

Cosan Ltd.
Form 6-K/A
April 22, 2015

FORM 6-K/A
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 April, 2015

Commission File Number: 1-33659

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

Av. Juscelino Kubitschek, 1327 – 4th 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
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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
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COSAN LIMITED

EXPLANATORY NOTE

We are amending our Report of Foreign Issuer on Form 6-K filed on March 19, 2015 with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “original filing”) to add to such original filing Item 2 hereof, namely Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Item 1 of the original filing remains unchanged, while Item 2 of the original filing has become Item 3 hereof (but is otherwise unchanged).

COSAN LIMITED

Item

1. Press Release dated March 18, 2015 regarding results for 4th quarter and Fiscal Year 2014
 2. Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting
 3. Consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2014 and report of independent registered public accounting firm
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Item 1

Net revenue growth of 11% and EBITDA of R\$4.0 billion in 2014

São Paulo, March 18, 2015 - COSAN LIMITED S.A. (NYSE: CZZ; BM&FBOVESPA: CZLT33) announces today its results for the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2014 (4Q14)—October, November, and December 2014—and fiscal year 2014. The results are consolidated in accordance with the accounting principles adopted in Brazil and internationally (IFRS).

Earnings Conference Call Highlights 2014

Portuguese

March 19, 2015

11:00 A.M. (Brasilia time)

Phone: + 55 11 3193 1001

+ 55 11 2820 4001

Access Code: COSAN

English

March 19, 2015

12:00 A.M. (Brasilia time)

Phone (BR): + 55 11 3193

1001

+ 55 11 2820

4001

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6977

Access Code: COSAN

- o Raízen Combustíveis's EBITDA was R\$2.2 billion with growth of 8% in volume sold in 2014

- o Raízen Energia's EBITDA was R\$2.5 billion with 57 million tons of sugarcane crushed in the 2014/15 harvest

- o 40% growth in the commercial segment connections in Comgás

	4Q14 (Oct-Dec)	4Q13 (Oct-Dec)	Summary of Financial Information - Cosan Consolidated ¹ Amount in R\$ MM	2014 (Jan-Dec)	2013 (Jan-Dec)
Investor Relationship Email: ri@cosan.com Telephone: +55 11 3897 9797 Site: www.cosan.com.br Fiscal Year Definitions:	10,526.0	9,390.0	Net Revenue	39,998.7	36,165.1
	1,199.9	1,156.5	Gross Profit	4,825.7	4,606.4
	11.4%	12.3%	Gross Margin (%)	12.1%	12.7%
	588.3	577.5	Operating Profit	2,144.9	2,186.5

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4Q14 - quarter ended December 30, 2014	1,096.2 10.4%	1,014.1 EBITDA 10.8% EBITDA Margin (%)	4,047.1 10.1%	3,953.1 10.9%
4Q13 - quarter ended December 31, 2013	(6.2) 69.0	4.5 Equity Pick-up 344.2 Net Income before non-controlling Interest	(29.4) 659.3	(10.2) 697.3
2014 - 12 months beginning January 1, 2014 and closing December 31, 2014	(29.1) -0.3%	132.7 Net Income 1.4% Net Margin (%)	171.0 0.4%	210.9 0.6%
2013 - 12 months beginning January 1, 2013 and closing December 31, 2013	666.9 12,246.3	806.6 CAPEX 10,548.9 Proforma Net Debt (w/ preferred shareholders payable in subsidiaries)	2,690.8 12,246.3	2,910.1 10,548.9
	13,560.2	13,374.4 Shareholders' Equity and Minority Shareholders	13,560.2	13,374.4

Note 1: Considering the consolidation of 50% of Raízen Combustíveis and Raízen Energia

Message from the CEO

We ended 2014 with many achievements reflected in our business's performance. Despite the challenging economic scenario - with the downturn in the Brazilian economy, currency devaluation and high inflation - we were able to achieve the results committed with our shareholders.

We also announced a large corporate restructuring following the simplification of our business model in line with market demands. Gas, Energy and Logistics segments will operate more independently, with a focus on operational efficiency, organic growth and pursuing opportunities in their sectors.

We cannot expect a favorable economic scenario in 2015. It will be a period of great adjustments and high volatility. However, we are confident in our position and Raízen, Comgás, Radar and Lubrificantes are references in their markets.

Additionally, we have a huge challenge related to the integration of Rumo and ALL, recently approved by competent agencies. Our project will transform and expand cargo transportation business in Brazil through an efficient logistics.

Our main focus this year is on cash generation and leverage reduction. We aim to do more with less and to create organic value in operations. These will be the main themes of 2015.

Simplicity, agility, and entrepreneurship will continue to guide us seeking results that create value for our shareholders in our whole business portfolio.

Marcos Marinho Lutz
CEO – Cosan

A. Highlights and Business Units

A.1 Business Units

Listed below are the business units that make up Cosan S/A and Cosan Logística S/A, companies that comprise Cosan Limited's portfolio.

The business units (reportable segments) are organized as follows:

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A.2 Cosan Limited's Consolidated Result

Cosan Limited's consolidated financial statements considers 100% of the results of Cosan S/A and Cosan Logística S/A.

EBITDA reported herein is in compliance with CVM Rule 527/12, published by the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission on October 4, 2012, and may differ from the amounts reported in prior periods as a result of the equity accounting income adjustment. Therefore, EBITDA now consists of operating profit before financial expenses, plus depreciation, amortization and equity accounting.

4Q14 (Oct-Dec)	4Q13 (Oct-Dec)	Chg. %	EBITDA (Reconciliation ICVM 527) Amounts in R\$ MM	2014 (Jan-Dec)	2013 (Jan-Dec)	Chg. %
(29.1)	132.7	n/a	Net Income	171.0	211.0	(19.)%
(130.0)	(88.9)	46.3%	(-) Equity Pick-up	(592.0)	(340.2)	74.%
-	-	n/a	(-) Income from Discontinued Operations	-	3.4	-100.%
92.3	209.2	-55.9%	(+) Minority Shareholders	471.5	472.3	-0.2%
17.9	(155.6)	n/a	(+) Income Taxes	43.8	103.3	-57.6%
333.8	254.4	31.2%	(+) Net Financial Expense (Revenue)	982.8	893.6	10.%
175.2	158.7	10.4%	(+) Depreciation and Amortization	679.1	598.4	13.5%
460.1	510.4	-9.9%	EBITDA (before ICVM 527)	1,756.3	1,941.9	-9.6%
130.0	88.9	46.3%	(+) Equity Pick-up	592.	340.2	74.%
590.2	599.3	-1.5%	EBITDA (after ICVM 527)	2,348.3	2,282.1	2.9%

Below we present 4Q14 and 2014 results by business segment as previously detailed. All information reflect 100% of their financial performance, regardless of Cosan Limited's interest.

For reconciliation purposes of the consolidated EBITDA, the Adjustments and Eliminations column refers to the elimination of net profits of the business controlled by Cosan for consolidation purposes.

Results by Business Unit 4Q14	Cosan Energia Proforma	Cosan Logística	CZZ (Parent)	Ajustments and Eliminations	CZZ Proforma
Net Revenue	10,270.2	255.7	-	-	10,526.0
Cost of Goods and Services	(9,148.5)	(177.6)	-	-	(9,326.1)
Gross Profit	1,121.8	78.1	-	0.0	1,199.9
Gross Margin(%)	10.9%	30.6%	n/a	- %	11.4%
Selling Expenses	(429.8)	-	-	-	(429.8)
General and Administrative Expenses	(264.8)	(24.2)	(1.2)	0.0	(290.2)
Other Operating Revenues (Expenses)	118.7	(10.3)	-	-	108.4
Equity Pick-up	(6.2)	(0.0)	(40.3)	40.3	(6.2)
Depreciation and Amortization	487.3	26.9	-	-	514.1
EBITDA	1,026.9	70.5	(41.5)	40.3	1,096.2
EBITDA Margin (%)	10.0%	27.6%	n/a	- %	10.4%
Financial income	(432.2)	(13.8)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(452.7)
Financial expense	157.8	2.5	0.0	-	160.4
Foreign exchange gain (losses), net	(349.8)	0.7	13.3	-	(335.8)
Derivatives	114.1	-	5.8	-	119.9
Income taxes expenses	6.5	(11.3)	-	0.0	(4.8)
Non-controlling interests	(119.5)	(5.5)	-	26.9	(98.1)
Profit (loss) for the period	(83.5)	16.3	(29.1)	67.2	(29.1)

Results by Business Unit 2014	Cosan Energia Proforma	Cosan Logística	CZZ (Parent)	Ajustments and Eliminations	CZZ Proforma
Net Revenue	39.083,3	915,4	-	-	39.998,7
Cost of Goods and Services	(34.562,6)	(610,4)	-	-	(35.173,0)
Gross Profit	4.520,7	305,1	-	0.0	4.825,7
Gross Margin(%)	11.6%	33.3%	n/a	- %	12.1%
Selling Expenses	(1.746,3)	-	-	-	(1.746,3)
General and Administrative Expenses	(1.004,5)	(87,8)	(19,3)	-	(1.111,6)
Other Operating Revenues (Expenses)	187,8	7,8	-	(18.6)	177,1
Equity Pick-up	(29,4)	0,0	193,6	(193.6)	(29,4)
Depreciation and Amortization	1.834,4	97,2	-	-	1.931,6
EBITDA	3.762,7	322,3	174,3	(212.2)	4.047,1
EBITDA Margin (%)	9.6%	35.2%	n/a	n/a	10.1%
Financial income	(1.416,3)	(66,1)	(20,8)	-	(1.503,2)

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Financial expense	506,1	31,1	1,8	-	539,0
Foreign exchange gain (losses), net	(533,9)	1,3	17,2	-	(515,4)
Derivatives	226,4	-	(1,4)	-	225,0
Income taxes expenses	(143.3)	(58.3)	-	-	(201.6)
Non-controlling interests	(344.8)	(28.8)	-	(114.7)	(488.3)
Results of discontinued operations	69.4	-	-	(69.4)	-
Profit (loss) for the period	292.0	104.3	171.0	(396.3)	171.0

A. Results

B.1 Cosan S/A - Proforma

We present below the main highlights of Cosan S/A's results, the Company's business unit responsible for the operations of Raízen Fuels, Raízen Energia, Comgás, Lubricants, Radar and Other Businesses.

Due to the adoption of the IFRS 11 accounting standard – Joint Arrangements, since April 2013, Cosan S/A no longer consolidates Raízen on its balance sheet, income statement and cash flows, and the result of this business unit is only reported under the “Equity Accounting Result”. Due to the relevance of Raízen on Cosan S/A's financial information, we will report in the table below the proforma results, including Raízen's proportional interest of 50% in the results.

For complete information on Cosan S/A results, its Earning Release is available at ri.cosan.com.br.

4T14 (Oct-Dec)	4Q13 (Oct-Dec)	COSAN S/A PROFORMA	2014 (Jan-Dec)	2013 (Jan-Dec)
10,270.2	9,183.5	Net Revenue	39,083.3	35,247.4
(9,148.5)	(8,120.4)	Cost of Goods and Services	(34,562.6)	(31,016.1)
1,121.8	1,063.1	Gross Profit	4,520.7	4,231.3
10.9%	11.6%	Gross Margin(%)	11.6%	12.0%
(429.8)	(420.2)	Selling Expenses	(1,746.3)	(1,674.8)
(264.8)	(264.3)	General and Administrative Expenses	(1,004.5)	(990.2)
118.7	138.2	Other Operating Revenues (Expenses)	187.8	350.9
(6.2)	4.5	Equity Pick-up	(29.4)	(10.2)
487.3	412.2	Depreciation and Amortization	1,834.4	1,699.3
1,026.9	933.4	EBITDA	3,762.7	3,606.2
10.0%	10.2%	EBITDA Margin (%)	9.6%	10.2%
(432.2)	(375.5)	Financial income	(1,416.3)	(1,248.2)
157.8	101.5	Financial expense	506.1	356.3
(349.8)	(201.5)	Foreign exchange gain (losses), net	(533.9)	(577.3)
114.1	79.1	Derivatives	226.4	213.6
6.5	182.6	Income taxes expenses	(143.3)	(195.4)
(119.5)	(114.0)	Non-controlling interests	(344.8)	(336.0)
-	36.4	Results of discontinued operations	69.4	141.5
(83.5)	229.8	Profit (loss) for the period	292.0	261.3

Raízen Combustíveis

For comparison purposes, the following information presented consider 100% of Raízen Combustíveis operations, even though Cosan S/A holds 50% share in the segment.

Raízen Combustíveis closed 2014 with growth of 7.8% of total volume sold, especially gasoline, ethanol and diesel which grew 10.0%, 11.1% and 7.9% respectively. Net revenue for the year reached R\$55.7 billion, 14.8% higher than in 2013, driven by higher volumes sold and average prices, primarily by variations in petrol and diesel prices by Petrobras. EBITDA was R\$2.1 billion, an 11.7% growth compared to 2013.

Raízen Combustíveis ended 2014 with 5,356 Shell service stations and 944 convenience stores in its network, a growth of 496 stations and 94 stores compared to 2013.

Raízen Energia

For comparison purposes, the following information consider 100% of Raízen Energia operations, even though Cosan S/A holds 50% share in the segment. Additionally, it is worth mentioning that the analysis of Raizen Energia information should consider the crop year that began in April 2014 and will end in March 2015.

Raizen Energia ended 4Q14 with a crushing volume of 57.1 million tons, concluding crushing for the 2014/15 harvest with a 7.1% reduction in the total volume of sugarcane crushed. The main factor for the reduction of the volume crushed was the dry climate throughout the year, which hampered the process of planting and growth of sugarcane, reducing agricultural productivity. The product mix was more focused on sugar (54%) and ethanol (46%).

The volume of sugar and ethanol sold in 4Q14 grew 39.2% and 14.2% respectively, representing 1.3 million tons of sugar and 828,200 m³. The volume of energy sold was 7.7% lower in the quarter, compared to 4Q13, reaching 593,000 MWh. Raízen Energia's total net revenue in 4Q14 was R\$2.6 billion, 24.3% higher compared to the same period last year. EBITDA in the quarter was R\$595.1 million, up 53.3%, with an EBITDA margin of 22.5%. EBITDA adjusted by the effects of biological assets was R\$655.7 million.

Comgás

Comgás' volume sold remained stable compared to 2013, with 5.5 million m³ sold in 2014. This stability is due to higher temperatures in 2014 that reduced the consumption of residential units and lowered industrial activity. Comgás' net revenue was R\$6.4 billion in 2014, 0.8% higher than 2013. EBITDA was R\$1.4 billion, 7.2% higher compared to the previous year, with an EBITDA margin of 22.5%.

Lubrificantes

Net revenue from the sale of lubricants, base oil resale and other goods and services increased 3.8% in 2014, reaching R\$1.6 billion. This result is due to higher average unit price and a 1.3% increase in the volume sold, which totaled 319.8 million m³. EBITDA was R\$103.4 million in the year, with a margin of 6.5%.

Radar

Radar ended 2014 with 246,700 hectares of land under its management, with a market value of R\$4.6 billion. Net income in 2014 was R\$157.6 million, increased by the sale of properties during the year. In 2014, EBITDA was R\$193.0 million, down 15.2% compared to 2013 due to the lower valuation of the Company's own land portfolio.

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B.2 Cosan Logística

4Q14 (Oct-Dec)	4Q13 (Oct-Dec)	COSAN LOGÍSTICA	2014 (Jan-Dec)	2013 (Jan-Dec)
255.7	206.5	Net Revenue	915.4	917.7
(177.6)	(113.0)	Cost of Goods and Services	(610.4)	(542.6)
78.1	93.5	Gross Profit	305.1	375.1
30.6%	45.3%	Gross Margin(%)	33.3%	40.9%
(24.2)	(22.6)	General and Administrative Expenses	(87.8)	(74.3)
(10.3)	(1.9)	Other Operating Revenues (Expenses)	26.4	(20.4)
(0.0)	(0.0)	Equity Pick-up	(18.6)	(0.0)
26.9	20.0	Depreciation and Amortization	97.2	77.5
70.5	89.0	EBITDA	322.3	358.0
27.6%	43.1%	EBITDA Margin (%)	35.2%	39.9%
(13.8)	(11.0)	Financial income	(66.1)	(38.1)
2.5	12.6	Financial expense	31.1	50.2
0.7	0.3	Foreign exchange gain (losses), net	1.3	0.4
(11.3)	(23.8)	Income taxes expenses	(58.3)	(99.7)
(5.5)	(10.7)	Non-controlling interests	(28.8)	(48.4)
16.3	36.4	Profit (loss) for the period	104.3	144.8

Rumo

Rumo reported a record high volume of sugar loaded at the port of Santos, reaching 11.2 million tons in 2014, an increase of 21.1% over 2013. Net revenue for the year was R\$915.4 million, in line with 2013. This stability was due to the drop in transportation revenue offset by the growth of the port loading revenue. Cosan Logística's EBITDA was R\$ 322.3 million in 2014, with an EBITDA margin of 35.2%.

C. Other Items in the Consolidated Result

Financial Result

4Q14 (Oct-Dec)	4Q13 (Oct-Dec)	Chg. %	Financial Results Amounts in R\$ MM	2014 (Jan-Dec)	2013 (Jan-Dec)	Chg. %
(157.1)	(202.7)	-22.5%	Gross Debt Charges	(719.7)	(746.7)	-3.6%
41.4	31.3	32.1%	Income from Financial Investments	139.7	122.0	14.5%
(115.7)	(171.3)	-32.4%	(=) Subtotal: Net Debt Interests	(580.0)	(624.7)	-7.2%
(84.5)	(55.1)	53.4%	Other Charges and Monetary Variation	(113.3)	(86.1)	31.7%
(196.9)	(101.7)	93.6%	Exchange Rate Variation	(300.5)	(324.6)	-7.4%
110.1	90.8	21.3%	Gains (losses) with Derivatives	161.4	230.2	-29.9%
(46.8)	(17.0)	n/a	Amortization, Debt Cost and Other	(150.4)	(88.4)	70.1%
(333.8)	(254.4)	31.2%	(=) Financial, Net	(982.8)	(893.6)	10.0%

Financial result for 4Q14 was a net financial expense of R\$333.8 million, versus a net debt of R\$254.4 million in 4Q13, with an increase of 31.2%, mainly due to:

- (i) Debt charges decreased 22.5% year-over-year mainly due to the lower indebtedness level from one period to the other, due to the corporate restructuring in 2Q14.
- (ii) Increase of 32.1% on income from financial investments, due to the increase in interest rates in the period, partially offset by the reduction in average cash in the period.
- (iii) The negative net result of R\$86.8 million from foreign exchange rate variation and derivatives losses in the quarter reflects the valuation of the US Dollar against the Brazilian Real by 8.4% (R\$2.6562/US\$ on December 31, 2014 compared to R\$2.4510/US\$ on September 30, 2014), and its impact on debt denominated in dollars.
- (iv) Amortization of debt and other costs totaled a net expense of R\$46.8 million in 4Q14, mainly due to cost US \$ 6.0 million from Cosan S.A. Consent expense.

