” and “Rule 144A” in the amount of US\$ 400 million, which are subject to interest at 7% per annum, payable semiannually in February and August of each year.

BNDES

Refers to the financing of cogeneration projects, greenfields (sugar and ethanol mills) and expansion of the logistics segment.

Perpetual Notes

On January 24 and February 10, 2006, Cosan S.A. issued perpetual notes which are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange - EURO MTF. These notes bear interest at a rate of 8.25% per year, payable quarterly on May 15, August 15, November 15 and February 15 of each year, beginning May 15, 2006. Those notes were repaid in May 2011 in connection with the internal restructuring to form the JVs.

On November 5, 2010 and July 13, 2011 the subsidiary Cosan Overseas Limited issued \$500,000 of perpetual notes in the foreign market, in accordance with “Regulation S”. These notes bear interest at a rate of 8.25% per year, payable quarterly

Advances on Foreign Exchange Contracts (“ACC”), Pre payments and Credit Notes

ACC contracts, pre payments and credit notes have been signed with several financial institutions and will be cleared through exports made from 2011 to 2014. These transactions are subject to interest rates ranging from 1.0% to 6.25% per annum payable semiannually and on maturity.

Bank Debt – working capital

On May 16, 2011, a bank debt of US\$ 450 million was issued in favor of the jointly-controlled subsidiary Raízen Energia in order to replace (and repay) the perpetual notes issued in 2006. This bank debt matures in two years, its interest is payable quarterly and is subject to Libor + interest of 2.15% per annum.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

15. Loans and Long Term Debt (Continued)

Finame

Finame borrowings are financing related to financing of machinery and equipment. These loans are subject to interest payable monthly and are secured by underlying financed assets.

Covenants

The Company, its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities are subject to certain restrictive financial covenants set forth in existing loans and financing agreements. At March 31, 2012, Cosan, its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities were in compliance with its debt covenants.

16. Tax Payable

Cosan Limited is incorporated in Bermuda which has no income taxes. The following relates to Brazilian taxes of Cosan S.A., its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities.

	2012	2011
ICMS – State VAT	66,601	72,265
IPI	4,631	30,661
INSS	13,029	25,309
PIS	5,003	7,229
COFINS	21,294	33,721
Recovery program - Refis IV	1,287,941	670,645
Income Tax	11,973	20,928
Others	33,871	23,597
	1,444,343	884,355
Current	241,719	245,284
Non – current	1,202,624	639,071

Tax recovery program – Law 11.941/09 e Provisional Measure 470/09 (“Refis IV”)

On May 27, 2009 and October 13, 2009, Law 11.941 and MP 470 were approved by the Brazilian government creating a tax recovery program, permitting the taxpayer to settle its federal tax debts, previous recovery programs, and other federal taxes under court discussions with discounts on previously charged penalties and interest and in installments. Such discounts generated a gain of R\$270,333, recorded in the 2009 income statement.

Additionally, it was permitted for the taxpayer to offset a portion of the penalties and interest due with its balance of income tax loss carry forwards. MP470 also allowed taxpayers to use tax losses to offset the principal balance related to IPI taxes.

On June 28, 2011 the subsidiary Cosan Lubrificantes e Especialidades S.A., successor entity of Esso Brasileira de Petróleo Ltda. (“Essobrás”), joined the tax recovery program upon request of ExxonMobil Brasil Holdings B.V. (“ExxonMobil”) (See Note 5).

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

16. Tax Payable (Continued)

Maturities of long-term taxes payable are as follows:

	2012
13 to 24 months	99,083
25 to 36 months	97,707
37 to 48 months	97,254
49 to 60 months	96,909
61 to 72 months	96,270
73 to 84 months	95,229
85 to 96 months	95,229
Thereafter	524,943
	1,202,624

17. Income taxes and social contribution

Cosan is incorporated in Bermuda which has no income taxes. The following relates to Brazilian income taxes of Cosan S.A., its subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities.

a) Reconciliation of income and social contribution tax expenses:

	2012	2011	2010
Pretax Income	3,302,545	1,182,164	1,505,797
Income tax and social contribution at nominal rate (34%)	(1,122,865)	(401,936)	(511,971)
Adjustments to determine the effective rate:			
Equity pick up	11,311	8,563	1,421
Non deductible donations	(3,817)	(9,131)	(4,167)
Non-taxable income of the Company	406	(3,026)	11,201
Tax effect due tax recovery program – REFIS IV	-	-	59,038
Others	4,752	(8,978)	21,174
Income Tax and Social contribution Expense(current and deferred)	(1,110,213)	(414,508)	(423,304)
Effective Rate	33.62 %	35.06 %	28.12 %

b)Deferred income tax on assets and liabilities

	2012			2011
Tax Losses:	Basis	IRPJ 25%	CSLL 9%	Total
			Total	Total

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Tax Losses	2,205,303	551,326	-	551,326	273,555
Negative basis of social contribution	2,198,476	-	197,863	197,863	99,609
Temporary Differences:					
Monetary exchange	(109,962)	(27,491)	(9,897)	(37,388)	(274,189)
Accelerated depreciation	(55,192)	(13,798)	-	(13,798)	(4,596)
Goodwill	(678,008)	(169,502)	(61,021)	(230,523)	(252,323)
Business Combination	(1,585,714)	(396,429)	(142,714)	(539,143)	(626,913)
Gain on the de-recognition of subsidiaries operations to form the JVs	(3,501,590)	(875,397)	(315,143)	(1,190,540)	-
FMV of PP&E and intangible assets on JVs	(2,618,000)	(654,500)	(235,620)	(890,120)	-
Deemed Cost	(366,151)	(91,537)	(32,954)	(124,491)	(124,490)
Other effects	1,107,081	276,770	99,638	376,408	113,715
Total of deferred taxes		(1,400,558)	(499,848)	(1,900,406)	(795,632)
Deferred Income Tax – Asset				543,024	116,985
Deferred Income Tax – Liabilities				(2,443,430)	(912,617)

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

17. Income taxes and social contribution (Continued)

b)Deferred income tax on assets and liabilities (Continued)

In assessing the deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities and projected future taxable income in making this assessment. There is no expiration term for the net operating loss carry forwards. Based upon the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred tax assets are deductible, management believes it is more likely than not that Cosan S.A. will realize the benefits of these deductible differences at March 31, 2012, as well as the net operating loss carry forwards. The amount of the deferred tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced. Income tax losses carry forward and social contribution tax losses may be offset against a maximum of 30% of annual taxable income earned, with no statutory limitation period.

18. Provision for judicial demands

	2012	2011
Tax	620,835	418,744
Civil	168,952	82,599
Labor	261,890	164,939
	1,051,677	666,282

Judicial deposits on March 31, 2012 and 2011 are presented as follows:

	2012	2011
Tax	411,619	167,547
Civil	26,970	15,385
Labor	65,142	31,887
Other	5,504	3,553
	509,235	218,372

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

18. Provision for judicial demands (Continued)

Changes in provision for judicial demands:

	Tax	Civil	Labor	Total
Balance at March 31, 2010	397,051	66,556	148,376	611,983
Provision	36,103	61,217	38,818	136,138
Settlements	(6,648)	(11,278)	(27,901)	(45,827)
Write off	(45,094)	(59,767)	(4,418)	(109,279)
Addition from acquisition	14,722	3,404	4,882	23,008
Monetary variation	22,610	22,467	5,182	50,259
Balance at March 31, 2011	418,744	82,599	164,939	666,282
Provisions of the period	102,919	67,685	73,379	243,983
Settlements	(1,856)	(20,772)	(2,857)	(25,485)
Write-off	(57,337)	(42,591)	(10,085)	(110,013)
Net addition from de-consolidation of subsidiaries and formation of the JVs (a)	128,206	65,165	18,910	212,281
Monetary variation	30,159	16,866	17,604	64,629
Balance at March 31, 2012	620,835	168,952	261,890	1,051,677

- (a) The Company has reflected this roll-forward activity as a “net” adjustment. This net adjustment would actually represent the de-consolidation of 100% of the provisions of de-recognized, and the addition of 50% of the fair value of provisions of the JV’s then proportionally consolidated.

Judicial demands deemed as probable loss

(a) Tax

The major tax legal proceeding as of March 31, 2012 and 2011 are described as follows:

Description	2012	2011
IPC – 89 (i)	82,173	80,273
Compensation with Finsocial (ii)	195,421	183,706
CIDE (iii)	93,841	-
ICMS credits (iv)	97,552	56,880
PIS and COFINS	17,445	8,220
IPI	15,970	20,759
IRPJ and CSLL	2,110	2,093
Other	116,323	66,813
	620,835	418,744

(i)

Since 1993, the subsidiary Cosan Lubrificantes e Especialidades (“Cosan CLE”) filed a suit to challenge the balance sheet restatement index (IPC) established by the federal government in 1989, considering the such index did not reflect the actual inflation back then. The use of this index led the Company to supposedly overstate and overpay the income and social contribution taxes. Cosan CLE obtained a favorable preliminary court ruling that allowed it to recalculate the financial position, using indexes that accurately measured the inflation over the period. In doing so the company adjusted the amounts of income and social contribution taxes payable and identified that overpayments for both taxes were offset in subsequent years until 1997. Despite the favorable court rulings, tax authorities issued a notice of infringement to the Company challenging all tax offsets performed in 1993 and some offsets in 1994 and 1997, which led the Company to record a provision in relation to those court rulings. There are no judicial deposits in connection with this provision.

- (ii) During the period from October 2003 to November 2006 the subsidiary Cosan CL compensated FINSOCIAL with several other federal taxes, based on a final court decision in Set/2003 in the context of an action that was discussed the constitutionality of the FINSOCIAL. No judicial deposits related to these processes.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

18. Provision for judicial demands (Continued)

Judicial demands deemed as probable loss (Continued)

(a) Tax (Continued)

(iv) Prior the formation of the JV, Raízen Combustíveis, former Shell Brasil Ltda, recorded CIDE on services provided by operations. This contingency will be reimbursed by Shell if any payment is required, an equivalent amount is recorded as a receivable. Judicial deposits in connection with this provision amount to R\$170,835.

(v) The provision for ICMS credits is comprised of: (a) tax assessment received, in which, despite the defense filed at the administrative and judicial levels, the legal counsel of the Company understand it is more likely than not that a loss will occur, (b) recovery of credits and financial charges on issues in which Company's management has a differing view from the tax authorities. Judicial deposits in connection with this provision amount to R\$8,392.

(b) Civil and Labor claims

The Company, its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities are parties to a number of civil claims related to (i) indemnity for physical and moral damages; (ii) public civil claims related to sugarcane stubble burning; and (iii) environmental matters.

The Company, its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities are also parties to a number of labor claims filed by former employees and service providers challenging, among other factors, the payment of additional hours, night shift premium and risk premium, employment inclusion, reimbursement of discounts from payroll, such as social contribution, trade union charges, among others.

Judicial demands deemed as possible loss

(a) Tax claims

The main tax claims for which the unfavorable outcome is deemed possible and, therefore, no provision for legal claims was recorded in the financial statement, are as follows:

	2012	2011
Withholding income taxes (i)	204,249	194,498
ICMS – State VAT (ii)	1,705,220	490,896
IPI – Federal VAT (iii)	378,735	270,817
Compensation with IPI – IN 67/98 (iv)	188,479	181,292
Contribution to IAA - Sugar & Ethanol Institute	2,637	-
INSS - social security and other (v)	83,875	72,616
PIS and COFINS (vi)	529,257	163,129
IR/CSLL (vii)	532,131	-
Others	490,834	197,884

4,115,417 1,571,132

(i) Tax assessment – withholding income tax

In September 2006 the Federal Revenue Service served another notice of infringement on the Company, this time for failure to withhold and pay income tax at source on capital gains derived from the acquisition of a subsidiary.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

18. Provision for judicial demands (Continued)

Judicial demands deemed as possible loss (Continued)

(a) Tax claims (Continued)

(ii) ICMS

Refers mainly to (i) tax assessment filed in view of the alleged lack of payment of ICMS and non-compliance with accessory obligation, in connection with the partnership and manufacturing upon demand, with Central Paulista Açúcar e Álcool Ltda., between May to December 2006 and May to December 2007; and (ii) ICMS levied on the remittances of crystallized sugar for export purposes. In accordance with the tax agent, such product is classified as semi-finished product and that, in accordance with the ICMS regulation, would be subject to taxation, (iii) ICMS levied on possible differences in terms of sugar and alcohol inventories, arising from magnetic tax files and Inventory Registry Books and (iv) ICMS concerning rate difference due to ethanol sales to companies located in other states, which, subsequently, had their registrations revoked and (v) disallowance of credit resulting from the acquisition of diesel used in the production process.

(iii) IPI – Federal VAT

SRF Normative Instruction nº 67/98 approved industrial establishments to transfer certain products without payment of IPI tax. Sugarcane was for the period between July 6, 1995 and November 16, 1997 and refined sugar between January 14, 1992 and November 16, 1997. Such rule was challenged by the Federal Revenue Secretariat against the Company.

(iv) Offsets against IPI credits – IN 67/98

SRF Normative Instruction No. 67/98 made it possible to obtain refund of IPI tax payments for sales of refined sugar from January 14, 1992 through November 16, 1997. In view of this rule, the Company applied for offsetting amounts paid during the relevant periods against other tax liabilities. However, the Federal Revenue Service denied its application for both reimbursement and offsetting of such amounts. The Company challenged this ruling in an administrative proceeding.

Upon being notified to pay tax debts resulting from offset transactions in light of certain changes introduced by IN SRF No. 210/02, the Company filed a writ of mandamus and applied for a preliminary injunction seeking to stay enforceability of offset taxes, in an attempt to prevent the tax authorities from demanding the relevant tax debts in court. The preliminary injunction was granted by court.

(v) INSS

Refers mainly to tax assessment received and defended by the legal counsel, concerning social security contribution on: (i) stock option plan and (ii) export sales and (iii) resale of materials for companies under common control and

suppliers.

(vi)

PIS and COFINS

Refers, mainly, to the reversal of PIS and COFINS credits, provided by Laws 10.637/2002 and 10.833/2003, respectively. Those reversals arise from a differing interpretation of the laws by the Internal Revenue Service in regard to raw materials. Such discussions are still at the administrative level.

(vii)

IR/CSLL – Assessment Notice

In December 2011, the Company received notices of violation in the amount of R\$ 400,318, drawn up by the Federal Revenue of Brazil charging of income tax and social calendar years 2006 to 2009, questioning: (i) deductibility of expenses for amortization of certain goodwill (ii) compensation for tax losses and negative social contribution calculation and (iii) tax on revaluation differences of the property included in fixed assets. The Company filed its defense in January 2012 and, together with its legal advisors, classified as remote loss amounted to R \$ 207,078 as a possible loss and the amount of R\$ 204,221. The remaining R\$ 327,710 refers to various other claims in connection with income taxes and social contribution in several legal entities pertaining the subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

18. Provision for judicial demands (Continued)

Judicial demands deemed as possible loss (Continued)

(b) Civil and labor

The main civil and labor claims for which the unfavorable outcome is deemed possible are as follow:

	2012	2011
Civil	869,954	377,608
Labor	1,200,573	302,289
	2,070,527	679,897

19. Commitments

Sales

The jointly-controlled entity “Raízen Energia” is mainly engaged in the commodities market and sales are substantially performed at the price on the date of sale. However, Raízen Energia has several agreements in the sugar market, which undertake to sell volumes of those products in future harvests.

The commitments for the sale of sugar, in tons, as March 31, 2012 are as follows:

	2012	(*)
2012-2013 harvest	2,518,640	
2013-2014 harvest	1,714,101	
Total	4,232,741	

(*) Represents 100% of the commitments of Raízen Energia, of which the Company proportionately consolidates only 50%.

Purchases

Raízen Energia has several commitments for the purchase of sugarcane from third parties in order to secure part of its production in subsequent years. The amount of sugarcane to be acquired has been calculated based on an estimate of the quantity to be ground by area. The amount to be paid by the jointly-controlled is determined at the end of each harvest, according to prices published by CONSECANA.

Purchase commitments by harvest, in thousands of tons on March 31, 2012 are as follows:

Fiscal Year	2012	(*)
2012-2013 harvest	25,130	
2013-2014 harvest	24,747	

2014-2015 harvest	22,096
2015-2016 harvest	19,624
After 2016	129,601
Total	221,198

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

19. Commitments (Continued)

Purchases (Continued)

(*) Represents 100% of the commitments of Raízen Energia, of which the Company proportionately consolidates only 50%.

The jointly-controlled entity Raízen Energia has contracts to purchase industrial equipment intended for maintenance and expansion of the mills, as well as to meet the demand of the electric energy co-generation project, in the total amount of R\$ 80,076 on March 31, 2012.

The Company through its subsidiary Rumo entered into a commitment to invest in rail track improvements aimed at the expansion of the logistics business, as follows:

Fiscal Year	2012
2012	489,794
2013	44,000
2014	2,000
Total	535,794

Lease Agreements

Operating Leases

Raízen Energia has operating lease contracts on land used for planting sugarcane, which will end within 20 years. The minimum payments related to these obligations are calculated on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. The costs for these contracts during the year ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 consisted of the following:

	2012	(*)	2011	2010
Minimum installment	214,949		155,800	113,953
Variable installment	280,930		186,484	112,990
Total	495,879		342,284	226,943

(*) Represents 100% of the commitments of Raízen Energia, of which the Company proportionately consolidates only 50%

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases (with initial or remaining lease terms in excess of one year) as of March 31, 2012 are:

	Raízen Energia (*)	Rumo
Within 1 year	553,815	37,303

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Over 1 year, less than 5 years	1,673,249	241,741
More than 5 years	1,676,005	-
Total	3,903,069	279,044

(* Represents 100% of the commitments of Raízen Energia, of which the Company proportionately consolidates only 50%

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

20. Equity

a) Common Stock

As of March 31, 2012 and March 31, 2011 Cosan Limited's share capital consists of:

Shareholder	Class A shares and/or BDRs		Class B 1 shares	
		%		%
Queluz Holding Limited	7,941,111	4,55	66,321,766	68,85
Usina Costa Pinto S.A. Açúcar e Álcool	-	-	30,010,278	31,15
Gávea Funds	39,445,393	22,62	-	-
Others	126,968,837	72,83	-	-
Total	174,355,341	100,00	96,332,044	100,00

Class B1 shares entitle their holders to 10 votes per share and Class A shares entitle holders to 1 vote per share.

b) Repurchase of shares

On September 16, 2011, the Board of Directors approved a stock repurchase plan for the purpose of maintenance in treasury, cancellation or disposal. The repurchase of shares is due to 365 days and the maximum amount of repurchase is US\$100 million.

During the year ended March 31, 2012, the Company acquired 5,306,502 shares for R\$ 109,392. The average value acquired during the period was R\$ 20.52, and the maximum and minimum value were R\$ 22.40 and R\$ 17.58, respectively.

As of March 31, 2011, the Company has 5,306,502 treasury shares, which market value, at that date, was R\$ 27.06.

c) Earnings per share

The table below presents the reconciliation of the net income and the weighted average value per share used to the calculation of the basic and diluted earnings per share.

Cosan Limited does not have any dilutive potential shares outstanding, therefore the table below presents the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share to exercise year ended March 31, 2012 and March 31, 2011:

	2012	2011	2010
Numerator:			
Net income – attributable to owners of the Company	1,181,342	470,906	706,094
Denominator:			
Weighted average shares outstanding	266,678,062	270,687,385	270,687,385
Basic and diluted earnings per share	R\$ 4.40	R\$ 1.74	R\$ 2.61

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

21. Gain on the de-recognition of subsidiaries operations to form the Joint Ventures (Raízen Energia e Raízen Combustíveis)

As mentioned in note 1, on June 1, 2011, the Company concluded, together with Shell, the formation of two joint ventures: (1) Raízen Combustíveis, in the fuel distribution segment, and (ii) Raízen Energia, in the sugar and ethanol segment. The Company through its subsidiary Cosan S.A. and Shell share the control of the two entities, each one has 50% of the economic control.

The formation of Raízen Energia and Raízen Combustíveis has the objective to create one of the world's largest producers of sugar, ethanol and bioenergy produced from sugarcane and one of the largest fuel distributors in the Brazilian market.

Due to the formation of Raízen Energia and Raízen Combustíveis, the Company contributed its sugar and ethanol businesses, deconsolidating the related assets and liabilities and recording the remaining interest at fair value.

The process of deconsolidating the contributed business, on June 1, 2011, and the recognition of the new interest at fair value produced a gain of R\$2,752,730 recorded during the year and shown below:

Fair value of the remaining interest in the joint ventures (a)	8,105,546
Book value of business (assets and liabilities) contributed	(4,257,640)
Gain on derecognition of subsidiaries upon formation of JV	3,847,906
Other amounts directly attributable to de-recognition of subsidiaries:	
Write-off of recoverable taxes not realizable upon de-consolidation (b)	(83,465)
Write-off of goodwill previously recorded by Cosan S.A. and Cosan Limited related to the contributed subsidiaries	(637,534)
Write-off of unrealized losses in relation to hedge accounting entered into by Cosan S.A. in relation to the operations of the de-consolidated subsidiaries	(157,988)
Pre-existing commitments of the de-consolidated subsidiaries	(78,995)
Other amounts (c)	(137,194)
Gain de-recognition of subsidiaries upon formation of joint ventures	2,752,730

(a) Based on appraisal report prepared by independent appraisers.

(b) Recoverable taxes recorded by Cosan S.A., considered not realizable, and if received will be reimbursed to Raízen Energia.

(c) Other amounts include transactional costs that were directly linked to the de-recognition of the subsidiary operations

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

21. Gain on the de-recognition of subsidiaries operations to form the Joint Ventures (Raízen Energia e Raízen Combustíveis) (Continued)

Considering that Cosan chose to consolidate proportionally the joint ventures, the fair value of the remaining interest was allocated to the 50% proportion of the fair value of the assets and liabilities of these entities with the purpose to determine the goodwill of the transaction, as show below:

	Raízen Energia	Raízen Combustíveis	Total
Fair value of assets and liabilities:			
Cash and cash equivalents	358,457	273,359	631,816
Restricted cash	61,655	-	61,655
Account Receivable	385,651	1,026,274	1,411,925
Derivatives	114,204	-	114,204
Inventories	746,561	831,258	1,577,819
Receivable from Shell	1,853,269	-	1,853,269
Other assets	1,691,561	1,527,766	3,219,327
Investments	120,764	-	120,764
Biological Assets	1,607,170	-	1,607,170
Property, plant and equipment	9,313,801	2,719,498	12,033,298
Intangible Assets	253,152	1,826,224	2,079,376
Loan and financing	(5,579,218)	(926,268)	(6,505,486)
Suppliers	(471,495)	(557,912)	(1,029,407)
Taxes payable	(255,939)	35,550	(220,389)
Other Liabilities	(2,918,758)	(2,296,137)	(5,214,895)
Non-controlling interests	(16,457)	(35,527)	(51,984)
Net assets at fair value:	7,264,378	4,424,085	11,688,462
Cosan's interest - 50%	3,632,190	2,212,042	5,844,232
Goodwill allocated	1,405,407	855,907	2,261,314
Fair value of the remaining interest in joint ventures	5,037,597	3,067,949	8,105,546

The goodwill of the transaction (R\$2,261,314) was allocated to the segments Raízen Energia and Raízen Combustíveis in the proportion of net assets at fair value of each of these investments.

Additional Pro Forma Information

If the JVs formed during 2012 had been included in the income statement since the beginning of the year the revenue would be R\$ 26,394,754 and net income would be R\$2,264,333.

The Company's share of the assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2012 and income and expenses of the jointly controlled entity for the year then ended, which is proportionally consolidated in the consolidated financial statements,

are as presented in Note 29 – Segment Information. The contingent liabilities and capital commitments of the JVs are disclosed in Notes 18 and 19.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

22.	Gross Sales		
	2012	2011	2010
Gross revenue from sales of products and services	25,917,922	19,783,250	16,685,884
Indirect taxes and deductions	(1,821,041)	(1,719,770)	(1,349,829)
Net revenue	24,096,881	18,063,480	15,336,055

23. Expenses by nature

Reconciliation of expenses by nature

The expenses are presented in the consolidated results by function. The reconciliation of income by nature/purpose for the years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 is detailed as follows:

a) Expenses by nature:

	2012	2011	2010
Raw-material	(4,612,407)	(3,657,462)	(3,902,508)
Resale fuels	(15,060,815)	(10,084,103)	(8,393,136)
Payroll	(568,061)	(905,510)	(694,939)
Commercial expenses	(535,439)	(179,283)	(221,332)
Transportation and loading	(401,339)	(545,212)	(315,177)
Depreciation and amortization	(1,142,780)	(742,307)	(644,635)
Other expenses	(926,494)	(607,652)	(464,006)
	(23,247,335)	(16,721,529)	(14,635,733)

b) Segregated as:

	2012	2011	2010
Cost of goods sold	(21,465,009)	(15,150,079)	(13,271,331)
Selling	(1,136,285)	(1,026,000)	(862,726)
General and Administrative	(646,041)	(545,450)	(501,676)
	(23,247,335)	(16,721,529)	(14,635,733)

24. Financial results, net

	2012	2011	2010
Financial Expense			
Interests	(546,850)	(586,887)	(556,466)
Monetary variation	(15,624)	(81,341)	(64,395)
Others	(25,615)	(9,138)	(1,527)
	(588,089)	(677,366)	(622,388)

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Financial Income			
Interests	50,009	63,791	96,521
Monetary variation	26,312	34,018	13,374
Investments	131,115	90,345	52,530
Others	372	603	39,606
	207,808	188,757	202,031
Foreign exchange variation, net	(93,888)	282,706	558,977
Derivatives, net			
Commodities derivatives	18,472	6,524	(186,268)
Exchange rate and interest derivatives	(711)	34,984	517,216
Warrants in associates	(22,141)	13,248	23,873
	(4,380)	54,756	354,821
	(478,549)	(151,147)	493,441

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

25.	Other Income (expense), net		
	2012	2011	2010
Other income			
Gain on sale of aviation fuel distribution business	-	-	52,031
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	93,892	43,708	-
Revenue from the sale of scrap and waste	2,862	6,950	6,417
Rental and leasing income	57,197	4,111	6,215
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts with related party	28,804	-	-
Revenue from Royalties	19,739	-	-
Revenue from customer base	14,827	-	-
Other Income	44,075	8,908	11,536
	261,396	63,677	76,199
Other expense			
Provision for judicial demands	(80,835)	(23,828)	(25,829)
Internal costs on Rumo transaction	(1,971)	(20,319)	-
Donations	-	(12,335)	-
Expenses of subsidiaries acquisition and start up	(9,497)	(6,517)	-
Other expense	(23,543)	(34,506)	(12,847)
	(115,846)	(97,505)	(38,676)
	145,550	(33,828)	37,523

26. Financial Instruments

Financial risk management

a) Overview

The Company is exposed to the following risk related to the use of financial instruments:

- Price risk
- Foreign exchange rates
 - Interest rates
 - Credit risk
- Liquidity risk

This note presents information about the Company, its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities exposure for which risk above, the object of the Company's risk management policies, the polices and processes for measurement, risk management and capital management.

b) Risk management structure

The risks of each type of business markets are managed and monitored by the company and, where applicable, has risk committees to discuss and determine the hedge strategy of the company in accordance with its policies and guidelines.

There is, in Raízen Energia, a Risk Committee that meets weekly to analyze the behavior of commodity markets (mainly sugar), exchange rate and decide about coverage position and sugar pricing strategy to export, seeking to reduce the adverse effects of changes in prices and exchange rates, as well as monitor the liquidity risk and counterparty risk (credit).

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

26. Financial Instruments (Continued)

b) Risk management structure (Continued)

The Company, its subsidiaries and its jointly-controlled entities are exposed to market risks, mainly related to the volatility of sugar prices and foreign exchange rates. Management analyzes these risks and uses financial instruments to hedge a portion of the risk exposure.