The financial result for fiscal year 2014 presented net expense of R\$982.8 million, while for 2013 it was R\$893.6 million. This growth is mainly due to the increase of bank charges in the year, impacted by the corporate restructuring and the payment of a consent fee in the period.

Net Income

4Q14 (Oct-Dec)	4Q13 (Oct-Dec)	Net Income Amounts in R\$ MM	2014 (Jan-Dec)	2013 (Jan-Dec)
(29.1)	132.7	Net Income	171.0	211.0

Cosan Limited's net loss was R\$29.1 million in the quarter, below the amount in 4Q13, which was R\$132.7 million. However, net income during the year was R\$171.0 million versus R\$215.2 in the same period of 2013.

The main drivers of this change in net income during the period were:

4Q (Oct-Dec)	Net Income Amounts in R\$ MM	FY (Jan-Dec)
132.7	Net Income - 2013	211.0
EBIT variation		
(48.5)	Cosan Energia	(184.1)
(25.3)	Cosan Logística	(55.4)
7.0	Outros	(8.1)
-	Adjustments	(18.6)
(66.8)	EBIT Businesses Total	(266.3)
Variation in other lines		
(79.5)	Financial result	(89.3)
40.2	Equity pick-up	250.8
(173.6)	Income taxes	59.5
117.9	Non-controlling Interest	1.9
-	Discontinued operation	3.4
(29.1)	Net Income - 2014	171.0

- (i) Increase in the equity accounting result line of R\$40.2 million due to Raízen's results, outlined in previous sections, as well as the impact of foreign exchange rate variations on Raízen's debt;
- (ii) Reduction of R\$79.5 million in financial results mainly due to the foreign exchange rate variation and the results from derivatives as described in the Financial Result section;
- (iii) EBIT variation and profit of non-controlling shareholders of R\$51.1 million.

D. Loans and Financing

At the close of 4Q14, Cosan Limited's pro forma consolidated gross debt (excluding PESA) reached R\$15.5 billion, compared to R\$14.1 billion, an increase of 9.3% over 3Q14.

Cosan Limited pro forma consolidated

Cash and cash equivalents totaled R\$3.2 billion at the end of 4Q14 compared to R\$2.4 billion in 3Q14. The pro forma net debt (including preferred) for the quarter was R\$12.2 billion, compared to R\$11.7 billion in 3Q14, equivalent to a leverage of 3.0x considering the pro forma EBITDA of R\$4.0 billion in the last 12 months.

Debt per Business Units (Amount in R\$ MM)			
	4Q14	3Q14	
	(Oct-Dec)	(Jul-Sep)	Chg. %
COSAN S/A PROFORMA			
Raízen (50%)	5,581.7	4,870.0	14.6%
Comgás	2,803.3	2,724.9	2.9%
Lubrificantes	261.2	244.6	6.8%
Other business	3,786.3	3,285.3	n/a
Total Debt Proforma	12,432.4	11,124.8	11.8%
Cash and Cash Equivalents and Securities	(3,098.6)	(2,388.2)	29.7%
Proforma Net Debt	9,333.8	8,736.6	6.8%
Preferred shareholders payable in subsidiaries	1,962.7	2,036.3	-3.6%
Proforma Net Debt (w/ preferred shareholders payable in subsidiaries)	11,296.5	10,772.9	4.9%
COSAN LOGÍSTICA			
Rumo	784.7	715.7	9.6%
Total Debt	784.7	715.7	9.6%
Cash and Cash Equivalents and Securities	86.5	97.8	-11.5%
Net Debt	698.2	617.9	13.0%

E. Stock Performance

The shares issued by Cosan Limited have been listed on NYSE – New York Stock Exchange, 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 CZLT33.

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

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 such forward-looking statements and estimates.

F. Financial Statements

F.1 Cosan Energia

Cosan Consolidated	4Q14	4Q13
Income statement for the period	12/31/2014	12/31/2013
Net operating revenue	2,041,186	2,011,255
Gross Profit	540,406	558,884
Sales, general and administrative expenses	(390,344)	(345,350)
Other operating income (expenses), net	92,460	77,490
Financial revenue	40,364	60,710
Financial expenses	(269,509)	(301,685)
Foreign exchange variation	(210,907)	(106,041)
Derivative	104,326	92,932
Equity pick up	130,036	91,478
Income and social contribution taxes	(6,649)	179,439
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	(113,661)	(124,020)
Net Income from discontinued operations	-	48,557
Net Income (loss)	(83,478)	232,395

Cosan Consolidated	4Q14	3Q14
Balance sheet	12/31/2014	09/30/2014
Cash and cash equivalents	1,540,192	1,209,732
Securities	149,735	202,352
Accounts receivable	822,424	835,565
Inventories	347,903	321,268
Other current assets	548,134	3,516,540
Investments	8,535,180	8,687,985
Investment property	2,641,978	2,167,221
Biological assets	(0)	(0)
Property, plant and equipment	351,435	313,532
Intangible	9,426,120	9,398,821
Other non-current assets	2,740,614	2,641,710
Total Assets	27,103,712	29,294,726
Loans and financing	(7,397,601)	(6,624,781)
Suppliers	(971,170)	(881,746)
Salaries payable	(101,115)	(99,383)
Other current liabilities	(616,590)	(1,562,779)
Other non-current liabilities	(5,567,962)	(6,221,007)
Net Equity	(12,449,273)	(13,905,030)
Total Liabilities	(27,103,712)	(29,294,726)

F.2 Cosan Logística

Cosan Logística	4Q14	4Q13
Income statement for the period	12/31/2014	12/31/2013
Net operating revenue	255,726	206,511
Gross profit	78,131	93,477
Sales, general and administrative expenses	(24,199)	(22,574)
Other operating income (expenses), net	(10,281)	(1,934)
Financial revenue	2,547	12,644
Financial expenses	(13,830)	(11,016)
Foreign exchange variation	740	341
Equity pick up	(0)	(0)
Income and social contribution taxes	(11,296)	(23,789)
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	(5,530)	(10,730)
Net Income (loss)	16,280	36,418

Cosan Logística	4Q14	3Q14
Balance sheet	12/31/2014	09/30/2014
Cash and cash equivalents	86,487	97,765
Accounts receivable	42,685	36,908
Inventories	5,817	6,099
Other current assets	24,175	21,695
Investments	(0)	0
Property, plant and equipment	1,084,455	1,047,280
Intangible	860,253	834,405
Other non-current assets	481,483	406,374
Total Assets	2,585,358	2,450,526
Loans and financing	(784,709)	(715,698)
Suppliers	(141,289)	(114,947)
Salaries payable	(19,302)	(16,368)
Other current liabilities	(89,960)	(49,677)
Other non-current liabilities	(221,850)	(215,847)
Net Equity	(1,328,250)	(1,337,989)
Total Liabilities	(2,585,358)	(2,450,526)

F.3 Cosan Limited (Parent company)

Cosan Limited (Parent company)	4Q14	4Q13
Income statement for the period	12/31/2014	12/31/2013
Sales, general and administrative expenses	(1,203)	(1,206)
Other operating income (expenses), net	-	(6,981)
Financial revenue	23	221
Financial expenses	(6,669)	(4,322)
Foreign exchange variation	13,257	3,997
Derivative	5,813	(2,164)
Equity pick up	(40,314)	143,165
Net Income (loss)	(29,092)	132,709

Cosan Limited (Parent company)	4Q14	3Q14
Balance sheet	12/31/2014	09/30/2014
Cash and cash equivalents	22,661	24,123
Other current assets	19,658	22,569
Investments	6,132,772	6,223,146
Other non-current assets	10,220	-
Total Assets	6,185,311	6,269,837
Loans and financing	(320,329)	(303,619)
Other current liabilities	(12,712)	(18,778)
Other non-current liabilities	(7,721)	-
Net Equity	(5,844,549)	(5,947,438)
Total Liabilities	(6,185,311)	(6,269,837)

F.4 Cosan Limited

Cosan Limited	4Q14	4Q13
Income statement for the period	12/31/2014	12/31/2013
Net Operating Revenue	2,296,912	2,217,765
Gross Profit	618,537	652,361
Sales, general and administrative expenses	(415,746)	(369,130)
Other operating income (expenses), net	82,178	68,576
Financial revenue	42,935	73,574
Financial expenses	(290,008)	(317,024)
Foreign exchange variation	(196,910)	(101,704)
Derivative	110,139	90,768
Equity pick up	130,040	89,856
Income and Social Contribution Taxes	(17,945)	155,650
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	(92,312)	(210,218)
Net Income from discontinued operations	-	(0)
Net Income (loss)	(29,092)	132,709

Cosan Limited	4Q14	3Q14
Balance sheet	12/31/2014	09/30/2014
Cash and cash equivalents	1,649,340	1,330,619
Securities	149,735	202,352
Accounts receivable	865,109	872,473
Inventories	353,720	327,367
Other current assets	547,202	1,089,081
Investments	8,535,180	8,687,859
Investment property	2,641,978	2,167,221
Property, plant and equipment	1,435,890	1,360,812
Intangible	10,286,373	10,233,226
Other non-current assets	3,231,821	3,048,084
Total Assets	29,696,348	29,319,095
Loans and financing	(8,502,640)	(7,644,098)
Suppliers	(1,112,459)	(996,693)
Salaries payable	(120,416)	(115,751)
Other current liabilities	(681,714)	(496,504)
Other non-current liabilities	(5,789,814)	(6,436,853)
Net Equity	(13,489,303)	(13,629,198)
Total Liabilities	(29,696,348)	(29,319,095)

F.5 Consolidated, including Raízen

Cosan Limited Proforma	4Q14	4Q13
Income Statement for the period	12/31/2014	12/31/2013
Net Operating Revenue	10,525,966	9,389,991
Gross Profit	1,199,897	1,156,548
Sales, general and administrative expenses	(720,024)	(708,341)
Other operating income (expenses), net	108,430	129,318
Financial revenue	160,382	114,413
Financial expenses	(452,701)	(390,821)
Foreign exchange variation	(335,818)	(197,189)
Derivative	119,935	76,986
Equity pick up	(6,240)	5,446
Income and Social Contribution Taxes	(4,833)	158,768
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	(98,120)	(212,419)
Net Income from discontinued operations	(0)	0
Net Income (loss)	(29,092)	132,709
Cosan Limited Proforma	4Q14	3Q14
Balance Sheet	12/31/2014	09/30/2014
Cash and cash equivalents	3,058,050	2,209,986
Securities	149,735	202,352
Accounts receivable	2,007,869	1,888,490
Inventories	2,076,059	2,137,958
Other current assets	1,246,121	1,823,292
Investments	338,800	330,152
Investment property	2,641,978	2,167,221
Biological assets	914,152	914,414
Property, plant and equipment	7,584,036	7,515,186
Intangible	14,064,484	14,027,265
Other non-current assets	4,825,854	4,288,228
Total Assets	38,907,140	37,504,545
Loans and Financing	(14,470,324)	(12,895,998)
Suppliers	(1,695,764)	(1,561,504)
Salaries Payable	(279,925)	(308,224)
Other current liabilities	(1,369,292)	(881,747)
Other non-current liabilities	(7,531,602)	(8,162,749)
Net Equity	(13,560,232)	(13,694,323)
Total Liabilities	(38,907,140)	(37,504,545)

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The management of Cosan Limited (the "Company") is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Therefore even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions.

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on the criteria set forth in Internal Control- Integrated Framework 2013 issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organization of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on that assessment management has concluded that as of December 31, 2014, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective.

Management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores Independentes, the Company's independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears herein.

São Paulo, Brazil
March 18, 2015

By: /s/ Rubens Ometto Silveira Mello
Name: Rubens Ometto Silveira
Mello
Title: Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ Marcelo Eduardo Martins
Name: Marcelo Eduardo Martins
Title: Chief Financial and
Investor Relations Officer

Item 3

Cosan Limited

Consolidated financial statements at
December 31, 2014 and report of independent
registered public accounting firm

Cosan Limited

Consolidated financial statements

December 31, 2014

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
Cosan Limited

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated statement of financial position and the related consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, of changes in shareholders' equity and of cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Cosan Limited and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2014, nine month-period ended December 31, 2013 and for the year ended March 31, 2013 in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework 2013 issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in "Management's report on internal control over financial reporting". Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Campinas, Brazil

March 18, 2015

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers
PricewaterhouseCoopers
Auditores Independentes

Cosan Limited

Consolidated statement of financial position
(In thousands of Brazilian Reais - R\$)

	Note	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	1,649,340	1,509,565
Investment securities		149,735	87,978
Trade receivables	7	865,109	844,483
Derivative financial instruments	31	30,069	-
Inventories	8	353,720	311,980
Receivables from related parties	11	38,357	46,788
Income tax receivable		94,100	56,340
Other current tax receivable	9	78,818	85,433
Other financial assets	10	69,683	63,054
Dividends receivable		36,130	26,350
Other		174,957	217,927
		3,540,018	3,249,898
Assets held for sale			
Assets held for sale	14	25,089	314,104
Total current assets		3,565,107	3,564,002
Non-current assets			
Trade receivables	7	480,992	238,460
Deferred tax assets	20	214,164	232,188
Receivables from related parties	11	212,527	504,481
Income tax receivable		8,778	49,268
Taxes recoverable	9	17,299	18,366
Judicial deposits	21	418,385	361,554
Other financial assets	10	370,497	407,107
Derivative financial instruments	31	860,509	513,934
Other non-current assets		648,669	493,340
Investment in associates	12	130,677	103,316
Investment in joint ventures	13	8,404,503	8,498,259
Investment properties	14	2,641,978	2,281,509
Property, plant and equipment	15	1,435,890	1,271,910
Intangible assets and goodwill	16	10,286,373	10,078,040
Total non-current assets		26,131,241	25,051,732
Total assets		29,696,348	28,615,734

Cosan Limited

Consolidated statement of financial position
(In thousands of Brazilian Reais - R\$)

	Note	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	17	1,056,353	1,050,862
Derivative financial instruments	31	13,803	50,879
Trade payables	18	1,112,459	862,429
Employee benefits payable		120,416	103,296
Income tax payable		30,905	28,143
Other taxes payable	19	307,741	199,056
Dividends payable		33,354	92,759
Payables to related parties	11	137,441	105,463
Other		158,471	157,806
Total current liabilities		2,970,943	2,650,693
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	17	7,446,287	8,042,094
Derivative financial instruments	31	319,632	280,462
Other taxes payable	19	334,565	1,010,767
Provision for legal proceedings	21	657,779	722,458
Pension and post-employment benefits	33	301,850	339,135
Deferred tax liabilities	20	1,739,274	1,698,622
Preferred shareholders payable in subsidiaries	22	1,926,888	-
Other		509,823	551,739
Total non-current liabilities		13,236,098	12,645,277
Total liabilities		16,207,041	15,295,970
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital		5,328	5,328
Additional paid in capital		3,887,109	3,828,858
Other comprehensive loss		(165,618)	(84,887)
Retained earnings		2,117,739	2,136,975
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		5,844,558	5,886,274
Non-controlling interests	12	7,644,749	7,433,490
Total shareholders' equity		13,489,307	13,319,764
Total shareholders' equity and liabilities		29,696,348	28,615,734

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Cosan Limited

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
(In thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, except earnings per share)

	Note	Twelve months ended December 31, 2014	Nine months ended December 31, 2013	Twelve months ended March 31, 2013
Net sales	26	9,062,304	6,878,214	4,586,209
Cost of sales	27	(6,413,720)	(4,878,229)	(3,211,309)
Gross profit		2,648,584	1,999,985	1,374,900
Selling expenses	27	(881,543)	(603,965)	(459,433)
General and administrative expenses	27	(668,613)	(466,933)	(419,533)
Other income (expense), net	29	(21,240)	76,272	173,739
Operating expense		(1,571,396)	(994,626)	(705,227)
Income before financial results, equity in earnings in and income taxes		1,077,188	1,005,359	669,673
Equity in earnings of investees				
Equity in earnings of associates	12	3,540	5,497	70,414
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	13	588,428	242,036	603,912
		591,968	247,533	674,326
Financial results	28			
Finance expense		(1,060,802)	(804,606)	(578,005)
Finance income		217,112	179,904	163,663
Foreign exchange losses, net		(300,521)	(324,495)	(83,254)
Derivatives		161,363	235,485	74,483
		(982,848)	(713,712)	(423,113)
Profit before taxes		686,308	539,180	920,886
Income tax (expense) benefit	20			
Current		(156,502)	(129,976)	(100,049)
Deferred		112,673	90,782	(26,304)
		(43,829)	(39,194)	(126,353)

Cosan Limited

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
(In thousands of Brazilian Reals – R\$, except earnings per share)

Profit from continuing operations	642,479	499,986	794,533
Profit from discontinued operations, net of tax	-	-	138,918
Profit for the period	642,479	499,986	933,451
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Actuarial gain (loss) on defined benefit plan	46,988	42,438	(52,253)
Taxes on items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(15,976)	(14,429)	17,766
	31,012	28,009	(34,487)
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Foreign currency translation effect	(75,408)	(42,891)	2,583
Gain (loss) on cash flow hedge in joint ventures and subsidiary	(53,958)	(6,426)	35,695
Revaluation of investment properties	-	-	83,318
Changes in fair value of available for sale securities	9,110	13,753	10,806
Taxes on items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	(3,097)	(4,676)	103,743
	(123,353)	(40,240)	236,145
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(92,341)	(12,231)	201,658
Total comprehensive income	550,138	487,755	1,135,109
Net income attributable to:			
Owners of the Parent (including discontinued operations)	171,006	122,618	424,070
Non-controlling interests	471,473	377,368	509,381
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Parent	90,275	96,639	541,662
Non-controlling interests	459,863	391,116	593,447
Basic earnings per share	24		
Continuing operations	R\$0.65	R\$0.46	R\$1.27
Discontinued operations	-	-	R\$0.33
	R\$0.65	R\$0.46	R\$1.60
Diluted earnings per share	24		

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Continuing operations (as revised - Note 24)	R\$0.58	R\$0.40	R\$ 1.21
Discontinued operations	-	-	R\$0.33
	R\$0.58	R\$0.40	R\$ 1.54

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Cosan Limited

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity
(In thousands of Brazilian Reais - R\$)

	Share capital	Capital reserve Additional paid capital	Other incomprehensive income	Retained earnings	Equity attributable to owners of the parent	Non- controlling interests	Total equity
At April 1, 2012	5,328	3,811,808	(176,500)	1,923,638	5,564,274	3,862,281	9,426,555
Profit for the year	-	-	-	424,070	424,070	509,381	933,451
Other comprehensive income							
Foreign currency translation effects	-	-	(3,381)	-	(3,381)	5,964	2,583
Gain on cash flow hedge in joint ventures	-	-	22,239	-	22,239	13,456	35,695
Revaluation of investment property	-	-	118,832	-	118,832	71,903	190,735
Actuarial loss on defined benefit plan	-	-	(21,486)	-	(21,486)	(13,001)	(34,487)
Changes in fair value of							
available for sale Securities	-	-	1,388	-	1,388	5,744	7,132
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	117,592	424,070	541,662	593,447	1,135,109
Contributions by and distributions to owners of the Parent							
Share options exercised -							
Subsidiaries	-	10,444	-	-	10,444	6,320	16,764
Dividends - non-controlling interests							
	-	(1,295)	-	-	(1,295)	1,316	21
Share based compensation -							
Subsidiaries	-	8,284	-	-	8,284	5,012	13,296
Dividends	-	-	-	(153,657)	(153,657)	(315,259)	(468,916)

Total contributions by and distributions to owners of the Parent	-	17,433	-	(153,657)	(136,224)	(302,611)	(438,835)
Transactions with owners of the Parent							
Corporate reorganization - Raízen Group	-	31,693	-	-	31,693	19,173	50,866
Acquisition of treasury shares	-	(17,250)	-	-	(17,250)	-	(17,250)
Acquisition of non-controlling interest	-	(2,859)	-	-	(2,859)	(79,641)	(82,500)
Business combination COMGÁS	-	15,754	-	-	15,754	1,863,331	1,879,085
Business combination Radar	-	270	-	-	270	1,285,593	1,285,863
Business combination Logisport non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	(32,872)	(32,872)
Total transactions with owners of the Parent	-	27,608	-	-	27,608	3,055,584	3,083,192
At March 31, 2013	5,328	3,856,849	(58,908)	2,194,051	5,997,320	7,208,701	13,206,021

Cosan Limited

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity
(In thousands of Brazilian Reais - R\$)

	Share capital	Capital reserve Additional paid capital	Other incomprehensive income	Retained earnings	Equity attributable to owners of the parent	Non- controlling interests	Total equity
At April 1, 2013	5,328	3,856,849	(58,908)	2,194,051	5,997,320	7,208,701	13,206,021
Profit for the nine-month period	-	-	-	122,618	122,618	377,368	499,986
Other comprehensive income							
Foreign currency translation effects	-	-	(34,984)	-	(34,984)	(7,907)	(42,891)
Loss on cash flow hedge in joint ventures	-	-	(4,004)	-	(4,004)	(2,422)	(6,426)
Actuarial gain on defined benefit plan	-	-	11,334	-	11,334	16,675	28,009
Changes in fair value of available for sale Securities	-	-	1,675	-	1,675	7,402	9,077
Total comprehensive income for the nine months	-	-	(25,979)	122,618	96,639	391,116	487,755
Contributions by and distributions to owners of the Parent							
Share options exercised - Subsidiaries	-	10,120	-	-	10,120	6,123	16,243
Dividends - non-controlling interests	-	889	-	-	889	(589)	300
Share based compensation - Subsidiaries	-	4,109	-	-	4,109	2,486	6,595
Dividends	-	-	-	(179,694)	(179,694)	(148,586)	(328,280)

Total contributions by and distributions to							
owners of the Parent	-	15,118	-	(179,694)	(164,576)	(140,566)	(305,142)
Transactions with owners of the Parent							
Acquisition of treasury shares	-	(43,412)	-	-	(43,412)	(26,268)	(69,680)
Unclaimed dividends	-	303	-	-	303	507	810
Total transactions with owners of the Parent							
	-	(43,109)	-	-	(43,109)	(25,761)	(68,870)
At December 31, 2013	5,328	3,828,858	(84,887)	2,136,975	5,886,274	7,433,490	13,319,764

Cosan Limited

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity
(In thousands of Brazilian Reais - R\$)

	Share capital	Capital reserve Additional paid capital	Other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	Equity attributable to owners of the parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
At January 1, 2014	5,328	3,828,858	(84,887)	2,136,975	5,886,274	7,433,490	13,319,764
Profit for the year	-	-	-	171,006	171,006	471,473	642,479
Other comprehensive income							
Foreign currency translation effects	-	-	(66,653)	-	(66,653)	(8,755)	(75,408)
Loss on cash flow hedge in joint ventures and subsidiary	-	-	(33,687)	-	(33,687)	(20,271)	(53,958)
Actuarial gain on defined benefit plan	-	-	18,285	-	18,285	12,727	31,012
Changes in fair value of available for sale Securities	-	-	1,324	-	1,324	4,689	6,013
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(80,731)	171,006	90,275	459,863	550,138
Contributions by and distributions to owners of the Parent							
Share options exercised - Subsidiaries	-	28,436	-	-	28,436	17,111	45,547
Dividends - non-controlling interests	-	3,411	-	-	3,411	857	4,268
Share based compensation - Subsidiaries	-	8,073	-	-	8,073	4,851	12,924
Dividends	-	-	-	(190,242)	(190,242)	(255,293)	(445,535)
Total contributions by and distributions to							

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owners of the Parent	-	39,920	-	(190,242)	(150,322)	(232,474)	(382,796)
Transactions with owners of the Parent							
Acquisition of non-controlling interest	-	18,331	-	-	18,331	(16,130)	2,201
Total transactions with owners of the Parent	-	18,331	-	-	18,331	(16,130)	2,201
At December 31, 2014	5,328	3,887,109	(165,618)	2,117,739	5,844,559	7,644,749	13,489,307

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Cosan Limited

Consolidated statement of cash flows
(In thousands of Brazilian Reais - R\$)

	Note	Twelve months ended December 31, 2014	Nine months ended December 31, 2013	Twelve months ended March 31, 2013
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit before taxes		686,308	539,180	920,886
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation and amortization	15 / 16	679,101	439,144	334,786
Equity in earnings of associates	12	(3,540)	(5,497)	(70,414)
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	13	(588,428)	(242,036)	(603,912)
(Gain) loss on disposal of assets		9,958	6,922	(100,349)
Share-based compensation expense	11 / 34	12,924	6,595	13,295
Change in fair value of investment property	14 / 29	(131,697)	(121,543)	(138,776)
Provisions for legal proceedings		51,347	80,944	49,334
Indexation charges, interest and exchange gains/losses, net		1,086,158	825,774	438,361
Other		42,557	40,167	67,440
		1,844,688	1,569,650	910,651
Changes in:				
Restricted cash		-	18,220	-
Cash from discontinued operations		-	-	116,387
Trade receivables		(268,813)	(254,236)	(62,414)
Securities		(98,714)	-	(14,276)
Inventories		(40,321)	(28,324)	(33,355)
Recoverable taxes		51,013	(13,167)	(28,488)
Related parties		(112,251)	(8,519)	(104,078)
Advances to suppliers		1,544	4,954	15,269
Trade payables		241,827	55,728	(5,280)
Employee benefits		(58,098)	(14,216)	(55,194)
Provisions for legal proceedings		(50,136)	(107,484)	(9,212)
Income and other taxes		(458,979)	(156,476)	(313,702)
Other		65,390	82,340	(133,193)
		(727,538)	(421,180)	(627,536)
Net cash generated by operating activities		1,117,150	1,148,470	283,115
Cash flows from investing activities				
Acquisitions in associates, net of cash acquired		-	-	(2,995,499)
Capital contribution in associates		(46,259)	(79,594)	(61,014)
Dividends received from associates		3,118	3,684	-
Dividends received from joint ventures		705,072	406,424	578,757
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	15 / 16	(1,063,412)	(976,119)	(649,681)

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Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment, intangibles and investments		1,196	65,350	220,719
Proceeds from sale of discontinued operation	30	68,633	57,175	196,546
Net cash used by discontinued operation		-	-	(411)
Net cash used in investing activities		(331,652)	(523,080)	(2,710,583)

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Cosan Limited

Consolidated statement of cash flows
(In thousands of Brazilian Reais - R\$)

Cash flows from financing activities

Loans and borrowings raised		1,720,385	1,072,339	6,197,855
Payment of principal and interest on loans and borrowings		(3,631,292)	(1,460,470)	(2,787,121)
Related parties		(1,643)	-	-
Acquisition of non-controlling interest		-	-	(82,500)
Derivative financial instruments		(84,951)	82,621	-
Share capital paid in preferred shares	22	1,946,736	-	-
Dividends paid		(630,233)	(314,446)	(396,462)
Treasury shares		-	(69,659)	(17,250)
Proceeds from exercise of share options		45,547	16,243	16,764
Net cash (used in) generated by financing activities		(635,451)	(673,372)	2,931,286
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		150,047	(47,982)	503,818
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		1,509,565	1,544,072	1,036,217
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash held		(10,272)	13,475	4,037
Cash and cash equivalents at ended of period		1,649,340	1,509,565	1,544,072
Supplemental cash flow information				
Interest paid		725,309	376,526	166,068
Income taxes paid		157,285	129,539	224,640
Non-cash transactions				
Offset of tax loss carryforwards - REFIS (Note 19)		173,559	-	-
Offset of transaction with joint ventures - REFIS (Note 19)		231,168	-	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

1

Operations

Cosan Limited (“Cosan”) was incorporated in Bermuda on April 30, 2007. Cosan’s class A common shares are traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) (ticker - CZZ). The BDRs (Brazilian Depositary Receipts) representing Cosan’s class A common shares are listed on the Brazilian Stock Exchange (BM&FBovespa) (ticker - CZLT33). Mr. Rubens Ometto Silveira Mello is the ultimate controlling shareholder of Cosan. Cosan controls its subsidiaries Cosan S.A. Indústria e Comércio (“Cosan S.A.”), Cosan Logística S.A. (“Cosan Log”) through a 62.51 % interest. Cosan, Cosan S.A., Cosan Log and its subsidiaries are collectively referred to as the “Company”.

The Company’s primary activities are in the following business segments: (i) Piped natural gas distribution to part of the State of São Paulo through its subsidiary Companhia de Gás de São Paulo – COMGÁS (“COMGÁS”), which has been consolidated since November 2012; (ii) Logistics services including transportation, port loading and storage of sugar, through its indirect subsidiary Rumo Logística Operadora Multimodal S.A. (“Rumo”); (iii) Purchase, sale and leasing of agricultural land through its subsidiary, Radar Propriedades Agrícolas S.A. (“Radar”); (iv) Production and distribution of lubricants under the Mobil licensed trademark in Brazil, Bolivia, Uruguay and Paraguay, in addition to the European and Asian market using the Comma brand and corporate activities; and (v) other investments, in addition to the corporate structures of the Company (“Cosan’s other business”).

The Company also holds interests in two joint ventures (“JVs”): (i) Raízen Combustíveis S.A. (“Raízen Combustíveis”), a fuel distribution business, and (ii) Raízen Energia S.A. (“Raízen Energia”), which operates in the production and marketing of sugar, ethanol and energy cogeneration, produced from sugar cane bagasse. Cosan and Royal Dutch Shell (“Shell”) share control of the two entities, where each owns 50% of the economic control. Up until the adoption of IFRS11 – Joint Arrangements (“IFRS 11”), these investments were accounted for using the proportional consolidation method. Upon the adoption of IFRS 11, during the nine months ended December 31, 2013, these investments have been accounted for under the equity method (all comparative periods was adjusted to conform to IFRS 11 presentation).

The Annual General Shareholders' Meeting held on July 31, 2013, approved a fiscal year end change from March 31st to December 31st. This was driven by changes in the Company’s investment portfolio, in which other businesses that do not use the harvest year (March 31) have become more significant. With this change, the Company’s fiscal year begins on January 1st, and ends on December 31st of each year. Accordingly, these consolidated financial statements are presented for the year ended December 31, 2014, the nine months ended December 31 (transition period) and for the year ended March 31, 2013.

On October 1, 2014 at the Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM), the Cosan S.A. shareholders’ approved the partial spin-off (the “Partial Spin-off”) of Cosan S.A. and merger of the spun-off portion into Cosan Log, composed of Cosan’s logistics operations. The Partial Spin-off seeks to segregate the Cosan S.A.’s activities in order to allow each business segment to focus on its sector, establishing suitable capital structures for each company. It also seeks to provide the market with greater transparency on each company’s performance, which will allow a better evaluation from shareholders and investors of the individual businesses permitting that resources be allocated accordance to the shareholder’s interests and investment strategy.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements 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 Board of Directors on March 6, 2015.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items in the statement of financial position:

- Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value;
- Non-derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value;
 - Available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value;
 - Investment property is measured at fair value; and
- Employees' defined benefit obligations are presented at the present value of the actuarial obligation net of the fair value of plan assets (Note 33).

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Brazilian Reais. However, the functional currency of Cosan Limited is the U.S. Dollar (US\$). The Brazilian Real is the functional currency of Cosan S.A., Cosan Log, its subsidiaries and joint ventures, located in Brazil, as it is the currency of the primary economic environment in which they operate, generate and expend cash. The functional currency for the subsidiaries located outside Brazil is U.S. Dollar or the Pound Sterling.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses at the end of the reporting period. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Notes 15 and 16 – Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The calculation of amortization and depreciation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment is based on estimated useful lives. In addition, the determination of the fair value

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment acquired in a business combination or arising from the formation of a JV is a significant estimate.

The Company performs annually a review of impairment indicators for intangible assets and property, plant and equipment. Also, an impairment test is undertaken for goodwill. 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 of the different cash generating units to which goodwill is allocated are explained in Note 16.

COMGÁS has an agreement for the public concession of gas distribution service in accordance to which the Conceding Authority, at the end of the concession, will hold a significant portion of the infrastructure and controls what services must be rendered and what prices will be applied. This concession agreement represents the right to charge from customers for the supply of gas during the effective period of the agreement. Therefore, the Company recognizes this right as intangible assets.

The amortization of intangible assets reflects the pattern expected for the utilization of the future economic benefits by the Company, which corresponds to the useful lives of the assets comprising the infrastructure consonant to the ARSESP provisions, as disclosed in Note 16.

The amortization of the intangible assets is discontinued when the related asset is fully used or written-off, and no longer is included in the calculation basis of the tariff for the rendering of the concession services, whichever occurs first.

The Company may request only once the extension of the distribution services for another 20 years, being subject to evaluation by the Conceding Authority. When the concession is terminated, the assets linked to the rendering of gas distribution services will be returned to the Conceding Authority, and the Company will be entitled to receive an indemnity to be determined based on assessments and evaluations considering the book values to be calculated at the time

- Note 20 – Income taxes and social contribution

A deferred tax asset is recognized for loss carryforwards to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be generated to realize such losses. Significant judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the timing and the level of future taxable income together with future tax planning strategies.

- Other non-current asset

The Company has recognized a receivable in relation to a lawsuit filed against the Federal Government, claiming indemnification due to price controls, for which receipt is virtually certain, as the Supreme Court has passed final judgment against which the Federal Government has no recourse to appeal (Note 21).

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of material adjustment are as follows:

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Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

- Note 7 – Trade receivables

Estimate of realization of receivable from contract under arbitration:

The Company's subsidiaries Rumo is a defendant in a legal action initiated by América Latina Logística S.A. ("ALL"), a provider of rail transport services and lessee of Rumo's rolling stock, in relation to the investment and transportation contracts entered into in 2009 (Note 7). The Company had requested arbitration to enforce its contractual rights and for ALL to comply with the terms of the agreements. Rail transport services continue to be provided by ALL.

On April 1, 2014, the Board of Directors of ALL accepted an offer by the Company to merger ALL's activities with Rumo's through the merger of shares issued by ALL into Rumo ("Stock Merger"). Accordingly, the current shareholders' of Rumo and ALL will receive shares representing 36.5% and 63.5% of the capital stock of the merged company, respectively.

On May 12, 2014, Rumo and ALL officially suspended the arbitration and all court proceedings related to the performance of the agreements entered in 2009 (Note 7).

The amounts recorded as revenue and as a receivable are for the services provided under the terms of the contract, and represent management's best estimate of the inflow of economic benefit, and backed by guarantees provided by ALL. However, the final settlement may be for an amount that is higher or lower than the amounts recorded in the financial statements as trade receivables.

- Note 31 – Fair value of derivatives and other financial instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and liabilities 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 when this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in determining fair values. Judgment is required in the determination of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in these variables could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

- Note 33 – Pension and other post-employment benefit plans

The cost of defined benefit pension plans and other post-employment and the present value of the pension obligation is determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves the use of 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 by management at each reporting date.

- Note 34 – Share based payments

Cosan S.A. measures employees' share based compensation cost by reference to the fair value of the shares at the grant date. The estimation of fair value for share-based payment

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the plan. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the assumption of the expected life of the stock option, volatility and dividend yield. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 34.

• Note 21 – Provisions for legal proceedings

Provisions for legal proceedings are recognized when: the group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions for legal proceedings resulting from business combinations are estimated at fair value.

3 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently by the Company to all periods presented.

3.1 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Cosan and its subsidiaries. Cosan's subsidiaries are listed below:

	Ownership percentage	
	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Directly owned subsidiaries		
Cosan S.A.	62.51	62.30
Cosan Logística S.A.(i)	62.51	-
Interest of Cosan S.A. in its subsidiaries		
Administração de Participações Aguassanta Ltda.(ii)	-	65.00
Águas da Ponte Alta S.A.	65.00	65.00
Bioinvestments Negócios e Participações S.A.	65.00	65.00
Comma Oil Chemicals	100.00	100.00
Companhia de Gás de São Paulo – COMGÁS	60.69	60.05
Cosan Biomassa S.A.	100.00	100.00
Cosan Cayman II Limited	100.00	100.00
Cosan Global Limited	100.00	100.00
Cosan Investimentos e Participações S.A.	100.00	100.00
Cosan Logística S.A.(i)	-	100.00
Cosan Lubes Investments Limited	100.00	100.00
Cosan Lubrificantes e Especialidades S.A.	100.00	100.00

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Cosan Luxembourg S.A.	100.00	100.00
Cosan Overseas Limited	100.00	100.00
Cosan Paraguay S.A.	100.00	100.00
Cosan US, Inc.	100.00	100.00
Logisport Armazéns Gerais S.A.(i)	-	38.25
Nova Agrícola Ponte Alta S.A.	29.50	29.50
Nova Amaralina S.A. Propriedades Agrícolas	29.50	29.50
Nova Santa Barbara Agrícola S.A.	29.50	29.50
Pasadena Empreendimentos e Participações S.A.	100.00	100.00
Proud Participações S.A.	65.00	65.00
Radar II Propriedades Agrícolas S.A.	65.00	65.00
Radar Propriedades Agrícolas S.A.	29.50	29.50
Rumo Logística Operadora Multimodal S.A.(i)	-	75.00
Terras da Ponte Alta S.A.	29.50	29.50
Vale da Ponte Alta S.A.	65.00	65.00
Interest of Cosan		
Logística S.A. in its subsidiaries		
Logisport Armazéns Gerais S.A.(i)	38.25	-
Rumo Logística Operadora Multimodal S.A.(i)	75.00	-

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

(i) Logisport Armazéns Gerais S.A. and Rumo Logística Operadora Multimodal S.A. are directly owned subsidiaries of Cosan Logística S.A., which become a directly owned subsidiary of Cosan Limited in 2014, as described in Note 1;

(ii) Incorporated in March 2014.

a) Business combinations – IFRS 3 (R)

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method – i.e. when control is transferred to the Company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, the Company takes into consideration potential voting rights that are currently exercisable.