At March 31, 2012 and 2011, fair values related to transactions involving derivative financial instruments with the purpose of hedge or other purposes were measured at market value (fair value) by observables factors such as quoted prices in active markets or discounted cash flows based on market curves and are presented below:

	Notional		Fair Value		P&L (*)
	March 31, 2012	March 31, 2011	March 31, 2012	March 31, 2011	
Raízen Energia					
Price risk					
Commodity derivatives					
Future agreements	1,194,225	-	24,377	-	24,377
Option agreements	8,954	-	782	-	38
			25,159	-	24,415
Price risk					
Exchange rate derivatives					
Future agreements	490,949	-	1,682	-	1,431
Option agreements	258,690	-	1,773	-	1,773
Price risk	256,381	-	3,403	-	3,403
			6,858	-	6,607
Interest rate risk					
Derivative interest	318,868	-	(1,495)	-	(1,495)
			(1,495)	-	(1,495)
Total Raízen Energia					
			30,522	-	29,527
Consolidated Cosan (50% Raízen Energia)					
			15,261	-	14,764
Derivatives in the Company and subsidiaries					
Price risk					
Commodity derivatives					
Future agreements	-	1,308,033	-	(68,906)	-

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Option agreements	-	10,364	-	(17,484)	-
			-	(86,390)	-
Price risk					
Exchange rate derivatives					
Future agreements	-	(114,204)	-	(117)	-
Option agreements	325,029	694,599	(5,282)	9,900	(5,282)
			(5,282)	9,783	(5,282)
Total Cosan (including 50% Raízen Energia)			9,979	(76,607)	9,482
Total of Assets			19,590	55,682	
Total of Liabilities			(9,611)	(132,289)	

(*) Values from the income statement calculated for the year ended March 31, 2012.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

26. Financial Instruments (Continued)

c) Price Risk

This arises from the potential for fluctuations in the market prices of products sold by the Raizen Energia, mainly raw material sugar - VHP (sugar #11) and white sugar (LIFFE sugar #5). These fluctuations in prices can cause substantial changes in the revenues. To mitigate these risks, the Raizen Energia constantly monitors the markets, seeking to anticipate changes in prices. The positions of the consolidated derivative financial instruments to hedge the price risk of commodities are shown in the table below:

Price Risk : derivatives of commodities open at March 31, 2012

Derivatives	Purchased / Sold	Market	Contract	Maturity	Notional (units)	Notional (R\$ thousand)	Fair Value (R\$ thousand)
-------------	------------------	--------	----------	----------	------------------	-------------------------	---------------------------

Contracted financial Instruments by Raízen Energia

Composition of balances of derivative financial instruments designated in hedge accounting

Future	Sold	NYBOT	Sugar#11	1-May-12	T	129,241	4.106
Future	Sold	NYBOT	Sugar#11	1-Jul-12	T	440,050	13,778
Future	Sold	NYBOT	Sugar#11	1-Oct--12	T	551,358	5,901
Future	Sold	NYBOT	Sugar#11	1-Mar-13	T	110,851	223
Future	Sold	NYBOT	Sugar#11	1-Jul-13	204 T	191	(5)
Sub-total of future sugar sold					T	1,231,704	24,003

Composition of balances of derivative financial instruments not- designated in hedge accounting

Future	Purchased	NYBOT	Sugar#11	1- May-12	T	(25,808)	28
Future	Purchased	NYBOT	Sugar#11	1-Jul-12	T	(10,160)	160
Future	Purchased	NYBOT	Sugar#11	1-Out-12	(2,693 T)	(2,462)	120
Future	Purchased	NYBOT	Sugar#11	1-May-13	(1,422 T)	(1,338)	64
Future	Purchased	NYBOT	Sugar#11	1-May-13	(254 T)	(240)	8
Future	Purchased	NYBOT	Sugar#11	1-Jul-13	(203 T)	(187)	8
Sub-total of future sugar purchased						(39,378)	388

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					(40,540 T)		
					1,191,164		
Sub-total of future sugar					T	1,172,082	24,391
Call	Purchased	NYBOT	Sugar#11	1-May-12	(5,080 T)	(57)	14
					(111,766		
Call	Purchased	NYBOT	Sugar#11	1-Jul-12	T)	(2,760)	269
					(116,846		
Sub-total of call purchased					T)	(2,817)	283
Call	Sold	NYBOT	Sugar#11	1-May-12	27,687 T	2,751	(11)
Call	Sold	NYBOT	Sugar#11	1-Jul-12	76,204 T	4,500	(184)
Call	Sold	NYBOT	Sugar#11	1-Jul-12	35,562 T	1,820	(86)
					139,453		
Sub-total of call sold					T	9,071	(281)
Put	Purchased	NYBOT	Sugar#11	1-May-12	27,687 T	2,699	779
Sub-total de put purchased					27,687 T	2,699	779
Sub-total of options of sugar						8,953	781
					16,560		
Future	Sold	BMFBovespa	ETH	30-Mar-12	m ³	20,430	8
					18,210		
Future	Sold	BMFBovespa	ETH	30-Apr-12	m ³	22,642	(18)
					34,770		
Sub-total of future ethanol sold					m ³	43,072	(10)
Future	Purchased	BMFBovespa	ETH	30-Mar-12	(5,910 m ³)	(7,473)	(3)
					(10,650		
Future	Purchased	BMFBovespa	ETH	30-Mar-12	m ³)	(13,456)	-
					(16,560		
Sub-total of future ethanol purchased					m ³)	(20,929)	(3)
					18,210		
Sub-total of future ethanol					m ³	22,143	(13)
Total of commodities						1,203,178	25,159

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

26. Financial Instruments (Continued)

Price risk: commodity derivatives outstanding on March 31, 2011

Derivatives	Long/Short	Market	Agreement	Maturity	Notional	Notional	Fair value
Composition of derivatives financial instruments designated in hedge accounting							
Future	Short	NYBOT	#11	1-May-11	23,150 T	26,442	(392)
					208,239		
Future	Short	NYBOT	#11	1-May-11	T	200,552	(2,154)
					520,877		
Future	Short	NYBOT	#11	1-Jul-11	T	424,617	(43,705)
					513,460		
Future	Short	NYBOT	#11	1-Oct-11	T	388,694	(56,734)
					139,656		
Future	Short	NYBOT	#11	1-Mar-12	T	121,973	2,827
					1,405,382		
Sub-total of futures of Sugar Sold					T	1,162,278	(100,159)
Composition of derivatives financial instruments not designated in hedge accounting							
					(55,883		
Future	Long	NYBOT	#11	1-May-11	T	(49,591)	4,807
Future	Long	NYBOT	#11	1-Jul-11	(7,620 T)	(6,786)	66
					(50,802		
Future	Long	NYBOT	#11	1-Oct-11	T	(40,314)	3,758
					(84,027		
Future	Long	NYBOT	#11	1-Mar-12	T	(49,064)	22,623
					(198,333		
Sub-total of futures of Sugar Purchased					T	(145,755)	31,253
Call	Short	NYBOT/OTC	#11	1-Oct-11	43,182 T	985	(6,559)
Call	Short	NYBOT	#11	1-Oct-11	55,883 T	3,651	(7,826)
					101,605		
Call	Short	NYBOT	#11	1-Jul-12	T	1,177	(4,597)
					200,669		
Sub-total of Call Sold					T	5,813	(18,981)
Put	Long	NYBOT/OTC	#11	1-Oct-11	43,182 T	985	574
Put	Long	NYBOT/OTC	#11	1-Oct-11	55,883 T	3,566	923

Sub-total de Put			
Purchased	99,065 T	4,551	1,497
Total de Commodities		1,026,888	(86,390)

The fair value of these derivatives was measured by observable factors, such as quoted prices in active markets and, in some cases, by means of models whose assumptions are observable in the market.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

26. Financial Instruments (Continued)

d) Foreign Exchange risk

This arises from the possibility of fluctuations in the exchange rates of the foreign currencies used by its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities for the export revenues of products, imports, debt cash flow and other assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency. Its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities use derivative transactions to manage the risks of cash flow coming from the export revenues denominated in U.S. dollars, net of other cash flows denominated in foreign currency. The table below demonstrates the consolidated positions outstanding on March 31, 2012 of derivatives used to hedge exchange rates:

Price Risk : derivatives of foreign currencies open in March 31, 2012

Derivatives	Purchased / Sold	Market	Contract	Maturity	Notional (USD)	Notional (R\$ Thousand)	Fair Value (R\$ Thousand)
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Financial instruments contracted by Raizen Energia

Composition of balances of derivative financial instruments designated in hedge accounting

Term	Sold	OTC/Cetip	NDF	02-Apr-12	141,000	258,690	1,773
Sub-total of term sold					141,000	258,690	1,773

Composition of balances of derivative financial instruments non-designated in hedge accounting

Future	Sold	BMFBovespa	Commercial Dollar	02-Apr-12	898,000	1,563,367	6,954
Future	Sold	BMFBovespa	Commercial Dollar	02-May-12	330,500	608,037	1,614
Future	Sold	BMFBovespa	Commercial Dollar	02-May-12	3,250	5,967	(3)
Sub-total of future sold					1,231,750	2,177,371	8,565
Future	Purchased	BMFBovespa	Commercial Dollar	02-Apr-12	(922,000)	(1,685,044)	(6,882)
Future	Purchased	BMFBovespa	Commercial Dollar	02-May-12	(750)	(1,378)	(1)
Sub-total of future purchased					(922,750)	(1,686,422)	(6,883)
Exchange lock	Sold	OTC	Exchange lock	02-Jul-12	20,000	38,254	1,121
Exchange lock	Sold	OTC	Exchange lock	02-Jul-12	30,000	58,104	2,575
	Sold	OTC		06-Sep-12	20,000	36,044	(1,445)

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Exchange lock			Exchange lock				
Exchange lock	Sold	OTC	Exchange lock	13-Set-12	40,250	74,881	(768)
Exchange lock	Sold	OTC	Exchange lock	24-Set-12	25,000	49,098	1,920
					135,250	256,381	3,403
Total of Exchange rate derivatives (Raízen Energia)					585,250	1,006,020	6,858

Derivatives	Purchased / Sold	Market	Contract	Maturity	Number of Contracts	Strike	Middle Price	Fair Price	Notional (USD)	Notional (R\$ mil)	Fair Value (R\$ thousand)
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-May-12	1	-	1.8944	1.8417	(6,188)	11,722	348
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-May-12	1	-	1.6789	1.8417	(4,197)	7,047	(660)
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	3-Aug-12	1	-	1.9358	1.8771	(4,197)	7,239	(597)
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	3-Aug-12	1	-	1.7247	1.8771	(6,188)	11,978	389
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	1-Nov-12	1	-	1.9780	1.9166	(4,197)	7,390	(563)
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	1-Nov-12	1	-	1.7607	1.9166	(6,188)	12,239	455
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-Feb-13	1	-	2.0209	1.9508	(4,197)	7,546	(524)
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-Feb-13	1	-	1.7978	1.9508	(6,188)	12,504	525
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	3-May-13	1	-	2.0589	1.9737	(4,197)	7,696	(472)
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	3-May-13	1	-	1.8336	1.9737	(6,188)	12,739	597
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	2-Aug-13	1	-	2.1005	2.0103	(4,197)	7,859	(430)
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	2-Aug-13	1	-	1.8724	2.0103	(6,188)	12,997	653
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-Nov-13	1	-	2.1424	2.0480	(4,197)	8,032	(386)
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-Nov-13	1	-	1.9137	2.0480	(6,188)	13,256	699
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-Feb-14	1	-	2.1852	2.0850	(4,197)	8,190	(358)
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-Feb-14	1	-	1.9513	2.0850	(6,188)	13,521	747
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	2-May-14	1	-	2.2211	2.1210	(4,197)	8,340	(329)
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	2-May-14	1	-	1.9870	2.1210	(6,188)	13,743	770
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-Aug-14	1	-	2.2630	2.1610	(4,197)	8,507	(288)
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-Aug-14	1	-	2.0268	2.1610	(6,188)	14,002	820
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-Nov-14	1	-	2.3048	2.2002	(4,197)	8,666	(250)
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-Nov-14	1	-	2.0648	2.2002	(6,188)	14,261	876
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-Feb-15	1	-	2.3429	2.2394	(4,197)	8,813	(221)
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-Feb-15	1	-	2.0997	2.2394	(6,188)	14,497	915
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-May-15	1	-	2.3800	2.2564	(4,197)	8,942	(201)
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-May-15	1	-	2.1305	2.2564	(6,188)	14,726	957
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-Aug-15	1	-	2.4247	2.2564	(4,197)	9,089	(169)
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-Aug-15	1	-	2.1656	2.2564	(6,188)	15,003	1,032
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-Nov-15	1	-	2.4653	2.2564	(4,197)	9,231	(140)
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-Nov-15	1	-	2.1994	2.2564	(6,188)	15,254	1,087
Total Exchange rate derivatives (Company and subsidiaries)									(155,775)	325,029	5,282

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

26. Financial Instruments (Continued)

Exchange risk : exchange derivatives outstanding on March 31, 2011

Derivatives	Long/Short	Market	Agreement	Maturity	Notional	Fair value
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Composition of derivatives financial instruments designated in hedge accounting

Forward	Short	OTC/Cetip	NDF	1-Apr-11	166,150	3,279
Forward	Short	OTC/Cetip	NDF	31-May-11	117,782	2,094
Forward	Short	OTC/Cetip	NDF	1-Jul-11	84,645	1,349
Forward	Short	OTC/Cetip	NDF	1-Aug-11	85,300	1,422
Forward	Short	OTC/Cetip	NDF	3-Oct-11	396,618	11,046
Forward	Short	OTC/Cetip	NDF	2-Jan-12	91,075	3,744
Sub-total of Forward Sold					941,570	22,932

Composition of derivatives financial instruments not designated in hedge accounting

Future	Long	BMFBovespa	Commerc. U.S. dollar	2-May-11	(114,204)	(117)
Sub-total of Future Purchased					(114,204)	(117)
Forward	Long	OTC	NDF (Offshore)	4-May-11	(10,780)	(625)
Forward	Long	OTC	NDF (Offshore)	4-Aug-11	(11,014)	(619)
Forward	Long	OTC	NDF (Offshore)	4-Nov-11	(11,246)	(613)
Forward	Long	OTC	NDF (Offshore)	3-Feb-12	(11,489)	(604)
Forward	Long	OTC	NDF (Offshore)	4-May-12	(11,722)	(584)
Forward	Long	OTC	NDF (Offshore)	3-Aug-12	(11,978)	(586)
Forward	Long	OTC	NDF (Offshore)	1-Nov-12	(12,239)	(595)
Forward	Long	OTC	NDF (Offshore)	4-Feb-13	(12,504)	(595)
Forward	Long	OTC	NDF (Offshore)	3-May-13	(12,739)	(571)
Forward	Long	OTC	NDF (Offshore)	2-Aug-13	(12,997)	(534)
Forward	Long	OTC		4-Nov-13	(13,256)	(493)

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			NDF (Offshore)				
Forward	Long	OTC	NDF (Offshore)	4-Feb-14	(13,521)	(462)	
Forward	Long	OTC	NDF (Offshore)	2-May-14	(13,743)	(476)	
Forward	Long	OTC	NDF (Offshore)	4-Aug-14	(14,002)	(617)	
Forward	Long	OTC	NDF (Offshore)	4-Nov-14	(14,261)	(754)	
Forward	Long	OTC	NDF (Offshore)	4-Feb-15	(14,497)	(872)	
Forward	Long	OTC	NDF (Offshore)	4-May-15	(14,726)	(991)	
Forward	Long	OTC	NDF (Offshore)	4-Aug-15	(15,003)	(1,152)	
Forward	Long	OTC	NDF (Offshore)	4-Nov-15	(15,254)	(1,291)	
Sub-total of Forward Purchased					(246,970)	(13,033)	
Total of exchange rate derivatives					580,395	9,783	

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

26. Financial Instruments (Continued)

On March 31, 2012 and 2011, the Company, its subsidiaries and its jointly-controlled entities had the following net exposure to the variation of U.S. dollar assets and liabilities denominated in U.S. dollars:

	2012		2011	
	R\$	US\$ (in thousands)	R\$	US\$ (in thousands)
Bank accounts	6,349	3,484	130,455	80,098
Restrict Cash	45,976	25,232	126,872	77,898
Accounts receivable	164,681	90,380	7,556	4,639
Related Parties (Shell)	436,362	239,483	-	-
Loans	(2,915,388)	(1,600,015)	(3,791,517)	(2,327,943)
Net foreign exchange exposure	(2,262,020)	(1,241,436)	(3,526,634)	(2,165,308)

e) Effect of Hedge Accounting

The jointly-controlled entity Raízen Energia formally designated its transactions subject to hedge accounting for cash flow hedges from sugar VHP (raw material) export revenue, documenting: (i) the relationship of the hedge, (ii) the purpose for taking the hedge and its risk management strategy, (iii) identification of the financial instrument, (iv) the transaction or item covered, (v) the nature of the risk being hedged, (vi) a description of the hedging relationship (vii) the demonstration of correlation between the hedge and the object of coverage, and (viii) the prospective analysis of hedge effectiveness. The derivative financial instruments of Sugar # 11 (NYBOT or OTC) were designated to cover the risk of price and Non-Deliverable Forwards (NDF) to cover exchange rate risk, as demonstrated in topics (b) and (c) of this Note.

Raízen Energia records gains and losses deemed effective for purposes of hedge accounting to a specific account in equity ("other comprehensive income"), until the object of coverage (hedged item) affects the profit and loss. On March 31, 2012, the amounts recorded in other comprehensive income related to hedge accounting are as follows:

Derivative	Market	Risk	Expected period to affect P&L		
			2012/2013	2013/2014	Total
Future	OTC / NYBOT	#11	40,543	564	41,107
NDF	OTC / CETIP	USD	1,663	-	1,663
			42,206	564	42,770
(-) Deferred income tax			(14,350)	(192)	(14,542)
Effect on the Raízen Equity			27,856	372	28,228
Effect on equity of Cosan (50%)					14,114

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

26. Financial Instruments (Continued)

e) Effect of Hedge Accounting

The changes for the period of the effect of hedge accounting on other comprehensive income of Cosan S.A is shown below:

Cash flow hedge

Balance at March 31, 2010	-
Gain/(losses) of cash flow hedges for the year:	
Commodities futures and swap contracts	(572,161)
Currency forward contracts	179,099
Reclassification adjustments for losses included in the income statement	175,945
Total before tax effect	(217,117)
Tax effect on gain/(losses) of cash flow hedges for the period – 34%	73,819
Balance at March 31, 2011	(143,298)
Gain/(losses) of cash flow hedges for the year:	
Commodities futures and swap contracts	5,414
Currency forward contracts	38,286
Reclassification adjustments for losses / gains included in the income statement	36,815
Write off of OCI due to the formation of JV	157,989
Tax effect on gain/(losses) of cash flow hedges for the period – 34%	(81,091)
Balance at March 31, 2012	14,114

f) Interest rate risk

The Company, its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities monitors the fluctuations in variable interest rates in connection with certain debts, especially those related to the risk of Libor, and makes use of derivative instruments in order to minimize these risks. The table below shown the consolidated positions open on March 31, 2012 of derivatives used for interest rate (none in 2011):

Price Risk : derivatives of interests open in March 31, 2012

Derivatives	Asset / Liabilities	Market	Maturity	Notional (US\$ Thousands)	Notional (R\$ Thousand)	Fail Value (R\$ Thousand)
Interest rate Swap	Libor 3M / pré	OTC	Jan-16	175,000	318,868	(1,495)
Total				175,000	318,868	(1,495)

g)

Credit risk

A significant portion of sales made by the subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities is to a select group of best-in-class counterparts (i.e. trading companies, fuel distribution companies and large supermarket chains).

Credit risk is managed through specific rules of client acceptance including credit ratings and limits for customer exposure, including the requirement of a letter of credit from major banks and obtaining actual warranties on given credit, when applicable. Management believes that the risk of credit is covered by the allowance for doubtful accounts.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

26. Financial Instruments (Continued)

g) Credit risk (Continued)

The Company, its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities buy and sell commodity derivatives in futures and options markets on the New York Board of Trade (NYBOT) and the London International Financial Futures and Options Exchange (LIFFE), as well as in the over-the-counter (OTC) market with selected counterparties. The Company and its jointly-controlled entities buy and sell foreign exchange derivatives on BM&FBovespa and OTC contracts registered with CETIP (OTC clearing house) with banks Espirito Santo Investment do Brasil S.A., Deutsche Bank S.A. – Banco Alemão, Banco JP Morgan S.A. and Banco Standard de Investimentos S.A..

Guarantee margins – The Company’s derivative operations on commodity exchanges (NYBOT, LIFFE and BM&FBovespa) require an initial guarantee margin. The brokers with which the Company operates on these commodity exchanges offer credit limits for these margins. As of March 31, 2011, the total credit limit used as initial margin required by the NYBOT was R\$62,247 (R\$136,420 as of March 31, 2011). As a requirement to trade in BM&FBovespa, the Company posted on March 31, 2012, the amount of R\$76,436 (R\$50,000 as of March 31, 2011) as guarantee in the form of a settlement bond issued by a first-class banking institution.

h) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company, its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities will encounter difficulties in meeting the obligations associated with its derivative financial liabilities that are settled with cash payments or other financial assets. The approach of the Company, its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities liquidity management is to ensure, as much as possible, which always has sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations to win, under normal and stress, without causing unacceptable losses or risk damaging the reputation of the Company, its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities.

i) Fair value

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities is included in the price at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between parties willing to negotiate, and not in a forced sale or liquidation. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value.

Cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and other short-term obligations approximate their respective carrying values due largely to short-term maturity of these instruments.

The fair value of marketable securities and bonds is based on price quotations on the date of the financial statements. The fair value of non-negotiable instruments, bank loans and other debts, obligations under finance leases, as well as other non-current financial liabilities are estimated by the discounted future cash flows using rates currently available for debt or deadlines and similar instruments.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

26. Financial Instruments (Continued)

i) Fair value (Continued)

The fair market value of Senior Notes due 2014 and 2017, described in note 16, at its market price are 115.5% and 106% respectively, of its face value at March 31, 2012.

The fair market value of Perpetual bonds, described in note 16, at its market price is 105.2%, respectively, of its face value at March 31, 2012.

In respect of other loans and financing, their fair market values substantially approximate the amounts recorded in the financial statements due to the fact that these financial instruments are subject to variable interest rates.

The fair value of financial assets available for sale is obtained through quoted market prices in active markets, if any.

The Company, its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities enter into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, primarily financial institutions with credit ratings of investment grade. The derivatives valued using valuation techniques with observable market data relate mainly to interest rate swaps, foreign exchange contracts and term contracts for commodities futures. The valuation techniques applied more often include pricing models for fixed-term contracts and swaps, with a present value calculation. The models incorporate various data, including credit quality of counterparties, the rates of currency spot and forward, interest rate curves and forward rate curves of the commodity underlying.

Fair value hierarchy

The Company, its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities have the following hierarchy to determine and disclose the fair value of financial instruments by the technical evaluation:

- Level 1: quoted prices in a active market to identical assets and liabilities;
- Level 2: other techniques for which all data that have significant effect on the fair value recorded are observable, directly or indirectly;
- Level 3: techniques that use data that have significant effect on the fair value recorded that are not based on observable market data.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Total
March 31, 2012			
Warrants Radar	-	140,820	140,820
Derivative financial assets	17,002	2,588	19,590
Derivative financial liabilities	(8,864)	(748)	(9,611)
Total	8,138	142,660	150,799

March 31, 2011

Warrants Radar	-	162,961	162,961
Derivative financial assets	35,577	20,105	55,682
Derivative financial liabilities	(122,084)	(10,205)	(132,289)
Total	(86,507)	172,861	86,354

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Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

26. Financial Instruments (Continued)

j) Sensitivity analysis

Following is the sensitivity analysis of the fair value of financial instruments, in accordance with the types of risks deemed to be significant by the Company and its joint-controlled entities:

Assumptions for sensitivity analysis

For the analysis, the Company, its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities adopted three scenarios, being one probable and two that may have effects from impairment of the fair value of the financial instruments. The probable scenario was defined based on the futures sugar and US dollar market curves as of March 31, 2012, the same which determines the fair value of the derivatives at that date. Possible and remote scenarios were defined based on adverse impacts of 25% and 50% over the sugar and dollar price curves, which served as basis for the probable scenario.

Sensitivity analysis

Following is the sensitivity analysis on the change in the fair value of the Company's financial derivatives:

Risk factor	Probable Scenario	Impacts on P&L (*)		
		Possible Scenario (25%)	Remote Scenario (50%)	
Price risk				
Commodity derivatives				
Future agreements:				
Selling agreements	Increase of the sugar price	12,127	(148,558)	(296,990)
Purchasing agreements	Decrease of the sugar price	194	(4,971)	(9,941)
Increase of the Ethanol				
Selling agreements	Hydrated price	(5)	(5,518)	(11,035)
Decrease of the Ethanol				
Purchasing agreements	Hydrated price	(1)	(3,998)	(7,996)
Option agreements:				
Calls Purchased	Decrease of the sugar price	142	(142)	(142)
Calls Sold	Increase of the sugar price	(140)	(3,835)	(15,945)
Puts Purchased	Increase of the sugar price	389	(389)	(389)
Exchange rate risk				
Exchange rate derivatives				
Future agreements:				
Selling agreements	Increase of the exchange rate R\$/US\$	4,157	(130,685)	(260,079)

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	Decrease of the exchange rate			
Purchasing agreements	R\$/US\$	(3,441)	(209,824)	(420,339)
Forward agreements:				
	Increase of the exchange rate			
Selling agreements	R\$/US\$	(4,395)	(32,103)	(64,206)
Exchange lock:				
	Increase of the exchange rate			
Selling agreements	R\$/US\$	1,701	(30,592)	(61,185)
Option agreements:				
Interest rate risk				
Derivatives Interest				
Swap agreement	Decrease in Libor curve	(747)	(1,100)	(2,208)

(*) Results projected to occur within 12 months from March 31, 2012

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

26. Financial Instruments (Continued)

k) Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value.

Occasionally, the Company purchases its own shares on the market, the timing of these purchases depends on market prices.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011.

27. Pension and other post-employment benefits plan

	2012	2011
Futura	34,725	24,380
Other	2,587	-
Total	37,312	24,380

a) Pension plan

Defined benefit

The Company's subsidiary Cosan Lubrificantes e Especialidades S.A. has a noncontributory defined benefit pension plan (Futura -former- Previd Exxon) covering certain employees upon retirement. This plan was altered to allow its settlement and was approved by the relevant authority on May 5, 2011. The settlement is the process whereby the plan is closed to any new entrants, with the cessation of contributions, guaranteeing the participants a benefit that is in proportion to the rights they had accumulated in the plan up until March 31, 2011.

Defined contribution

Since June 1, 2011, the Company and its subsidiaries sponsor a variable contribution plan, for all employees (Futura II). The Company does not have a legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not have sufficient assets to pay all benefits owed. During the year ended March 31, 2012 the amount of contributions totaled R\$5,906.

Since June 1, 2011, the jointly-controlled entities sponsor a defined contribution plan, for all employees (Raiz Prev). The jointly-controlled entities does not have a legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not have sufficient assets to pay all benefits owed. During the year ended March 31, 2012 the amount of contributions totaled R\$8,887.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

27. Pension and other post-employment benefits plan (Continued)

a) Pension plan (Continued)

Prior to the formation of Raiz Prev and Futura II, the Company, through its subsidiary Cosan Alimentos S.A. ("Cosan Alimentos") sponsored a defined contribution plan, for all employees of that subsidiary. During the years ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, the amount of contributions totaled R\$4,701 and R\$5,407 respectively.

b) Actuarial Liability

The pension on Futura (former Previd Exxon) recorded in non-current liabilities at March 31, 2012 amounted to R\$34,725 (R\$24.380 in 2011).

A reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets, with assets and liabilities recognized on the balance sheet:

	2012	2011
Present value of actuarial obligation at beginning of year	(383,823)	(325,534)
Interest costs	(38,345)	(35,107)
Current service cost	(455)	(4,445)
Benefits paid	27,845	24,637
Settlement / curtailment	54,779	-
Actuarial loss on obligation at beginning of year	(22,716)	(43,374)
Present value of actuarial obligation at end of the year	(362,715)	(383,823)
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the year	359,443	347,703
Expected return on plan assets	39,000	35,918
Contributions received by the fund	3,282	8,702
Benefits Paid	(27,846)	(24,637)
Effect of migration to defined contribution - Settlement	(32,226)	-
Loss in fair value of assets	(13,663)	(8,243)
Fair value of plan assets at year-end	327,990	359,443
Present value of liabilities in excess fair value of assets – actuarial liability	(34,725)	(24,380)

Total expense recognized in profit or loss:

Expense recognized in profit or loss:	2012	2011	2010
Current service cost	(455)	(4,445)	(5,478)
Interest on obligation	(38,345)	(35,107)	(32,583)
Expected return on plan assets	39,000	35,918	31,046

200 (3,634) (7,015)

Total amount recognized as accumulated other comprehensive income:

	2012	2011
Amount accumulated at April 1	(22,621)	(42,056)
Unrecognized gains	36,379	29,447
Deferred Income Tax	(12,369)	(10,012)
Amount accumulated at March 31st	1,389	(22,621)

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

27. Pension and other post-employment benefits plan (Continued)

b) Actuarial Liability (Continued)

Plan assets include:

	2012		2011	
	Amount	Percentual	Amount	Percentual
CDBs – Bank Deposits	245,993	75 %	268,863	74.80 %
Equity securities of Brazilian public entities	81,997	25 %	90,580	25.20 %
Total	327,990	100 %	359,443	100 %

Plan assets are represented by financial assets with quoted prices in an active market and therefore are included as a Level 1 fair value type. The total expected rate of return on assets is calculated based on market expectations existing at that date applicable to the period over which the obligation should be liquidated. These expectations are reflected in the following main assumptions.

The main assumptions used to determine the pension benefit obligations of the Company are as follows:

Defined benefit plan	2012	2011
Actuarial valuation method	Projected unit credit	Projected unit credit
Mortality table	AT 83 segregated by sex, decreased by 10%	AT 83 segregated by sex, decreased by 10%
Discount rate for actuarial liability	Interest: 9.68% p.a. + inflation: 4.20% p.a.	Interest: 10.77% p.a. + inflation: 4.50% p.a.
Expected rate of return on plan assets	Interest: 11.30% p.a. + inflation: 4.20% p.a.	Interest: 11.20% p.a. + inflation: 4.50% p.a.
Salary growth rate	N/A	6.07% + inflation: 4.50% p.a.
Increase rate of estimated benefits	0.00% p.a. + inflation: 4.20% p.a.	0.00% p.a. + inflation: 4.50% p.a.

The Company expects contributions at the amount of R\$ 3,037 to be paid in relation to its defined benefit and variable contribution plan in 2013.

28. Share-Based Payments

In the ordinary and extraordinary general meeting held on August 30, 2005, the guidelines for the outlining and structuring of a stock option plan for Cosan S.A. officers and employees were approved, thus authorizing the issue of up to 5% of shares comprising Cosan S.A. share capital. This stock option plan was outlined to attract and retain

services rendered by officers and key employees, offering them the opportunity to become shareholders of Cosan S.A.. On September 22, 2005, Cosan S.A. board of directors approved the distribution of stock options corresponding to 4,302,780 common shares to be issued or treasury shares held by Cosan S.A. related to 3.25% of the share capital at the time, authorized by the annual/extraordinary meeting. The remaining 1.75% remained to be distributed. On September 22, 2005, the officers and key employees were informed regarding the key terms and conditions of the share-based compensation arrangement.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

28. Share-Based Payments (Continued)

On September 11, 2007, the board of directors approved an additional distribution of stock options, in connection with the stock option plan mentioned above, corresponding to 450,000 common shares to be issued or purchased by Cosan S.A. related to 0.24% of the share capital at September 22, 2005. The remaining 1.51% may still be distributed.

On August 7, 2009, the board of directors approved an additional distribution of stock options, in connection with the stock option plan mentioned above, corresponding to 165,657 common shares to be issued or purchased by Cosan S.A., due to changing in the management at that date.

According to the market value at the date of issuance, the exercise price is R\$ 6.11 per share, without any discount. The exercise price was calculated before the valuation mentioned above based on an expected private equity agreement was not achieved. The options can be exercised after a waiting period of one year, considering a maximum percentage of 25% per annum of the total stock options offered by Cosan S.A. within a period of 5 years.

The exercise of options were settled only through issuance of new common shares or treasury shares.

The employees that leave Cosan S.A. before the vesting period will forfeit 100% of their rights. However, if the employment is terminated by Cosan S.A. without cause, the employees will have right to exercise 100% of their options of that particular year plus the right to exercise 50% of the options of the following year.

On March 31, 2011 all stock options related to that plan were exercised by issuance of new shares.

The number and weighted average exercise price of stock options are the following:

	Shares	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding April 1, 2009	1,470,832	6.11
Exercised (July 17, 2009)	(224,819)	6.11
Option granted (August 8, 2009)	165,657	6.11
Exercised (October 10, 2009)	(169,500)	6.11
Exercised (December 15, 2009)	(571,194)	6.11
Exercised (March 29, 2010)	(17,000)	6.11
Outstanding March 31, 2010	653,976	6.11
Exercised (July 29, 2010)	(449,819)	6.11
Exercised (September 17, 2010)	(91,717)	6.11
Exercised (March 4, 2011)	(112,440)	6.11
Outstanding March 31, 2011	-	-

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

28. Share-Based Payments (Continued)

The fair value of share-based awards was estimated using a binominal model with the following assumptions:

	Options granted on September 22, 2005		Options granted on September 11, 2007		Options granted on August 7, 2009
Grant price	6.11		6.11		6.11
Expected life (in years)	7.5		7.5		Immediate
Interest rate	14.52	%	9.34	%	(1)
Expected Volatility	34.00	%	46.45	%	(1)
Expected Dividend yield	1.25	%	1.47	%	(1)
Weighted-average fair value at grant date	12.35		18.19		(1)

(1) The options were fully vested at the date of issuance so the fair value was the quoted market price as of the grant date

Expected Term – Cosan S.A. expected term represents the period that Cosan S.A. share-based awards are expected to be outstanding and was determined based on the assumption that the officers will exercise their options when the exercise period is over. Therefore, this term was calculated based on the average of 5 and 10 years. Cosan S.A. does not expect any forfeiture as those options are mainly for officers, whose turnover is low.

Expected Volatility – For the options granted on September 22, 2005 Cosan S.A. had its shares publicly-traded for less than 6 months as of April 30, 2006. Therefore, Cosan S.A. opted to substitute the historical volatility by an appropriate global industry sector index, based on the volatility of the share prices, and considering it as an assumption in its valuation model. Cosan S.A. has identified and compared similar public entities for which share or option price information is available to consider the historical, expected, or implied volatility of those entities' share prices in estimating expected volatility based on global scenarios. For the options granted on September 11, 2007 Cosan S.A. used the volatility of its shares as an assumption in its valuation model since Cosan S.A. IPO in Brazil, in 2005.

Expected Dividends – As Cosan S.A. was a relatively new public entity, the expected dividend yield was calculated based on the current value of the stock at the grant date, adjusted by the average rate of the return to shareholders for the expected term, in relation of future book value of the shares.

Risk-Free Interest Rate – Cosan S.A. bases the risk-free interest rate used the SELIC - Special System Settlement Custody.

In the shareholder's meeting held on July 29, 2011, the guidelines for the outlining and structuring of the stock option compensation plan for Cosan S.A.'s officers and employees were approved, authorizing the issuance of up to 5% of shares comprising Cosan S.A.'s total capital. This stock option plan was outlined to attract and retain officers and key

employees, offering them the opportunity to become Cosan S.A.'s shareholders. On August 18, 2011, Cosan S.A.'s board of directors approved the total stock option grant corresponding up to 12,000,000 common shares to be issued or treasury shares held by Cosan S.A., corresponding 2.41% of the share capital at that time.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

28. Share-Based Payments (Continued)

On the same date the eligible executives were informed of the all terms and conditions of the stock-option plan.

According to the average market value of the shares on a 30 day period ending at issuance, the exercise price was defined to be R\$22.80 per share, without any discount. The fair value of options granted was estimated using the binomial model in compliance with the terms and conditions of each granted option.

The stock options were divided into “Tranche A” and “Tranche B”. The vesting period is described below.

Tranche A - The options can be exercised after a waiting period of one year, considering a maximum percentage of 20% per annum of the total stock options offered by Cosan S.A. within a period of 5 years. Exercise period ends August 19, 2016.

Tranche B - The options can be exercised after a waiting period of one year, considering a maximum percentage of 10% per annum of the total stock options offered by Cosan S.A. within a period of 10 years. Exercise period ends August 19, 2021.

The options may be exercised with the issuance of new shares or treasury shares that the company may have. The employees that leave Cosan S.A. before the vesting period will forfeit 100% of their rights.

As of August 18, 2011, 9,825,000 options related the shared based compensation was granted. The fair value of share based payments was estimated adopting the binomial model with the following premise:

	Options granted on August 18, 2011 Tranche A	Options granted on August 18, 2011 Tranche B
Grant price - R\$	22.8	22.8
Expected life (in years)	1 a 5	1 a 10
Interest rate	12.39 %	12.39 %
Expected Volatility	31.44 %	30.32 %
Weighted average fair value at grant date - R\$	6.80	8.15

Expected Term – the expected term considers that the executives will exercise their options after the vesting period of each grant.

Expected volatility – Due to the new capital structure and business model after the formation of the JVs, the company opted to use the historic volatility of their shares adjusted by volatility of competitors’ shares that operate in similar lines of business.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

28. Share-Based Payments (Continued)

Expected dividends – The dividends expected were calculated on the basis of the current market value on the grant's date, adjusted by the average rate of return of capital to shareholders during the forecast period, and compared with to the book value shares.

Free risk Interest Rate – the company considered the prime rate as the free risk interest rate traded at BM&F Bovespa on the grant date and for the equivalent term of the option maturity.

As of March 31, 2012, no options have been exercised or forfeited. A total expense of R\$ 10,800 has been recorded. As of March 31, 2011, the amount of R\$35,354 related to the unrecognized compensation cost from the stock options plan is expected to be recognized.

29. Segment information

a) Segment information

The following information about segments is based upon information used by Cosan's senior management to assess the performance of operating segments and to decide on the allocation of resources.

Considering the formation of JVs Raízen Energia, Raízen Combustíveis and acquisition of the sugar retail business, Cosan has increased the presentation of its segments to five segments, as shown below. The information for prior periods have been reclassified to make them comparable with the information of this period.

- (i) Raízen Energia: production and marketing of a variety of products derived from sugar cane, including raw sugar (VHP), anhydrous and hydrated ethanol, and activities related to energy cogeneration from sugarcane bagasse. In addition, this segment holds interest in companies of research and development in new technologies involved in this segment.
- (ii) Raízen Combustíveis: distribution and marketing of fuels and lubricants, mainly through franchised network of service stations under the brand "Shell" and "Esso" throughout Brazil.
- (iii) Rumo: logistics services for the transport, storage and port lifting of sugar for both Raizen Energia and third parties.
- (iv) Cosan Alimentos: sale of food, mainly, of sugar in the retail under the brands "União" and "Da Barra".
- (v) Cosan other business: sale and distribution of lubricants, investments in agricultural land (through Radar) and other investments, in addition to the corporate activities of the Company.

The following selected information result and segment assets that were measured in accordance with the accounting practices used in the preparation of consolidated information:

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

29. Segment information (Continued)

	a) Segment information (Continued)							
	Raízen Energia (*)	Raízen Combustiveis (*)	Cosan Alimentos	Rumo	2012 Cosan other businesses	Elimination 50% of Raizen	Elimination	Consolidated
Balance sheet								
Property, plant and equipment	9,658,979	2,779,641	45,973	879,469	730,707	(6,219,310)	(8,496)	7,866,966
Intangible	2,996,846	3,928,900	83,597	604,963	780,822	-	(3,462,873)	4,932,255
Loans and financing, net of cash and cash equivalents	(4,404,761)	(603,447)	29,834	(217,575)	(853,398)	2,504,104	-	(3,545,243)
Other Assets and Liabilities, net	1,839,138	252,124	142,455	(52,175)	9,462,380	(1,045,631)	(10,370,643)	227,648
Total Assets (net of liabilities) allocated by segment	10,090,202	6,357,219	301,859	1,214,682	10,120,511	(4,760,837)	(13,842,013)	9,481,621
Total Assets	19,979,070	11,559,239	408,966	2,029,954	16,038,721	(15,769,155)	(12,078,676)	22,168,105
Profit (loss) for the year:								
Net								
Operating Income	7,247,685	35,096,051	706,430	571,988	1,065,515	(19,711,865)	(878,923)	24,096,821
Domestic Market	3,925,829	35,096,051	706,430	567,265	1,065,515	(18,166,987)	(878,923)	22,315,100
Foreign Market	3,321,856	-	-	4,724	-	(1,544,879)	-	1,781,701
Gross profit	1,668,941	1,951,593	129,072	177,922	332,646	(1,628,302)	-	2,631,877
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(965,440)	(1,445,358)	(96,001)	(41,567)	(324,489)	1,090,529	-	(1,782,326)
JV formation income	-	-	-	-	2,752,730	-	-	2,752,730
Other operating income, net	(18,207)	270,736	23,114	19,493	(12,035)	(129,056)	(8,495)	145,550
	(267,934)	(82,203)	1,911	8,992	(360,700)	221,385	-	(478,549)

Financial result, net									
Income tax and social contribution	(27,250)	(192,056)	6,156	(55,035)	(935,180)	93,152	-		(1,110,2
Net income	378,269	525,916	64,253	109,801	2,322,681	(353,500)	(855,088)		2,192,33
Other selected information:									
Additions to PP&E, intangible assets and biological assets (cash)	2,577,859	491,734	2,860	268,985	99,473	(1,291,124)	(13,270)		2,136,51
Depreciation and amortization (including the effect of biological assets)	1,549,993	365,603	1,716	57,323	48,329	(880,183)	-		1,142,78

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

29. Segment information (Continued)

a) Segment information (Continued)

	2011					Consolidated
	Raizen Energia (*)	Raizen Combustiveis (*)	Rumo	Cosan other business	Elimination	
Balance Sheet:						
Property, plant and equipment	5,962,230	862,185	931,997	224,112	-	7,980,524
Intangible	1,644,350	528,653	358,287	1,358,285	-	3,889,575
Loans and financing, net of cash and cash equivalents	(4,723,833)	(589,229)	(99,829)	(547,358)	-	(5,960,249)
Other Assets and Liabilities, net	(1,826,735)	(238,736)	(173,826)	10,795,164	(7,137,020)	1,418,847
Total Assets (net of liabilities) allocated by segment	1,056,012	562,873	1,016,629	11,830,203	(7,137,020)	7,328,697
Total Assets	8,567,722	1,777,299	1,713,112	13,919,170	(7,363,213)	18,614,090
Profit (loss) for the year:						
Net Operating Income	6,389,178	10,966,245	448,003	829,032	(568,978)	18,063,480
Domestic Market	3,678,207	10,966,245	448,003	829,032	(568,978)	15,352,509
Foreign Market	2,710,971	-	-	-	-	2,710,971
Gross profit	1,988,662	466,989	131,469	314,131	12,150	2,913,401
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(961,407)	(372,438)	(28,951)	(207,018)	(1,636)	(1,571,450)
Other operating income, net	(65,415)	33,754	9,936	(1,977)	(10,126)	(33,828)
Financial result, net	(101,755)	(22,441)	13,047	(39,998)	-	(151,147)
Income tax and social contribution	(305,977)	(40,490)	(42,865)	(25,176)	-	(414,508)
Net income	833,343	(126,368)	62,543	236,702	(238,564)	767,656
Other selected information:						
Additions to PP&E, intangible assets and biological assets (cash)	2,817,195	83,266	126,189	10,569	-	3,037,219
Depreciation and amortization (including the effect of biological assets)	1,266,142	35,798	20,157	36,903	-	1,359,000

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

29. Segment information (Continued)

a) Segment information (Continued)

	2010					
	Raízen Energia (*)	Raízen Combustíveis(*)	Rumo	Cosan other business	Elimination	Consolidated
Financial position:						
Property, plant and equipment	4,795,522	926,631	302,745	89,632	-	6,114,530
Intangible	2,207,198	629,931	363,135	625,103	-	3,825,367
Loans, net of cash and cash equivalents	(4,345,015)	(502,587)	(107,199)	57,623	31,886	(4,865,292)
Other assets and liabilities, net	3,611,383	151,461	(92,671)	(51,366)	(2,201,486)	1,417,321
Total asset (net of liabilities) allocated by segment	6,269,088	1,205,436	466,010	720,992	(2,169,600)	6,491,926
Total asset	14,492,261	2,810,217	806,394	880,151	(2,571,781)	16,417,242
Profit (loss) for the year:						
Net sales	5,380,134	9,506,468	158,249	638,586	(347,382)	15,336,055
Domestic market	4,648,436	9,506,468	158,249	638,586	(347,382)	14,604,357
External market	731,698	-	-	-	-	731,698
Gross profit	1,341,599	481,424	30,393	211,308	-	2,064,724
Selling general and administrative expenses	(846,306)	(312,601)	(18,111)	(177,440)	(9,944)	(1,364,402)
Gain on tax recovery program	270,333	-	-	-	-	270,333
Other income (expense)	(24,237)	(15,146)	4,962	117,339	(45,395)	37,523
Financial result, net	433,293	53,317	(1,057)	(30,394)	38,282	493,441
Income tax and social contribution	(327,363)	(75,219)	(7,696)	(13,026)	-	(423,304)
Net income / (losses)	1,111,283	131,775	11,917	22,197	(194,679)	1,082,493
Other selected data:						
Additions to PP&E and biological assets (cash)	2,240,909	114,321	147,943	42,259	-	2,545,432
Depreciation and amortization (including biological assets noncash effect)	1,040,532	73,261	14,167	-	-	1,127,960

(*) The information of Raízen Energia and Raízen Combustíveis represents 100% of the predecessor business, regardless of the fact that the Company lost full control of business June 1, 2011 when the formation of JVs occurred.

The segment called Raízen Energia is basically the same information as in previous years for the segment called "CAA". The segment Raízen Combustíveis accounts presents the former CCL segment with the exception of the Lubricants business. From June 1, 2011 it includes the fuel distribution business contributed by Shell to the JV.

All non-current assets of the Company are located in Brazil except for certain equity interests.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

29. Segment information (Continued)

a) Segment information (Continued)

Detailed net Sales per segment:

	2012	2011	2010
Raízen Energia			
Sugar	3,912,824	3,853,404	3,377,832
Ethanol	2,871,515	2,203,737	1,747,646
Cogeneration	235,129	194,889	93,583
Other	228,217	137,148	161,073
	7,247,685	6,389,178	5,380,134
Raízen Combustíveis			
Fuel	35,032,782	10,895,655	9,437,316
Other	63,269	70,590	69,152
	35,096,051	10,966,245	9,506,468
Alimentos			
Amorphous	631,532	-	-
Crystal	39,013	-	-
Other	35,885	-	-
	706,430	-	-
Rumo			
Elevation	141,026	118,139	142,120
Transportation	413,364	305,780	16,129
Other	17,598	24,084	-
	571,988	448,003	158,249
Cosan – other businesses			
Lubricants	1,018,801	829,032	634,045
Others	46,714	-	4,541
	1,065,515	829,032	638,586
Elimination	(20,590,788)	(568,978)	(347,382)
Total	24,096,881	18,063,480	15,336,055

b) Net Sales per region

The percentage of net sales of the Raízen Energia segment by geographic area for the years ended are as follows:

	2012		2011		2010	
Brazil	67.24	%	72.63	%	86.40	%
Europe	24.18	%	24.93	%	9.20	%

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Latin America (Except Brazil)	3.52	%	0.20	%	2.80	%
Middle East and Asia	1.00	%	1.48	%	1.20	%
North America	2.94	%	0.74	%	0.30	%
Other	1.12	%	0.02	%	0.10	%
Brazil	100.00	%	100.00	%	100.00	%

The net sales from segments Raízen Combustíveis, Rumo and Cosan Alimentos are derived only from the domestic market (Brazil), with no revenue from foreign customers.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statement (Continued)

Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

29. Segment information (Continued)

c) Concentration of customers

Raizen Energia

There are several clients in this segment, one of which represents more than 10% of the segment net sales during 2012, 2011 and 2010-- the SUCDEN Group (10%, 25% and 17%, respectively).

Raizen Combustíveis

In this segment there are no clients that represent more than 10% of the net sales in 2012 and 2011.

Rumo

In 2012, 55% of the segment net sales were generated from sales to the Raizen Energia segment (33% in 2011).

Cosan Other Businesses

No customers or specific groups represent 10% or more of sales in 2012, 2011 and 2010.

30. Subsequent Events

a. Companhia de Gas de Sao Paulo - Comgás

On May 3, 2012, Cosan S.A. signed a memorandum of understanding with BG Group (British Gas) to acquire its interest of 60.1% on Companhia de Gas de Sao Paulo – Comgás for R\$3.3 billion.

On May 28, 2012, Cosan S.A. signed the purchase and sale agreement in connection with this transaction. This acquisition will be effected upon regulatory approval.

b. Association with Camil Alimentos S.A. – Camil

On May 28, 2012, Cosan S.A. signed an association agreement with Arfei Comercio e Participações S.A. (“Arfei”) and GIF Codajas Participações S.A. (“GIF Codajas”), an investment fund managed by Gávea Investimentos Ltda. whereby Cosan S.A. will contribute its sugar retail business in exchange for R\$345 million cash and a 11.72% interest in Camil, this transaction will be effected upon the fulfilling of certain contractual conditions.

Item 3

Consolidated Financial Statements

Cosan S.A. Indústria e Comércio

March 31, 2012 and 2011

COSAN S.A. INDÚSTRIA E COMÉRCIO

Consolidated financial statements

March 31, 2012 and 2011

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A free translation from Portuguese into English of Independent Auditor's Report

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Cosan S.A. Indústria e Comércio
São Paulo – SP

We have audited the accompanying individual and consolidated financial statements of Cosan S.A. Indústria e Comércio, identified as Parent Company and Consolidated, which comprise the financial position as at March 31, 2012, and the income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the individual financial statements in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, and of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and in accordance and with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, as well as for the internal controls management determined as necessary to enable the preparation of these financial statements free from material misstatement, regardless of whether due to fraud or error.

Independent auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion on the individual financial statements

In our opinion, the individual financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Cosan S.A. Indústria e Comércio as at March 31, 2012, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil.

Opinion on the consolidated financial statements

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Cosan S.A. Indústria e Comércio as at March 31, 2012, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the accounting practices adopted in Brazil.

Emphasis of matter

As described in Note 2, the individual financial statements were prepared in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil. In the case of Cosan S.A. Indústria e Comércio these practices differ from IFRS, applicable to separate financial statements, only in relation to the valuation of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures under the equity method, while for IFRS purposes it would be cost of fair value. Our opinion is not modified due to this matter.

Other matters

Statements of valued added

We have also audited the individual and consolidated statements of value added for the year ended March 31, 2012, prepared under the responsibility of the Company's management, and which presentation is required by the Brazilian Corporate Law for public companies, and as supplemental information by IFRS, which do not require the presentation of the statement of value added. These statements have been subject to the same audit procedures previously described and, in our opinion, are fairly presented, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

São Paulo, Brazil, May 30, 2012

ERNST & YOUNG TERCO
Auditores Independentes S.S.