The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Company. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognized in profit or loss. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the Company is recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or liability is recognized in accordance with IAS 39 either in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date; any gains or losses arising from such re-measurement are recognized in profit or loss.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

Goodwill is initially measured as the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the fair value of non-controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognized in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Transactions costs, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, that the Company incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

b) Non-controlling interests

For each business combination, the Company elects to measure any non-controlling interests in the acquiree either:

- at fair value; or
- at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, which are generally at fair value.

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions – that is, as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners.

c) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Company has control. The Company controls an entity when is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition of control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that control ceases to exist. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as that of the parent company, using consistent accounting policies.

d) Investments in associates (equity method investees)

Associates are those entities in which the Company has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over the financial and operating policies. Significant influence is presumed to exist when the Company holds between 20% and 50% of the voting power of another entity.

Investments in associates are accounted for under the equity method and are recognized initially at cost. The cost of the investment includes transaction costs.

The financial statements include the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of equity method investees, after adjustments to align the accounting policies with those of the Company.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

When the Company's share of losses exceeds its interest in an equity method investee, the carrying amount of the investment, including any long-term interests that form part thereof, is reduced to zero, and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Company has an obligation or has made payments on behalf of the investee.

e) Investments in joint ventures (equity method investees)

The Company has interests in joint ventures, in which contractual arrangement establishes joint control over the voting and economic activities of the entity. The contractual arrangements require unanimous agreement for financial and operating decisions among the ventures. The Company recognizes its interest in the joint ventures using the equity method (Note 13).

f) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Unrealized gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Company's interest in the investee. Unrealized losses are similarly eliminated, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

3.2 Foreign currency

a) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of the each subsidiary using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to the functional currency using the exchange rate at the reporting date.

Translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency translation effects are generally recognized in profit or loss. However, foreign currency translation effects arising from the translation of the following items are recognized in other comprehensive income:

- available-for-sale equity investments (except an impairment is recognized in which case foreign currency differences that have been recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss); or
- qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent the hedge is effective.

b) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities derived from foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to Brazilian Reais using the exchange rates

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

at the reporting date. Income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to Brazilian Reais using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign currency differences are recognized in other comprehensive income, and presented in the foreign currency translation reserve (translation reserve) in equity. However, if the foreign operation is a non-wholly owned subsidiary, then the relevant proportion of the translation difference is allocated to non-controlling interests. When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. When the Company disposes of only part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation while retaining control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interests.

c) Translation of subsidiaries and associates' financial statements

These consolidated financial statements have been translated to the Brazilian Real using the following criteria:

- assets and liabilities have been translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date;
- statement of profit or loss, comprehensive income and statement of cash flows have been translated using the monthly average exchange rate; and
- shareholders' equity has been translated using the historical exchange rate.

Translation effects have been recognized in shareholders' equity in "Cumulative translation adjustment".

The consolidated financial statements of each subsidiary included in these consolidated financial statements and equity method investments are prepared based on their respective functional currencies. For subsidiaries whose functional currency is a currency other than the Brazilian Real, asset and liability accounts are translated into the Company's reporting currency using exchange rates in effect at the date of the statement of financial position, and income and expense items are translated using monthly average exchange rates and shareholders' equity has been translated using the historical exchange rate. The resulting translation adjustments are reported in a separate component of shareholders' equity, as cumulative translation adjustment.

The exchange rate of the Brazilian Real (R\$) to the U.S. Dollar (US\$) was R\$ 2.6562 at December 31, 2014, R\$ 2.3426 at December 31, 2013 and R\$ 2.0138 at March 31, 2013.

3.3 Financial instruments

a) Non-derivative financial assets

The Company initially recognizes loans and receivables on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets (including assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized initially on the trade date, which is the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in such transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company classifies non-derivative financial assets into the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity financial assets, loans and receivables and available-for-sale financial assets.

I. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held-for trading or is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial assets are designated at fair value through profit or loss if the Company manages such investments and makes purchase and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and changes therein, which takes into account any dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets classified as held-for-trading comprise short-term sovereign debt securities actively managed by the Company's treasury department to address short-term liquidity needs.

Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss comprise equity securities that otherwise would have been classified as available-for-sale.

II. Held-to-maturity financial assets

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

Held-to-maturity financial assets comprise debentures. Subsequent to initial recognition, held-to-maturity financial assets are measured at amortized cost.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

III. Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Loans and receivables comprise cash and cash equivalents, and trade and other receivables.

IV. Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available for-sale or are not classified in any of the above categories of financial assets. Available-for-sale financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the financial assets are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses and foreign currency gain/losses on available-for-sale debt instruments, are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in the fair value reserve in equity. When an investment is derecognized, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is reclassified to profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets comprise equity securities and debt securities.

b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances, call deposits and highly liquid short-term investments with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments.

c) Non-derivative financial liabilities

The Company initially recognizes debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities on the date that they are originated. All other financial liabilities are recognized initially on the trade date, which is the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

The Company classifies non-derivative financial liabilities as other financial liabilities. Such financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, debt securities issued (including certain preference shares), bank overdrafts, and trade and other payables.

Bank overdrafts, which are repayable on demand, form an integral part of the Company's cash management and, when outstanding, are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents.

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Interest paid is disclosed as financing activities in the statements of cash flows.

d) Derivative financial instruments, including hedge accounting

The Company holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate risk exposures. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if:

- The economic characteristics and risks of the host contract and the embedded derivative are not closely related;
- A separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and
- The combined instrument is not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

On initial designation of the derivative as a hedging instrument, the Company formally documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and hedged item, including the risk management objectives and strategy in undertaking the hedge transaction and the hedged risk, together with the methods that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship. The Company makes an assessment, both at the inception of the hedge relationship as well as on an ongoing basis, of whether the hedging instruments are expected to be highly effective in offsetting the changes in the fair value or cash flows of the respective hedged items attributable to the hedged risk, and whether the actual results of each hedge are within a range of 80% – 125%. For a cash flow hedge of a forecast transaction, the transaction should be highly probable to occur and should present an exposure to variations in cash flows that ultimately could affect reported profit or loss.

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value; any attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are accounted for as described below:

I. Cash flow hedges

When a derivative is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of the variability in cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction that could affect profit or loss, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in the hedging reserve in equity. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When the hedged item is a non-financial asset, the amount accumulated in equity is retained in other comprehensive income and reclassified to profit or loss in the same period or periods during which the non-financial item affects profit or loss. If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or the designation is revoked, then hedge accounting

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is discontinued prospectively. If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the balance in equity is reclassified to profit or loss.

II. Fair value hedge

Changes in fair value of derivatives, that are designated and qualify as fair value hedge, are recorded in the statement of profit or loss, with any changes in fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The Company applies hedge accounting for fair value hedges to protect itself against the risk of changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates on loans. The gain or loss related to the effective portion of interest rate swaps to protect against fixed rate borrowings is recognized in the statement of profit and loss as "Financial expenses". The gain or loss related to the ineffective portion is recognized in the statement of profit or loss as "Other gains (losses), net". Changes in fair value of fixed rate borrowings hedged attributable to interest rate risk are recognized in the statement of profit or loss as "Financial expenses".

If the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged item for which the method of effective interest rate is used, is amortized to income over the period to maturity.

III. Embedded derivatives

Changes in the fair value of separated embedded derivatives are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

IV. Other derivative financial instruments

When a derivative financial instrument is not designated in a hedge relationship and does not qualify for hedge accounting, all changes in its fair value are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

3.4 Inventory

Inventory is recorded at the lower of average cost of acquisition or production and net realizable value.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

Provisions for slow-moving or obsolete inventory are recorded when deemed necessary by management. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labor, other direct costs and related production overheads (based on normal operating capacity). It excludes borrowing costs.

3.5 Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Assets are classified as held for sale when their carrying amount is to be recovered principally through a sale transaction and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying value or fair value less costs to sell. Any loss in the value of a group of assets

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classified as held for sale is initially allocated to goodwill and then to remaining assets and liabilities on a pro rata basis, except that no loss is allocated to inventories, financial assets, deferred tax assets, pension plan assets and investment property. Losses recognized upon classification as held for sale and subsequent gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Gains are not recognized in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognized.

3.6 Investment property

Agricultural land is stated at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Sale of farms are not recognized in profit or loss until (i) the sale is concluded, (ii) the Company determines that sale receipt is probable; (iii) the revenue can be reliably measured, and (iv) the Company has transferred the ownership risks to the buyer, without any continuing involvement. The gain from sale of farms is reported in the statement of profit or loss in “Other income (expense), net” for the difference between the consideration received and the carrying amount of the farm sold.

The fair value of agricultural land was determined based on the method of direct comparison of data from the market, using transactions involving comparable properties (property type, location, and quality of the property) observed in the market (Level 2). The methodology used for determining the fair value considers direct comparisons of market information, such as market research, homogenization of values, prices, recent sales, distances, facilities, access to land, topography and soil, land use (culture), rainfall level, among others according to the norms issued by the Brazilian standards institute, ABNT - Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas. The portfolio is valued annually by independent experts and reviewed periodically by internal professionals technically qualified to perform such appraisals.

3.7 Property, plant and equipment

a) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of constructed assets includes:

- the cost of materials and direct labor;
- any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use;
- an estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, when the Company has an obligation to remove the asset or restore the site; and
- capitalized borrowing costs.

Cost also includes transfers from equity of any gain or loss on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment.

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When components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment, calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item, is recognized in profit or loss.

b) Reclassification to investment property

When the use of a property changes from held to use to investment property, the property is remeasured at fair value and reclassified as investment property. Any gain or loss arising on this remeasurement is recognized in equity.

c) Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company. Ongoing repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

d) Depreciation

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated from the date they are available for use or, in respect of constructed assets, from the date that the asset is completed and ready for use.

Depreciation is calculated on the carrying value of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation is generally recognized in profit or loss, unless it is capitalized as part of the cost of another asset. Assets recognized under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Land is not depreciated.

Annual depreciation rates are shown below:

Buildings and Improvements	4%
Machinery, Equipment and Facilities	3% to 10%
Airplanes, Vessels and Vehicles	10% to 20%
Railcars	2.90%
Locomotives	3.30%
Furniture and Fixtures	10%
Computer Equipment	20%

Costs of normal periodic maintenance are recorded as expenses when incurred when the components will not improve the production capacity or introduce improvements to the equipment.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are revised at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

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3.8 Intangible assets and goodwill

a) Goodwill

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. With respect to equity method investees, the carrying amount of goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment, and any impairment loss is allocated to the carrying amount of the equity method investee as a whole.

b) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Company and have a finite life are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

c) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditures are capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditures are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

d) Amortization

Except for goodwill, intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, from the date that they are available for use or acquired.

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

e) Contracts with customers

Costs incurred on COMGÁS's development of gas systems for new clients (including pipelines, valves, and general equipment) are recognized as intangible assets and amortized over the contract period.

f) Intangible assets related to the gas concession agreement

COMGÁS entered into a public concession agreement for the distribution of gas granted by the Conceding Authority. At the end of the concession the Conceding Authority will hold a significant portion of the infrastructure. It also controls what services must be rendered and regulates the prices charged. The concession agreement grants COMGÁS the right to charge customers for the supply of gas during the term of the concession agreement. COMGÁS recognizes this right as an intangible asset.

The intangible asset comprises: (i) the concession right recognized upon the business combination of COMGÁS, which is being amortized over the concession period on a straight line basis; and (ii) the acquired or constructed assets underlying the concession necessary for the distribution of gas, which is being depreciated to match the period over

which the future economic benefits of the asset are expected to accrue to the Company, or

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the final term of the concession, whatever occurs first. This period reflects the economic useful lives of each of the underlying assets that comprise the concession. This economic useful life is also used by the regulator, The Natural Gas Agency of the State of São Paulo, to determine the basis for measuring the tariff for rendering the services under the concession.

The concession agreement was signed on May 31, 1999 with an initial term of 30 years. Subject to review by the Conceding Authority, COMGÁS has the option to apply for a 20-year extension for gas distribution services. Contractual conditions necessary for the extension are under control of COMGÁS, as long as it is in compliance with all regulatory commitments. When the concession is terminated, the assets related to the rendering of gas distribution services will be returned to the Conceding Authority, and the Company will be entitled to receive an indemnification to be determined based on assessments and evaluations performed at that time, which may consider the book value of the concession assets.

The concession contract determines that the tariff charged by COMGÁS be reviewed annually, in May, with the aim to realign the tariff charged to consumers to the cost of the gas and adjust for inflation.

3.9 Impairment

a) Non-derivative financial assets

A financial asset not classified as at fair value through profit or loss, including an interest in an equity-accounted investee, is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that loss event(s) had an impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes default or delinquency by a debtor, restructuring of an amount due to the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy, adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers, economic conditions that correlate with defaults or the disappearance of an active market for a security. In addition, for an investment in an equity security, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment.

I. Financial assets measured at amortized cost

The Company considers evidence of impairment for financial assets measured at amortized cost (loans and receivables and held-to-maturity financial assets) at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant assets are assessed for impairment. Those found not to be individually impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Assets that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together assets with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing impairment collectively, the Company uses historical trends of the probability of default, the timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred,

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adjusted for management's judgment as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be higher or lower than suggested by historical trends.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investment securities. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognized. If, in a subsequent period, the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognized impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

II. Available-for-sale financial assets

Impairment losses on available-for-sale financial assets are recognized by reclassifying the accumulated losses recorded in equity to profit or loss. The cumulative loss that is reclassified from equity to profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost, net of any principal repayment and amortization, and the current fair value, less any impairment loss recognized previously in profit or loss. Changes in the cumulative impairment losses attributable to the application of the effective interest method are reflected as a component of interest income. If, in a subsequent periods, the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale financial asset increases and the increase can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized, then the impairment loss is reversed in profit or loss. However, any subsequent recovery in the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale financial asset is recognized in other comprehensive income.

An impairment loss with respect to an equity method investee is measured by comparing the recoverable amount of the investment with its carrying amount. An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favorable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

b) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, except investment property, inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit ("CGU") exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that

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generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. Subject to an operating segment ceiling test, CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated are aggregated so that the level at which impairment testing is performed reflects the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal reporting purposes. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to Companies of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized for CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU (group of CGUs), and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU (group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss with respect to goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

3.10 Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost.

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company's liabilities included R\$ 186,649 and R\$227,976, respectively, in relation to a contingent consideration arrangement arising from the 2008 Esso business combination (Note 10). This contingent consideration is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. In the year ended December 31, 2014 the Company paid R\$ 60,200 under this earn-out arrangement (R\$ 49,938 in the year ended March 31, 2013).

The consideration is contingent on meeting certain gross revenue and sales volume targets for ExxonMobil products for a 10-year period from 2008.

3.11 Employee benefits

a) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed when the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay these amounts as a result of past services provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

b) Share-based payment transactions

The grant-date fair value of share-based payment awards granted to employees is recognized as an employee compensation expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees become unconditionally entitled to the awards. The amount

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recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market performance conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognized as an expense is based on the number of awards that meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date. For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant-date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

The fair value of the amount payable to employees with respect to share appreciation rights, which are settled in cash, is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in liabilities, over the period that the employees become unconditionally entitled to the cash payment. The liability is remeasured at each reporting date and at settlement date based on the fair value of the share appreciation rights. Any changes in the liability are recognized as employee benefit expenses in profit or loss.

c) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which related services are rendered by employees. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available. Contributions to a defined contribution plan that are due more than 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the service are discounted to their present value.

d) Defined benefit plans

The Company, through its indirect subsidiaries Cosan Lubrificantes Especialidades S.A. (“CLE”) and COMGÁS is the sponsor of defined benefit pension plans for some 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.

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plans other than a defined contribution plan. The Company’s net obligation with respect to defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Any unrecognized past service costs and the fair value of any plan assets are deducted. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date of the financial statements for the high quality government bonds, and maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company’s obligations and that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid.

The Company recognizes all actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans immediately in other comprehensive income and all expenses related to defined benefit plans in employee benefit expense in profit or loss.

The Company recognizes gains and losses on the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan when the curtailment or settlement occurs. A curtailment occurs when the Company: (a) is demonstrably committed to make a significant reduction in the number of

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employees covered by a plan; or (b) amend the terms of a defined benefit plan so that a significant element of future service by current employees will no longer qualify for benefits or will qualify only for reduced benefits. The gain or loss on curtailment or settlement comprises any resulting change in the fair value of plan assets, any change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation, any related actuarial gains and losses and past service cost that had not previously been recognized.

e) Other long-term employee benefit

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits other than pension plans is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date of the financial statements for the high credit quality bonds, and maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligations and that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid. The calculation is performed using the projected unit credit method. Any actuarial gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

3.12 Revenue

a) Sales of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods, in the ordinary course of business, is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue is recognized when significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. If it is probable that discounts will be granted and the amount can be measured reliably, then the discount is recognized as a reduction of revenue as the sales are recognized.

b) Services rendered

Revenues from services are recognized when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company, when the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably, as well as when its amount and related costs can be measured reliably. Service prices are established based on service orders or contracts. Services for which payment is made in advance are recorded as deferred revenue in other liabilities and recognized in revenue when the services are rendered.

COMGÁS revenue recognizes revenue as follows:

I. Billed revenue

Revenue from gas distribution services is recognized when its amount can be reliably measured, and is recognized in profit or loss when the volumes are delivered to customers.

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II. Unbilled revenue

Unbilled gas refers to the portion of gas supplied for which metering and billing to customers have not yet occurred. This amount is estimated based on the period between measurement and the last day of the month.

The actual volume billed may be different from estimates. The Company believes that, based on experience, the unbilled estimated amount will not significantly differ from actual amounts.

III. Concession construction revenue

The construction of the infrastructure necessary for gas distribution is considered a construction service rendered to the Conceding Authority, and the related income is recognized in profit or loss at fair value.

Construction costs are recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the construction activity at the end of the reporting period, and are included in cost of sales.

3.13 Leases

a) Leased assets

Assets held by the Company under leases which transfer to the Company substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. On initial recognition, the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Assets leased under operating leases are not recognized in the Company's statement of financial position.

b) Leased payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognized as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

3.14 Finance income and finance expense

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested (including available-for-sale financial assets), dividend income, gains on the disposal of available-for-sale financial assets, fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, gains on the remeasurement to fair value of any pre-existing interest in an acquiree in a business combination, gains on hedging instruments that

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are recognized in profit or loss and reclassifications of net gains previously recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date that the Company's right to receive payment is established, which in the case of quoted securities is normally the ex-dividend date.