Luiz Carlos Nannini Antonio C. M. Lage
Accountant CRC 1SP171638/O-7 Accountant CRC 1MG077995/O-1-S-SP

COSAN S.A. INDÚSTRIA E COMÉRCIO

Statements of financial position
 March 31, 2012 and 2011
 (In thousands of Reais)

	Note	Parent Company		Consolidated	
		2012	2011	2012	2011
Asset					
Current					
Cash and cash equivalents	3	316,539	372,318	1,616,169	1,254,070
Restricted cash	4	18,233	2,719	94,268	187,944
Accounts receivable	6	-	44,782	963,586	594,857
Derivatives	26	-	-	19,590	55,682
Inventories	7	-	92,571	748,150	670,331
Related parties	9	26,627	73,939	678,374	14,669
Recoverable taxes	8	33,777	105,134	325,096	374,991
Other financial assets	5	-	-	40,080	-
Dividends		243,790	-	861	-
Other Credits		25,795	74,001	228,961	309,710
		664,761	765,464	4,715,135	3,462,254
Non-current					
Deferred Income tax and social contribution	17	-	-	543,024	116,986
Advances to suppliers		-	7,045	21,865	46,037
Related parties	9	712,276	71,233	753,153	91,954
Recoverable Taxes	8	-	4,622	111,856	55,066
Judicial deposits	18	206,633	17,574	509,235	218,371
Other financial assets	5	140,820	201,773	790,402	420,417
Other non-current assets		362,630	1,401	493,195	443,752
Equity method investments	11	11,660,289	8,290,188	419,029	304,142
Biological Assets	12	-	532,140	968,023	1,561,132
Property, plant and equipment	13	21,554	1,177,298	7,866,963	7,980,524
Intangible	14	83,667	366,471	4,932,255	3,445,674
		13,187,869	10,669,745	17,409,000	14,684,055
Total Assets		13,852,630	11,435,209	22,124,135	18,146,309

	Note	Parent Company		Consolidated	
		2012	2011	2012	2011
Current					
Current portion of long-term debt	15	-	110,526	537,135	916,400
Derivatives	26	-	-	9,611	132,289
Trade accounts payable		1,798	99,630	606,029	558,766
Salaries Payable		11,579	54,199	183,660	183,560
Taxes Payable	16	62,597	33,758	241,719	245,284
Dividends Payable		14,376	190,285	16,760	190,285
Related parties	9	113,783	29,001	175,030	41,163
Other current liabilities		62,727	44,183	307,994	189,629
		266,860	561,582	2,077,938	2,457,376
Non-current					
Long-term debt	15	337,733	1,551,236	4,476,942	6,274,895
Taxes payable	16	670,463	88,717	1,202,624	639,071
Provision for judicial demands	18	356,259	78,142	1,051,677	666,282
Related Parties	9	1,906,539	2,401,518	389,718	4,444
Pension	27	-	-	37,312	24,380
Deferred Income taxes	17	1,076,506	247,351	2,443,430	912,618
Other non-current liabilities		86,477	47,802	828,120	382,897
		4,433,977	4,414,766	10,429,823	8,904,587
Equity					
Equity	20				
Common Stock		4,691,822	4,691,822	4,691,822	4,691,822
Capital reserve		(67,663)	(19,405)	(67,663)	(19,405)
Accumulated Earnings		690,530	537,468	690,530	537,468
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		3,837,104	1,248,976	3,837,104	1,248,976
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests		9,151,793	6,458,861	9,151,793	6,458,861
Total Equity		-	-	464,581	325,485
Total Liabilities and equity		9,151,793	6,458,861	9,616,374	6,784,346
Equity		13,852,630	11,435,209	22,124,135	18,146,309

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

COSAN S.A. INDÚSTRIA E COMÉRCIO

Income statement

Years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011

(In thousand of Reais)

	Note	Parent Company		Consolidated	
		2012	2011	2012	2011
Net sales	22	1,296	2,104,078	24,096,881	18,063,480
Cost of goods sold	23	(2,410)	(1,499,465)	(21,465,009)	(15,150,079)
Gross Profit		(1,114)	604,613	2,631,872	2,913,401
Operational income /(expenses)					
Selling	23	-	(159,075)	(1,136,286)	(1,026,000)
General and administrative	23	(99,560)	(263,486)	(641,894)	(541,002)
Other, net	25	(62,614)	(47,943)	145,550	(33,828)
Gain of formation of the JVs	21	22,661	-	3,196,632	-
		(139,513)	(470,504)	1,564,002	(1,600,830)
Income before financial results, equity income of associates and income taxes		(140,627)	134,109	4,195,874	1,312,571
Equity income of associates	11	3,154,846	500,422	33,268	25,187
Financial results, net	24	(619,378)	279,827	(474,140)	(146,688)
		2,535,468	780,249	(440,872)	(121,501)
Income before income tax		2,394,841	914,358	3,755,002	1,191,070
Income Taxes					
Current	17	2,429	(2,429)	(147,454)	(85,437)
Deferred	17	208,564	(140,364)	(962,758)	(329,071)
Net income for the year		2,605,834	771,565	2,644,790	776,562
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests		-	-	(38,956)	(4,997)
Net income attributable to Cosan		2,605,834	771,565	2,605,834	771,565
Earnings per share					
Basic	20	6,43	1,90	6,43	1,90
Diluted		6,34	1,90	6,34	1,90

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

COSAN S.A. INDÚSTRIA E COMÉRCIO
 Consolidated statement of changes in equity
 Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010
 (In Thousands of Reais)

	Common Stock	Treasury share	Capital Reserve		Legal	Profit Reserve		Accumulated earning (losses)	Total	No
			Share based compensation	Other components of equity		Retained Earnings	Unrealized Earnings			
March 31, 2011	4,691,822	(19,405)	660,743	(123,275)	63,119	1,185,857	-	-	6,458,861	
Hedge accounting	-	-	-	53,140	-	-	-	-	53,140	
Hedge accounting – reversal of OCI upon formation of the JVs	-	-	-	104,272	-	-	-	-	104,272	
Current translation adjustment - CTA	-	-	-	7,415	-	-	-	-	7,415	
Pension	-	-	-	(23,689)	-	-	-	-	(23,689)	
Reflection Effect (subsidiaries)	-	-	4,323	-	-	-	-	-	4,323	
Share based compensation	-	-	10,800	-	-	-	-	-	10,800	
Change in the non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Treasury Shares	-	(48,258)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(48,258)	
Net Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,605,834	2,605,834	
Reflection effect of corporate restructuring in the group Rumo	-	-	(3,199)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,199)	
Effect of dividends capitalization in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	(958)	-	-	(958)	
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(16,748)	-	-	(16,748)	
Establishment of Legal Reserve	-	-	-	-	130,292	-	-	(130,292)	-	
Establishment of Reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,475,542	(2,475,542)	-	

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March 31, 2012	4,691,822	(67,663)	672,667	17,863	193,411	1,168,151	2,475,542	-	9,151,793	
	Common Stock	Treasury share	Capital Reserve Share based compensation	Other components of equity	Profit Reserve Legal	Profit Reserve Retained Earnings	Accumulated earning (losses)		Non-controlling Total interest	Total Equity
March 31, 2010	4,687,826	(4,186)	452,217	39,112	24,541	719,548	-	5,919,058	63,119	5,982,177
Hedge accounting	-	-	-	(143,298)	-	-	-	(143,298)	-	(143,298)
Current translation adjustment - CTA	-	-	-	346	-	-	-	346	-	346
Pension	-	-	-	(19,435)	-	-	-	(19,435)	-	(19,435)
Capital increase resulting from the exercise of warrants	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Exercise of stock option	3,995	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,995	-	3,995
Issuance of subsidiary shares to non-controlling interest	-	-	206,404	-	-	-	-	206,404	193,596	400,000
Logispot acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,277	64,277
Treasury Shares	-	(15,219)	-	-	-	-	-	(15,219)	-	(15,219)
Effect without placing shares in subsidiary	-	-	(839)	-	-	-	-	(839)	(504)	(1,343)
Share based compensation	-	-	2,961	-	-	-	-	2,961	-	2,961
Net Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	771,565	771,565	4,997	776,562
Dividends that exceed minimum mandatory	-	-	-	-	-	-83,431	-	-83,431	-	-83,431
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-183,247	-183,247	-	-183,247
Establishment of Legal Reserve	-	-	-	-	38,578	-	(38,578)	-	-	-
Establishment of Reserves	-	-	-	-	-	549,740	(549,740)	-	-	-
March 31, 2011	4,691,822	(19,405)	660,743	(123,275)	63,119	1,185,857	-	6,458,861	325,485	6,784,346

COSAN S.A. INDÚSTRIA E COMÉRCIO
 Consolidated statement of comprehensive income
 Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010
 (In thousands of Reais)

	2012	2011
Net Income	2,644,790	776,562
Other comprehensive income (loss)		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations - CTA	7,415	346
Net movement on cash flow hedge	238,503	(217,118)
Actuarial gains and losses defined benefit plans	(35,893)	(29,447)
Income tax effects	(68,887)	83,832
	141,138	(162,387)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		
Total Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax	2,785,928	614,175
Attributed to:		
Owners of the Company	2,746,972	609,178
Non-controlling interests	38,956	4,997

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

COSAN S.A. INDÚSTRIA E COMÉRCIO
Notes to the consolidated financial statement
Years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011
(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

Cosan S.A. Indústria e Comércio

Consolidated statements of cash flows
Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010
(In thousand of Reais)

	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Operating activities				
Net income	2,605,834	771,565	2,605,834	771,565
Non-cash adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows from operating activities				
Depreciation and Amortization	3,082	79,190	1,142,780	1.359.000
Biological asset	-	92,497	(60,093)	(381.894)
Equity income	(3,154,846)	(500,422)	(33,268)	(25,187)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	48	(1,069)	(93,892)	(35,295)
Share based compensation expenses	10,800	2,961	10,800	2,961
Deferred income taxes	(208,564)	140,364	962,758	329,071
Non-controlling interests	-	-	38,956	4,997
Income from the formation of the JVs	69,476	-	(3,098,494)	-
Interest, monetary and exchange variations, net	104,586	(2,568)	635,133	238,482
Others	(14,658)	(20,855)	(5,709)	4,584
	(584,242)	561,663	2,104,805	2,268,284
Changes in Assets / Liabilities				
Accounts receivable	(4,058)	175,889	(361,147)	164,693
Restricted cash	(21,440)	42,253	79,452	(142,972)
Inventories	628	(35,138)	(186,775)	84,581
Taxes recoverable	75,979	6,027	(17,126)	(50,068)
Advances to Suppliers	(18,245)	24,634	(103,294)	16,779
Accounts payable	14,442	(16,733)	220,213	(32,361)
Tax Payable	94,880	(7,803)	886,283	75,639
Provision for judicial demands Legal proceedings	311,093	1,079	143,960	26,859
Salaries payable related parties	8,938	5,440	108,177	36,224
Derivatives	658,825	(74,224)	(751,679)	(39,778)
Other Assets and Liabilities, net	(274,364)	18,060	(112,281)	13,347
	(9,681)	(1,663)	(49,132)	(84,129)
	836,997	137,821	(143,349)	68,814
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	252,755	699,484	1,961,456	2,337,098

COSAN S.A. INDÚSTRIA E COMÉRCIO
Notes to the consolidated financial statement
Years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011
(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

Cosan S.A. Indústria e Comércio

Consolidated statements of cash flows
Years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010
(In thousand of Reais)

	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Investing Activities				
Acquisitions , net of cash acquired	(85,861)	(75,985)	(72,930)	(157,345)
Acquisition of additional interest in subsidiary	(40,313)	-	-	-
Cash contributed upon the formation of Raizen	-	-	(173,116)	-
Received cash of incorporation the Cosan Fuel Distribution	21,198	-	-	-
Received Dividends	64,845	113,532	-	-
Additions to investments	(21,946)	-	(42,328)	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, software and other intangible assets	(5,538)	(430,233)	(1,584,542)	(2,291,647)
Sugar-cane planting and growing costs	-	(253,535)	(551,974)	(745,572)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	27,209	182,115	48,832
Net Cash Flow used Investing Activities	(67,615)	(619,012)	(2,242,775)	(3,145,732)
Financing Activities				
Proceeds from long-term debt	-	744,860	2,166,743	2,719,522
Repayment of long-term debt	-	(1,333,722)	1,843,352	(1,967,938)
Capital increase	-	3,996	-	3,996
Cash proceeds from non-controlling interests	-	-	560,946	400,000
Treasury shares	(48,258)	(15,219)	(48,258)	(15,219)
Dividends paid	(192,661)	(193,095)	(192,661)	(193,095)
Related Parties	-	799,101	-	37,072
Net cash flows (used in) from financing activities	(240,919)	5,921	643,418	984,338
Net increase in Cash or Equivalent Cash	(55,779)	86,393	362,099	175,704
Cash and equivalent cash in the beginning of the period	372,318	285,925	1,254,070	1,078,366
Cash and equivalent cash in the end of the period	316,539	372,318	1,616,169	1,254,070
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information				
Income taxes paid	-	-	179,655	38,844
Financial interest expenses paid	-	153,536	304,611	450,051

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

COSAN S.A. INDÚSTRIA E COMÉRCIO

Notes to the consolidated financial statement

Years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Revenues				
Sales of services and products, net	1,341	2,245,101	25,351,658	19,783,250
Others operational revenues, net	8,436	6,093	305,929	61,473
Gain of formation of joint venture	22,661	-	3,196,632	-
Reversal (additions) of allowance for doubtful accounts	-	(202)	(357)	7,795
	32,438	2,250,992	28,853,862	19,852,518
Raw materials acquired from third parties				
Cost of goods sold and services rendered	(2,410)	(1,074,071)	(20,155,600)	(13,578,664)
Materials, energy, third parties services, others	(118,422)	(460,470)	(1,264,302)	(1,380,614)
	(120,832)	(1,534,541)	(21,419,902)	(14,959,278)
Gross value added	(88,394)	716,451	7,433,960	4,893,240
Retention				
Depreciation and amortization	(1,897)	(79,190)	(1,142,780)	(742,307)
Net value added	(90,291)	637,261	6,291,180	4,150,933
Value added received in transfer				
Income from equity investments	3,154,846	500,422	33,268	25,187
Financial revenue	184,949	574,416	1,053,017	542,501
	3,339,795	1,074,838	1,086,285	567,688
Value added to be distributed	3,249,504	1,712,099	7,377,465	4,718,621
Distribution of value added				
Salaries	41,478	263,081	846,278	901,062
Taxes and contributions	(198,773)	283,816	2,208,137	2,134,280
Financial expenses	800,578	294,589	1,523,362	689,189

COSAN S.A. INDÚSTRIA E COMÉRCIO

Notes to the consolidated financial statement

Years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011

(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

1. Operations

Cosan S.A. Indústria e Comércio (“Cosan” or “the Company”) is a Brazilian Company with its shares traded on the São Paulo Stock Exchange (Bovespa – CSAN 3). Its registered office is located in the city of São Paulo, Brazil. Cosan Limited is the controlling shareholder of Cosan, holding a 62.07% interest therein as of March 31, 2012.

Cosan S.A.’s, through its subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities, primary activities are in the following business segments: (i) Sugar & Ethanol: the production of sugar and ethanol, as well as the energy cogeneration produced from sugar cane bagasse, through its joint venture named Raízen Energia Participações S.A. (“Raízen Energia”); (ii) fuel distribution through its joint venture named Raízen Combustíveis S.A. (“Raízen Combustíveis”); (iii) Logistics services including transportation, port lifting and storage of sugar, through its subsidiary Novo Rumo Logística S.A. (Rumo); (iv) Production and distribution of lubricants licensed by Mobil trademark and, (v) since July 1, 2011, the activity of purchase and sale of sugar in the retail segment, which was performed by Raízen Energia was acquired by the Company and allocated to a new segment named “Cosan Alimentos”.

On June 1st 2011, the Company announced, jointly with Royal Dutch Shell (“Shell”), the formation of two entities under common control (“joint ventures” or “JVs”): (i) Raizen Combustíveis, in the fuel distribution segment, and (ii) Raizen Energia, in the segment of production and trade of sugar, ethanol and energy cogeneration. Cosan S.A. and Shell share control of the two entities, with each company holding 50% of the economic control. Cosan recorded its investments in the joint ventures through proportionate consolidation.

Cosan contributed with its sugar, ethanol, cogeneration and fuel distribution business in the formation of the joint ventures. Shell contributed its fuel distribution business in Brazil and interests in two entities involved in activities related to research and development of second generation ethanol (Iogen and Codexis), the license to use the Shell brand in the amount of R\$ 533 million and a cash contribution of approximately R\$ 1.8 billion over a period of 2 years. The accounting effects arising from the formation of Raizen Combustíveis and Raizen Energia are presented in Note 21, the financial position and the operational profits consolidated in the Company for subsequent periods of the JV’s formation are not necessarily comparable to pre-formation amounts.

The logistics of commodities and lubricants distribution business, together with the investment in Radar Propriedades Agrícolas S.A. (“Radar”) were not contributed to the joint ventures.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1. Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements were prepared and presented in accordance with the accounting policies adopted in Brazil, which include the rules of the Securities Commission (CVM) and the pronouncements of the Accounting Pronouncements Committee (CPC), which are in accordance with the international accounting standards issued by the IASB.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil. These practices differ from IFRS, apply to separate financial statements, only in relation to the valuation of investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled by the equity method, whereas under IFRS would cost or fair value.

COSAN S.A. INDÚSTRIA E COMÉRCIO
Notes to the consolidated financial statement
Years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011
(In thousands of Reais, except otherwise stated)

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Audit Committee on May 22, 2012.

In accordance with the presentation adopted in the current year, the comparative balance of deferred income taxes and social contribution as of March 31, 2011, totaling R\$598,348, before presented separately in the consolidated financial statement, was reclassified to offset the balance of deferred income taxes and social contribution.

a) Basis of preparation

These individual and consolidated financial statements were prepared on a historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments and biological assets that have been measured at fair value.

b) Functional and presentation currency

There financial statements, consolidated and individual, are presented in Real, which is the Company's functional currency. The financial statements of each subsidiary included in the consolidation of the Company and the ones used as the basis for valuation of investments by the equity method are prepared based pm the functional currency of each company. For subsidiaries located abroad, their assets and liabilities were converted to Real exchange rate by year-end and the results were calculated by the average monthly rate during exercise. The effects of conversion are recorded in shareholders' equity of these subsidiaries.

The financial statements of each subsidiary included in the consolidation and equity method investments are prepared based on the functional currency of each company. Cosan, certain subsidiaries and equity method investments with a functional currency other than Brazilian reais, had their assets and liabilities converted into Brazilian reais at the exchange rate as of year end and their revenues and expenses were converted by applying the average monthly rates.

c) Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's consolidated and individual financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period. Such estimates and assumptions are reviewed on a continuous basis and changes are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

A significant change in the facts and circumstances on which judgments, estimates and assumptions are based, may cause a material impact on the results and financial condition of the Company, jointly-controlled and subsidiaries:

Deferred income taxes and social contribution

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. For further detail on deferred income taxes see Note 17.

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Biological assets

Biological assets are measured at fair value at each reporting date and the effects of changes in fair value between the periods are allocated directly to cost of goods sold. For further detail on the assumptions used see Note 12.

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment (“P, P&E”) including goodwill

The accounting treatment of intangible assets and P P&E includes estimation to determine the useful life period for purposes to calculate the depreciation and amortization, as well as fair value at the date of acquisition, in particular for assets acquired in business combinations and the formation of JVs.

The company annually performs an analysis of recoverable value of cash-generating units in order to identify a possible devaluation in goodwill and, eventually, in property, plant and equipment.

The determination of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit which the goodwill are attributed, includes the use of assumptions and estimates and requires complex level of judgment. For more details about the assumptions used, see note 14

Share based payments

Cosan S.A. measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The estimation of fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the assumption of the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 28.

Pension benefits

The cost of defined benefit pension plans and other post employment medical benefits and the present value of the pension obligation is determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions which may differ from actual results in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. A defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. Further details about the assumptions used are included in note 27.

Fair value measurement of contingent consideration

Contingent consideration, resulting from business combinations, is valued at fair value at the acquisition date.

Fair value of financial instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, their fair value is determined using valuation techniques

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including the discounted cash flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. The judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. For further details on financial instruments refer to Note 26.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statement includes information from Cosan, its subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities for 2012 and 2011. The Subsidiaries and jointly controlled subsidiaries are listed below:

	2012			2011		
	Direct	Indirect	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total
Subsidiaries						
Administração de Participações						
Aguassanta Ltda.	91.50	% -	91.50	% 91.50	% -	91.50
Bioinvestments Negócios e Participações S.A.	-	100.00	% 100.00	% -	91.50	% 91.50
Vale da Ponte Alta S.A.	-	100.00	% 100.00	% -	91.50	% 91.50
Águas da Ponte Alta S.A.	-	100.00	% 100.00	% -	91.50	% 91.50
Proud Participações S.A.	100.00	% -	100.00	% 99.90	% -	99.90
Cosan Distribuidora de Combustíveis Ltda.	-	-	-	99.90	% -	99.90
Cosan Overseas Limited	100.00	% -	100.00	% 100.00	% -	100.00
Pasadena Empreendimentos e Participações S.A.	100.00	% -	100.00	% 100.00	% -	100.00
Cosan Cayman Finance Limited	100.00	% -	100.00	% 100.00	% -	100.00
Cosan Cayman II Limited	100.00	% -	100.00	% -	-	-
Cosan Lubrificantes e Especialidades S.A. (anteriormente denominada Cosan Combustíveis e Lubrificantes S.A.)	100.00	% -	100.00	% 100.00	% -	100.00
CCL Cayman Finance Limited	-	100.00	% 100.00	% -	100.00	% 100.00
Copsapar Participações S.A.	90.00	% -	90.00	% 90.00	% -	90.00
Novo Rumo Logística S.A.	28.80	% 64.10	% 92.90	% 28.80	% 64.10	% 92.90
Rumo Logística S.A.	-	-	-	-	69.70	% 69.70
Handson Participações S.A.	100.00	% -	100.00	% -	-	-
Docelar Alimentos e Bebidas S.A.	33.00	% 66.90	% 99.90	% 99.90	% -	99.90
Cosan Operadora Portuária S.A.	-	69.70	% 69.70	% -	69.70	% 69.70
Teaçu Armazéns Gerais S.A.	-	-	-	-	69.70	% 69.70
Logispot Armazéns Gerais S.A.	-	35.50	% 35.50	% -	35.50	% 35.50
Stallion S.A.	-	100.00	% 100.00	% -	-	-
Jointly-controlled						
Raízen S.A. (1)	50.00	% -	50.00	% -	-	-

Raízen Energia Participações S.A.							
(1)	50.00	%	-	50.00	%	-	-
Raízen Combustíveis S.A. (1)	50.00	%	-	50.00	%	-	-
IPUTI Empreendimentos e Participações S.A. (1)	50.00	%	-	50.00	%	-	-

- (1) Jointly-controlled with Shell
- (2) Represents voting and economic interest. Cosan S.A. holds 51% of the outstanding shares of Raízen Energia, and 49% of the outstanding shares of Raízen Combustíveis.

The subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition of control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that control ceases to exist. The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same disclosure period as that of the parent company, using consistent accounting policies. All balances held between the subsidiary companies and jointly controlled entities, income

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and expenses and unrealized gains and losses derived from intercompany transactions are eliminated.

Any change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary that does not result in loss of control is accounted for as an equity transaction.

The Company holds an interest in jointly controlled, in which entrepreneurs maintain contractual arrangement establishes joint control. The Company recognizes its interest in jointly controlled using the proportional consolidation in its consolidated financial statement.

The financial statements of jointly controlled are prepared for the same period the company's disclosure.

Adjustments are made where necessary to align with the accounting policies adopted by the Company.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting practices

The accounting policies listed below have been consistently applied to all years presented in these consolidated financial statements and have been applied consistently by the subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities.

a) Revenue recognition

Revenues from the sale of products or goods are recognized when the entity transfers to the buyer the significant risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the goods and merchandise, and when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company. The sales prices are fixed based on purchase orders or contracts. Goods or services paid in advance are recorded as deferred revenue in other liabilities group and recognized as revenue when the goods are delivered and the service provided.

b) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rates, prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

c) Financial instruments – Recognition initial and subsequent measurement

(i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity, available for sale and loans and receivables. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets upon initial recognition.

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Financial assets are initially recognized at fair value, plus, in the case of investments not designated at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets.

Financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable, other receivables and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification, which can be as follows:

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit and loss. They are classified as held for trading if they were acquired with the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the short term. Derivatives are also measured at fair value through profit or loss, except those designated as hedging instruments. Interest, monetary and exchange variations and changes arising from the valuation at fair value are recognized in the income statement when incurred in the line of revenue or expense.

Loans and receivables

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method (EIR), less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs. Amortization is included in finance income in the income statement.

Held-to-maturity

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as held-to-maturity when the Company has the positive intention and ability to hold them to maturity. Interest, monetary, exchange rate, less impairment losses, if any, are recognized in income when incurred in the line of financial income/expense.

Financial assets available for sale

Financial assets available for sale are those non-derivative financial assets that are not classified as (a) loans and receivables, (b) investments held to maturity or (c) financial assets at fair value through profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognized when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; and
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the cash flows received without material delay to a third party under a pass-through arrangement; and either (a) the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards

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of the asset, or (b) the Company neither transfers nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but transfers control of the asset.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings, carried at amortized cost.

The Company's financial liabilities include payables to suppliers and other payables, loans and borrowings and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss and derivatives, except those designated as hedging instruments. Interest, monetary and exchange variations and changes arising from the valuation at fair value, where applicable, are recognized in the income statement when incurred.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, loans and borrowings are subject to interest subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the method of effective interest rate. Gains and losses are recognized in the income statement at the moment of the liability write-off, as well as during the process of amortization by the method of effective interest rate.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

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(iii) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(iv) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations, without any deduction for transaction costs.

The fair value of financial instruments for which there is no active market is determined using valuation techniques. These techniques can include using recent market transactions (interest free) reference to the current fair value of other similar instruments, analysis of discounted cash flows or other valuation models.

An analysis of fair values of financial instruments and further details as to how they are measured are provided in Note 26.

(v) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments such as forward currency contracts, interest rate swaps and forward commodity contracts to hedge its foreign currency risks, interest rate risks and commodity price risks, respectively. Derivatives designated in hedge transactions are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which the derivative is acquired, and subsequently also revalued to fair value. Derivatives are presented as financial assets when the instrument's fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to the income statement, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognized in other comprehensive income.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognized asset or liability or an unrecognized firm commitment or identified part of such asset, liability or firm commitment, that is attributable to a particular risk and could affecting the income;
- Cash flow hedges when hedging exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognized firm commitment; and
- Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation.

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At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge.

The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Hedges are expected to be highly effective in offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows, being continually assessed to determine whether they were actually highly effective over all the base periods for which they were intended.

Hedges which meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for as follows:

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized directly as other comprehensive income in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the income statement in other operating expenses.

Amounts recognized as other comprehensive income are transferred to the income statement when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognized or when a forecast sale occurs. Where the hedged item is the cost of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the amounts recognized as other comprehensive income are transferred to the initial carrying amount of the nonfinancial asset or liability.

If the forecast transaction or firm commitment is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in equity is transferred to the income statement. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover, or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income remains in other comprehensive income until the forecast transaction or firm commitment affects profit or loss.

The Company uses forward currency contracts as hedges of its exposure to foreign currency risk in forecasted transactions and firm commitments, as well as forward commodity contracts for its exposure to volatility in the commodity prices. Refer to Note 26 for more details.

Fair value hedge and hedges of a net investment

The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments designated in these types of operations.

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d) Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash

Cash and cash equivalents include cash, bank deposits and other short-term investments of immediate liquidity, redeemable within 90 days from the date of issue, readily convertible into a known amount as cash and cash with insignificant risk of change in their value.

The restricted cash relates mainly to deposits of margin requirements made with brokers who trade commodity derivative instruments linked to Company's derivatives instruments and financial transactions.

e) Accounts receivable

Refer to receivables from customers and are reduced, by provision, to their probable realizable value.

f) Inventories

Inventories are recorded at average cost of acquisition or production, not to exceed the net realizable value.

g) Equity method investments

Entities over which the Company exercises significant influence are accounted for by the equity method. Based on the equity method, investments are recorded on the balance sheet at cost, plus the changes following the acquisition of shares and the Company's share of equity income or loss of the associate.

The income statement reflects the share of operating results of associates associate based on the equity method. When a change is recognized directly in equity of the associate, the Company recognizes its share of the variations, where applicable, statement of changes in equity.

The financial statements of associates are prepared for the same period of presentation of the Company even if the fiscal year is not coincidental. Where necessary, adjustments are made to conform to the accounting practices of the Company.

After applying the equity method, the Company determines whether it is necessary to recognize additional loss of recoverable value on the Company's investment in its associate. The Company determines, at each year end, if there is objective evidence that investment in associate loss suffered by the impairment. If so, the Company calculates the amount of loss on the impairment as the difference between the recoverable value of the associate and the book value and the amount recognized in the income statement.

When there is loss of significant influence over the associate, the Company evaluates and recognizes the investment at fair value at that moment.

The unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Company and associates are eliminated in accordance with the participation held in the associate.

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h) Interest in joint ventures

The Company has an interest in joint ventures, which are a jointly controlled entities, whereby the venturers have a contractual arrangement that establishes joint control over the economic activities of the entity. The agreement requires unanimous agreement for financial and operating decisions among the venturers. The Company recognizes its interest in the joint ventures using the proportionate consolidation method. The Company combines its proportionate share of each of the assets, liabilities, income and expenses of the joint ventures with similar items, line by line, in its consolidated financial statements. The financial statements of the joint ventures are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company.

Adjustments are made in the Company's consolidated financial statements to eliminate the Company's share of intercompany balances, transactions and unrealized gains and losses on such transactions between the Company and its joint ventures. Losses on transactions are recognized immediately if the loss provides evidence of a reduction in the net realisable value of current assets or an impairment loss. The joint venture is proportionately consolidated until the date on which the Company ceases to have joint control over the joint venture.

As discussed in Note 2.4, effective in the Company's fiscal year ending March 31, 2014, the IFRS accounting for these proportionately consolidated entities will change and the Company will then be required to account for them retrospectively using the equity method of accounting.

i) Biological assets

Biological assets refer to the sugarcane plantations and are recognized at fair value at each balance sheet date and the effects of changes in fair values between the periods are allocated to cost of goods sold. The sugarcane plantation is measured at fair value in accordance with the discounted cash flow method. The harvest of the Company begins generally in April each year and ends in the months of November and December.

The Company's own land on which the biological asset is produced is accounted for in accordance with IAS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment.

j) Property, plant and equipment ("P, P&E")

Items of P, P&E are measured at historical cost of acquisition or construction, less accumulated depreciation and impairment when applicable.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of an asset. The cost of assets constructed by the entity includes the cost of materials and direct labor, other costs to put the asset in location and condition necessary for them to be able to operate in the manner intended by management, and borrowing costs on qualifying assets. Borrowing costs relating to funds raised for work in progress are capitalized until these projects are completed.

The Company carries out the planned major maintenance and inspection activities at its plants on an annual basis in order to inspect and replace components. This occurs between January and March. The principal costs include maintenance costs for labor, material third party services and overhead allocated during the inter harvest period.

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The estimated cost of a component of a piece of equipment that must be replaced each year is recorded as a component of cost of the equipment and depreciated over the following season. Costs of normal periodic maintenance are recorded as expenses when incurred since the components will not improve the production capacity or introduce improvements to equipment.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line method based on useful life of each asset, following the annual depreciation rates shown below:

Buildings and improvements	4%
Machinery and equipment	3% to 10%
Agricultural machinery	10%
Industrial equipment and facilities	10%
Furniture and fixtures	10%
Computer equipment	20%
Vehicles	10% to 20%
Locomotives	3.3%
Rail cars	2.9%
Boats	20%
Aircrafts	10%

k) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception date.

Finance leases which transfer to the Company substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized in finance costs in the income statement. A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset.

Operating lease payments are recognized as an operating expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

l) Intangibles

(i) Goodwill

The goodwill is maintained at its cost, net of any impairment losses, if applicable. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment losses. For testing purposes the recoverable amount, the acquired goodwill in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each cash-generating units of the Company which are expected to be benefited by the combination, independently of other assets or liabilities of the acquiree to be assigned to those units.

(ii) Intangible assets with finite lives

Intangible assets with defined useful lives are measured at cost, net of accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

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m) Impairment

The Company assesses annually whether there are indications of impairment in its long lived assets. If these indicators are identified, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the assets. The recoverable amount of an asset or a group of assets is the greater of: (a) the fair value less estimated costs to sell it, and (b) its value in use. Value in use is the discounted cash flow (before taxes) from the continued use of the assets until the end of its useful life.

Regardless of the existence of indicators of loss of value, goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment at least once a year.

When the book value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the impairment loss is recognized as an operating expense in the income statement.

n) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs related to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily requires a substantial period of time to be concluded for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets. Borrowing costs include interest and other costs incurred by an entity on the loan.

o) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

p) Pension and other employment benefits

i) Defined benefit pension plan

The Company, through its indirect subsidiary Cosan Lubrificantes Especialidades S.A. ("CLE") is the sponsor of a defined benefit pension plan for part of its employees. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains and losses for the defined benefit plan are recognized in full in the period in which they occur in other comprehensive income. Such actuarial gains and losses are also immediately recognized in equity and are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

ii) Defined contribution pension plan

The Company, its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities sponsor a defined contribution plan, for all employees. The Company does not have a legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not have sufficient assets to pay all benefits owed.

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iii) Share-based payments

Employees (including senior executives) of Cosan S.A. receive regular compensation in the form of equity investments for services rendered (equity-settled transactions). The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognized, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled. A companhia uses the binomial model to estimate the fair value of the options at the date of the grant.

q) Treasury shares

Represented by the own shares re-acquired on the market and held in treasury, in accordance with the Repurchase Plan previously approved.

Equity instruments which are reacquired (treasury shares) are recognized at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in the income statement in the purchase, sale, issue or cancel of equity instruments of the Company. Any difference between book value and the consideration is recognized in capital reserve.

r) Taxes

(i) Income taxes

Taxation on income comprises the income tax and social contribution. Income tax is calculated on taxable income at a rate of 15%, plus an additional 10% for profits that exceed \$ 240 in 12 months, while the social contribution is calculated at the rate of 9% on taxable income recognized on an accrual basis. Therefore the Company is subject to a theoretical rate of income tax equivalent to 34%.

Income taxes are comprised of income tax and social contribution at a combined rate of 34%.

Deferred Income and social contribution taxes on tax losses, negative basis of social contribution and temporary differences are presented in, noncurrent, assets and / or liabilities, calculated based on the rates set out upon its completion and reviewed annually. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that there will be taxable for which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Anticipations or countervailable values are demonstrated as current and noncurrent, according to their expected realization.

(ii) Indirect taxes

Net revenues is recognized net of discounts and sales taxes (IPI, ICMS, PIS and COFINS).

s) Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method and the assets and liabilities assumed are measured at fair value for purposes of goodwill calculation. Goodwill represents the excess of the acquisition cost in comparison the fair value of the acquired assets and liabilities. If there

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is an excess of the acquirer's interest in the fair value of assets and liabilities acquired over the cost, the difference is recognized immediately in the income statement.

t) Asset retirement obligations

The retirement obligations of its jointly-controlled entities relate to the required obligation to remove underground fuel tanks upon retirement.

The initial measurement of which is recognized as a liability discounted to present values and subsequently accreted through earnings. An asset retirement cost equal to the initial estimated liability is capitalized as part of the related asset's carrying value and depreciated over the asset's useful life.

u) Environmental matters

The Company, its subsidiaries and its jointly-controlled entities production facilities and their plantation activities are both subject to environmental regulations. The Company diminishes the risks associated with environmental matters, through operating procedures and controls and investments in pollution control equipment and systems.

2.4 New IFRS and IFRIC Interpretations Committee (Financial Reporting Interpretations of IASB) applicable to the consolidated financial statements

New accounting pronouncements of the IASB and IFRIC interpretations have been published and / or reviewed as presented below:

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement

Classification and measurement - It reflects the first phase of the IASBs work on the replacement of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 uses a simplified approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, based on the manner in which an entity manages its financial instruments (business model) and the typical contractual cash flow of financial assets. The standard also requires the adoption of only one method for determining losses in recoverable value of assets. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. Management is still evaluating the impact on its financial position or performance in relation to IFRS 9.

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements

IFRS 10 as issued establishes principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities. IFRS 10 replaces the consolidation requirements in SIC-12 Consolidation—Special Purpose Entities and IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Early application is permitted. Management is still evaluating the impact on its financial position or performance from the adoption of IFRS 10.

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IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements

IFRS 11 will significantly change the accounting for the Company's joint arrangements. The new standard eliminates inconsistencies in the reporting of joint arrangements in current practice, by requiring a single method (the equity method of accounting) to account for interests in jointly controlled entities.

It eliminates the option to proportionate consolidate these jointly controlled entities. It is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Early adoption is permitted.

With the adoption of IFRS 11, currently expected for the year ended March 31, 2014, the Company's joint ventures (Raízen Energia and Raízen Combustíveis) currently presented via proportionate consolidation, will be presented using the equity method of accounting in accordance with IAS 28R – Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures. These two joint ventures currently comprise a substantial component of the Company's assets and operations. Thus, while the Company is currently estimating the impacts of the adoption of IFRS 11, it is anticipated that it will be significant.

The total assets of these joint ventures represented approximately 71% of consolidated totals at March 31, 2012. The revenues, operating income and cash flow from operating activities of these joint ventures accounted for approximately 80%, 67% and 93% of consolidated totals for the year ended March 31, 2012, respectively. A change from proportionate consolidation to equity method accounting would have no impact on the total equity or net income derived from these joint ventures, except that when using a proportional consolidation model net income would be lower in the year of joint venture formation as the transaction costs would be expensed as incurred. When applying the equity method of accounting those expenses would be considered a component of the equity method investment.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Involvement with Other Entities

IFRS 12 is a new and comprehensive standard on disclosure requirements for all forms of interests in other entities, including subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and unconsolidated structured entities. IFRS 12 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Earlier application is permitted. Management is still evaluating the impact on its financial position or performance from the adoption of IFRS 12.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

IFRS 13 establishes new requirements on how to measure fair value and the related disclosures for IFRS and US generally accepted accounting principles. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. Earlier application is permitted. Management is still evaluating the impact on its financial position or performance from the adoption of IFRS 13.

IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (revised in 2011)

As a consequence of the new IFRS 11 and IFRS 12, IAS 28 has been renamed IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, and describes the application of the equity method to investments in joint ventures in addition to associates. The amendment becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

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There are no other pronouncements issued and yet to be adopted that may have a significant impact in the Company's operations and financial position

3. Cash and Equivalent Cash

	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Cash	177	146	3,027	289
Bank accounts	13	11,971	124,804	64,437
Value awaiting for closing exchange	-	5,952	11,477	78,353
Highly liquid Investments	316,349	354,249	1,476,861	1,110,991
	316,539	372,318	1,616,169	1,254,070

On March 31, 2012, the Company had unused lines of credit with BNDES, at the amount of R\$ 420,414 (R\$1,064,930 in March 31,2011). The use of these lines of credit depends upon fulfillment of certain contractual conditions.

4. Restricted Cash

	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Restricted financial investments	18,233	-	48,292	61,072
Deposits in connection with derivative transactions	-	2,719	45,976	126,872
	18,233	2,719	94,268	187,944

Deposits in connection with derivative transactions relate to margin calls by counterparties in derivative transactions.

5. Other financial assets

	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Fair value of Radar option (1)	140,820	162,961	140,820	162,961
Brazilian Treasury certificates – CTN (2)	-	38,812	149,438	257,456
ExxonMobil financial asset - reimbursement (3)	-	-	540,224	-
	140,820	201,773	830,482	420,417
Current		-	40,080	-
Non current	140,820	201,773	790,402	420,417

(1) The Cosan S.A. holds warrants on Radar, exercisable at any time up to maturity (August 2018). Such warrants will allow Cosan S.A. to purchase additional shares at R\$41.67 per share adjusted for inflation (IPCA), equivalent to 20% of the total shares issued by Radar as of the date of exercise. The exercise of warrants will not change the

classification of this investment as an equity investment. The fair value of these warrants was calculated based on observable market data.

- (2) Represented by bonds issued by the Brazilian National Treasury under the Special Program for Agricultural Securitization - "PESA" with original maturity of 20 years in connection with the long-term debt denominated PESA (note 15). These bonds yield inflation (IGPM) plus 12% p.a.. The value of these securities at maturity is expected to be equal to the amount due to the PESA at that date. If the PESA debt is paid in advance, the Company may still keep this investment until maturity

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- (3) In June 28, 2011 the subsidiary Cosan Lubrificantes e Especialidades S.A., the successor entity Esso Brasileira de Petróleo Ltda. ("Essobrás") proceeded with the consolidation of tax debts included in the tax recovery program ("Refis IV") the amount of R\$ 540,224, as determined by ExxonMobil Brasil Holdings BV, the former owner is contractually responsible for these liabilities. Therefore the Company recognized an obligation to pay taxes and a corresponding to a financial asset from ExxonMobil Brasil Holdings BV. the same amount.

6. Accounts Receivable

The balances of accounts receivables as of March 31, 2012 and 2011 are composed as follows:

	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Domestic	-	45,790	902,407	678,498
Foreign	-	-	164,681	7,556
Allowance for doubtful accounts	-	(1,008)	(103,502)	(91,197)
	-	44,782	963,586	594,857

The analysis of the maturity of the accounts receivable is as follows:

	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Current	-	44,048	764,826	555,826
Over Due:				
Up to 30 days	-	48	100,339	21,097
From 31 to 60 days	-	1	16,535	4,317
From 61 to 90 days	-	229	8,476	553
More than 180 days	-	456	73,410	13,064
	-	44,782	963,586	594,857

Changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts are as follows:

	Parent Company	Consolidated
March 31, 2010	(806)	(97,721)
Provision	(308)	(16,573)
Reversal	106	18,238
Write-offs	-	6,130
Addition from business combination	-	(1,271)
March 31, 2011	(1,008)	(91,197)
Addition	-	(28,003)
Reversal	-	26,711

Write-offs	-	935
Addition from the formation of the JVs	1,008	(11,135)
Addition from business combination	-	(813)
March 31, 2012	-	(103,502)

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7. Inventories

	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Finished Goods:				
Sugar	-	9,559	87,110	77,673
Ethanol	-	18,080	101,994	42,840
Fuel	-	-	276,867	231,891
Lubricants	-	-	112,492	94,743
Raw material	-	17,546	52,586	51,598
Goods in process	-	1,121	-	5,121
Spare parts and others	-	51,993	121,643	186,032
Provision for inventory realization obsolescence	-	(5,728)	(4,542)	(19,567)
	-	92,571	748,150	670,331

Change in the provision for inventory realization and obsolescence is as follows:

	Parent Company	Consolidated
March 31, 2010	(6,783)	(25,260)
Addition	(2,681)	(13,483)
Reversal	3,736	19,176
March 31, 2011	(5,728)	(19,567)
Additions	-	(1,697)
Effective Loss	-	5,173
Reversion	-	4,815
Effect of the formation of JV	5,728	6,734
March 31, 2012	-	(4,542)

8. Recoverable Taxes

	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Income tax	31,968	25,953	107,561	66,274
COFINS	-	61,478	63,727	121,474
PIS	-	13,426	18,614	27,338
ICMS - State VAT	-	7,713	194,818	151,161
IPI	-	976	43,039	47,741
Others	1,809	210	9,193	16,069
	33,777	109,756	436,952	430,057
Current	33,777	105,134	325,096	374,991
Non-current	-	4,622	111,856	55,066

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9. Related Parties

a) Summary of the main balances and transactions with related parties:

	Consolidated	
	2012	2011
Current Assets		
Shell (i)	626,783	-
Raízen Energia (ii)	20,731	-
Grupo Rezende Barbosa (iii)	9,469	7,298
Vertical UK LLP (iv)	540	6,430
Vertical UK LLP (iv)	14,242	-
Others	6,609	941
Total Current asset	678,374	14,669
Non Current Assets		
Shell (i)	335,317	-
Raízen Energia (ii)	214,885	-
Raízen Combustíveis (ii)	87,811	-
Group Rezende Barbosa (iii)	105,751	91,954
Others	9,389	-
Total Non-current asset	753,153	91,954
Non-Current Liabilities		
Raízen Energia (ii)	76,257	-
Group Rezende Barbosa (iii)	12,577	37,664
Shell (i)	83,064	-
Raízen Combustíveis (ii)	321	-
Others	2,811	3,499
Total current liabilities	175,030	41,163
Current Liabilities		
Shell (i)	379,626	-
Raízen Energia (ii)	6,387	-
Others	3,705	4,444
Total Non-current liabilities	389,718	4,444

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Sales of products/services		
Vertical UK LLP	75,338	160,202
Others	441	39,963
	75,779	200,165
Purchase of goods/inputs		
Grupo Rezende Barbosa	263,859	352,195
Vertical UK LLP	113,518	-
Shell Western Supply and Trading	7,032	-
	384,409	352,195
Land lease		
Aguassanta	17,577	26,459
Radar	22,532	28,446
	40,109	54,905
Financial income / (expense)		
Grupo Rezende Barbosa	2,502	233
Shell Brasil Holding B.V.	148,733	-
Others	242	512
	151,477	745

(i) Shell

Shell Holdings B.V. and its subsidiaries ("Shell") are related parties of Raízen Energia and Raízen Combustíveis, therefore, the transactions between Shell and these entities were treated by the Company as related party transactions and all balances disclosed are 50% proportionally consolidated.

The short-term receivable is mainly comprised of (i) capital contribution receivable from Raízen Energia amounting R\$ 489,856, (ii) and other receivables totaling R\$ 136,927, represented by other reimbursements resulting from the formation of JVs.

The long-term receivables are represented mainly by (i) reimbursement of provisions existing at the legal entity contributed by Shell related to the contingencies in the amount of R\$ 244,046, and (ii) a financial asset equivalent to the investment that Shell has in Iogen, valued at fair value, and that will be contributed to Raízen Energia in the amount of R\$ 86,535.

The short term payable comprises mainly reimbursement tax credits of the legal entity contributed by Shell in the amount of R\$ 77,631.

The long term payable refers to (i) reimbursement of judicial deposits in the legal entity contributed by Shell, which will be refunded when redeemed, in the amount of R\$ 130,883, and (ii) reimbursement of tax credits of the legal entity contributed by Shell in the amount of R\$ 248,743.

(ii) Raízen Energia and Raízen Combustível

The balances with Raízen Energia and Raízen Combustível are consolidated proportionally at 50% considering the elimination of the portion related to the Company.

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The balances in current assets in the amount of R\$ 20,731 and R\$ 14,242 in Raízen Energia and Raízen Combustíveis, respectively, represent receivables of (i) transportation and sugar elevation services provided by Rumo, (ii) sale of land by CLE and (iii) leased land.

Non-current assets receivable from Raízen Energia and Raízen Combustíveis represent, basically, tax credits which will be reimbursed to the Company when effectively realized by the JVs.

The balance of R\$ 76,257 recorded as current liabilities in Raízen Energia represents, mainly, payables related sugar purchased by the Cosan Alimentos segment and other reimbursable obligations due to the formation of JVs.

(iii) Rezende Barbosa

The Company has receivables from Rezende Barbosa which are guaranteed by shares issued by Cosan.

The jointly-controlled entity "Raízen Energia" has long-term agreement with Group Rezende Barbosa to supply sugar-cane. The prices paid are based on the ATR prices published by CONSECANA.

(iv) Vertical UK LLP

The Company sells and buys ethanol from Vertical UK LLP ("Vertical") in the normal course of business. Vertical is a Trading Company headquartered in Switzerland for which we have indirectly a 50% non-controlling interests.

(v) Aguassanta

The jointly-controlled entity Raízen Energia has land leased from entities controlled by Group Aguassanta ("Aguassanta"), a group of entities under common control, being Mr. Rubens Ometto de Silveira de Mello the ultimate controlling shareholder. The lease costs are paid considering the ATR price published by CONSECANA and contracts having terms expiring between 2026 and 2027.

(vi) Radar

The jointly-controlled entity Raízen Energia has leased land from Radar Propriedades Agrícolas S.A. ("Radar"), an associate. These rental costs are paid considering the price published by the ATR CONSECANA and most contracts have terms that expire in 2027.

b) Officers and directors compensation

The fixed and variable compensation of key people, including directors and board members are recorded, as follows:

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	2012(*)	2011
Regular compensation	23,009	7,894
Stock option expense	10,800	2,961
Bonuses and other variable compensation	32,563	23,791
Total compensation recorded as expense	66,372	34,646

(*)Including the compensation of the key people of the jointly-controlled entities / JVs

At Cosan S.A.'s shareholder' meeting held on July 29, 2011, a new stock compensation plan was approved, which until March 31, 2012 had granted 9,825,000 options (Note 28).

10. Business combinations and acquisitions of non-controlling shareholders

a. Sugar Retail Business

The Company contributed its retail sugar business to Raizen Energia upon JV formation. On July 1, 2011, the Company re-acquired this business in exchange for R\$145,860 in cash consideration, and R\$22,568 in contingent consideration. The net assets of the retail sugar business approximate their carrying value prior to the formation of the JV.

b. Logisport Armazéns Gerais S.A. ("Logisport")

On March 14, 2011, Cosan, through its indirect subsidiary Rumo Logística S.A., purchased 874,226 common shares of Logisport, totaling R\$ 48,888 cash which increased its participation in the common shares of Logisport from 14.28% to 51.00%. With this acquisition, Rumo acquired the control of Logisport.

Logisport is located in the city of Sumaré and is an important link between plants in the state of São Paulo and Santos Port. The terminal is accessed by all railroads that cross the state of São Paulo and is beside the Anhanguera, Bandeirantes and Dom Pedro highways. The site has a static capacity of 400,000 tons, a structure to receive and send both through roads, as well as by rail, but the potential to carry a composition of 120 railcars of 90 tons per day (unaudited information).

The fair value at the acquisition date of the consideration transferred totaled R\$ 68,880, which consisted of the following:

Cash	48,888
Fair value of 14.28% of Cosan in Logisport immediately before the Business combination	19,992
Total	68,880

The estimated fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition of Logisport were as follows:

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Description	
Trade accounts receivable	1,297
Others assets	677
Property, plant and equipment	114,184
Loans and financing	(13,391)
Deferred income and social contribution taxes	(28,879)
Others liabilities	(13,551)
Non-controlling interest (1)	(30,120)
Net assets acquired	30,217
Consideration transferred, net of cash acquired	67,745
Goodwill	37,528

The purchase price allocation was completed by the Management, and based on the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed and goodwill of the operation was allocated the segment Rumo.

The Company obtained an independent evaluation of its fixed assets, intangible assets and interests of noncontrolling shareholders. The allocation of the initial purchase price was adjusted primarily as a result of improvements in the Company's assumptions related to fixed assets and intangible. As a result of these changes, the goodwill, as described above, was modified as follows:

goodwill preliminary	2,370
Adjustments on the fair value of the P,P&E	104,454
Deferred income tax	(35,515)
Interests of non-controlling shareholders	(33,781)
Goodwill	37,528

c. Cosan Araraquara Açúcar e Álcool Ltda. (“Usina Zanin”)

On February 18, 2011, the jointly-controlled entity Raízen Energia (formerly known as Cosan AA) acquired 100% of the share capital of Usina Zanin for a total amount of \$ 90,000.

The provisional allocation of the purchase price on March 31, 2011 appointed a goodwill of R\$69,402. As the evaluation report of assets and liabilities performed by independent research company, issued in May 2012, the final goodwill determined in the acquisition totaled R \$ 98,000 due to revision of gains from certain assets, property and equipment and the cancellation of the project greenfield (Usina da Prata).

The estimated fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at date of acquisition of Usina Zanin, was as follows:

Description	
Inventories	3,813
Biological assets	83,890
Property, plant and equipment	223,893
Intangible assets	10
Loans and Long-term debt	(278,511)

Provision for judicial demands	(23,008)
Deferred income and social contribution taxes	29,921
Others liabilities	(49,081)
Net assets acquired	(9,073)
Consideration transferred, net of cash acquired	88,927
Goodwill	98,000

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The purchase price allocation was concluded by the Management, and based on the fair value of acquired assets and liabilities assumed. Zanin was subsequently contributed to Raizen Energia upon the formation of JV.

The Company obtained an independent evaluation of its fixed assets, intangible assets and interests of minority shareholders. The allocation of the initial purchase price was adjusted primarily as a result of improvements in the Company's assumptions relating to fixed and intangible assets. As a result of these changes, the goodwill, as described above, was modified as follows:

Preliminary goodwill	69,402
Fair value adjustments of fixed assets and biological assets	36,805
Other fair value adjustments	6,524
Deferred income tax	(14,731)
Goodwill	98,000

The Usina Zanin was contributed to Raízen Energia in the formation of JV and the business combination is registered in that jointly controlled.

d. Additional information (unaudited)

If the entity acquired during 2012 had been included in the income statement since the beginning of the year the impacts on the revenue would be irrelevant

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11. Equity method investments

a) Parent company

Subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities	Number of shares of the invested	Number of shares / shares the investor	Percentage of interest	Investments		Equity income of associates	
				2012	2011	2012	2011
Administração de Participações Aguassanta S.A.	4	3	91.50 %	158,685	138,193	8,026	7,475
Copsapar Participações S.A.	190,797,424	171,717,680	90.00 %	540,044	498,102	52,684	57,430
Cosan Cayman Limited	-	-	-	-	376,311	(18,159)	(398)
Cosan Cayman Finance Limited	1	1	100.00 %	735,147	651,480	121,425	(690)
Cosan Cayman II Limited	451	232	51.44 %	1,081	-	86,896	-
Cosan Distribuidora de Combustíveis S.A.	-	-	-	-	-	2,247,978	-
Cosan Finance Limited	1	1	100.00 %	-	17,489	-	(4,171)
Cosan International Universal Corporation	2	2	100.00 %	-	1,304	-	761
Cosan Lubrificantes e Especialidades S.A.	431,480	431,474	100.00 %	1,103,810	1,933,302	76,202	114,240
Handson Participações S.A.	85,860,500	85,860,500	100.00 %	150,108	-	64,247	-
Novo Rumo Logística S.A.	278,336,920	198,120,217	28.82 %	242,670	223,006	24,494	25,836
Proud Participações S.A.	53,236,531	53,236,528	100.00 %	210,683	53,236	8,600	-
Raízen Combustíveis S.A.	3,009,400,941	1,504,700,471	50.00 %	4,666,904	-	141,653	-
Raízen Energia Participações S.A.	1,068,073,826	534,036,913	50.00 %	3,522,684	-	59,266	-
Raízen Energia S.A.	-	-	-	-	2,946,111	235,058	203,197

Raízen S.A. Bioenergia	-	-	-	-	152,929	-	13,873
Raízen Tarumã S.A.	-	-	-	-	959,665	-	77,091
TEAS - Terminal Exportador de Álcool de Santos S.A.	-	-	-	-	40,088	-	967
Others	-	-	-	24,271	8,872	14,345	8,872
Associated Radar Propriedades Agrícolas S.A.	21,148,989	4,001,167	18.92 %	283,259	260,757	22,514	28,658
Other investments	-	-	-	20,943	29,343	9,617	(32,719)
				11,660,289	8,290,188	3,154,846	500,422

Changes in participation in direct and indirect subsidiaries

Changes on Investments:

March 31, 2011	8,290,188
Equity	3,154,846
Addition to investments	43,147
Addition from JVs formation	463,296
Dividends declared and interest on capital in subsidiary and jointly controlled entity (*)	(281,195)
Others	(9,993)
March 31, 2012	11,660,289

(*) There was a payment of R\$64,845 million in this period.

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	Consolidated				Investments		Equity	
	Number of shares of the invested	Number of shares / shares the investor	Percentage of interest		2012	2011	2012	2011
Radar Propriedades Agrícolas S.A.	21,148,989	4,001,167	18.92 %		283,259	260,756	22,514	28,658
Codexis Inc	35,965,000	5,573,000	15.50 %		49,866	-	(1,086)	-
Logum Logística S.A. ("Logum")	430,556,443	86,111,288	20.00 %		25,731	18,300	(4,796)	-
Other Investments					60,173	25,086	16,636	(3,471)
					419,029	304,142	33,268	25,187

Changes on Investments

March 31, 2010	260,814
Equity	25,187
Addition to investments	37,929
Change to subsidiary	(20,015)
Other	227
March 31, 2011	304,142
Equity	33,268
Income from the formation of JV	38,114
Addition to investments	42,328
Other	1,177
March 31, 2012	419,029

March 31, 2012

	Asset	Liabilities	Equity	Result
Radar Propriedades Agrícolas S.A.	1,685,618	188,392	1,497,226	162,544
Codexis	247,663	60,552	187,111	(2,138)
Logum	741,782	484,471	257,311	(28,670)

March 31, 2011

	Asset	Liabilities	Equity	Result
Radar Propriedades Agrícolas S.A.	1,804,609	426,355	1,378,254	151,421
Logum	101,982	8,343	93,639	(4,829)

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12. Biological assets

Changes in biological assets (sugarcane plants) are described below:

Balances at March 31, 2010	371,102	963,244
Change in fair value	145,428	381,894
Increase due to planting and growing costs	253,535	745,572
Harvested cane transferred to inventory	237,925	(616,693)
Increase resulting from business combination	-	87,115
March 31, 2011	1,007,990	1,561,132
Asset contribution from subsidiaries	532.140	-
Change in the fair value	(523.140)	-
Changes in fair value less estimated cost to sell		60,093
Increase due to planting and growing costs		551,974
Harvested cane transferred to inventory (a)		(401,592)
Proportional consolidation impact due to the formation of JVs (50%) (b)		(803,584)
March 31, 2012	-	968,023

(a) R\$19,047 of this amount was allocated in sugar and ethanol inventory as of march, 31 2012.

(b) The Company has reflected this rollforward activity as “net” adjustment. This net adjustment would actually represent the de-consolidation of 100% of the biological assets of subsidiaries de-recognized, and the addition of 50% of the fair value of the biological assets of the JV’s then proportionally consolidated.

Sugarcane plants

Areas cultivated represent only sugarcane, without considering the land where these crops are found. The following assumptions were used to determine fair value using the discounted cash flow:

	2012	2011
Crop area (hectares) (1)	382,798	340,386
Expect productivity (tons of cane per hectare)	78.20	84.74
Total amount of recoverable sugar – ATR (kg)	137.27	138.54
Price kg ATR projected average (R\$/kg)	0.4881	0.4228

(1) The balances of biological assets are consolidated proportionally by 50% in the Company.

Sugar production depends on the volume and sucrose content of sugarcane grown or supplied by farmers located near the plants. The yield of the crop and the sucrose content in sugarcane mainly depend on weather conditions such as rainfall rate and temperature, which may vary and fluctuate.