Finance expense comprise interest expense on borrowings, unwinding of the discount on provisions and deferred consideration, losses on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets, dividends on preference shares classified as liabilities, fair value losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and contingent consideration, impairment losses recognized on financial assets (other than trade receivables), losses on hedging instruments that are recognized in profit or loss and reclassifications of net losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income.

Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Foreign currency gains and losses on financial assets and financial liabilities are reported on a net basis as either finance income or finance cost depending on whether the net foreign currency fluctuations result in a gain or loss position.

3.15 Tax

Income taxes are comprised of income tax and social contribution at a combined rate of 34%. Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Certain subsidiaries measure income tax and social contribution due under the Brazilian presumed profits regime. The presumed profit came up from a percentage of 32% of operating revenues. Under the aforementioned regime the applicable tax rate is for income tax is 15% over the presumed profit, plus an additional 10% when operating revenues exceed of R\$ 240, and 9% over the presumed profit for social contribution.

a) Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current tax payable also includes any tax liability arising from the declaration of dividends.

b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes and tax loss. Deferred tax is not recognized for:

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- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
 - taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. For investment property that is measured at fair value, the presumption that the carrying amount of the investment property will be recovered through sale has not been rebutted.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for loss carryforwards, tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be generated in the future. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and written off to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

c) Sales taxes

Net revenue is recognized net of discounts and sales taxes.

d) Tax exposures

In determining the amount of current and deferred tax, the Company takes into account the impact of uncertain tax positions and whether additional taxes and interest may be due. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of judgments about future events. New information may become available that causes the Company to change its judgment regarding the adequacy of existing tax liabilities; such changes to tax liabilities will impact tax expense in the period that such a determination is made.

4 Changes in accounting policies

4.1 New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2015, and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Company, except the following:

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I. IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments', addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. IFRS 9 was issued in November 2009 and October 2010. IFRS 9 requires financial assets to be classified into two measurement categories: those measured as at fair value and those measured at amortized cost. The determination is made at initial recognition. For financial liabilities, the main change is that, in cases where the fair value option is taken for financial liabilities, the part of a fair value change due to an entity's own credit risk is recorded in other comprehensive income rather than the statement of profit or loss, unless this creates an accounting mismatch. The Company has yet to assess IFRS 9's full impact. The Company will also consider the impact of the remaining phases of IFRS 9 when completed by the Board.

IFRS 9 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted.

II. IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers' deals with revenue recognition and establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. Revenue is recognized when a customer obtains control of a good or service and thus has the ability to direct the use and obtain the benefits from the good or service. The standard replaces IAS 18 'Revenue' and IAS 11 'Construction contracts' and related interpretations. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017 and earlier application is permitted. The Company is currently assessing the potential impacts of adopting IFRS 15.

III. IAS 41 - Agriculture - This standard currently requires that biological assets related to agricultural activity are measured at fair value less costs to sell. IASB has determined that "bearer plants" should be accounted for as property, plant and equipment (IAS 16), i.e., at cost less depreciation or impairment provision. The standard is effective for annual reporting beginning on or after January 1, 2016 with early adoption permitted. The Company is assessing the potential impacts of adopting IAS 41.

IV. IFRIC 21, 'Levies', sets out the accounting for an obligation to pay a levy that is not income tax. The interpretation addresses what the obligating event is that gives rise to pay a levy and when should a liability be recognized. The Company is not currently subject to significant levies therefore it does not expect that the application of the new standard will have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

There are no other Standards or Interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company.

4.2 Correction of an error

During 2014, the Company identified an immaterial mathematical error in the calculation of diluted earnings per share impacting the nine-months period ended December 31, 2013 and the year ended March 31, 2013. The error consisted of a mathematical inaccurate calculation on the monetary effect of dilution on the profit attributable to shareholders of the parent.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

The diluted earnings per share from continuing operations for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2013 and the year ended March 31, 2013 were originally presented, in error, as R\$ 0.33 and R\$ 1.06, respectively. These amounts are being revised on the face of statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive and in the Note 24 as R\$0.40 and R\$ 1.21, respectively.

5 Operating segments

Segment information

The following segment information is used by Cosan's senior management (the “Chief Operating Decision Maker”) to assess the performance of the operating segments and to make decisions with regards to the allocation of resources. This information is prepared on a basis consistent with the accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements. Cosan evaluates the performance of its operating segments based on the measure of Earnings Before Interest Tax, Depreciation and Amortization (“EBITDA”). A reconciliation of EBITDA to profit (loss) is presented below.

Operating segments

- 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 interests in companies engaged in research and development on new technology;
- II. Raízen Combustíveis: distribution and marketing of fuels, mainly through a franchised network of service stations under the brand Shell and Esso throughout Brazil;
- III. COMGÁS: distribution of piped natural gas to part of the State of São Paulo (approximately 180 municipalities, including the region called Greater São Paulo) to customers in the industrial, residential, commercial, automotive, thermo generation and cogeneration sectors;
- IV. Cosan Log: logistics services for transport, storage and port loading of commodities, mainly for sugar products;
- V. Radar: management, buying, selling and leasing of agricultural land;
- VI. Lubricants: production and distribution of lubricants under the Mobil brand in Brazil, Bolivia, Uruguay and Paraguay, as well as European and Asian market with a Comma trademark; Upon adoption of IFRS 11, whereby the Company no longer proportionally consolidates the results of Raízen Energia and Raízen Combustíveis, the Lubricants segment met the quantitative thresholds to be separately reportable, and the comparative segment information has been adjusted retroactively; and
- VII. Other business: other investments, in addition to the corporate activities of the Company.

Although Raízen Energia and Raízen Combustíveis are equity accounted joint-ventures and are no longer proportionally consolidated since adoption of IFRS 11, senior management continues to review segment information. A reconciliation of these segments is presented in the column “Deconsolidation IFRS 11”.

The following statement of financial position and profit or loss selected information by segment was prepared on the same basis as the accounting practices used in the preparation of consolidated information:

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

	Raízen Energia	Raízen Combustíveis	COMGÁS	Radar	Lubricants	Other business	Deconsolidated effects IFRS 11 elimination	Segment elimination	Co Ener
Statement of profit or loss									
Net sales	9,263,930	55,733,927	6,387,103	157,562	1,602,198	-	(64,997,857)	-	8,146,8
Domestic market	4,064,437	55,733,927	6,387,103	157,562	1,306,218	-	(59,798,364)	-	7,850,8
External market	5,199,493	-	-	-	295,980	-	(5,199,493)	-	295,98
Gross profit	1,528,509	2,799,705	1,892,194	96,918	354,392	-	(4,328,214)	-	2,343,5
Selling expenses	(578,989)	(1,150,516)	(636,316)	-	(245,227)	-	1,729,505	-	(881,5
General and administrative expenses	(498,756)	(387,259)	(308,413)	(36,525)	(70,684)	(145,840)	886,015	-	(561,4
Other income (expense), net	58,609	338,143	(19,494)	131,593	1,032	(123,626)	(396,752)	-	(10,49
Financial results	(418,317)	(125,210)	(193,026)	6,269	21,555	(780,687)	543,527	-	(945,8
Financial expense	(588,307)	(142,839)	(300,573)	(1,104)	22,831	(707,718)	731,146	12,711	(973,8
Financial income	385,895	104,218	106,554	7,428	1,639	81,280	(490,113)	(12,711)	184,19
Foreign exchange losses, net	(357,928)	(71,825)	(139,931)	(55)	(1,183)	(177,815)	429,753	-	(318,9
Derivatives	142,023	(14,764)	140,924	-	(1,732)	23,566	(127,259)	-	162,75
Equity in earnings of associates	(38,310)	14,902	-	-	(7,341)	429,506	23,408	(418,625)	3,540
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	588,428	-	-	588,42
Income tax (expense) benefit	103,810	(410,560)	(203,810)	(17,629)	(18,850)	254,803	306,750	-	14,514
Profit (loss) for the year	156,556	1,079,205	531,135	180,626	34,877	222,584	(1,235,761)	(418,625)	550,59

Other selected
dataDepreciation
and
amortization

1,966,866 538,222 506,697 970 71,268 2,923 (2,505,088) - 581,85

EBITDA 2,437,929 2,153,197 1,434,668 192,956 103,441 751,389 (4,591,126) (418,625) 2,063,8

Additions to
PP&E,
intangible
and
biological
assets (cash)

1,963,642 60,425 661,311 1,146 52,178 75,194 (2,024,067) - 789,83

Reconciliation
of EBITDAProfit (loss)
for the year

156,556 1,079,205 531,135 180,626 34,878 222,583 (1,235,761) (418,625) 550,59

Income tax
and social
contribution

(103,810) 410,560 203,810 17,629 18,850 (254,803) (306,750) - (14,514)

Financial
result, net

418,317 125,210 193,026 (6,269) (21,555) 780,687 (543,527) - 945,88

Depreciation
and
amortization

1,966,866 538,222 506,697 970 71,268 2,922 (2,505,088) - 581,85

EBITDA 2,437,929 2,153,197 1,434,668 192,956 103,441 751,389 (4,591,126) (418,625) 2,063,8

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

	Raízen Energia	Raízen Combustíveis	COMGÁS	Radar	Lubricants	Other business	Deconsolidated effects IFRS 11 elimination	Segment elimination	Co Ener
Statement of profit or loss									
Net sales	6,850,389	37,580,570	4,888,895	54,732	1,185,199	38	(44,430,959)	-	6,128,8
Domestic market	2,964,443	37,580,570	4,888,895	54,732	947,274	38	(40,545,013)	-	5,890,9
External market	3,885,946	-	-	-	237,925	-	(3,885,946)	-	237,92
Gross profit	1,260,349	1,916,015	1,364,700	48,674	284,668	38	(3,176,364)	-	1,698,0
Selling expenses	(474,116)	(808,095)	(422,416)	-	(181,549)	-	1,282,211	-	(603,90
General and administrative expenses	(411,600)	(285,904)	(239,262)	(18,369)	(52,552)	(96,288)	697,504	-	(406,40
Other income (expense), net	(35,209)	292,211	(1,599)	131,191	(5,488)	(26,485)	(257,002)	-	97,619
Financial results	(646,268)	(99,201)	(140,981)	3,096	(9,072)	(567,039)	745,469	-	(713,99
Financial expense	(346,004)	(63,418)	(163,090)	(668)	(51,689)	(559,434)	409,422	9,008	(765,87
Financial income	186,230	69,070	44,659	3,812	23,409	75,477	(255,300)	(9,008)	138,34
Foreign exchange losses, net	(370,860)	(181,419)	(162,449)	(48)	17,351	(178,975)	552,279	-	(324,12
Derivatives	(115,634)	76,566	139,899	-	1,857	95,893	39,068	-	237,64
Equity in earnings of associates	(24,075)	4,826	-	29	(7,812)	447,769	19,249	(434,489)	5,497
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	242,036	-	-	242,03
Income tax (expense) benefit	122,199	(298,084)	(152,740)	(10,230)	(27,176)	234,119	175,885	-	43,973
Profit (loss) for the year	(208,720)	721,768	407,702	154,391	1,019	234,150	(513,048)	(434,489)	362,77

Other selected data									
Depreciation and amortization	1,386,600	385,728	322,170	727	55,452	1,840	(1,772,328)	-	380,18
EBITDA	1,701,949	1,504,781	1,023,593	162,252	92,718	568,912	(3,206,730)	(434,489)	1,412,9
Additions to PP&E, intangible and biological assets (cash)									
	1,513,389	681,241	677,695	60	81,353	18,965	(2,194,630)	-	778,07
Reconciliation of EBITDA									
Profit (loss) for the period	(208,720)	721,768	407,702	154,391	1,019	234,150	(513,048)	(434,489)	362,77
Income tax and social contribution	(122,199)	298,084	152,740	10,230	27,176	(234,119)	(175,885)	-	(43,97
Financial result, net	646,268	99,201	140,981	(3,096)	9,072	567,039	(745,469)	-	713,99
Depreciation and amortization	1,386,600	385,728	322,170	727	55,451	1,842	(1,772,328)	-	380,19
EBITDA	1,701,949	1,504,781	1,023,593	162,252	92,718	568,912	(3,206,730)	(434,489)	1,412,9

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

	Raízen Energia	Raízen Combustíveis	COMGÁS	Radar	Lubricants	Other business	Deconsolidated effects IFRS 11 elimination	Segment elimination	Co Ener
Statement of profit or loss									
Net sales	8,468,238	43,532,232	2,398,989	51,853	1,417,474	5,117	(52,000,470)	-	3,873,4
Domestic market	3,454,440	43,532,232	2,398,989	51,853	1,237,348	5,117	(46,986,672)	-	3,693,3
External market	5,013,798	-	-	-	180,126	-	(5,013,798)	-	180,12
Gross profit	1,586,321	2,333,213	660,676	50,111	366,780	5,116	(3,919,534)	-	1,082,6
Selling expenses	(638,837)	(1,026,923)	(259,762)	-	(199,671)	-	1,665,760	-	(459,4
General and administrative expenses	(490,246)	(361,616)	(127,678)	(14,899)	(72,514)	(127,440)	851,862	-	(342,5
Other income (expense), net	49,837	219,520	(2,221)	144,344	(18,570)	57,678	(269,357)	-	181,23
Financial results	(334,399)	(58,632)	(63,701)	3,058	114,654	(465,057)	393,031	-	(411,0
Financial expense	(198,174)	(96,058)	(92,178)	(1,421)	(39,976)	(398,734)	294,232	-	(532,3
Financial income	185,572	133,362	16,894	4,484	43,332	63,153	(318,934)	-	127,86
Foreign exchange losses, net	(266,135)	(93,841)	(297)	(5)	105,712	(186,493)	359,976	-	(81,08
Derivatives	(55,662)	(2,095)	11,880	-	5,586	57,017	57,757	-	74,483
Equity in earnings of associates	(23,107)	-	-	-	(111)	427,732	23,107	(245,769)	181,85
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	483,355	-	-	483,35
Income tax (expense) benefit	176,742	(314,838)	(47,439)	(13,180)	(50,735)	61,424	138,096	-	(49,93
Profit (loss) for the year	326,311	790,724	159,875	169,434	139,833	442,808	(1,117,035)	(245,769)	666,18

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Other selected data									
Depreciation and amortization	1,924,301	494,301	200,451	877	61,759	1,656	(2,418,602)	-	264,74
EBITDA	2,408,269	1,658,495	471,466	180,433	137,673	848,097	(4,066,764)	(245,769)	1,391,9
Additions to PP&E, intangible and biological assets (cash)									
	2,404,514	677,245	294,359	760	72,891	2,461	(3,081,759)	-	370,47
Reconciliation of EBITDA									
Profit (loss) for the year	326,311	790,724	159,875	169,434	139,833	442,808	(1,117,035)	(245,769)	666,18
Income tax and social contribution	(176,742)	314,838	47,439	13,180	50,735	(61,424)	(138,096)	-	49,930
Financial result, net	334,399	58,632	63,701	(3,058)	(114,654)	465,057	(393,031)	-	411,04
Depreciation and amortization	1,924,301	494,301	200,451	877	61,759	1,656	(2,418,602)	-	264,74
EBITDA	2,408,269	1,658,495	471,466	180,433	137,673	848,097	(4,066,764)	(245,769)	1,391,9

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

	Raízen Energia	Raízen Combustíveis	COMGÁS	Radar	Lubricants	Other business	Deconsolidated effects IFRS 11	Segment elimination
Statement of financial position								
Cash and cash equivalents								
	2,643,950	173,470	973,708	6,011	39,810	520,663	(2,817,420)	-
Investment securities								
	-	-	-	149,735	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables								
	620,300	1,920,778	605,483	22,214	194,486	241	(2,541,078)	-
Inventories								
	2,315,907	1,128,771	125,406	-	222,486	11	(3,444,678)	-
Other current assets								
	2,680,822	521,630	137,360	31,052	31,831	367,641	(3,202,452)	(19,750)
Other non-current assets								
	2,075,546	2,365,613	591,135	15,538	(190,806)	2,331,354	(4,441,159)	(6,610)
Investment in associates								
	209,205	256,729	-	-	16,032	5,783,699	(465,934)	(5,669,053)
Investment in joint ventures								
	-	-	-	-	-	8,404,503	-	-
Biological assets								
	1,828,304	-	-	-	-	-	(1,828,304)	-
Investment property								
	-	-	-	2,641,978	-	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment								
	9,848,969	2,464,316	-	11,288	221,466	118,681	(12,313,285)	-
Intangible assets and goodwill								
	3,288,709	4,267,514	8,595,251	173	824,277	6,419	(7,556,223)	-
Loans and borrowings								
	(10,377,585)	(1,557,782)	(3,133,347)	-	(261,166)	(4,003,089)	11,935,367	-
Trade payables								
	(636,619)	(529,990)	(848,770)	(790)	(118,784)	(2,826)	1,166,609	-
Employee benefits								
	(252,219)	(66,799)	(58,955)	(5,336)	(15,437)	(21,387)	319,018	-

payable									
Other									
current									
liabilities	(1,103,934)	(2,074,917)	(122,981)	(20,783)	(100,853)	(398,334)	3,178,851	26,361	
Other									
non-current									
liabilities	(2,719,593)	(2,273,554)	(992,028)	(93,552)	(193,082)	(4,289,299)	4,993,147	-	
Total assets									
(net of									
liabilities)									
allocated by									
segment	10,421,762	6,595,779	5,872,262	2,757,528	670,260	8,818,278	(17,017,541)	(5,669,052)	
Total assets	25,511,712	13,098,821	11,028,343	2,877,989	1,359,582	17,533,212	(38,610,533)	(5,695,413)	

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

	Raízen Energia	Raízen Combustíveis	COMGÁS	Radar	Lubricants	Other business	Deconsolidated effects IFRS 11	Segment elimination
Statement of financial position								
Cash and cash equivalents								
	1,058,483	328,992	535,957	13,408	57,892	369,543	(1,387,475)	-
Investment securities								
	-	-	-	87,978	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables								
	416,746	1,435,095	582,889	28,052	200,795	241	(1,851,841)	-
Inventories								
	2,026,925	1,057,049	121,253	-	185,490	-	(3,083,974)	-
Other current assets								
	1,279,553	484,475	248,803	323,474	45,227	332,012	(1,764,028)	(144,261)
Other non-current assets								
	1,534,557	1,403,117	332,918	4,884	(93,658)	2,755,375	(2,937,674)	(415,785)
Investment in associates								
	408,591	254,826	-	-	15,364	6,101,361	(663,417)	(6,013,409)
Investment in joint ventures								
	-	-	-	-	-	8,498,259	-	-
Biological assets								
	1,867,765	-	-	-	-	-	(1,867,765)	-
Investment property								
	-	-	-	2,281,509	-	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment								
	9,504,874	2,494,486	-	11,195	197,137	50,430	(11,999,360)	-
Intangible assets and goodwill								
	3,100,227	4,038,314	8,450,541	89	867,826	3,949	(7,138,541)	-
Loans and borrowings								
	(7,732,778)	(862,521)	(2,841,387)	-	(209,579)	(5,073,219)	8,595,299	-
Trade payables								
	(633,505)	(551,176)	(706,397)	(1,216)	(70,102)	(1,562)	1,184,681	(282)
Employee benefits								
	(249,919)	(60,091)	(59,417)	(4,247)	(13,039)	(14,071)	310,010	-

payable									
Other									
current									
liabilities	(495,240)	(525,188)	(301,089)	(31,020)	(107,826)	(260,413)	1,020,428	143,979	(
Other									
non-current									
liabilities	(1,693,036)	(2,715,727)	(863,768)	(85,951)	(327,564)	(3,543,908)	4,408,763	416,347	(
Total assets									
(net of									
liabilities)									
allocated by									
segment	10,393,243	6,781,651	5,500,303	2,628,155	747,963	9,217,997	(17,174,894)	(6,013,411)	1
Total assets	21,197,721	11,496,354	10,272,361	2,750,589	1,476,073	18,111,170	(32,694,075)	(6,573,455)	2