Historically, weather conditions have caused volatility in ethanol and sugar production, and consequently in our operating results because it cause damage to the annual harvest. Future climate conditions may reduce the amount of sugar and sugarcane that the Company will obtain in a particular season or in the sucrose content of sugarcane. Additionally, the Company’s business is subject to seasonality according to the growth cycle of sugarcane in the

south-central region of Brazil. The period of annual harvest of sugarcane in South-Central region of Brazil begins in April / May and ends in November / December. This creates variations in stock, usually high in November to cover sales between crop (i.e. from December to April) and a degree of seasonality in gross profit from sales of

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ethanol and sugar significantly lower in the last quarter of fiscal year. The seasonality and any reduction in the volume of sugar recovered could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition.

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13. Property, plant and equipment

	Parent Company				Capital Addition on subsidiaries	March 31, 2012
	March 31, 2011	Additions	Write-offs	Transfers		
Costs:						
Land and Rural Properties	240,330	-	-	-	(239,104)	1,226
Buildings and Improvements	181,081	-	-	898	(172,902)	9,077
Machinery, Equipment and Facilities	653,655	2	-	16,397	(665,349)	4,705
Airplanes	13,395	-	-	-	-	13,395
Vessels and Vehicles	110,966	-	(206)	-	(110,760)	-
Furniture and Fixtures and Computer Equipment	40,008	15	-	2,478	(39,764)	2,737
Construction in progress	200,830	5,520	-	(19,856)	(180,992)	5,502
Other	234,356	-	-	-	(234,356)	-
Total	1,674,621	5,537	(206)	(83)	(1,643,227)	36,642
Depreciation:						
Land and Rural Properties	(36,000)	(328)	-	-	35,697	(631)
Buildings and Improvements	(315,771)	(285)	-	-	315,142	(914)
Machinery, Equipment and Facilities	(13,395)	-	-	-	-	(13,395)
Airplanes	(46,639)	(7)	159	-	46,487	-
Vessels and Vehicles	(19,235)	(49)	-	-	19,136	(148)
Other	(66,283)	-	-	-	66,283	-
Total	(497,323)	(669)	159	-	482,745	(15,088)
	1,177,298	4,868	(47)	(83)	(1,160,481)	21,554

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	March 31, 2011	Additions	Write-offs	Transfers	Consolidated De-consolidation and JVs formation, net (a)	Business Combination	March 31, 2012
Costs:							
Land and Rural Properties	1,263,240	-	(40,011)	15,965	384,561	(53,266)	1,570,489
Buildings and Improvements	1,122,256	4,764	(24,559)	89,661	(153,107)	30,899	1,069,914
Machinery, Equipment and Facilities	4,980,432	49,056	(30,209)	330,325	(69,256)	14,197	5,274,545
Airplanes	30,903	4,839	(4,691)	-	-	-	31,051
Wagons and locomotives	341,647	-	-	50,000	-	-	391,647
Vessels and Vehicles	323,042	3,046	(6,758)	10,312	(26,703)	167	303,106
Furniture and Fixtures and Computer Equipment	137,206	520	(21,012)	16,114	(8,869)	1,308	125,267
Construction in progress	1,367,712	980,855	(6,022)	(782,761)	(888,103)	3,319	675,000
Repair and maintenance in machine and equipment	1,043,342	362,511	(747,891)	-	(394,513)	-	263,449
Others	4,782	13,077	(17,715)	796	156,568	-	157,508
Total	10,614,562	1,418,668	(898,868)	(269,588)	(999,422)	(3,376)	9,861,976
Depreciation:							
Buildings and Improvements	(287,620)	(43,716)	11,539	-	59,344	(2,457)	(262,910)
Machinery, Equipment and Facilities	(1,472,512)	(288,990)	19,506	14,968	346,824	(8,508)	(1,388,712)
Airplanes	(15,195)	(1,839)	860	-	-	-	(16,174)
Wagons and locomotives	(6,128)	(12,269)	-	-	-	-	(18,397)
Vessels and Vehicles	(150,146)	(24,667)	4,750	-	47,416	(114)	(122,761)
Furniture and Fixtures and Computer Equipment	(87,460)	(11,297)	18,750	-	(559)	(736)	(81,302)
Repair and maintenance in machine and equipment	(611,859)	(303,082)	747,891	-	167,050	-	-

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Others	(3,118)	(6,942)	9,297	-	(103,994)	-	(104,757)
Total	(2,634,038)	(692,802)	812,593	14,968	516,081	(11,815)	(1,995,013)
	7,980,524	725,866	(86,275)	(254,620)	(483,341)	(15,191)	7,866,963

(a) The Company has reflected this rollforward activity as “net” adjustment. This net adjustment would actually represent the de-consolidation of 100% of the P,P&E of subsidiaries de-recognized, and the addition of 50% of the P,P&E of the JV’s then proportionally consolidated.

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Capitalization of borrowing costs

During the year ended March 31, 2012, borrowing costs capitalized amounted to R\$ 71,661 (R\$ 70,543 during the year ended March 31, 2011). The weighted average interest rate, used for capitalization of interest on the balance of construction in progress, was 8.60% per year at 2012 (9.13% per year during the year ended March 31, 2011).

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14. Intangible assets

Costs	Parent Company				Capital Increase in Subsidiaries	March 31, 2012
	March 31, 2011	Additions	Write-off	Transfers		
Software	50,182	-	-	83	(50,182)	83
Trademarks	-	-	-	-	85,354	85,354
Goodwill	332,239	-	(193,633)	-	(138,606)	-
Others	17,603	-	-	-	(17,603)	-
Total	400,024	-	(193,633)	83	(121,037)	85,437
Amortization						
Software	(32,809)	(2)	-	-	32,809	(2)
Trademarks	-	(1,768)	-	-	-	(1,768)
Others	(744)	(643)	-	-	1,387	-
Total	(33,553)	(2,413)	-	-	34,196	(1,770)
	366,471	(2,413)	(193,633)	83	(86,841)	83,667

Costs	Consolidated						
	March 31, 2011	Additions	Write-off	Transfers	De-consolidated and JV's formation, net (a)	Business Combination	March 31, 2012
Software license	98,063	849	(20)	14,954	(6,992)	116	106,970
Trademarks	429,671	-	(11,286)	-	190,026	-	608,411
Goodwill	2,253,320	-	(193,633)	-	836,601	35,967	2,932,255
Customer base	583,420	23,437	-	8,857	269,666	-	885,380
Leases	155,505	-	(232)	-	(75,354)	-	79,919
Distribution rights (g)	170,291	129,340	-	9,381	142,359	-	451,371
Improvement made in public concessions	-	-	-	236,396	-	-	236,396
Others	43,263	12,249	(8,649)	-	75,208	-	122,071
Total	3,733,533	165,875	(213,820)	269,588	1,431,514	36,083	5,422,773
Amortization							
Software license	(66,111)	(8,508)	20	-	(10,357)	(99)	(85,055)
Trademarks	(98,710)	(44,579)	-	-	32,858	-	(110,431)
Customer base	(41,038)	(46,904)	-	-	21,796	-	(66,146)
Leases	(15,118)	(3,792)	232	-	6,026	-	(12,652)
Distribution rights (g)	(62,387)	(36,627)	-	-	(34,641)	-	(133,655)

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Improvement made in public concessions	-	-	-	(14,968)	-	-	(14,968)
Others	(4,495)	(13,945)	(222)	-	(48,949)	-	(67,611)
Total	(287,859)	(154,355)	30	(14,968)	(33,267)	(99)	(490,518)
	3,445,674	11,520	(213,790)	254,620	1,398,247	35,984	4,932,255

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- (a) The Company has reflected this rollforward activity as “net” adjustment. This net adjustment would actually represent the de-consolidation of 100% of the intangibles assets of subsidiaries de-recognized, and the addition of 50% of the intangibles assets of the JV’s then proportionally consolidated.

Intangible asset (except goodwill)	Annual Amortization		2012	2011
	rate	%		
Software	20.00	%	21,915	31,952
Trademarks Fuel Distributors (a)	20.00	%	260,313	68,696
Trademark Mobil (b)	10.00	%	154,082	176,911
Trademark União (c)	2.00	%	83,585	85,354
Customer base (d)	3.00	%	535,405	247,907
Operation license and customer base (e)	4.00	%	283,829	294,475
Favorable operating leases (f)	6.00	%	67,267	140,387
	Straight line over contract			
Distribution rights (g)		term	317,716	107,904
Improvement in public concessions (h)			221,439	-
Others			54,460	38,768
Total			2,000,000	1,192,354

(a) Refers to the right to use the trademark of fuel distribution through its joint venture Raízen Combustíveis.

(b) Refers to the right to use the trademark of Mobil lubricants.

(c) Refers to the right to use the trademark sugar União arising from business combination.

(d) Refers to the relationship between Raízen Combustíveis and the gas station that maintain its flags and customer base acquired through business combination.

(e) Refers to the customer base of Teacu acquired in its business combination

(f) Refers to favorable lease contracts arising from the acquisition of Curupay

(g) Intangible assets related to contracts with customers exclusively supply products to brand loyalty.

(h) Refers to the improvements made on railroads operated by ALL (America Latina Logistica) in connection with a transportation agreement with Rumo.

Impairment testing of goodwill

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the operating segments of the Company, at which goodwill is monitored for purposes of internal administration, not above the Company's operating segments. Goodwill acquired through business combinations and those arising from the formation of the Joint Venture were allocated to four cash-generating units, which are also operating segments that provide information, as shown below:

Carrying amount of goodwill	Consolidated	
	2012	2011

Cash-generating unit Raízen Energia	1,405,407	1,433,982
Cash-generating unit Raízen Combustíveis	855,907	184,415
Cash-generating unit Rumo	98,972	63,814
Cash-generating unit Cosan - Other Business	571,969	571,109
Total Goodwill	2,932,255	2,253,320

As defined in the accounting policy described in note 2.3, the Company tests annually the recoverable amount of goodwill.

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Nonfinancial long term assets, not subject to amortization, are reviewed whenever there are indications that the carrying value is not recoverable.

The Company uses the value in use method to determine the recoverable amount of the asset. The value in use method is based on the projection of the expected cash flows of cash-generating units. In connection with the application of the value in use method, the key assumptions are sales prices of all commodities, operating costs, capital investment and discount rates.

Management determines its cash flows based on its annual budgets taking into account for each cash generating unit: (i) Raízen Energia: the expected long-term sales price of commodities, productivity of agricultural areas, the performance of total recoverable sugar (“ATR”), and related costs; (ii) Raízen Combustíveis: the expected growth in operations based on gross domestic product and other macroeconomic aspects; (iii) Rumo: expectations of the Brazilian sugar production destined designated mainly for export; (iv) Cosan other businesses, mainly in the expected growth in operations based on gross domestic product and other macroeconomic aspects, as well as expected sales price of commodities. All these cash flows are discounted at rates that reflect specific risks relating to assets relevant to each cash generating unit.

Management has not identified any impairments for its cash generating units. The determination of the recoverable amount depends on certain key assumptions as described above which are influenced by market conditions, technological and economic forces present at the time that the impairment test is undertaken and thus management cannot determine if impairment losses will occur in the future.

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15. Loans and Long Term Debts

Description (1)	Index	Financial Charges(1)		Parent Company		Consolidated		Maturity date
		Average annual interest rate (2)		03.31.2012	03.31.2011	03.31.2012	03.31.2011	
Senior Notes Due 2014	Dólar (US)	9.5	%	-	-	322,654	576,814	jul/14
Senior Notes Due 2017	Dólar (US)	7.0	%	-	-	368,601	658,954	feb/17
BNDES	URTJLP	2.54	%	-	-	683,586	1,308,034	oct/25
	Pre-fixed	4.5	%	-	-	185,568	242,508	jul/20
	UMBND	6.59	%	-	-	18,365	38,947	jul/19
	Dólar (US)	6.94	%	-	-	11	-	nov/12
Bank Credit Notes	CDCA	0.55%+CDI		-	-	-	31,378	dec/11
ACC	Dólar (US)	1.73	%	-	65,215	138,369	228,229	aug/12
Perpetual Notes Resolution 2471 (PESA)	Dólar (US)	8.25	%	-	741,553	930,094	1,236,209	-
	IGP-M	3.95	%	-	110,361	316,108	674,392	apr/23
	Pre-fixed	3.0	%	-	114	53	114	oct/25
Rural Credits	Pre-fixed	6.75	%	-	31,168	20,460	92,352	oct/12
Bank Debit	Dólar (US) + Libor	2.42	%	-	-	410,002	-	apr/13
	IGP-M	11	%	-	-	88	-	dec/12
	Pre-fixed	13.78	%	-	-	5,332	-	mar/15
Pre Payments	Dólar (US) + Libor	4.27	%	-	244,493	507,454	736,472	feb/16
Credit Notes	110% CDI	-		341,227	303,028	341,226	303,719	feb/14
	Dólar (US)	2.35	%	-	167,196	52,891	314,105	feb/13
	Pre-fixed	6.25	%	-	-	-	10,142	oct/12
Finame	Pre-fixed	4.83	%	-	-	397,515	517,842	jul/20
	URTJLP	2.21	%	-	-	337,091	187,336	mar/21
	UMBND	8.44	%	-	-	16	-	oct/12
Others	Divers	Various		-	-	-	62,294	Various
Expenses with issuance of shares				(3,494)	(1,366)	(21,407)	(28,546)	
Current				337,733	1,661,762	5,014,077	7,191,295	
Non-Current				-	(110,526)	(537,135)	(916,400)	
				337,733	1,551,236	4,476,942	6,274,895	

(1) All loans and long-term debt are guaranteed by promissory notes and endorsements of the Company and its jointly-controlled subsidiaries and controlling shareholders, besides other guarantees, such as: i) Credit rights originated from energy contracts (BNDES); ii) CTN and land mortgages; and iii) underlying assets being financed

(Finame).

(2)

Financial charges on March 31, 2012;

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Long-term debt has the following scheduled maturities:

	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
13 to 24 months	337,733	223,578	1,046,326	745,454
25 to 36 months	-	363,953	702,633	762,649
37 to 48 months	-	60,926	1,249,602	1,010,797
49 to 60 months	-	60,992	545,982	777,963
61 to 72 months	-	8	179,137	878,092
73 to 84 months	-	8	300,921	222,289
85 to 96 months	-	19,443	220,893	453,711
Thereafter	-	822,328	231,448	1,423,940
	337,733	1,551,236	4,476,942	6,274,895

PESA - Resolution 2471- Special Agricultural Financing Program (Programa Especial de Saneamento de Ativos), or PESA

From 1998 to 2000, the Company and current the jointly-controlled Raízen Energia renegotiated their debts related to financing for agricultural costs with several financial institutions, reducing it to annual interest rates below 10%, ensuring the repayment of debt's principal with assignment and transfer of Treasury Certificates, redeemable at the debt clearing, using the incentives promoted by Central Bank resolution No. 2471 of February 26, 1998. That debt is self-cleared by CTN, as mentioned in explanatory note 5.

Senior Notes Maturing on 2014

On August 4, 2009, the indirect subsidiary CCL Finance Limited issued Senior Notes in the international market in accordance with "Regulation S" and "Rule 144A" in the amount of US\$350 million, which are subject to interest of 9.5% per year, payable semiannually in February and August each year, beginning in February 2010.

Senior Notes Maturing on 2017

On January 26, 2007, the wholly-owned indirect controlled Cosan Finance Limited issued Senior Notes in the international market in accordance with the "Regulation S" and "Rule 144A" in the amount of US\$ 400 million, which are subject to interest at 7% per annum, payable semiannually in February and August of each year.

BNDES

Refers to the financing of cogeneration projects, greenfields (sugar and ethanol mills) and expansion of the logistics segment.

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Perpetual Notes

On January 24 and February 10, 2006, Cosan S.A. issued perpetual notes which are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange - EURO MTF. These notes bear interest at a rate of 8.25% per year, payable quarterly on May 15, August 15, November 15 and February 15 of each year, beginning May 15, 2006. Those notes were repaid in May 2011 in connection with the internal restructuring to form the

On November 5, 2010 and July 13, 2011 the subsidiary Cosan Overseas Limited issued \$500,000 of perpetual notes in the foreign market, in accordance with "Regulation S". These notes bear interest at a rate of 8.25% per year, payable quarterly

Bank Debt

On May 16, 2011, a bank debt of US\$ 450 million was issued in favor of the jointly-controlled subsidiary Raízen Energia in order to replace (and repay) the perpetual notes issued in 2006. This bank debt matures in two years, its interest is payable quarterly and is subject to Libor + interest of 2.15% per annum.

Advances on Foreign Exchange Contracts ("ACC"), Pre payments and Credit Notes

ACC contracts, pre payments and credit notes have been signed with several financial institutions and will be cleared through exports made from 2011 to 2014. These transactions are subject to interest rates ranging from 1.0% to 6.25% per annum payable semiannually and on maturity.

Finame

Finame borrowings are financing related to financing of machinery and equipment. These loans are subject to interest payable monthly and are secured by underlying financed assets.

Covenants

The Company, its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities are subject to certain restrictive financial covenants set forth in existing loans and financing agreements. At March 31, 2012, Cosan, its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities were in compliance with its debt covenants.

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16.	Tax Payable			
	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
ICMS – State VAT	-	7,268	66,601	72,265
IPI	-	843	4,631	30,661
INSS	47	5,828	13,029	25,309
PIS	219	-	5,003	7,229
COFINS	1,010	-	21,294	33,721
Recovery program - Refis IV	731,414	100,768	1,287,941	670,645
Income Tax	-	-	11,973	20,928
Others	370	7,768	33,871	23,597
	733,060	122,475	1,444,343	884,355
Current	(62,597)	(33,758)	(241,719)	(245,284)
Non – current	670,463	88,717	1,202,624	639,071

Tax recovery program – Law 11.941/09 e Provisional Measure 470/09 (“Refis IV”)

On May 27, 2009 and October 13, 2009, Law 11.941 and MP 470 were approved by the Brazilian government creating a tax recovery program, permitting the taxpayer to settle its federal tax debts, previous recovery programs, and other federal taxes under court discussions with discounts on previously charged penalties and interest and in installments. Such discounts generated a gain recorded in the income statement.

Additionally, it was permitted for the taxpayer to offset a portion of the penalties and interest due with its balance of income tax loss carry forwards. MP470 also allowed taxpayers to use tax losses to offset the principal balance related to IPI taxes.

On July 29, 2011 the subsidiary Cosan Lubrificantes e Especialides S.A., successor entity of Esso Brasileira de Petróleo Ltda. (“Essobrás”), joined the tax recovery program upon request of ExxonMobil Brasil Holdings B.V. (“ExxonMobil”). Further information was disclosed in Note 6.

Maturities of long-term taxes payable are as follows:

	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
13 to 24 months	56,018	11,080	99,083	67,848
25 to 36 months	55,650	7,335	97,707	61,205
37 to 48 months	55,611	7,199	97,254	60,396
49 to 60 months	55,611	6,870	96,909	60,008
61 to 72 months	54,972	6,489	96,270	52,243
73 to 84 months	53,931	6,489	95,229	46,707
85 to 96 months	53,931	6,489	95,229	45,799
Thereafter	284,739	36,766	524,943	244,865
	670,463	88,717	1,202,624	639,071

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17. Income taxes and social contribution

Cosan is incorporated in Bermuda which has no income taxes. The following relates to Brazilian income taxes of Cosan S.A., its subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities.

a) Reconciliation of income and social contribution tax expenses:

	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Pretax Income	2,394,841	914,358	3,755,002	1,191,070
Income tax and social contribution at nominal rate (34%)	(814,246)	(310,882)	(1,276,701)	(404,964)
Adjustments to determine the effective rate:				
Equity pick up	1,072,648	170,143	11,311	8,593
Non deductible donations	(194)	(5,513)	(3,817)	(9,130)
Interest on capital	(17,000)	-	-	-
Non-taxable income(loss) from overseas companies	-	-	103,781	-
Non-taxable income(loss)	-	-	48,708	-
Others	(30,215)	3,457	6,506	(8,978)
Income Tax and Social contribution Expense(current and deferred)	210,993	(142,795)	(1,110,212)	(414,479)
Effective Rate	8.81	% 15.62	% 29.57	% 34.80

b) Deferred income tax on assets and liabilities

	Basis	Parent Company			2011 Total
		2012 IRPJ 25%	CSLL 9%	Total	
Tax Losses:					
Tax Losses	377,664	94,416	-	94,416	110,195
Negative basis of social contribution	377,767	-	33,999	33,999	39,679
Temporary Differences:					
Monetary exchange	(99,662)	(24,916)	(8,970)	(33,886)	(233,102)
Amortized Goodwill	(50,661)	(12,665)	(4,559)	(17,224)	(35,194)
Effect of the formation of JVs	(3,100,229)	(775,057)	(279,021)	(1,054,078)	-
Other effects	(293,334)	(73,333)	(26,400)	(99,733)	(128,929)
Total Deferred taxes		(791,555)	(284,951)	(1,076,506)	(247,351)

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	Basis	Consolidated 2012		Total	2011 Total
		IRPJ 25%	CSLL 9%		
Tax Losses:					
Tax Losses	2,205,303	551,326	-	551,326	273,555
Negative basis of social contribution	2,198,476	-	197,863	197,863	99,609
Temporary Differences:					
Monetary exchange	(109,962)	(27,490)	(9,897)	(37,387)	(274,189)
Accelerated depreciation	(55,192)	(13,798)		(13,798)	(4,596)
Amortized goodwill	(678,008)	(169,502)	(61,021)	(230,523)	(252,323)
Business combination	(1,585,714)	(396,428)	(142,714)	(539,142)	(626,913)
Effect of the formation of JVs	(3,501,590)	(875,398)	(315,143)	(1,190,541)	-
Fair value allocated on Raízen Assets	(2,618,000)	(654,500)	(235,620)	(890,120)	-
Cost attributed - land	(366,151)	(91,538)	(32,953)	(124,491)	(124,491)
Provisions for contingencies and other temporary differences	1,107,081	276,770	99,637	376,407	113,716
Total of deferred taxes		(1,400,558)	(499,848)	(1,900,406)	(795,632)
Deferred Income Tax - Asset				543,024	116,986
Deferred Income Tax – Liabilities				(2,443,430)	(912,618)
				(1,900,406)	(795,632)

In assessing the deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities and projected future taxable income in making this assessment. There is no expiration term for the net operating loss carry forwards. Based upon the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred tax assets are deductible, management believes it is more likely than not that Cosan S.A. will realize the benefits of these deductible differences at March 31, 2012, as well as the net operating loss carry forwards. The amount of the deferred tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced. Income tax losses carry forward and social contribution tax losses may be offset against a maximum of 30% of annual taxable income earned, with no statutory limitation period.

18. Provision for judicial demands

	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Tax	148,097	39,774	620,835	418,744
Civil	38,650	10,485	168,952	82,599
Labor	169,512	27,883	261,890	164,939
	356,259	78,142	1,051,677	666,282

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Judicial deposits on March 31, 2012 and 2011 are presented as follows:

	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	2.012	2.011	2.012	2.011
Tax	171,052	11,521	411,619	167,547
Civil	8,201	3,243	32,474	18,937
Labor	27,380	2,810	65,142	31,887
	206,633	17,574	509,235	218,371

Changes in provision for judicial demands:

	Tax	Parent Company		Total
		Civil	Labor	
March 31, 2011	39,774	10,485	27,883	78,142
Provisions	46,188	7,981	51,575	105,744
Settlements	(2,069)	(2,672)	(6,016)	(10,756)
Write-offs	(15,548)	(3,137)	(22,530)	(41,216)
Additions from the formation of JVs	70,071	24,109	108,069	202,249
Monetary variation	9,681	1,884	10,531	22,096
March 31, 2012	148,097	38,650	169,512	356,259

	Tax	Consolidated		Total
		Civil	Labor	
March 31, 2011	418,744	82,599	164,939	666,282
Provisions	79,510	67,685	73,379	220,574
Settlements	(3,566)	(23,444)	(8,873)	(35,883)
Write-offs	(22,836)	(65,774)	(7,927)	(96,537)
Additions from the formation of JVs	118,824	91,020	22,768	232,612
Monetary variation	30,159	16,866	17,604	64,629
March 31, 2012	620,835	168,952	261,890	1,051,677

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Judicial demands deemed as probable loss

(a) Tax

The major tax legal proceeding as of March 31, 2012 and 2011 are described as follows:

Description	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
IPC – 89 (i)	-	-	82,173	80,273
Compensation with Finsocial (ii)	-	-	195,421	183,706
CIDE (iii)	-	-	93,841	-
ICMS credits (iv)	71,343	7,205	97,552	56,880
PIS and COFINS	8,277	2,718	17,445	8,220
IPI	9,159	6,537	15,970	20,759
IRPJ and CSLL	1,012	824	2,110	2,093
Other	58,306	22,490	116,323	66,813
	148,097	39,774	620,835	418,744

- (i) Since 1993, the subsidiary Cosan Lubrificantes e Especialidades (“Cosan CLE”) filed a suit to challenge the balance sheet restatement index (IPC) established by the federal government in 1989, considering the such index did not reflect the actual inflation back then. The use of this index led the Company to supposedly overstate and overpay the income and social contribution taxes. Cosan CLE obtained a favorable preliminary court ruling that allowed it to recalculate the financial position, using indexes that accurately measured the inflation over the period. In doing so the company adjusted the amounts of income and social contribution taxes payable and identified that overpayments for both taxes were offset in subsequent years until 1997. Despite the favorable court rulings, tax authorities issued a notice of infringement to the Company challenging all tax offsets performed in 1993 and some offsets in 1994 and 1997, which led the Company to record a provision in relation to those court rulings. No judicial deposits related to these processes.
- (ii) During the period from October 2003 to November 2006 the subsidiary Cosan CL compensated FINSOCIAL with several other federal taxes, based on a final court decision in Set/2003 in the context of an action that was discussed the constitutionality of the FINSOCIAL. No judicial deposits related to these processes.
- (iii) Prior to the formation of the JV, Raízen Combustíveis, former Shell Brasil Ltda, recorded CIDE on services provided by operations. This contingency will be reimbursed by Shell if any payment is required, an equivalent amount is recorded as related parties. There are judicial deposits related to these processes, amounting R\$170,835.
- (iv) The provision for ICMS credits is comprised of: (a) tax assessment received, in which, despite the defense filed at the administrative and judicial levels, the legal counsel of the Company understand it is more likely than not that a loss will occur, (b) recovery of credits and financial charges on issues in which Company’s management has a differing view from the tax authorities. There are judicial deposits related to these processes, amounting R\$8,392.

(b)

Civil and Labor claims

The Company, its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities are parties to a number of civil claims related to (i) indemnity for physical and moral damages; (ii) public civil claims related to sugarcane stubble burning; and (iii) environmental matters.

The Company, its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities are also parties to a number of labor claims filed by former employees and service providers challenging, among other factors, the payment of additional hours, night shift premium and risk premium, employment inclusion, reimbursement of discounts from payroll, such as social contribution, trade union charges, among others.

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Judicial demands deemed as possible loss

(a) Tax claims

The main tax claims for which the unfavorable outcome is deemed possible and, therefore, no provision for legal claims was recorded in the financial statement, are as follows:

	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Withholding income taxes assessment(i)	204,249	192,903	204,249	194,498
ICMS – State VAT (ii)	698,672	116,865	1,705,220	490,896
IPI – Federal VAT (iii)	280,680	10,944	378,735	270,817
Compensation with IPI – IN 67/98 (iv)	188,479	-	188,479	181,292
INSS - social security and other (v)	63,372	58,606	83,875	72,616
PIS and COFINS (vi)	216,684	20,425	529,257	163,129
IR/CSLL (vii)	423,529	-	532,131	-
Others	159,233	59,991	493,471	197,884
	2,234,898	459,734	4,115,417	1,571,132

(i) Tax assessment – withholding income tax

In September 2006 the Federal Revenue Service served another notice of infringement on the Company, this time for failure to withhold and pay income tax at source on capital gains derived from the acquisition of a subsidiary.

(ii) ICMS

Refers mainly to (i) Tax Assessment filed in view of the alleged lack of payment of ICMS and non-compliance with accessory obligation, in connection with the partnership and manufacturing upon demand, with Central Paulista Açúcar e Álcool Ltda., between May to December 2006 and May to December 2007; and (ii) ICMS levied on the remittances of crystallized sugar for export purposes. In accordance with the tax agent, such product is classified as semi-finished product and that, in accordance with the ICMS regulation, would be subject to taxation, (iii) ICMS levied on possible differences in terms of sugar and alcohol inventories, arising from magnetic tax files and Inventory Registry Books and (iv) ICMS concerning rate difference due to ethanol sales to companies located in other states, which, subsequently, had their registrations revoked and (v) disallowance of credit resulting from the acquisition of diesel used in the production process.

(iii) IPI – Federal VAT

SRF Normative Instruction nº 67/98 approved the procedure adopted by the industrial establishments which performed remittances without registries and payment of the IPI rate, in regard to transfers of sugarcane carried out between July 6, 1995 and November 16, 1997 and refined sugar between January 14, 1992 and November 16, 1997. Such rule was considered in proceedings filed by the Federal Revenue Secretariat against the Company, the unfavorable outcome of which is deemed as possible, in accordance with the opinion of the Company's legal advisors.

(iv) Offsets against IPI credits – IN 67/98

SRF Normative Instruction No. 67/98 made it possible to obtain refund of IPI tax payments for sales of refined sugar from January 14, 1992 through November 16, 1997. In view of this rule, the Company applied for offsetting amounts paid during the relevant periods against other tax liabilities. However, the Federal Revenue Service denied its application for both reimbursement and offsetting of such amounts. The Company challenged this ruling in an administrative proceeding.

Upon being notified to pay tax debts resulting from offset transactions in light of certain changes introduced by IN SRF No. 210/02, the Company filed a writ of mandamus and applied for a preliminary injunction seeking to stay enforceability of offset taxes, in an attempt to prevent the tax authorities from demanding the relevant tax debts in court. The preliminary injunction was granted by court.

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(v)INSS

Refers mainly to tax assessment received and defended by the legal counsel, concerning social security contribution on: (i) stock option plan and (ii) export sales and (iii) resale of materials for companies under common control and suppliers.

(vi)PIS and COFINS

Refers, mainly, to the reversal of PIS and COFINS credits, provided by Laws 10.637/2002 and 10.833/2003, respectively. Those reversals arise from a differing interpretation of the laws by the Internal Revenue Service in regard to raw materials. Such discussions are still at the administrative level.

(vii) IR/CSLL – Assessment Notice

In December 2011, the Company received notices of violation in the amount of R\$ 400,318, drawn up by the Federal Revenue of Brazil charging of income tax and social calendar years 2006 to 2009, questioning: (i) deductibility of expenses for amortization of certain goodwill (ii) compensation for tax losses and negative social contribution calculation and (iii) tax on revaluation differences of the property included in fixed assets. The Company filed its defense in January 2012 and, together with its legal advisors, classified as remote loss amounted to R\$ 207,078 as a possible loss and the amount of R\$ 204,221. The remaining R\$ 327,710 refers to various other claims in connection with income taxes and social contribution in several legal entities pertaining the subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities.

(b) Civil and labor

The main civil and labor claims for which the unfavorable outcome is deemed possible are as follow:

	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Civil	309,234	59,036	869,954	377,608
Labor	407,533	60,770	1,200,573	302,289
	716,767	119,806	2,070,527	679,897

19. Commitments

Sales

The jointly-controlled entity “Raízen Energia” is mainly engaged in the commodities market and sales are substantially performed at the price on the date of sale. However, Raízen Energia has several agreements in the sugar market, which undertake to sell volumes of those products in future harvests.

The commitments for the sale of sugar, in tons, March 31, 2012 and 2011 are as follows (unaudited):

Fiscal Year 2012 (*)

2012	2,518,640
2013	1,714,101
Total	4,232,741

(*) Represents 100% of the commitments of Raízen Energia.(Raizen Energia is 50% proportionally consolidated).

Purchases

Raízen Energia has several commitments for the purchase of sugarcane from third parties in order to secure part of its production in subsequent years. The amount of sugarcane to be acquired has been calculated based on an estimate of the quantity to be ground by area. The amount to be paid by the jointly-controlled is determined at the end of each harvest, according to prices published by CONSECANA.

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Purchase commitments by harvest, in thousands of tons on March 31, 2012 and 2011 are as follows (unaudited):

Fiscal Year	2012 (*)
2013	24,747
2014	22,096
2015	19,624
After 2015	129,601
Total	196,068

(*) Represent 100% of the commitments of Raízen Energia. (Raízen Energia is 50% proportionally consolidated).

At March 31, 2012 and 2011, the regular capacity of sugarcane crushing for the next harvest, considering all units, is approximately 63 million tons (unaudited).

The jointly-controlled entity Raízen Energia has contracts to purchase industrial equipment intended for maintenance and expansion of the mills, as well as to meet the demand of the electric energy co-generation project, in the total amount of R\$80,076 on March 31, 2012.

The Company through its subsidiary Rumo entered into a commitment to purchase railcars, locomotives and invest in rail track improvements aimed at the expansion of the logistics business, as follows:

Fiscal Year	2012
2012	489,794
2013	44,000
2014	2,000
Total	535,794

Lease Agreements

Operating Leases

The Company, subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities have operating lease contracts on land used for planting sugarcane and the concession contract to operate the port terminal, which will end within 20 years.

The minimum payments related to these obligations are calculated on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. The costs for these contracts during the year ended March 31, 2012 and 2011 consisted of the following:

	2012 (*)
Minimum Installment	214,949
Variable Installment	280,930
Total	495,879

(*) Represent 100% of the commitments of Raízen Energia. (Raízen Energia is 50% proportionally consolidated).

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Future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases (with initial or remaining lease terms in excess of one year) as of March 31, 2012 and 2011 are:

	Raízen Energia(*)	Rumo
Within 1 year	553,815	37,303
Over 1 year, less than 5 years	1,673,249	241,741
More than 5 years	1,676,005	-
Total	3,903,069	279,044

(*) Represents 100% of the commitments of Raízen Energia.(Raizen Energia is 50% proportionally consolidated).

20. Equity

a) Common Stock

The authorized common stock may be increased up to the limit of R\$5,000,000, with no need of an amendment to the Company's Bylaws, upon a decision of the Board of Directors. As of March 31, 2012, the Company's capital is represented by 407,214,353 common shares.

As of March 31, 2012 and 2011, the Company's capital is represented by 407,214,353 common shares, with no par value.

b) Realizable Profits Reserve:

Realizable Profits Reserve will be the allocation of net income for what is contained therein: (i) incorporated with revenue arising from equity investment of the Joint Venture in subsidiary and / or other non-recurring event, (ii) performed by the amortization of fair value of net assets of the Joint Venture, limited by the existence of balance in retained earnings.

Calculation of the realized portion of net income	
Net income	2,605,834
Equity income of associates	(3,154,846)
Realized portion loss of the year	(549,012)
Constitution of reserve for unrealized profits	
Net income	2,605,834

Legal reserve – 5% (art. 193)	(130,292)
Reserve for unrealized profits	2,475,542

(*) Contained in equity income of subsidiary

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c) Dividends

By the meeting of May 22, 2012, the Board of Directors approved a proposal to be submitted to the General Shareholder's Meeting to pay dividends accounted in Retained Earnings in the amount of R\$ 250,000.

d) Repurchase of shares

On November 22, 2010, the Board of Directors approved a stock repurchase plan for the purpose of maintenance in treasury, cancellation or disposal. The plan mentions that the Company may repurchase maximum of 6,640,091 of common shares, with no par value, in a specific period of 365 days. On November 03, 2011, repurchase of shares program was extended on 365 days.

During the exercise ended March 31, 2012, the Company acquired 1,972,500 shares for R\$48,258 including expenses. The average unit stock value acquired during the period was R\$ 24.46 being the minimum and maximum value R\$ 23.02 and R\$ 25.57, respectively, per share.

On March 31, 2012, the Company has 2,907,039 treasury shares (934,539 treasury shares as of March 31, 2011), which market value, that date, was R\$ 32.86 (R\$25.40 as of March 31, 2011).

e) Earnings per share

Earnings per share are computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share are calculated by adjusting average outstanding shares for the impact of conversion of all potentially dilutive options

The table below reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted earnings per share calculation for the six-month periods ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 (in thousands of Reais, except values per share):

Basic:

	2012	2011
Numerator:		
Net Income for Cosan	2,605,834	771,565
Denominator:		
Weighted average shares outstanding	405,205,015	406,430,612
Denominator for basic earnings per share	405,205,015	406,430,612
Basic earnings per share	R\$ 6.43	R\$ 1.90

Diluted:

	2012	2011
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Numerator:

Net income for Cosan	2,605,834	771,565
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Denominator:

Weighted average shares outstanding	405,205,015	406,430,612
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Potential increase of common stock	6,083,425	294,718
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Denominator for diluted earnings per share	411,288,440	406,725,330
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Diluted earnings per share	R\$ 6.34	R\$ 1.90
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21. Result of the formation of the Joint Ventures (Raízen Energia e Raízen Combustíveis)

As mentioned in note 1, on June 1, 2011, the Company concluded, together with Shell, the formation of two joint ventures: (1) Raízen Combustíveis, in the fuel distribution segment, and (ii) Raízen Energia, in the sugar and ethanol segment. The Company through its subsidiary Cosan S.A. and Shell share the control of the two entities, each one has 50% of the economic control.

The formation of Raízen Energia and Raízen Combustíveis has the objective to create one of the world's largest producers of sugar, ethanol and bioenergy produced from sugarcane and one of the largest fuel distributors in the Brazilian market.

Due to the formation of Raízen Energia and Raízen Combustíveis, the Company contributed its sugar and ethanol businesses, deconsolidating the related assets and liabilities and recording the remaining interest at fair value.

The process of deconsolidating do the contributed business, on June 1st, 2011, and the recognition of the new interest at fair value produced a gain of R\$3,196,632 recorded during the year and shown below:

Fair value of the remaining interest in the joint ventures (a)	8,105,546
Book value of business (assets and liabilities) contributed	(4,257,640)
Gain on the de-consolidation of assets and liabilities contributed to the formation of the JV.	3,847,906
Other effects:	
Write-off of Recoverable taxes not realizable (b)	(83,465)
Write-off of goodwill related to contributed subsidiaries	(193,633)
Write-off of other comprehensive income in relation to	
Hedge accounting, regarding contributed business'	(157,988)
Provisions in accordance with the JVs formation contract	(78,995)
Other expenses and write-offs from the formation of Joint Ventures	(137,193)
Income from formation of joint ventures	3,196,632

(a) Based on appraisal report prepared by independent appraisers.

(b) Recoverable taxes recorded by Cosan S.A., considered not realizable, and if received will be reimbursed to Raízen Energia.

(c) Includes costs related to the transactions and other amounts related to the operation

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Considering that Cosan chose to consolidate proportionally the joint ventures, the fair value of the remaining interest was allocated to the 50% proportion of the fair value of the assets and liabilities of these entities with the purpose to determine the goodwill of the transaction, as show below:

	Raízen Energia	Raízen Combustíveis	Total
Fair value of assets and liabilities (a):			
Cash and cash equivalents	358,457	273,359	631,816
Restricted cash	61,655	-	61,655
Account Receivable	385,651	1,026,274	1,411,925
Derivatives	114,204	-	114,204
Inventories	746,561	831,258	1,577,819
Receivable from Shell	1,853,269	-	1,853,269
Other assets	1,691,561	1,527,766	3,219,327
Investments	120,764	-	120,764
Biological Assets	1,607,170	-	1,607,170
Property, plant and equipment	9,313,801	2,719,498	12,033,299
Intangible Assets	253,152	1,826,224	2,079,376
Loan and financing	(5,579,218)	(926,268)	(6,505,486)
Suppliers	(471,495)	(557,912)	(1,029,407)
Taxes payable	(255,939)	35,550	(220,389)
Other Liabilities	(2,918,758)	(2,296,137)	(5,214,895)
Non-controlling interests	(16,457)	(35,527)	(51,984)
Net assets at fair value (a):	7,264,378	4,424,085	11,688,463
Cosan's interest - 50%	3,632,190	2,212,042	5,844,232
Goodwill allocated (a)	1,405,407	855,907	2,261,314
Fair value of the remaining interest in joint ventures	5,037,597	3,067,949	8,105,546

The goodwill of the transaction (R\$2,261,314) was allocated to the segments Raízen Energia and Raízen Combustíveis in the proportion of net assets at fair value of each of these investments.

If it had been completed on 1 April 2011, and affected the income statement since the beginning of the exercise, the annual revenue would have been R\$ 26,394,754 and the net income would have been R\$ 2,264,333

The assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of the jointly controlled in March 31, 2012, which were consolidated proportionately in the financial statements are presented in note 29.

The contingent liabilities of capital commitments of jointly controlled are disclosed in Notes 18 and 19.

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22. Gross Sales

	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Gross revenue from sales of products and services	1,341	2,248,382	25,917,922	19,783,250
Indirect taxes and deductions	(45)	(144,304)	(1,821,041)	(1,719,770)
Net revenue	1,296	2,104,078	24,096,881	18,063,480

23. Expenses by nature

Reconciliation of expenses by nature

The expenses are presented in the consolidated results by function. The reconciliation of income by nature/purpose for the years ended March 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 is detailed as follows:

a) Expenses by nature:

	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Raw-material	(628)	(1,236,418)	(4,612,407)	(3,657,462)
Resale fuels	-	-	(15,060,815)	(10,084,103)
Payroll	(49,582)	(263,081)	(568,061)	(901,062)
Commercial expenses	(1,365)	(24,089)	(535,439)	(179,283)
Transportation and loading	-	-	(401,339)	(545,212)
Depreciation and amortization	(1,897)	(79,190)	(1,142,780)	(742,307)
Other expenses	(48,498)	(319,248)	(922,348)	(607,652)
	(101,970)	(1,922,026)	(23,243,189)	(16,717,081)

b) Segregated as:

	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Cost of goods sold	(2,410)	(1,499,465)	(21,465,009)	(15,150,079)
Selling	-	(159,075)	(1,136,286)	(1,026,000)
General and administrative	(99,560)	(263,486)	(641,894)	(541,002)
	(101,970)	(1,922,026)	(23,243,189)	(16,717,081)

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24. Financial results, net

	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Financial Expense				
Interests	(311,776)	(283,169)	(542,322)	(586,887)
Monetary Variation	-	(10,765)	(10,961)	(81,341)
Others	(19,344)	(655)	(28,952)	(4,678)
	(331,120)	(294,589)	(582,235)	(672,906)
Financial Income				
Interests	26,218	39,524	48,562	63,791
Monetary Variation	9,453	3,609	26,312	34,018
Investments	35,212	10,217	131,117	90,345
Others		114	371	603
	70,883	53,464	206,362	188,757
Foreign exchange variation, net (1)	(337,079)	235,467	(93,887)	282,705
Derivatives, net (2)				
Commodities derivatives		277,734	18,472	6,524
Exchange rate and interest derivatives	79	(5,497)	(711)	34,984
Warranties in associates	(22,141)	13,248	(22,141)	13,248
	(22,062)	285,485	(4,380)	54,756
	(619,378)	279,827	(474,140)	(146,688)

(1) Includes gains (losses) of foreign exchange rate over assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency; and

(2) Includes realized results and unrealized results on operations in future market, options, swaps and NDFs, in addition to effects from non-designated instruments and from the ineffective portion of hedge accounting.

25. Other Income (expense), net

	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Other income				
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(48)	1,038	93,892	43,708
Revenue from the sale of scrap and waste	-	2,310	2,862	6,950
Rental and leasing income	800	2,745	57,197	4,111
Reversal of loss of receivables	25,794	-	28,804	-
Revenue from royalties	-	-	19,739	-
Revenue from customer base	-	-	14,827	-
Other Income	2,899	-	44,071	8,908

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	29,445	6,093	261,392	63,677
Other expense				
Provision for judicial demands	(70,661)	(1,079)	(80,835)	(23,828)
Internal costs on Rumo transaction	-	(18,758)	(1,971)	(20,319)
Donations	-	(9,105)	-	(12,335)
Expenses of subsidiaries acquisition and start up	-	(6,517)	(9,497)	(6,517)
Other expense	(21,398)	(18,577)	(23,539)	(34,506)
	(92,059)	(54,036)	(115,842)	(97,505)
	(62,614)	(47,943)	145,550	(33,828)

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26. Financial Instruments

Financial risk management

a) Overview

The Company is exposed to the following risk related to the use of financial instruments:

- Price risk
- Foreign exchange rates
- Interest rates
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk

This note presents information about the Company, its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities exposure for which risk above, the object of the Company's risk management policies, the policies and processes for measurement, risk management and capital management.

b) Risk management structure

The risks of each type of business markets are managed and monitored by the company and, where applicable, has risk committees to discuss and determine the hedge strategy of the company in accordance with its policies and guidelines.

There is, in Raízen Energia, a Risk Committee that meets weekly to analyze the behavior of commodity markets (mainly sugar), exchange rate and decide about coverage position and sugar pricing strategy to export, seeking to reduce the adverse effects of changes in prices and exchange rates, as well as monitor the liquidity risk and counterparty risk (credit).

The Company, its subsidiaries and its jointly-controlled entities are exposed to market risks, mainly related to the volatility of sugar prices and foreign exchange rates. Management analyzes these risks and uses financial instruments to hedge a portion of the risk exposure.

On March 31, 2012 and 2011, fair values related to transactions involving derivative financial instruments with the purpose of hedge or other purposes were measured at market value (fair value) by observables factors such as quoted prices in active markets or discounted cash flows based on market curves and are presented below:

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	Notional		Fair Value		Result (*)
	March 31, 2012	March 31, 2011	March 31, 2012	March 31, 2011	
RAÍZEN ENERGIA					
Price risk					
Commodity derivatives					
Future agreements	1,194,225		24,377	-	24,377
Option agreements	8,954		782	-	38
			25,159	-	24,415
Price risk					
Commodity derivatives					
Future agreements	490,949		1,682	-	1,431
Option agreements	258,690		1,773	-	1,773
Price risk	256,381		3,403	-	3,403
			6,858	-	6,607
Interest rate risk					
Derivative interest	318,868	-	(1,495)	-	(1,495)
			(1,495)	-	(1,495)
TOTAL Raízen Energia					
			30,522	-	29,527
Consolidated Cosan (50% Raízen Energia)			15,261	-	14,764
Derivatives in the Company and subsidiaries					
Price risk					
Commodity derivatives					
Future agreements	-	1,308,033	-	(68,906)	-
Option agreements	-	10,364	-	(17,484)	-
			-	(86,390)	-
Price risk					
Commodity derivatives					
Future agreements	-	(114,204)	-	(117)	-
Option agreements	325,029	694,599	(5,282)	9,900	(5,282)
			(5,282)	9,783	(5,282)
Total Cosan (including 50% Raízen Energia – where applicable)					
			9,979	(76,607)	9,482
Total of Assets			19,590	55,682	
Total of Liabilities			(9,611)	(132,289)	

(*) Values from the income statement calculated for the year ended March 31, 2012, only to outstanding derivatives that date.

c)

Price Risk

This arises from the potential for fluctuations in the market prices of products sold by the Raizen Energia, mainly raw material sugar - VHP (sugar #11) and white sugar (LIFFE sugar #5). These fluctuations in prices can cause substantial changes in the revenues. To mitigate these risks, the Raizen Energia constantly monitors the markets, seeking to anticipate changes in prices. The positions of the consolidated derivative financial instruments to hedge the price risk of commodities are shown in the table below:

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Price Risk : derivatives of commodities open in March 31, 2012

Derivatives	Purchased / Sold	Market	Contract	Maturity	Notional (units)	Notional (R\$ thousand)	Fair Value (R\$ thousand)
Contracted financial Instruments by Raízen Energia							

Composition of balances of derivative financial instruments designated in hedge accounting

Future	Sold	NYBOT	Sugar#11	1-May-12	129,241 T	132,392	4,106
Future	Sold	NYBOT	Sugar#11	1-Jul-12	440,050 T	434,844	13,778
Future	Sold	NYBOT	Sugar#11	1-Oct--12	551,358 T	534,580	5,901
Future	Sold	NYBOT	Sugar#11	1-Mar-13	110,851 T	109,453	223
Future	Sold	NYBOT	Sugar#11	1-Jul-13	204 T	191	(5)
					1,231,704		
Sub-total of future sugar sold					T	1,211,460	24,003

Composition of balances of derivative financial instruments non-designated in hedge accounting

Future	Purchased	NYBOT	Sugar#11	1- May-12	(25,808 T)	(25,589)	28
Future	Purchased	NYBOT	Sugar#11	1-Jul-12	(10,160 T)	(9,562)	160
Future	Purchased	NYBOT	Sugar#11	1-Oct-12	(2,693 T)	(2,462)	120
Future	Purchased	NYBOT	Sugar#11	1-May-13	(1,422 T)	(1,338)	64
Future	Purchased	NYBOT	Sugar#11	1-May-13	(254 T)	(240)	8
Future	Purchased	NYBOT	Sugar#11	1-Jul-13	(203 T)	(187)	8
Sub-total of future sugar purchased					(40,540 T)	(39,378)	388
					1,191,164		
Sub-total of future sugar					T	1,172,082	24,391
Call	Purchased	NYBOT	Sugar#11	1-May-12	(5,080 T)	(57)	14
					(111,766		
Call	Purchased	NYBOT	Sugar#11	1-Jul-12	T)	(2,760)	269
					(116,846		
Sub-total of call purchased					T)	(2,817)	283
Call	Sold	NYBOT	Sugar#11	1-May-12	27,687 T	2,751	(11)
Call	Sold	NYBOT	Sugar#11	1-Jul-12	76,204 T	4,500	(184)
Call	Sold	NYBOT	Sugar#11	1-Jul-12	35,562 T	1,820	(86)
Sub-total of call sold					139,453 T	9,071	(281)
Put	Purchased	NYBOT	Sugar#11	1-May-12	27,687 T	2,699	779
Sub-total of put purchased					27,687 T	2,699	779
Sub-total of options of sugar						8,953	781
Future	Sold	BMFBovespa	ETH	30-Mar -12	16,560 m ³	20,430	8
Future	Sold	BMFBovespa	ETH	30-Apr-12	18,210 m ³	22,642	(18)
Sub-total of future ethanol sold					34,770 m ³	43,072	(10)
Future	Purchased	BMFBovespa	ETH	30-Mar-12	(5,910 m ³)	(7,473)	(3)
Future	Purchased	BMFBovespa	ETH	30-Mar -12)	(13,456)	-

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	(10,650 m ³)		
Sub-total of future ethanol purchased	(16,560 m ³)	(20,929)	(3)
Sub-total of future ethanol	18,210 m ³	22,143	(13)
Total of commodities		1,203,178	25,159

The fair value of these derivatives was measured by observable factors, such as quoted prices in active markets and, in some cases, by means of models whose assumptions are observable in the market.

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d) Foreign Exchange risk

This arises from the possibility of fluctuations in the exchange rates of the foreign currencies used by its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities for the export revenues of products, imports, debt cash flow and other assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency. Its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities use derivative transactions to manage the risks of cash flow coming from the export revenues denominated in U.S. dollars, net of other cash flows denominated in foreign currency. The table below demonstrates the consolidated positions outstanding on March 31, 2012 of derivatives used to hedge exchange rates:

Price Risk : derivatives of foreign currencies open in March 31, 2012

Derivatives	Purchased / Sold	Market	Contract	Maturity	Notional (USD)	Notional (R\$ Thousand)	Fair Value (R\$ Thousand)
Financial instruments contracted by Raizen Energia							

Composition of balances of derivative financial instruments designated in hedge accounting

Term	Sold	OTC/Cetip	NDF	02-Apr-12	141,000	258,690	1,773
Sub-total of term sold					141,000	258,690	1,773

Composition of balances of derivative financial instruments non-designated in hedge accounting

Future	Sold	BMFBovespa	Commercial Dollar	02-Apr-12	898,000	1,563,367	6,954
Future	Sold	BMFBovespa	Commercial Dollar	02-May-12	330,500	608,037	1,614
Future	Sold	BMFBovespa	Commercial Dollar	02-May-12	3,250	5,967	(3)
Sub-total of future sold					1,231,750	2,177,371	8,565
Future	Purchased	BMFBovespa	Commercial Dollar	02-Apr-12	(922,000)	(1,685,044)	(6,882)
Future	Purchased	BMFBovespa	Commercial Dollar	02-May-12	(750)	(1,378)	(1)
Sub-total of future purchased					(922,750)	(1,686,422)	(6,883)

Exchange lock	Sold	OTC	Exchange lock	02-Jul-12	20,000	38,254	1,121
Exchange lock	Sold	OTC	Exchange lock	02-Jul-12	30,000	58,104	2,575
	Sold	OTC		06-Sep-12	20,000	36,044	(1,445)

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Exchange lock			Exchange lock				
Exchange lock	Sold	OTC	Exchange lock	13-Sep-12	40,250	74,881	(768)
Exchange lock	Sold	OTC	Exchange lock	24-Sep-12	25,000	49,098	1,920
					135,250	256,381	3,403
Total of exchange					585,250	1,006,020	6,858

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Derivatives	Purchased / Sold	Market	Contract	Maturity	Number of Contracts	Strike	Middle Price	Fair Price	Notional (USD)	Notional (R\$ mil)	Fair Value (R\$ thousand)
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-May-12	1	-	1.8944	1.8417	(6,188)	11,722	348
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-May-12	1	-	1.6789	1.8417	(4,197)	7,047	(660)
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	3-Aug-12	1	-	1.9358	1.8771	(4,197)	7,239	(597)
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	3-Aug-12	1	-	1.7247	1.8771	(6,188)	11,978	389
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	1-Nov-12	1	-	1.9780	1.9166	(4,197)	7,390	(563)
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	1-Nov-12	1	-	1.7607	1.9166	(6,188)	12,239	455
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-Feb-13	1	-	2.0209	1.9508	(4,197)	7,546	(524)
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-Feb-13	1	-	1.7978	1.9508	(6,188)	12,504	525
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	3-May-13	1	-	2.0589	1.9737	(4,197)	7,696	(472)
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	3-May-13	1	-	1.8336	1.9737	(6,188)	12,739	597
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	2-Aug-13	1	-	2.1005	2.0103	(4,197)	7,859	(430)
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	2-Aug-13	1	-	1.8724	2.0103	(6,188)	12,997	653
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-Nov-13	1	-	2.1424	2.0480	(4,197)	8,032	(386)
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-Nov-13	1	-	1.9137	2.0480	(6,188)	13,256	699
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-Feb-14	1	-	2.1852	2.0850	(4,197)	8,190	(358)
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-Feb-14	1	-	1.9513	2.0850	(6,188)	13,521	747
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	2-May-14	1	-	2.2211	2.1210	(4,197)	8,340	(329)
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	2-May-14	1	-	1.9870	2.1210	(6,188)	13,743	770
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-Aug-14	1	-	2.2630	2.1610	(4,197)	8,507	(288)
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-Aug-14	1	-	2.0268	2.1610	(6,188)	14,002	820
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-Nov-14	1	-	2.3048	2.2002	(4,197)	8,666	(250)
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-Nov-14	1	-	2.0648	2.2002	(6,188)	14,261	876
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-Feb-15	1	-	2.3429	2.2394	(4,197)	8,813	(221)
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-Feb-15	1	-	2.0997	2.2394	(6,188)	14,497	915
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-May-15	1	-	2.3800	2.2564	(4,197)	8,942	(201)
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-May-15	1	-	2.1305	2.2564	(6,188)	14,726	957
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-Aug-15	1	-	2.4247	2.2564	(4,197)	9,089	(169)
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-Aug-15	1	-	2.1656	2.2564	(6,188)	15,003	1,032
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-Nov-15	1	-	2.4653	2.2564	(4,197)	9,231	(140)
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	4-Nov-15	1	-	2.1994	2.2564	(6,188)	15,254	1,087
										325,029	5,282
									(155,775)		

On March 31, 2012 and 2011, the Company, its subsidiaries and its jointly-controlled entities had the following net exposure to the variation of U.S. dollar assets and liabilities denominated in U.S. dollars:

	Consolidated	
2012		2011

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	R\$	US\$ (in thousands)	R\$	US\$ (in thousands)
Cash and Cash equivalent	24,426	13,406	191,098	117,332
Restrict Cash	45,976	25,232	126,872	77,898
Accounts receivable from abroad	164,681	90,380	7,556	4,639
Related Parties (Shell)	436,362	239,483	-	-
Debts	(2,730,076)	(1,498,314)	(3,750,783)	(2,302,927)
Net foreign currency Exchange	(2,058,631)	(1,129,813)	(3,425,257)	(2,103,058)

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e) Effect of Hedge Accounting

The jointly-controlled entity Raízen Energia formally designated its transactions subject to hedge accounting for cash flow hedges from sugar VHP (raw material) export revenue, documenting: (i) the relationship of the hedge, (ii) the purpose for taking the hedge and its risk management strategy, (iii) identification of the financial instrument, (iv) the transaction or item covered, (v) the nature of the risk being hedged, (vi) a description of the hedging relationship (vii) the demonstration of correlation between the hedge and the object of coverage, and (viii) the prospective analysis of hedge effectiveness. The derivative financial instruments of Sugar # 11 (NYBOT or OTC) were designated to cover the risk of price and Non-Deliverable Forwards (NDF) to cover exchange rate risk, as demonstrated in topics (b) and (c) of this Note.