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

Net sales by segment:

	Twelve months ended December 31, 2014	Nine months ended December 31, 2013	Twelve months ended March 31, 2013
Raízen Energia			
Ethanol	4,376,826	3,143,254	3,299,938
Sugar	4,059,580	3,127,616	4,353,994
Cogeneration	618,583	376,579	569,709
Other	208,941	202,940	244,597
	9,263,930	6,850,389	8,468,238
Raízen Combustíveis			
Fuels	55,733,927	37,553,167	43,516,040
Other	-	27,403	16,192
	55,733,927	37,580,570	43,532,232
COMGÁS			
Industrial	4,122,077	3,065,600	1,535,941
Residential	632,997	522,642	203,254
Thermo generation	407,736	212,103	148,652
Cogeneration	246,841	187,457	112,705
Automotive	199,820	151,195	77,486
Commercial	255,051	186,932	84,517
Construction revenue	481,314	536,482	230,038
Other	41,267	26,484	6,396
	6,387,103	4,888,895	2,398,989
Radar			
Property sales	85,308	5,694	4,721
Land lease	60,944	49,038	47,132
Other	11,310	-	-
	157,562	54,732	51,853
Lubricants			
Lubricants	1,325,472	1,040,150	1,245,571
Basic oil	225,701	137,309	162,021
Other	51,025	7,740	9,882
	1,602,198	1,185,199	1,417,474
Other businesses	-	38	5,117
IFRS 11 - Deconsolidated of adjustments/eliminations joint ventures and eliminations			
	(64,997,857)	(44,430,959)	(52,000,470)

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Cosan Energia	8,146,863	6,128,864	3,873,433
Cosan Log			
Logistics	671,600	597,476	549,420
Port handling	220,543	138,236	150,028
Other	23,298	13,638	13,328
	915,441	749,350	712,776
Total	9,062,304	6,878,214	4,586,209

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

Net sales by region

Net sales of Cosan Log and Lubricants by geographic area are as follow:

	Twelve months ended December 31, 2014		Nine months ended December 31, 2013		Twelve months ended March 31, 2013	
Brazil	83.23	%	84.31	%	86.90	%
Europe	12.13	%	2.27	%	1.73	%
South America (excepting Brazil)	2.93	%	12.44	%	10.81	%
North America	0.70	%	0.09	%	-	
Middle East and Asia	0.95	%	0.79	%	0.53	%
Other	0.07	%	0.10	%	0.03	%
Total	100.00	%	100.00	%	100.00	%

COMGÁS and Radar's net sales are only to the domestic market (Brazil).

Concentration of customers

(i) COMGÁS

No customers or specific group represented 10% or more of net sales for the periods presented.

(ii) Cosan Log

In 2014, 27% of the segment's net sales was generated from sales to Raízen Energia (35% for nine months ended December 31, 2013; 40% for year ended March 31, 2013).

(iii) Radar

In 2014, 15% of the segment's net sales was generated from sales to Raízen Energia (22% through nine months ended December 31, 2013; 26% for year ended March 31, 2013).

(iv) Lubricants

No customers or specific group represented 10% or more of sales for the year ended December 31, 2014, for nine months ended December 31, 2013 and for year ended March 31, 2013.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

6 Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Brazilian Reais		
Cash and bank deposits	57,703	92,064
Short-term investments	1,496,620	1,356,239
	1,554,323	1,448,302
U.S. Dollars and Pound Sterling		
Cash and bank deposits	95,017	30,802
Short-term investments	-	30,460
	95,017	61,262
	1,649,340	1,509,565

Short-term investments are composed as presented below:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Exclusive funds		
Repurchase agreements(I)	423,535	661,665
Bank certificate of deposits - CDB(II)	87,646	175,895
	511,181	837,560
Bank investments		
Bank certificate of deposits - CDB(II)	222,570	147,782
Repurchase agreements(I)	762,869	370,897
Other financial investments	-	30,460
	985,439	549,139
	1,496,620	1,386,699

(I) These refer to purchases of assets, mainly government securities, with the commitment to repurchase at a rate previously established by the parties, generally with a one-day term.

(II) These refer mainly to Bank Deposit Certificates - CDBs, issued by Brazilian financial institutions with original maturities of 90 days or less or for which there are no penalties or other restrictions for early redemption.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

7 Trade receivables

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Domestic - Brazilian Reais	1,369,013	1,087,118
Export - Foreign currency	25,323	24,453
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(48,235)	(28,628)
	1,346,101	1,082,943
Current	865,109	844,483
Non-current(i)	480,992	238,460

(i) As of December 31, 2014, Rumo had an accounts receivable due from ALL of R\$446,693 (R\$225,401 at December 31, 2013) reflecting contractual revenue recognized in accordance with IAS 18 - Revenue. Additional amounts totaling R\$183,144, including penalties and interest, were not recognized because not all criteria for revenue recognition had been fulfilled.

The ageing of trade receivables is as follows:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Not overdue	780,010	776,342
Overdue:		
From 1 to 30 days	119,520	78,110
From 31 to 60 days	29,863	38,546
From 61 to 90 days	33,897	58,044
More than 90 days	382,811	131,901
	1,346,101	1,082,943

Changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts is as follows:

At April 1, 2013	(21,411)
Provision	(24,891)
Reversal	960
Write-offs	16,714
At December 31, 2013	(28,628)
Provision	(22,277)
Reversal	2,670

At December 31, 2014

(48,235)

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Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

8	Inventories	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
	Finished goods	223,706	185,620
	Work in process	86,895	82,361
	Spare parts and other	47,887	44,331
	Provision for slow moving inventory and obsolescence	(4,768)	(332)
		353,720	311,980

Changes in the provision for slow moving inventory and obsolescence:

At April 1, 2013	(255)
Provision	(77)
At December 31, 2013	(332)
Provision	(4,436)
At December 31, 2014	(4,768)

9	Taxes recoverable	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
	ICMS - State VAT	91,121	97,648
	COFINS - Revenue tax	12,604	25,779
	PIS - Revenue tax	8,387	7,838
	IPI - Excise tax	965	-
	Other	(16,960)	(27,466)
		96,117	103,799
	Current	78,818	85,433
	Non-current	17,299	18,366

10	Other financial assets	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
	Exxon Mobil financial assets(i) Receivable from sale of	332,405	309,378

discontinued operations(ii)	107,775	160,783
	440,180	470,161
Current	69,683	63,054
Non-current	370,497	407,107

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

- (i) On June 28, 2011, CLE, the successor entity of Esso Brasileira de Petróleo Ltda. ("Essobrás"), joined the Brazilian Government's tax amnesty and refinancing program ("REFIS") upon request of its prior owner, ExxonMobil Brasil Holdings B.V. ("ExxonMobil"), to settle certain tax contingencies that existed prior to the acquisition of Essobrás by the Company. ExxonMobil is legally responsible for tax contingencies that existed prior to the acquisition by the Company; therefore, this financial asset represents the amounts that the Company will be reimbursed from ExxonMobil.
- (ii) On October 24, 2012, the Company signed an Amendment to the Association Agreement and Other Covenants, dated May 28, 2012, with Camil Alimentos SA ("Camil") whereby it agreed to the sale of all of the shares issued by its subsidiary, Docelar Alimentos e Bebidas S.A., to Camil, for R\$293,770. As at December 31, 2014, R\$107,774 is receivable, to be paid in two remaining installments, on October 31, 2015 and October 24, 2016. The fair value of the receivable is similar to the carrying amount as the receivable is inflation indexed.

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Related parties

a) Receivables from and payables to related parties:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Current assets		
Commercial operations		
Raízen Energia S.A.(ii)	23,229	27,681
Raízen Combustíveis S.A.(ii)	2,576	4,048
Aguassanta Participações S.A.	6,340	6,368
Other	556	-
	32,701	38,097
Corporate operation / Agreements		
Raízen Energia S.A.(ii)	3,388	1,468
	3,388	1,468
Financial operations		
Raízen Combustíveis S.A.(ii)	1,319	-
Rezende Barbosa Group(iii)	949	7,223
	2,268	7,223
	38,357	46,788

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Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

Non-current assets

Receivables under the framework agreement		
Raízen Energia S.A.(ii)	104,984	305,183
Raízen Combustíveis S.A.(ii)	15,126	90,756
	120,110	395,939
Financial operations		
Rezende Barbosa Group (iii)	84,996	107,002
Novvi Limited Liability Company	7,417	-
Other	4	-
	92,417	107,002
Corporate restructuring		
CTC - Centro de Tecnologia Canavieira	-	1,540
	-	1,540
	212,527	504,481
Total	250,884	551,269
Current liabilities		
Commercial operations		
Shell Brazil Holding B.V.(i)	3,820	5,986
Raízen Energia S.A.(ii)	25,926	18,491
Raízen Combustíveis S.A.(ii)	1,283	1,709
Other	96	34
	31,125	26,220
Corporate operations / Agreements		
Raízen Combustíveis S.A.(ii)	11,402	8,800
Raízen Energia S.A.(ii)	94,892	70,443
	106,294	79,243
Financial operations		
Other	22	-
	22	-
	137,441	105,463

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

b)	Related party transactions:		
	Twelve months ended December 31, 2014	Nine months ended December 31, 2013	Twelve months ended March 31, 2013
Sales of goods and services			
Raízen Energia S.A.(ii)	303,395	279,185	299,676
Other	2,796	203	2
	306,191	279,388	299,678
Purchase of goods / Inputs			
Raízen Energia S.A.(ii)	(109)	(13)	(63,605)
Raízen Combustíveis S.A.(ii)	(741)	(1,035)	(546)
	(850)	(1,048)	(64,151)
Land lease			
Raízen Energia S.A.(ii)	54,045	43,995	52,558
	54,045	43,995	52,558
Shared income (expense)			
Aguassanta Participações S.A.	440	295	700
Raízen Energia S.A.(ii)	(33,555)	(7,950)	(14,683)
	(33,115)	(7,655)	(13,983)
Financial result			
Raízen Energia S.A.(ii)	2,613	1,781	363
Rezende Barbosa Group(iii)	421	804	1,684
Impulso Participações	-	-	(976)
Aldwich Temple Venture Capital Ltd.	(263)	(153)	(88)
Other	269	113	(21)
	3,040	2,545	962
Total	329,311	317,225	275,064

Commercial operations of Cosan with its subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are carried out at prices and conditions similar to those practiced in the market. For the periods presented, no loss for doubtful accounts was recorded.

(i) Shell

Relate to payables to Shell by COMGÁS in relation to a Commercial Services Agreement (CSA) – under which Shell agrees to provide commercial and business service staff for administrative support to conduct COMGÁS's business.

(ii) Raízen Energia and Raízen Combustíveis

Non-current assets receivable from Raízen Energia and Raízen Combustíveis are, primarily, tax credits which will be reimbursed to the Company when realized. Current liabilities represent payables in relation to expenses paid by Raízen Energia and Raízen Combustíveis to Cosan S.A.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

(iii)

Rezende Barbosa Group

The Company has receivables with Rezende Barbosa for the repayment of loans taken prior to the acquisition of the subsidiaries. These receivables are secured by Cosan S.A. shares.

c)

Officers' and directors' compensation

Key management includes directors (executive and non-executive) and members of the board. The compensation paid or payable to key management for their services is shown below:

	Twelve months ended December 31, 2014	Nine months ended December 31, 2013	Twelve months ended March 31, 2013
Regular compensation	37,193	19,299	31,922
Stock option expense (Note 34)	12,924	6,595	13,295
Bonuses and other variable compensation	29,258	13,092	61,377
	79,375	38,986	106,594

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

12 Investments in associates

a) Information on associates of the Company and the Company's ownership:

	Tellus Brasil Participações S.A.(i)	Novvi Limited Liability Company	Janus Brasil Participações S.A.(i)	Vertical UK LLP	Other	Total
Shares issued by the associate	65,957,282	200,002	1,364,827	-	-	
Shares held by Cosan	33,638,214	100,001	689,685	-	-	
Cosan ownership interest	51.00 %	50.00 %	51.00 %	50.00 %	-	
At March 31, 2013	39,828	-	-	9,641	1,087	50,556
Equity in earnings (losses) of associates	14,825	(7,812)	-	-	(1,516)	5,497
Other comprehensive income	18	998	-	1,330	-	2,346
Dividends	(839)	-	-	(2,845)	-	(3,684)
Capital increase	24,989	22,178	-	-	-	47,167
Other	-	-	-	-	1,434	1,434
At December 31, 2013	78,821	15,364	-	8,126	1,005	103,316
Equity in earnings (losses) of associates	9,657	(7,501)	-	1,079	305	3,540
Other comprehensive income (losses)	204	2,019	-	(2,693)	-	(470)
Dividends	(3,118)	-	-	-	-	(3,118)
Capital increase	7,294	4,640	13,063	-	1,500	26,497
Other	1,559	-	-	-	(647)	912
At December 31, 2014	94,417	14,522	13,063	6,512	2,163	130,677

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Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

Financial information of associates:

	Twelve months ended December 31, 2014				
	Assets	Liabilities	Equity	Profit (loss) for the period	Total comprehensive income
Tellus Brasil Participações Ltda.(i)	1,865,488	12,421	1,853,067	192,553	4,334
Janus Brasil Participações S.A.(i)	254,749	103	254,646	(1,483)	-
Novvi Limited Liability Company	21,800	18,147	3,653	(14,847)	4,038

	Nine months ended December 31, 2013				
	Assets	Liabilities	Equity	Profit (loss) for the period	Total comprehensive income
Tellus Brasil Participações Ltda.(i)	1,664,607	119,130	1,545,477	290,686	2,263

	Twelve months ended March 31, 2013				
	Assets	Liabilities	Equity	Profit (loss) for the period	Total comprehensive losses
Tellus Brasil Participações Ltda.(i)	800,479	22,459	778,020	124,079	(789)

(i) The Company is entitled to 5.1% of the economic benefits of the associate as established in the shareholders agreement.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

b) Information on the non controlling interest in subsidiaries of the Company:

	Cosan S.A. Indústria e Comércio S.A.	Companhia de Gás de São Paulo - "COMGÁS"		Rumo Logística Cosan Logística Multimodal S.A.	Rumo Operadora Logística Multimodal S.A.	Logispot Armazéns Gerais S.A.	Radar Propriedades Agrícolas S.A.	Radar II Propriedades par Agrícolas S.A.	El
Shares issued by investee	407,214,353	121,870,985	405,856,814	956,917	2,040,816	21,148,989	830,690,258		
Shares held by non-controlling shareholders	252,444,538	47,909,318	152,153,491	239,229	1,000,000	17,147,822	290,710,861		
Non-controlling interest	37.49	% 39.31	% 37.49	% 25.00	% 49.00	% 81.08	% 35.00	%	
At March 31, 2013	3,664,146	1,852,661	-	309,012	37,902	1,528,729	305,708		
Equity in earnings (losses)	88,270	162,793	-	40,273	(618)	74,151	27,217		
Other comprehensive income (losses)	(2,457)	9,817	-	-	-	7,345	516		
Dividends	(76,916)	(64,357)	-	-	-	(2,432)	(5,249)		
Other	(18,065)	324	-	-	(65)	-	-		
At December 31, 2013	3,654,978	1,961,238	-	349,285	37,219	1,607,793	328,192		
Equity in earnings (losses)	105,153	210,196	9,368	28,784	152	100,253	17,567		
Other comprehensive income (losses)	(17,690)	967	-	-	-	4,998	349		
Dividends	(91,618)	(65,715)	(9,288)	(54,379)	-	(32,432)	(8,365)		
Other	2,229	4,892	(186)	(54)	(305)	-	-		
At December 31, 2014	3,653,052	2,111,578	(106)	323,636	37,066	1,680,612	337,743		

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

Summarized balance sheet

	Companhia de Gás de São Paulo - "COMGÁS"		Rumo Logística Operadora Multimodal S.A.		Logisport Armazéns Gerais S.A.		Radar Propriedades Agrícolas S.A.		Subsidiária Radar Propriedades Agrícolas	
	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Current										
Assets	1,841,957	1,488,902	145,211	555,661	14,739	3,972	66,766	223,574	803	4
Liabilities	(1,497,373)	(1,403,287)	(368,401)	(363,037)	(6,179)	(6,714)	(16,744)	(22,458)	(202)	-
Net current assets (liabilities)	344,584	85,615	(223,190)	192,624	8,560	(2,742)	50,022	201,116	601	4
Non-current										
Assets	9,186,386	8,783,460	2,337,758	1,921,733	47,850	40,270	2,135,540	1,855,301	964,391	2
Liabilities	(3,658,708)	(3,368,771)	(820,026)	(755,476)	(32,358)	(14,601)	(44,899)	(37,655)	-	-
Net non-current assets	5,527,678	5,414,689	1,517,732	1,166,257	15,492	25,669	2,090,641	1,817,646	964,391	2
Equity	5,872,262	5,500,304	1,294,542	1,358,881	24,052	22,927	2,140,663	2,018,762	964,992	2

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

Summarized statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Companhia de Gás de São Paulo - "COMGÁS"			Rumo Logística Operadora Multimodal S.A.			Logisport Armazéns Gerais S.A.		
	Twelve months ended December 31, 2014	Nine months ended December 31, 2013	Twelve months ended March 31, 2013	Twelve months ended December 31, 2014	Nine months ended December 31, 2013	Twelve months ended March 31, 2013	Twelve months ended December 31, 2014	Nine months ended December 31, 2013	Twelve months ended March 31, 2013
Net sales	6,387,104	4,888,897	2,398,989	905,449	742,962	706,020	21,354	12,122	22,743
Profit before taxes	734,945	560,443	207,314	172,678	243,201	223,261	2,168	2,664	6,316
Income tax expenses	(203,810)	(152,740)	(47,439)	(58,151)	(82,110)	(74,677)	(757)	(894)	(2,035)
Profit for the period	531,135	407,703	159,875	114,527	161,091	148,584	1,411	1,770	4,281
Other comprehensive income	6,266	24,574	(84,017)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	537,401	432,277	75,858	114,527	161,091	148,584	1,411	1,770	4,281
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	211,253	172,695	30,305	28,632	40,273	37,146	691	868	2,098
Dividends paid	65,715	-	79,299	-	-	-	-	-	-