Raízen Energia records gains and losses deemed effective for purposes of hedge accounting to a specific account in equity (“other comprehensive income”), until the object of coverage (hedged item) affects the profit and loss. On December 31, 2012, the amounts recorded in other comprehensive income related to hedge accounting are as follows:

Derivative	Market	Risk	Expected period to affect P&L		Total
			2012/2013	2013/2014	
Future	OTC / NYBOT	#11	40,543	564	41,107
NDF	OTC / CETIP	USD	1,663	-	1,663
			42,206	564	42,770
(-) Deferred income tax			(14,350)	(192)	(14,542)
Effect on the Raízen Equity			27,856	372	28,228
Effect on equity of Cosan (50%)					14,114

The changes for the period of the effect of hedge accounting on other comprehensive income of Cosan S.A. is shown below:

Hedge Cash flow	2012
Balance at March 31, 2011	(143,298)
Gain/(losses) of cash flow hedges for the period:	
Commodities futures and swap contracts	5,414
Currency forward contracts	38,286
Reclassification adjustments for losses / gains included in the income statement	36,815
Write off of OCI due to the formation of JV	157,988
Total before tax effect	238,503
Tax effect on gain/(losses) of cash flow hedges for the period – 34%	(81,091)
Balance at March 31, 2012	14,114

f) Exchange rate risk

The Company, its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities monitors the fluctuations in variable interest rates in connection with certain debts, especially those related to the risk of Libor, and makes

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use of derivative instruments in order to minimize these risks. The table below shown the consolidated positions open on March 31, 2012 of derivatives used for interest rate (none in 2011):

Price Risk : derivatives of interests open in March 31, 2012						
Derivatives	Asset / Liabilities	Market	Maturity	Notional (US\$ Thousands)	Notional (R\$ Thousand)	Fail Value (R\$ Thousand)
Interests rate Swap	Libor 3M / pré	OTC	Jan-16	175,000	318,868	(1,495)
Total of interests				175,000	318,868	(1,495)

g) Credit risk

A significant portion of sales made by the subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities is to a select group of best-in-class counterparts (i.e. trading companies, fuel distribution companies and large supermarket chains).

Credit risk is managed through specific rules of client acceptance including credit ratings and limits for customer exposure, including the requirement of a letter of credit from major banks and obtaining actual warranties on given credit, when applicable. Management believes that the risk of credit is covered by the allowance for doubtful accounts.

The Company, its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities buy and sell commodity derivatives in futures and options markets on the New York Board of Trade (NYBOT) and the London International Financial Futures and Options Exchange (LIFFE), as well as in the over-the-counter (OTC) market with selected counterparties. The Company and its jointly-controlled entities buy and sell foreign exchange derivatives on BM&FBovespa and OTC contracts registered with CETIP (OTC clearing house) with banks Espirito Santo Investment do Brasil S.A., Deutsche Bank S.A. – Banco Alemão, Banco JP Morgan S.A. and Banco Standard de Investimentos S.A..

Guarantee margins – The Company's derivative operations on commodity exchanges (NYBOT, LIFFE and BM&FBovespa) require an initial guarantee margin. The brokers with which the Company operates on these commodity exchanges offer credit limits for these margins. As of March 31, 2011, the total credit limit used as initial margin required by the NYBOT was R\$62,247 (R\$136,420 as of March 31, 2011). As a requirement to trade in BM&FBovespa, the Company posted on March 31, 2012, the amount of R\$76,436 (R\$50,000 as of March 31, 2011) as guarantee in the form of a settlement bond issued by a first-class banking institution.

h) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company, its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities will encounter difficulties in meeting the obligations associated with its derivative financial liabilities that are settled with cash payments or other financial assets. The approach of the Company, its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities liquidity management is to ensure, as much as possible, which always has sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations to win, under normal and stress, without causing unacceptable losses or risk damaging the reputation of the Company, its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities.

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i) Fair value

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities is included in the price at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between parties willing to negotiate, and not in a forced sale or liquidation. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value.

Cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and other short-term obligations approximate their respective carrying values due largely to short-term maturity of these instruments.

The fair value of marketable securities and bonds is based on price quotations on the date of the financial statements. The fair value of non-negotiable instruments, bank loans and other debts, obligations under finance leases, as well as other non-current financial liabilities are estimated by the discounted future cash flows using rates currently available for debt or deadlines and similar instruments.

The fair market value of Senior Notes due 2014 and 2017, described in note 16, at its market price are 115.5% and 106% respectively, of its face value at March 31, 2012.

The fair market value of Perpetual bonds, described in note 16, at its market price is 105.2%, respectively, of its face value at March 31, 2012.

In respect of other loans and financing, their fair market values substantially approximate the amounts recorded in the financial statements due to the fact that these financial instruments are subject to variable interest rates.

The fair value of financial assets available for sale is obtained through quoted market prices in active markets, if any.

The Company, its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities enter into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, primarily financial institutions with credit ratings of investment grade. The derivatives valued using valuation techniques with observable market data relate mainly to interest rate swaps, foreign exchange contracts and term contracts for commodities futures. The valuation techniques applied more often include pricing models for fixed-term contracts and swaps, with a present value calculation. The models incorporate various data, including credit quality of counterparties, the rates of currency spot and forward, interest rate curves and forward rate curves of the commodity underlying.

Fair value hierarchy

The Company, its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities have the following hierarchy to determine and disclose the fair value of financial instruments by the technical evaluation:

- Level 1: quoted prices in a active market to identical assets and liabilities;
- Level 2: other techniques for which all data that have significant effect on the fair value recorded are observable, directly or indirectly;
-

Level 3: techniques that use data that have significant effect on the fair value recorded that are not based on observable market data.

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Assets and liabilities measured at fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Total
March 31, 2012			
Warrants Radar	-	140,820	140,820
Derivative financial assets	17,002	2,588	19,590
Derivative financial liabilities	(8,864)	(748)	(9,611)
Total	8,139	142,660	150,799
March 31, 2011			
Warrants Radar,	-	162,961	162,961
Derivative financial assets	35,577	20,105	55,682
Derivative financial liabilities	(122,084)	(10,205)	(132,289)
Total	(86,507)	172,861	86,354

j) Sensitivity analysis

Following is the sensitivity analysis of the fair value of financial instruments, in accordance with the types of risks deemed to be significant by the Company and its joint-controlled entities:

Assumptions for sensitivity analysis

For the analysis, the Company, its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities adopted three scenarios, being one probable and two that may have effects from impairment of the fair value of the financial instruments. The probable scenario was defined based on the futures sugar and US dollar market curves as of March 31, 2012, the same which determines the fair value of the derivatives at that date. Possible and remote scenarios were defined based on adverse impacts of 25% and 50% over the sugar and dollar price curves, which served as basis for the probable scenario.

Sensitivity exhibit

The sensitivity exhibit is shown below, disclosing the changes in the fair value of the derivative financial instruments in the probable, possible and remote scenarios:

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		Risk factor	Probable Scenario	Impacts on results (*)	
				Possible Scenario (25%)	Remote Scenario (50%)
Price risk					
Commodity derivatives					
Future agreements					
Selling agreements	Increase of the sugar price	12,001	(148,432)	(296,864)	
Purchasing agreements	Decrease of the sugar price	194	(4,971)	(9,941)	
Selling agreements	Increase of the Ethanol Hydrated price	(5)	(5,518)	(11,035)	
Purchasing agreements	Decrease of the Ethanol Hydrated price	(1)	(3,998)	(7,996)	
Option agreements:					
Calls Purchased	Decrease of the sugar price	142	(142)	(142)	
Calls Sold	Increase of the sugar price	(140)	(3,835)	(15,945)	
Puts Purchased	Increase of the sugar price	389	(389)	(389)	
Exchange rate risk					
Exchange rate derivatives					
Future agreements:					
Selling agreements	Increase of the exchange rate R\$/US\$	4,157	(130,685)	(260,079)	
Purchasing agreements	Decrease of the exchange rate R\$/US\$	(3,441)	(209,824)	(420,339)	
Forward agreements:					
Selling agreements	Increase of the exchange rate R\$/US\$	(4,395)	(32,103)	(64,206)	
Exchange lock:					
Selling agreements	Increase of the exchange rate R\$/US\$	1,701	(30,592)	(61,185)	
Option agreements:					
Interest rate risk					
Derivatives Interest					
Swap agreement	Decrease in Libor curve	(747)	(1,100)	(2,208)	

(*) Results projected to occur within 12 months from March 31, 2012

k) Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value.

Occasionally, the Company purchases its own shares on the market, the timing of these purchases depends on market prices.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011.

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27. Pension and other post-employment benefits plan

	2012	2011
Futura	34,725	24,380
Other	2,587	-
Total	37,312	24,380

a) Pension Plan

Defined benefit

The Company's subsidiary Cosan Lubrificantes e Especialidades S.A. has a noncontributory defined benefit pension plan (Futura -former- Previd Exxon) covering certain employees upon retirement. This plan was altered to allow its settlement and was approved by the relevant authority on May 5, 2011. The settlement is the process whereby the plan is closed to any new entrants, with the cessation of contributions, guaranteeing the participants a benefit that is in proportion to the rights they had accumulated in the plan up until March 31, 2011.

Defined contribution

Since June 1, 2011, the Company and its subsidiaries sponsor a variable contribution plan, for all employees (Futura II). The Company does not have a legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not have sufficient assets to pay all benefits owed. During the year ended March 31, 2012 the amount of contributions totaled R\$5,906.

Since June 1, 2011, the jointly-controlled entities sponsor a defined contribution plan, for all employees (Raiz Prev). The jointly-controlled entities does not have a legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not have sufficient assets to pay all benefits owed. During the year ended March 31, 2012 the amount of contributions totaled R\$8,887.

b) Actuarial Liability

The pension on Futura (former Previd Exxon) demonstrated in non-current liabilities at March 31, 2012 amounted to R\$34,725 (R\$24.380 in 2011).

Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets, with assets and liabilities recognized on the balance sheet:

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	2012	2011
Present value of actuarial obligation at beginning of year	(383,823)	(325,534)
Interest costs	(38,345)	(35,107)
Current service cost	(455)	(4,445)
Benefits paid	27,845	24,637
Settlement / curtailment	54,779	-
Actuarial loss on obligation at beginning of year	(22,716)	(43,374)
Present value of actuarial obligation at end of the year	(362,715)	(383,823)
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the year	359,443	347,703
Expected return on plan assets	39,000	35,918
Contributions received by the fund	3,282	8,702
Benefits Paid	(27,846)	(24,637)
Effect of migration to defined contribution - Settlement	(32,226)	-
Loss in fair value of assets	(13,663)	(8,243)
Fair value of plan assets at year-end	327,990	359,443
Present value of liabilities in excess fair value of assets	(34,725)	(24,380)

Total expense recognized in profit or loss:

Expense recognized in profit or loss:

	2012	2011
Current service cost	(455)	(4,445)
Interest on obligation	(38,345)	(35,107)
Expected return on plan assets	39,000	35,918
	200	(3,634)

Total amount recognized as other comprehensive income:

	2012	2011
Amount accumulated at April 1	(22,621)	(42,056)
Unrecognized gains	36,379	29,447
Deferred Income Tax	(12,369)	(10,012)
Amount accumulated at March 31st	1,389	(22,621)

Plan assets include:

	2012			2011		
	Amount	Percentage		Amount	Percentage	
CDBs – Bank Deposits	245,993	75	%	268,863	74.80	%
Equity securities of Brazilian public entities	81,997	25	%	90,580	25.20	%
Total	327,990	100	%	359,443	100	%

Plan assets are represented by financial assets with quoted prices in an active market and therefore are included as a Level 1 fair value type. The total expected rate of return on assets is calculated based on market expectations existing at that date applicable to the period over which the obligation should be liquidated. These expectations are reflected in the following main assumptions.

The main assumptions used to determine the pension benefit obligations of the Company are as follows:

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Defined benefit plan	2012	2011
Actuarial valuation method	Projected unit credit	Projected unit credit
Mortality table	AT 83 segregated by sex, decreased by 10%	AT 83 segregated by sex, decreased by 10%
Discount rate for actuarial liability	Interest: 9.68% p.a. + inflation: 4.20% p.a.	Interest: 10.77% p.a. + inflation: 4.50% p.a.
Expected rate of return on plan assets	Interest: 11.30% p.a. + inflation: 4.20% p.a.	Interest: 11.20% p.a. + inflation: 4.50% p.a.
Salary growth rate	Non - Applicable	6.07% + inflation: 4.50% p.a.
Increase rate of estimated benefits	0.00% p.a. + inflation: 4.20% p.a.	0.00% p.a. + inflation: 4.50% p.a.

The Company expects contributions at the amount of R\$ 3,037 to be paid in relation to its defined benefit and variable contribution plan in 2013.

28. Share-Based Payments

In the shareholder's meeting held on July 29, 2011, the guidelines for the outlining and structuring of the stock option compensation plan for Cosan S.A.'s officers and employees were approved, authorizing the issuance of up to 5% of shares comprising Cosan S.A.'s total capital. This stock option plan was outlined to attract and retain officers and key employees, offering them the opportunity to become Cosan S.A.'s shareholders. On August 18, 2011, Cosan S.A.'s board of directors approved the total stock option grant corresponding up to 12,000,000 common shares to be issued or treasury shares held by Cosan S.A., corresponding 2.41% of the share capital at that time.

On the same date the eligible executives were informed of the all terms and conditions of the stock-option plan.

Expected Term – Cosan S.A. expected term represents the period that Cosan S.A. share-based awards are expected to be outstanding and was determined based on the assumption that the officers will exercise their options when the exercise period is over. Therefore, this term was calculated based on the average of 5 and 10 years. Cosan S.A. does not expect any forfeiture as those options are mainly for officers, whose turnover is low.

Expected Volatility – For the options granted on September 22, 2005 Cosan S.A. had its shares publicly-traded for less than 6 months as of April 30, 2006. Therefore, Cosan S.A. opted to substitute the historical volatility by an appropriate global industry sector index, based on the volatility of the share prices, and considering it as an assumption in its valuation model. Cosan S.A. has identified and compared similar public entities for which share or option price information is available to consider the historical, expected, or implied volatility of those entities' share prices in estimating expected volatility based on global scenarios. For the options granted on September 11, 2007 Cosan S.A. used the volatility of its shares as an assumption in its valuation model since Cosan S.A. IPO in Brazil, in 2005.

Expected Dividends – As Cosan S.A. was a relatively new public entity, the expected dividend yield was calculated based on the current value of the stock at the grant date, adjusted by the average rate of the return to shareholders for the expected term, in relation of future book value of the shares.

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Risk-Free Interest Rate – Cosan S.A. bases the risk-free interest rate used the SELIC - Special System Settlement Custody.

According to the average market value of the shares on a 30 day period ending at issuance, the exercise price was defined to be R\$22.80 per share, without any discount. The fair value of options granted was estimated using the binomial model in compliance with the terms and conditions of each granted option.

The stock options were divided into “Tranche A” and “Tranche B”. The vesting period is described below.

Tranche A - The options can be exercised after a waiting period of one year, considering a maximum percentage of 20% per annum of the total stock options offered by Cosan S.A. within a period of 5 years. Exercise period ends August 19, 2016.

Tranche B - The options can be exercised after a waiting period of one year, considering a maximum percentage of 10% per annum of the total stock options offered by Cosan S.A. within a period of 10 years. Exercise period ends August 19, 2021.

The options may be exercised with the issuance of new shares or treasury shares that the company may have. The employees that leave Cosan S.A. before the vesting period will forfeit 100% of their rights.

As of August 19, 2011, 9,825,000 options related the shared based compensation was granted. The fair value of share based payments was estimated adopting the binomial model with the following premise:

	Options granted on August 18, 2011	Options granted on August 18, 2011
	Tranche A	Tranche B
Grant price - R\$	22.8	22.8
Expected life (in years)	1 a 5	1 a 10
Interest rate	12.39%	12.39%
Expected Volatility	31.44%	30.32%
Weighted average fair value at grant date - R\$	6.80	8.15

Expected Term – the expected term considers that the executives will exercise their options after the vesting period of each grant.

Expected volatility – Due to the new capital structure and business model after the formation of the JVs, the company opted to use the historic volatility of their shares adjusted by volatility of competitors’ shares that operate in similar lines of business.

Expected dividends – The dividends expected were calculated on the basis of the current market value on the grant’s date, adjusted by the average rate of return of capital to shareholders during the forecast period, and compared with the book value shares.

Free risk Interest Rate – the company considered the prime rate as the free risk interest rate traded at BM&F Bovespa on the grant date and for the equivalent term of the option maturity.

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As of March 31, 2012, no options have been exercised or forfeited. A total expense of R\$ 10,800 has been recorded. As of March 31, 2011, the amount of R\$35,354 related to the unrecognized compensation cost from the stock options plan is expected to be recognized over a 10 year period.

29. Segment information (consolidated)

a) Segment information

The following information about segments is based upon information used by Cosan's senior management to assess the performance of operating segments and to decide on the allocation of resources.

Considering the formation of JVs Raízen Energia, Raízen Combustíveis and acquisition of the sugar retail business, Cosan has increased the presentation of its segments to five segments, as shown below. The information for prior periods have been reclassified to make them comparable with the information of this period.

- (i) Raízen Energia: production and marketing of a variety of products derived from sugar cane, including raw sugar (VHP), anhydrous and hydrated ethanol, and activities related to energy cogeneration from sugarcane bagasse. In addition, this segment holds interest in companies of research and development in new technologies involved in this segment.
- (ii) Raízen Combustíveis: distribution and marketing of fuels and lubricants, mainly through franchised network of service stations under the brand "Shell" and "Esso" throughout Brazil.
- (iii) Rumo: logistics services for the transport, storage and port lifting of sugar for both Raizen Energia and third parties.
- (iv) Cosan Alimentos: sale of food, mainly, of sugar in the retail under the brands "União" and "Da Barra".
- (v) Cosan other business: sale and distribution of lubricants, investments in agricultural land (through Radar) and other investments, in addition to the corporate activities of the Company.

The following selected information result and segment assets that were measured in accordance with the accounting practices used in the preparation of consolidated information:

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	2012					Eliminations 50% Raizen	Adjustments / Eliminations	Consolidated
	Raizen Energia (*)	Raizen Combustiveis (*)	Cosan Alimentos	Rumo	Cosan other business			
Balance Sheet:								
Property, plant and equipment	9,658,979	2,779,641	45,973	879,469	730,707	(6,219,310)	(8,496)	7,860,359
Intangible	2,996,846	3,928,900	83,597	604,963	780,822	-	(3,462,873)	4,930,255
Loans and Long term debt, net of cash and equivalent cash	(4,404,761)	(603,447)	29,834	(217,575)	(706,063)	2,504,104	-	(3,397,868)
Other assets and liabilities, net	1,839,138	252,124	142,455	(52,175)	9,449,796	(1,045,631)	(10,370,643)	215,004
Total assets (net of liabilities) allocated by segment	10,090,202	6,357,219	301,859	1,214,682	10,255,262	(4,760,837)	(13,842,013)	9,611,295
Total asset	19,979,070	11,559,239	408,966	2,029,954	15,994,737	(15,769,155)	(12,078,676)	22,119,120
Profit (loss) for the year:								
Net								
Operating Income	7,247,685	35,096,051	706,431	571,989	1,065,515	(19,711,867)	(878,923)	24,036,771
Domestic Market	3,925,829	35,096,051	706,431	567,265	1,065,515	(18,166,988)	(878,923)	22,319,100
Foreign Market	3,321,856	-	-	4,724	-	(1,544,879)	-	1,786,671
Gross profit	1,668,941	1,958,726	129,073	177,923	332,646	(1,635,437)	-	2,633,806
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(965,440)	(1,445,358)	(96,001)	(41,541)	(320,343)	1,090,503	-	(1,777,580)
Other operating income, net	-	-	-	-	3,196,632	-	-	3,196,632
Financial income, net	(18,207)	270,736	23,114	19,461	(12,035)	(129,023)	(8,496)	145,552
Income tax and social contribution	(267,934)	(82,203)	1,911	8,992	(356,292)	221,386	-	(474,040)
Net income	(27,250)	(192,056)	6,156	(55,035)	(935,179)	93,152	-	(1,116,262)
Profit (loss) for the year:	378,269	525,916	64,253	109,801	2,775,139	(353,500)	(855,088)	2,648,780
Other selected information:								
Additions to PP&E, intangible assets and biological assets (cash)	2,577,859	491,734	2,860	268,985	99,473	(1,291,124)	(13,270)	2,138,787

	2011						Consolidated	
	Raízen Energia (*)	Raízen Combustíveis (*)	Rumo	Cosan other business	Adjustments / Eliminations			
Depreciation and amortization (including the effect of biological assets)	1,549,993	365,603	1,716	57,323	48,329	(880,184)	-	1,14
Balance Sheet:								
Property, plant and equipment	5,962,230	862,185	931,997	224,112	-	-	7,980,524	
Intangible	1,644,350	528,653	358,287	914,384	-	-	3,445,674	
Loans and Long term debt, net of cash and equivalent cash	(4,723,833)	(589,229)	(99,829)	(524,334)	-	-	(5,937,225)	
Other assets and liabilities, net	(1,826,735)	(238,736)	(173,826)	6,655,159	(3,120,489)	(3,120,489)	1,295,373	
Total assets (net of liabilities) allocated by segment	1,056,012	562,873	1,016,629	7,269,321	(3,120,489)	(3,120,489)	6,784,346	
Total asset	8,567,722	1,777,299	1,713,112	9,915,149	(3,228,626)	(3,228,626)	18,744,656	
Profit (loss) for the year:								
Net Operating Income	6,389,178	10,966,245	448,003	829,032	(568,978)	(568,978)	18,063,480	
Domestic Market	3,678,207	10,966,245	448,003	829,032	(568,978)	(568,978)	15,352,509	
Foreign Market	2,710,971	-	-	-	-	-	2,710,971	
Gross profit	1,988,662	466,989	131,469	314,131	12,150	12,150	2,913,401	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(961,407)	(372,438)	(28,951)	(202,570)	(1,636)	(1,636)	(1,567,002)	
Other operating income, net	(65,415)	33,754	9,936	(1,977)	(10,126)	(10,126)	(33,828)	
Financial income, net	(101,755)	(22,441)	13,047	(35,539)	-	-	(146,688)	
Income tax and social contribution	(305,977)	(40,490)	(42,865)	(25,176)	-	-	(414,508)	
Net income	833,343	(126,368)	62,543	240,611	(238,564)	(238,564)	771,565	
Other selected information:								
Additions to PP&E, intangible assets and biological assets (cash)	2,817,195	83,266	126,189	10,569	-	-	3,037,219	
Depreciation and amortization (including the effect of biological assets)	1,266,142	35,798	20,157	36,903	-	-	1,359,000	

(*) The information of Raízen Energia and Raízen Combustíveis represents 100% of the business, regardless of whether the Company has lost full control of business June 1, 2011 when the formation of JVs occurred. The segment called Raízen Energia is basically the same information as in previous years for the segment called "CAA". The segment Raízen Combustíveis accounts for up to 31 May 2011 the business of the old fuel segment called CCL, except lubricants and since then also fuels business of Shell Brazil Ltda. have been contributed to the JV already mentioned.

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All non-current assets of the Company are located in Brazil except for certain equity interests.

Detailed net Sales per segment:

	2012	2011
Raízen Energia		
Sugar	3,912,824	3,853,404
Ethanol	2,871,515	2,203,737
Cogeneration	235,129	194,889
Other	228,217	137,148
	7,247,685	6,389,178
Raízen Combustíveis		
Combustível	35,032,782	10,895,655
Other	63,269	70,590
	35,096,051	10,966,245
Alimentos		
Amorphous	631,532	-
Crystal	39,013	-
Other	35,885	-
	706,430	-
Rumo		
Elevation	141,026	118,139
Transports	413,364	305,780
Other	17,598	24,084
	571,988	448,003
Cosan – other business		
Lubrificantes	1,018,801	829,032
Other	46,714	-
	1,065,515	829,032
Adjustments / Eliminations	(20,590,788)	(568,978)
Total	24,096,881	18,063,480

b) Net Sales per region

The percentage of net sales of the Raízen Energia segment by geographic area for the years ended are as follows:

	2012		2011	
Brazil	67.24	%	72.63	%
Europe	24.18	%	24.93	%
Latin America (Except Brazil)	3.52	%		

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Middle East and Asia	1.00	%	1.48	%
North America	2.94	%	0.74	%
Other	1.12	%	0.22	%
Total	100.00	%	100.00	%

The net sales from segments Raízen Combustíveis, Rumo and Cosan Alimentos are derived only from the domestic market (Brazil), with no revenue from foreign customers.

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c) Concentration of customers

Raizen Energia

There are several clients in this segment, one of which represents more than 10% of the segment net sales during 2012 and 2011-- the SUCDEN Group (10% and 25%, respectively).

Raizen Combustíveis

In this segment there are no clients that represent more than 10% of the net sales.

Rumo

In 2012, 55% of the segment net sales were generated from sales to the Raizen Energia segment (33% in 2011).

Cosan Other businesses

No customers or specific groups represent 10% or more of sales in 2012 and 2011.

30. Subsequent Events

a. Companhia de Gas de Sao Paulo - Comgás

On May 3, 2012, Cosan S.A. signed a memorandum of understanding with BG Group (British Gas) to acquire its interest of 60.1% on Companhia de Gas de Sao Paulo – Comgás for R\$3.3 billion.

On May 28, 2012, Cosan S.A. signed the purchase and sale agreement in connection with this transaction. This acquisition will be effected upon regulatory approval.

b. Association with Camil Alimentos S.A. – Camil

On May 28, 2012, Cosan S.A. signed an association agreement with Arfei Comercio e Participações S.A. (“Arfei”) and GIF Codajas Participações S.A. (“GIF Codajas”), an investment fund managed by Gávea Invetimentos Ltda. whereby Cosan S.A. will contribute its sugar retail business in exchange for R\$345 million cash and a 11.72% interest in Camil, this transaction will be effected upon the fulfilling of certain contractual conditions.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

COSAN LIMITED

Date: June 4, 2012

By: /s/ Marcelo Eduardo Martins
Name: Marcelo Eduardo Martins
Title: Chief Financial Officer and
Investor Relations Officer