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

	Radar Propriedades Agrícolas S.A.			Radar II Propriedades Agrícolas S.A.		
	Twelve months ended	Nine months ended	Twelve months ended	Twelve months ended	Nine months ended	Twelve months ended
	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013
Net sales	43,883	14,433	19,828	-	-	-
Profit before taxes	164,365	94,783	190,256	50,217	15,240	42,371
Income tax expenses	(8,605)	(3,320)	(47,291)	(20)	-	(2)
Profit for the period	155,760	91,463	142,965	50,197	15,240	42,369
Other comprehensive income	22,157	16,017	-	3,603	2,604	-
Total comprehensive income	177,917	107,480	142,965	53,800	17,844	42,369
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	144,255	87,145	115,916	18,830	6,245	14,829
Dividends paid	25,928	1,945	72,061	8,365	5,250	-

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

Summarized statements of cash flows(I)

	Companhia de Gás de São Paulo - "COMGÁS"			Rumo Logística Operadora Multimodal S.A.			Subsidiaries Radar Propriedades Agrícolas S.A.		
	Twelve months ended December 31, 2014	Nine months ended December 31, 2013	Twelve months ended March 31, 2013	Twelve months ended December 31, 2014	Nine months ended December 31, 2013	Twelve months ended March 31, 2013	Twelve months ended December 31, 2014	Nine months ended December 31, 2013	Twelve months ended March 31, 2013
Cash generated from operations	1,596,064	1,081,121	453,974	105,840	229,711	341,054	68,173	29,256	80,411
Income taxes paid	(111,970)	(121,308)	(174,038)	(34,789)	(2,064)	(38,010)	(10,219)	(4,032)	(10,049)
Net cash generated by operating activities	1,484,094	959,813	279,936	71,051	227,647	303,044	57,954	25,224	70,362
Net cash used in investing activities	(661,546)	(610,418)	(294,359)	(262,876)	(187,606)	(265,591)	(21,181)	(24,070)	(33,281)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(384,798)	(140,942)	(84,949)	(230,292)	(37,633)	43,284	(40,000)	(3,000)	(88,883)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	437,750	208,453	(99,372)	(422,117)	2,408	80,737	(3,227)	(1,846)	(51,802)
Cash and cash									

equivalents at beginning of period	535,957	327,504	426,876	496,943	494,535	413,798	9,189	10,703	62,505
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	973,707	535,957	327,504	74,826	496,943	494,535	5,962	8,857	10,703

(I) Information presented for subsidiaries with significant non-controlling interest.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

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Investment in joint ventures

In June 2011, the Company entered into an agreement to jointly control two companies:

- (i) Raízen Combustíveis which owns a network of, approximately, 5,356 fuel service stations throughout Brazil, 62 distribution terminals and 55 airports terminals for supplying aviation fuel;
- (ii) Raízen Energia, which produces and sell sugar, ethanol and renders electric energy cogeneration services, the latter mainly from sugar cane bagasse. Raízen Energia is responsible for the production of, approximately, 2 billion liters of ethanol per year to supply the domestic and foreign market, 4 million tons of sugar and 940 MW of installed capacity of electricity. Raízen Energia cultivates harvests and processes sugar cane - the main raw material used in the production of sugar and ethanol.

Cosan has joint control over Raízen Combustíveis and Raízen Energia by virtue of its 50% share in the equity of both companies and the requirement for unanimous consent by all shareholders over decisions related to the significant activities. The investments have been classified as joint ventures under IFRS 11 and therefore the equity method of accounting is used for all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

Changes to investments in joint ventures were as follows:

	Raízen Combustíveis S.A.		Raízen Energia S.A.(I)		Raízen Energia Participações S.A.(I)		Total
Shares issued by investee	3,303,168,484		5,902,595,634		5,902,595,634		
Shares held by Cosan	1,651,584,242		2,951,297,817		2,951,297,817		
Cosan ownership interest	50.00	%	50.00	%	50.00	%	
At March 31, 2013	3,278,866		5,303,875		-		8,582,741
Equity in earnings							
(losses) of joint ventures	352,515		(110,479)	)	-		242,036
Other comprehensive income (losses)	(162)	)	(3,156)	)	-		(3,318)
Dividends	(300,449)	)	(20,000)	)	-		(320,449)
Other	(4,288)	)	1,537		-		(2,751)
At December 31, 2013	3,326,482		5,171,777		-		8,498,259
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	503,176		85,252		-		588,428
Other comprehensive income (losses)	(210)	)	(44,322)	)	-		(44,532)
Dividends	(610,982)	)	(26,912)	)	-		(637,894)
Other	-		242		-		242
At December 31, 2014	3,218,466		5,186,037		-		8,404,503

(I)

Raízen Energia was a direct subsidiary of Raízen Energia Participações S.A. ("REPSA") until November 30, 2012, at which time REPSA was merged into the company.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

The statement of financial position and statement of profit or loss of the joint ventures are disclosed in Note 5, Segments.

The cash flows and comprehensive income of the joint ventures are presented below:

	Raízen Energia S.A.			Raízen Combustíveis S.A.		
	Twelve months ended December 31, 2014	Nine months ended December 31, 2013	Twelve months ended March 31, 2013	Twelve months ended December 31, 2014	Nine months ended December 31, 2013	Twelve months ended March 31, 2013
Cash flow						
Operating activities	3,200,792	490,313	2,659,558	682,720	559,917	1,456,774
Investing activities	(2,458,231)	(1,456,505)	(2,530,904)	981	349,623	(478,335)
Financing activities	842,905	265,174	430,364	(839,223)	(719,261)	(875,103)
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents						
	1,585,466	(701,018)	559,018	(155,522)	190,279	103,336
Other comprehensive income (losses)						
	30,239	(214,998)	293,170	1,078,945	721,444	790,724

Pursuant to the terms of the Raízen Joint Venture - Framework Agreement, Cosan is responsible for certain legal proceedings that existed prior to the formation of Raízen, net of judicial deposits as of April 1, 2011, as well as tax installments under the REFIS (tax amnesty and refinancing program), recorded in "Other taxes payable". Additionally, Cosan has access to a credit line (stand-by facility) granted to Raízen in the amount of US\$500 million, which was unused at December 31, 2014.

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(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

14 Assets held for sale and investment property

	Investment property	Assets held for sale	Total
At March 31, 2013	2,473,438	85,426	2,558,864
Additions	2,909	-	2,909
Change in fair value	125,322	(3,779)	121,543
Transfers (i)	(314,104)	314,104	-
Disposals	(6,056)	(81,647)	(87,703)
At December 31, 2013	2,281,509	314,104	2,595,613
Change in fair value	112,579	19,118	131,697
Transfers(i)	247,890	(247,890)	-
Disposals	-	(60,243)	(60,243)
At December 31, 2014	2,641,978	25,089	2,667,067

(i) Land withdrawn from sale and reclassified back to investment properties as objectives not met in commercial negotiations.

Investment properties include agricultural land located in the Southeast, Midwest and Northeast regions of Brazil, which are leased to third parties and to joint ventures. The lease agreements for the cultivation of sugar cane have an average term of 18 and 10 years for grain.

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(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

15	Property, plant and equipment					
	Land, buildings and improvements	Machinery, equipment and facilities	Railcars and locomotives	Construction in progress	Other	Total
Cost						
At March 31, 2013	435,832	318,480	433,158	206,534	31,872	1,425,876
Additions	97	6,155	-	246,251	28	252,531
Disposals	(52)	(1,236)	-	-	(376)	(1,664)
Transfers(i)	11,363	35,863	2,906	(168,523)	3,576	(114,815)
At December 31, 2013	447,240	359,262	436,064	284,262	35,100	1,561,928
Depreciation						
At March 31, 2013	(71,079)	(134,068)	(31,361)	-	(11,071)	(247,579)
Additions	(9,341)	(20,151)	(10,223)	-	(2,937)	(42,652)
Disposals	1	156	-	-	51	208
Transfers(i)	-	67	-	-	(62)	5
At December 31, 2013	(80,419)	(153,996)	(41,584)	-	(14,019)	(290,018)
At March 31, 2013	364,753	184,412	401,797	206,534	20,801	1,178,297
At December 31, 2013	366,821	205,266	394,480	284,262	21,081	1,271,910

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

	Land, buildings and improvements	Machinery, equipment and facilities	Railcars and locomotives	Construction in progress	Other	Total
Cost						
At December 31, 2013	447,241	359,263	436,065	283,937	35,417	1,561,923
Additions	114	5,830	-	382,737	-	388,681
Disposals	(1,726)	(17,262)	-	2	(2,076)	(21,062)
Transfers(i)	69,228	102,258	83,928	(411,359)	4,261	(151,684)
At December 31, 2014	514,857	450,089	519,993	255,317	37,602	1,777,858
Depreciation						
At December 31, 2013	(80,418)	(153,994)	(41,584)	-	(14,017)	(290,013)
Additions	(15,807)	(36,810)	(14,104)	-	(4,710)	(71,431)
Disposals	1,388	16,147	-	-	1,948	19,483
Transfers(i)	(8,778)	8,753	-	-	18	(7)
At December 31, 2014	(103,615)	(165,904)	(55,688)	-	(16,761)	(341,968)
At December 31, 2013	366,823	205,269	394,481	283,937	21,400	1,271,910
At December 31, 2014	411,242	284,185	464,305	255,317	20,841	1,435,890

(i) The balance of transfers relates to amounts reclassified to intangible assets.

Capitalization of borrowing costs

Capitalized borrowing costs in the year ended December 31, 2014 amounted to R\$ 5,779 (nine months ended December 31, 2013 R\$ 6,019; year ended March 31, 2013 R\$ 6,593). The weighted average interest rate used to capitalize borrowing costs, that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of assets that take a substantial period of time to get ready, was 5.16% p.a. ended December 31, 2014 (5.96% p.a. for the nine months ended December 31, 2013; 5.60% p.a. year ended March 31, 2013).

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

16	Intangible assets						
	Goodwill	Gas distribution concession - COMGÁS	Improvements to public concessions and operating licenses	Trademarks	Customer relationships	Other	Total
Cost							
At March 31, 2013	705,816	7,742,140	618,878	252,474	597,193	143,535	10,060,036
Additions	-	557,220	-	-	125,408	40,960	723,588
Disposals	(1,860)	(26,940)	-	-	(3,415)	(50)	(32,265)
Transfers(i)	-	-	132,677	-	-	16,380	149,057
Business combination	-	34,862	-	-	-	-	34,862
At December 31, 2013	703,956	8,307,282	751,555	252,474	719,186	200,825	10,935,278
Depreciation							
At March 31, 2013	-	(127,048)	(42,633)	(97,012)	(151,121)	(27,324)	(445,138)
Additions	-	(197,233)	(25,244)	(17,120)	(123,275)	(34,101)	(396,973)
Disposals	-	17,844	-	-	1,276	-	19,120
Transfers(i)	-	-	(34,242)	-	-	(5)	(34,247)
At December 31, 2013	-	(306,437)	(102,119)	(114,132)	(273,120)	(61,430)	(857,238)
At March 31, 2013	705,816	7,615,092	576,245	155,462	446,072	116,211	9,614,898
At December 31, 2013	703,956	8,000,845	649,436	138,342	446,066	139,395	10,078,040

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

	Goodwill	Gas distribution concession - COMGÁS	Improvements to public concessions and operating licenses	Trademarks	Customer relationships	Other	Total
Cost							
At December 31, 2013	703,956	9,528,471	751,555	252,474	1,121,425	357,103	12,714,984
Additions	-	502,941	-	-	149,236	22,554	674,731
Disposals	-	(19,774)	-	-	(6,773)	(1)	(26,548)
Transfers(i)	-	(675)	146,965	-	675	4,719	151,684
At December 31, 2014	703,956	10,010,963	898,520	252,474	1,264,563	384,375	13,514,851
Depreciation							
At December 31, 2013	-	(1,527,626)	(102,119)	(114,132)	(675,359)	(217,708)	(2,636,944)
Additions	-	(343,956)	(40,714)	(22,830)	(155,582)	(45,684)	(608,766)
Disposals	-	13,898	-	-	3,420	(97)	17,221
Transfers(i)	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
At December 31, 2014	-	(1,857,684)	(142,833)	(136,962)	(827,521)	(263,478)	(3,228,478)
At December 31, 2013	703,956	8,000,845	649,436	138,342	446,066	139,395	10,078,040
At December 31, 2014	703,956	8,153,279	755,687	115,512	437,042	120,897	10,286,373

(i) The balance of transfers relates to amounts reclassified to intangible assets.

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Capitalization of borrowing costs

Capitalized borrowing costs in the year ended December 31, 2014, amounted to R\$ 20,891 (nine months ended December 31, 2013 R\$ 25,973; year ended March 31, 2013 R\$ 7,279). The weighted average interest rate used to capitalize borrowing costs, that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of assets that take a substantial period of time to get ready, was 10.93% p.a. ended December 31, 2014 (8.40% p.a. for the nine months ended December 31, 2013; 8.32% p.a. year ended March 31, 2013).

Intangible assets (excluding goodwill)	Annual rate of amortization - %	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Gas distribution concession - COMGÁS(i)	Concession term	8,153,279	8,000,845
Improvements to public rail concessions(ii)	Concession term	505,237	387,245
Operating license for port terminal(iii)	4.00	250,450	262,190
		755,687	649,435
Trademarks			
Mobil	10.00	91,308	114,138
Comma	-	24,204	24,204
		115,512	138,342
Relationship with customers			
COMGÁS	20.00	375,119	375,184
Lubricants	6.00	61,923	70,883
		437,042	446,067
Other			
Software licenses	20.00	83,889	91,695
Other	-	37,008	47,700
		120,897	139,395
		9,582,417	9,374,084

(i) Refers to the intangible asset for the public gas distribution service concession, which represents the right to charge users for the supply of gas, comprised of: (i) the concession rights recognized in the business combination and (ii) concession assets (Note 3). The amortization term is 39 years (the remaining concession period, plus extension);

(ii) Refers to improvements made to the Federal Government rail network in relation to the transportation services provided by Rumo (Note 3); and

(iii) Port operating license and customer relationships of Rumo, from the business combinations.

Impairment testing of cash-generating units containing goodwill

The Company tests the recoverable amounts of goodwill arising from business combination transactions annually. Property, plant and equipment and definite life intangible assets, that are subject to depreciation and amortization are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

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During the year ended December 31, 2014, no impairment indicator was identified that would trigger the performance of an impairment test.

The combined carrying amounts of goodwill allocated to cash generating units are as follows:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Cash-generating unit - Lubricants	603,462	603,462
Fair value less costs to spin-off - Rumo	100,451	100,451
Cash-generating unit - Other Businesses	43	43
Total goodwill	703,956	703,956

The recoverable amount is determined by reference to the value in use, using the discounted cash flows model, based on management's estimated budget information which takes into consideration assumptions related to each business, using market available information as well as previous performance, and the fair value less costs to sell. Discounted cash flows are estimated for a period of 5 to 10 years and in perpetuity assuming a real growth rate of zero. Management considers it is appropriate to estimate cash flows for a period longer than five years as this reflects the estimated period of use of the asset groups and businesses involved.

The main assumptions and estimates involved are the following: (i) Rumo: the recoverable amount was determined by the fair value method, using as a basis the price that would be received to sell an asset or that would be paid by transferring a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, (ii) Lubricants: expected growth in operations based on expected segmented GDP and other macroeconomic factors, as well as expected sales price of commodities.

Future cash flows are discounted using discount rates between 5.6% and 11.8% (weighted average cost of capital) that reflect specific risks relating to the significant assets in each cash-generating unit.

The impairment test performed as of December 31, 2014 did not result in the need to recognize impairment losses on the carrying value of intangible assets or goodwill. The determination of the recoverability of assets depends on certain key assumptions, as described above, which are influenced by current market, technological and economic conditions. These tests are not indicative of future impairment losses and/or whether they would be material.

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Loans and borrowings

Description(i)	Index(ii)	Interest		December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	Matures
		Annual interest(iii)				
Senior Notes Due 2023	US\$	5.00	%	1,352,796	1,086,716	Mar-2023
Perpetual Notes	US\$	8.25	%	1,344,760	1,186,221	-
Senior Notes Due 2018	Fixed	9.50	%	874,494	873,589	Mar-2018
BNDES	TJ462	7.80	%	834,565	525,636	Oct-2020
EIB	US\$ + LIBOR	2.07	%	691,463	633,223	Sep-2021
Resolution 4131	US\$ + LIBOR	2.72	%	466,494	413,477	Feb-2018
FINAME	URTJLP	6.93	%	457,570	428,916	May-2022
Non-convertible debentures	Fixed rate + IPCA	11.98	%	447,386	417,231	Sep-2020
FINAME	Fixed	4.04	%	307,230	277,298	Nov-2022
BNDES	TJLP	7.75	%	288,209	526,716	Oct-2018
BNDES	Selic	14.17	%	274,000	159,894	Oct-2020
Resolution 4131	US\$ + LIBOR	1.59	%	266,006	-	Nov-2015
Foreign loans	LIBOR Sterling	3.88	%	224,047	209,340	Dec-2019
FINEP	Fixed	5.00	%	165,032	89,104	Nov-2020
Working capital	US\$ + LIBOR	4.18	%	133,185	262,796	Sep-2016
Non-convertible debentures	CDI	11.81	%	131,229	164,144	Sep-2019
Working capital	CDI + 1.20%	12.91	%	101,515	-	Oct-2017
Working capital	CDI + 1.43%	13.17	%	85,628	-	Sep-2016
Resolution 4131	US\$	1.18	%	29,338	-	Aug-2015
Finem	URTJLP	6.66	%	13,231	-	Jan-2022
Finem	IPCA	14.60	%	3,483	-	Nov-2021
Finem	Fixed	3.50	%	3,420	-	Jan-2024
Credit notes	110.00% CDI	-	-	-	393,646	-
Leasing	100.00%	-	-	-	1,068	-
Non-convertible debentures	123.00% CDI	-	-	-	1,443,941	-
Other		-	-	7,559	-	-
				8,502,640	9,092,956	

Current	1,056,353	1,050,862
Non-current	7,446,287	8,042,094

- (i) Loans and borrowings are guaranteed by promissory notes and endorsements of the Company and controlling shareholders, besides other guarantees, such as: (i) credit rights originated from the expansion contracts of the logistic segment and gas distribution (BNDES), (ii) underlying assets (property, plant and equipment and intangible assets) being financed (FINAME) in an amount of R\$1,738,661 (R\$970,974 in 2013);
- (ii) TJLP and URTJLP are long-term interest rates on BNDES (Brazilian National Economic and Social Development Bank) loans. Selic is the benchmark interest rate set by the Brazilian Central Bank. CDI is a benchmark interbank lending rate in Brazil. IPCA is a benchmark consumer price index;
- (iii) As at December 31, 2014, unless otherwise indicated.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

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Non-current borrowings are scheduled to fall due as follows:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
13 to 24 months	751,980	595,917
25 to 36 months	944,817	666,297
37 to 48 months	1,874,414	650,006
49 to 60 months	672,319	1,626,221
61 to 72 months	435,042	1,101,334
73 to 84 months	79,978	1,071,570
85 to 96 months	4,535	65,043
Thereafter	2,683,202	2,265,706
	7,446,287	8,042,094

Senior Notes Due in 2018

On March 19, 2013, the Company issued Senior Notes in the international capital market under “Regulation S” and “Rule 144A” in the amount of R\$ 850,000, bearing annual interest of 9.5%, payable semiannually in September and March of each year.

Senior Notes Due in 2023

On March 14, 2013, the Company issued Senior Notes in the international capital market under “Regulation S” and “Rule 144A” in the amount of US\$ 500,000 thousand, bearing annual interest of 5%, payable semiannually in September and March of each year. Cross-currency interest rate swaps have been entered into to mitigate the Company’s exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange risks.

BNDES

Refers to the financing of expansion of the logistics segment and gas distribution.

Perpetual Notes

On November 5, 2010 and July 13, 2011 Cosan Overseas Limited issued US\$ 500,000 thousand of perpetual notes in the international capital market under “Regulation S”, bearing annual interest of 8.25%, payable quarterly. Cross-currency interest rate swaps have been entered into to mitigate the Company’s exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange risks.

Bank debt – Working capital

On October 4, 2011, the Company entered into a bank loan agreement for US\$ 100,000 thousand due in 2016, bearing annual interest of LIBOR + 4.58%. Proceeds were used to purchase the Company's own shares.

On September 3, 2013, the Company entered into a loan agreement for US\$35,000 thousand due in 2016, bearing annual interest of LIBOR + 2.55%, LIBOR + 2.35% and LIBOR + 2.15%, for the first, second and third years, respectively.

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On October 28, 2014, the Company entered into a loan agreement for US\$ 40,000 thousand (then equivalent to R\$ 99,500) due in 2017, bearing annual interest of CDI + 1.20%. Proceeds were used to refinance part of the 2011 debt.

FINAME

Refers to FINAME funding (Federal Government Machinery and Equipment Financing Program), through various financial institutions, intended to be used for investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. Interest is payable monthly and the principal is secured by liens on the financed assets.

Foreign currency loans

On December 22, 2014, Cosan Lubes Investment renegotiated its loan maturing in December 2019; including the grace period for the principal amount of two and a half years. The original loan was disbursed on June 29, 2012, for a principal amount of £ 54,000 thousand and was obtained in order to acquire control of Comma Oil and Chemicals Limited in July 2012.

EIB – European Investment Bank

Refers to loans denominated in U.S. Dollars, bearing interest at LIBOR and maturing in 2021. Cross-currency interest rate swaps have been entered into to mitigate the Company's exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange risks. The funds were used to expand and support the natural gas distribution network.

Non-convertible debentures

On August 5, 2008, COMGÁS concluded the placement of a simple non-convertible debentures, indivisible at a par value of R\$ 100,000. On August 2012, 2013 and 2014 the Company repaid accumulated total of 100% of the principal.

On September 15, 2013, COMGÁS concluded the placement of a three tranche non-convertible debentures, indivisible at par value totaling R\$ 540,000. The final maturity is September, 2020.

In June 2014 Cosan pre-paid 100% of the principal of the debentures issued in 2012 in the total amount of R\$ 1,400,000.

FINEP

In November 2012, Cosan Biomassa S.A. obtained a bank loan of R\$ 89,694, maturing in January 2021. The same agreement provides for three more draw down installments, totaling R\$ 254,890, bearing interest of 5% per year. These funds will be used for the development, production and marketing plan of new industrial technologies for the processing of biomass derived from sugar cane or other sources.

Promissory Notes

On March 1, 2013, COMGÁS concluded the issuance of 400 Promissory Notes at a par value of R\$ 1,000, totaling R\$ 400,000 with a maturity period of 270 days.

The amortization of the principal and interest occurred upon maturity.

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Covenants

The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to certain restrictive financial covenants set forth in existing loans and financing agreements in relation to certain financial and non-financial indicators. Covenants are required to be calculated on an annual basis, at the end of each fiscal year.

As at December 31, 2014, Cosan, its subsidiaries and joint ventures were in compliance with all debt covenants.

The carrying amounts and fair value of loans and borrowings are as follows:

	Carrying amount		Fair value(i)	
	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Senior / Perpetual Notes	3,572,050	3,174,894	3,356,788	2,977,658
Financing	4,930,590	5,918,062	4,930,590	5,918,062
Total	8,502,640	9,092,956	8,287,378	8,895,720

(i) Senior / Perpetual Notes and Financing were measured at fair value using Level “1” and “Level 2” inputs, respectively (Note 32).

The carrying amounts of loans and borrowings are denominated in the following currencies:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
US Dollar	4,284,042	3,605,532
Brazilian Real	3,994,551	5,278,084
Pound Sterling	224,047	209,340
Total	8,502,640	9,092,956

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Trade payables

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Natural gas suppliers	749,021	590,168
Materials and service suppliers	363,438	272,261
	1,112,459	862,429

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19 Other taxes payable

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Tax Amnesty and		
Refinancing Program - REFIS(I)	524,703	1,075,019
ICMS – State VAT	67,777	77,466
COFINS- Revenue tax	18,702	30,470
PIS - Revenue tax	2,511	5,170
INSS - Social security	2,739	2,842
Other	25,874	18,856
	642,306	1,209,823
Current	307,741	199,056
Non-current	334,565	1,010,767

(I) Tax amnesty and refinancing program (REFIS) for the settlement of amounts due for qualifying Brazilian federal taxes.

Provisional Measure 651 was enacted through Law 13.043 on November 14, 2014 providing an option to join a Tax Amnesty and Refinancing Program (REFIS) to settle specified tax obligations by paying at least 30% in cash, utilizing tax loss carryforwards and reducing amounts owed for penalties and late payment interest accruals. Law 11.941/09 provided for similar benefits. The REFIS permitted the Company to settle tax obligations of R\$ 578,182 (including unrecorded provisions related to possible tax loss contingencies of R\$ 9,330) through cash payments of R\$ 145,015, reduction of R\$ 28,440 recognized as gain on REFIS liability and the offset of R\$ 404,728 of tax loss carryforwards (being R\$ 173,559 from the Company, including R\$ 3,684 of unrecognized tax loss carryforwards, and R\$ 231,168 from its joint ventures). The gain on REFIS liability was recorded in the statement of profit or loss in "Other expenses, net" (Note 29). The balance of tax obligations at December 31, 2014 of R\$ 524,703 is subject to interest and indexation based on the SELIC index. The tax obligation and settlement process is still subject to final ratification by the tax authorities.

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Income tax and social contribution

a) Reconciliation of income and social contribution tax expenses

	Twelve months ended December 31, 2014	Nine months ended December 31, 2014	Twelve months ended March 31, 2013
Profit before taxes	686,308	539,180	920,886
Income tax and social contribution at nominal rate (34%)	(233,345)	(183,321)	(313,101)
Adjustments to reconcile nominal to effective tax rate			
Equity method investments (non taxable income)	201,269	84,161	229,270
Differences in tax rates on entities under Brazilian presumed profits tax regime	51,398	38,922	40,841
Judicial demand related to income tax	13,839	-	-
REFIS discounts granted	9,972	-	-
Non taxable foreign exchange gains of foreign subsidiaries	2,956	1,371	43,516
Differences in tax rates on earnings / losses of overseas companies	2,465	(14,788)	(9,141)
Stock options	(4,400)	(2,242)	(4,521)
Off-book tax loss carryforwards now recorded (write-offs), net	(8,195)	67,367	(60,994)
Interest on capital (net received)	(13,380)	(15,292)	(19,531)
Non-deductible expenses (donations, gifts, etc.)	(19,232)	(3,859)	(3,944)
Write off of tax loss carryforwards - Partial spin-off (i)	(35,469)	-	-
Other	(11,707)	(11,513)	(28,748)
Income tax and social contribution expense (current and deferred)	(43,829)	(39,194)	(126,353)
Effective rate - %	6.39	7.27	13.72

(i) "Partial Spin-off" of Cosan S.A. and merger of the spun-off portion into Cosan Log (Note 1).

Cosan Limited

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b) Deferred income tax assets and liabilities

	December 31, 2014				December 31, 2013
	Basis	Income taxes (25%)	Social contribution (9%)	Total income taxes (34%)	Total income taxes (34%)
Tax loss carryforwards					
Income tax loss carryforwards	1,276,670	319,168	-	319,168	282,656
Social contribution tax loss carryforwards	1,295,308	-	116,578	116,578	102,410
Temporary differences					
Foreign currency gain / losses	892,613	223,153	80,335	303,488	11,603
Tax deductible goodwill	876,771	219,193	78,909	298,102	514,893
Provision for judicial demands	540,337	135,084	48,630	183,714	173,477
Allowance for doubtful accounts	157,015	39,254	14,131	53,385	54,258
Profit sharing	33,367	8,342	3,003	11,345	67,057
Derivatives instruments unrealized (gains) losses					
Unrealized gain on sale of investments	(371,622)	(92,905)	(33,446)	(126,351)	107,489
Other temporary differences	(55,211)	(13,803)	(4,969)	(18,772)	(30,894)
Property, plant and equipment	(98,207)	(24,552)	(8,839)	(33,391)	(17,390)
Gain on formation of joint ventures	(122,557)	(30,639)	(11,030)	(41,669)	(28,017)
Unrealized gains on investment properties	(3,338,342)	(834,585)	(300,451)	(1,135,036)	(1,135,042)
Assets held for sale	(2,428,595)	(48,572)	(26,229)	(74,801)	(70,309)
Concession contract	(25,090)	(502)	(271)	(773)	(9,636)
Regulatory asset	44,284	11,071	3,986	15,057	11,579
Gains or losses on actuarial liabilities	242,654	60,664	21,839	82,503	118,228
Business combination - Property, plant and equipment	257,630	64,407	23,187	87,594	41,593
Business combination - Intangible assets	(107,629)	(26,907)	(9,687)	(36,594)	(38,098)
Business combination - Other fair value adjustments	(4,090,448)	(1,022,612)	(368,140)	(1,390,752)	(1,441,910)
Other	(72,097)	(18,024)	(6,489)	(24,513)	(17,706)
Total net liability	(333,507)	(83,376)	(30,016)	(113,392)	(162,675)
		(1,116,141)	(408,969)	(1,525,110)	(1,466,434)
Deferred income tax - Assets				214,164	232,188
Deferred income tax - Liabilities				(1,739,274)	(1,698,622)
Total net deferred taxes				(1,525,110)	(1,466,434)

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(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

c) Recoverability of deferred tax assets

In assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets, management estimates future taxable income and the timing of reversal of the temporary differences.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. Under Brazilian tax law, tax loss carryforwards do not expire, however, their use is limited to 30% of annual taxable income.

At December 31, 2014, the Company expects to realize deferred taxes on loss carry forwards on income tax and social contribution as follows:

	December 31, 2014
No later than 1 year	6,646
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	64,427
Later than 5 years	364,673
Total	435,746

d) Changes in deferred income taxes, net:

At March 31, 2013 – Net deferred tax liability	(1,545,908)
Recorded through income	90,782
Recorded through other comprehensive income	(15,795)
Securities	(4,668)
Tax benefit of goodwill amortization	11,003
Other	(1,848)
At December 31, 2013 – Net deferred tax liability	(1,466,434)
Recorded through income	112,673
Recorded through other comprehensive income	(19,073)
Acquisition cost of the preferred shares in subsidiaries	18,450
Use of tax loss carryforward - REFIS	(173,559)
Other	2,833
At December 31, 2014 - Net deferred tax liability	(1,525,110)

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21	Provision for legal proceedings			
	Provision for legal proceedings		Judicial deposits	
	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Tax	343,038	410,890	319,444	294,991
Civil	139,268	146,011	48,445	33,659
Labor	175,473	165,557	50,496	32,904
	657,779	722,458	418,385	361,554

Changes in provision for legal proceedings:

	Tax	Civil	Labor	Total
At December 31, 2013	410,890	146,011	165,557	722,458
Accruals	11,962	12,882	86,241	111,085
Write-off / Reversals	(89,581)	(9,303)	(49,147)	(148,032)
Settlement	(1,070)	(17,164)	(31,902)	(50,135)
Indexation and interest charges	10,837	6,842	4,724	22,403
At December 31, 2014	343,038	139,268	175,473	657,779

Judicial claims deemed to be probable losses, fully accrued

a)	Tax claims	
	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
FINSOCIAL offsetting(i)	241,739	230,775
INSS - Social security(ii)	47,449	46,291
State VAT - ICMS credits(iii)	24,231	20,114
IPC - 1989(iv)	-	74,879
Other	29,619	38,831
	343,038	410,890

(i) During the period from October 2003 to November 2006 Cosan Combustíveis e Lubrificantes S.A. “Cosan CL” offset the FINSOCIAL tax against several other federal taxes, based on a final court decision in September 2003 following a decision that challenged the constitutionality of the FINSOCIAL. No judicial deposits were made.

- (ii) Mainly related to social security contributions, which are being challenged on the grounds of constitutionality. Judicial deposits have been made for the corresponding amounts.
- (iii) A considerable portion of the amount accrued as ICMS was paid in cash under the provisions of Decree N° 58,811 issued on December 27, 2012, which established the State of São Paulo Special Installment Program of ICMS (a.k.a. PEP-ICMS). The amounts that have been

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provisioned refer to tax assessments by the tax authorities related to several types of ICMS credits. Amongst them: (a) assessment notice related to ICMS payments for the purchase of raw materials which are considered for “use and consumption”, therefore, not eligible for compensation; (b) assessment, as sole obligor, for withholding of ICMS on tolling agreement from an agricultural partnership with Central Paulista Ltda. Açúcar e Alcool.

- (iv) In 1993, CLE filed a lawsuit to challenge the balance sheet inflation accounting index (“IPC”) established by the Federal Government in 1989, considering that this index did not reflect the actual rate of inflation. The use of this index led the Company to overpay income and social contribution taxes. CLE obtained a favorable preliminary court ruling that allowed it to recalculate its financial position, using indices that better reflected the actual inflation over the period. In doing so the Company adjusted the amounts of income and social contribution taxes payable and offset the overpayments in subsequent years until 1997. Despite the favorable court rulings, the tax authorities issued a notice of infringement to the Company challenging all of the taxes that were offset. As the contingency is now considered to be a remote loss, the provision of R\$ 75,144 was reversed, being the amounts of R\$ 13,839 recorded under income tax expense and R\$ 61,305 recorded under interest expenses.

b) Civil and environmental

The Company and its subsidiaries are party to a number of civil and legal claims related to (i) indemnification for material and moral damages, (ii) public civil claims related to burning of sugarcane stubble, and (iii) environmental matters.

The Company and its subsidiaries are also party to a number of labor claims filed by former employees and service providers challenging, among other things, unpaid overtime, night shift premiums and risk premiums, employment guarantees, and the reimbursement of withholdings from payroll such as social contributions and trade union charges.

Judicial claims deemed as possible losses, and therefore not accrued

a) Tax claims

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
ICMS - State VAT(i)	1,572,934	1,291,685
Federal income taxes(ii)	751,495	726,815
PIS and COFINS - Revenue taxes(iii)	680,065	506,813
IRRF - Withholding tax(iv)	656,087	637,130
INSS - Social security and other(v)	530,223	508,053
IPI - Excise tax credit - NT(vi)	441,707	430,981
IPI offsetting - IN 67/98(vii)	118,865	115,004
Other	648,850	637,619

5,400,226 4,854,100

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(i) ICMS

State VAT: Refers mainly to (i) tax assessments filed against the Company for unpaid ICMS and non-compliance with accessory obligations, in connection with the tolling services partnership with Central Paulista Açúcar e Álcool Ltda. in specified periods in 2006 and in 2007; (ii) ICMS levied on the remittances for the export of crystallized sugar, which the Company understands are tax exempted. However, the tax authorities, classify crystallized sugar as a semi-finished product, therefore subject to ICMS; (iii) penalties related to the withholding of ICMS taxes on the sale of ethanol to customers residing in other states; (iv) ICMS withholding rate differences on the sale of ethanol to companies located in other states, which subsequently had their tax registrations revoked; and (v) disallowance of ICMS tax credits on the sale of diesel fuel to customers engaged in the agro industrial business. The State Tax Administration understands that because the diesel fuel sold is for agricultural use, which is not Company's core business, ICMS cannot be offset and (vi) ICMS payments on inventory differences arising from erroneous calculations by the State Tax Administration.

(ii) Income taxes – Assessment notice

a) In December 2011, the Company received an assessment notice claiming unpaid income and social contribution taxes for the period from 2006 to 2009, for an amount of R\$ 446,444 (September 2013). Such claim is based on the following: (i) tax benefits that arose from the deduction of goodwill amortization, (ii) the offsetting of tax carry forwards and (iii) taxes on revaluation differences of the property, plant and equipment. The Company filed its defense in January 2012 and has classified any potential loss as possible, consistent with the opinion of its legal advisors. The Company quantified such possible loss in the amount of R\$ 221,780.

b) In June 2013, the Company received an assessment notice claiming unpaid income and social contribution taxes for the period from 2009 to 2011 of R\$ 401,904, corresponding to the deduction of goodwill amortization. The Company challenged this assessment and has classified any potential loss as possible, consistent with the position of its legal advisors. The Company has quantified the possible loss in the amount of R\$ 291,724 and a remote loss in the amount of R\$ 110,180 in relation to the payment of fines.

(iii) 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 tax authorities in relation to raw materials. These discussions are still at the administrative level. There are also questions regarding the constitutionality of broadening the base of the PIS / COFINS conveyed by Law 9.718/98. The Supreme Court has already ruled on this issue, judging it unconstitutional.

(iv) IRRF

In June 2013, the Company received an assessment notice issued for the payment of income tax withheld at source ("IRRF") in the amount of R\$ 788,177. The withholding tax relates to an alleged capital gain arising from the acquisition of assets of companies located abroad. The Company presented its defense in July 2013 and, together with its legal advisors, rated the probability of loss as possible.

(v)

INSS – Social security

The legal proceeding related to INSS payment with possible unfavorable outcome involve the following:

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(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

(a) the legality and constitutionality questioning Normative Instruction MPS/SRP N° 03/2005, which restricted the constitutional immunity over social contributions on export revenues through direct sales, consistent with the manner exports made via trading companies are now taxed; (b) assessment of SENAR (Rural apprenticeship scheme) social contribution on direct and indirect exports, in which the tax authorities disregard the right to constitutional immunity; (c) assessment of social security contribution on internal market resale of merchandises or to third parties, which are not included in the calculation of the social security contributions tax basis - these should only apply to gross revenue from production and not to acquired merchandise.

(vi)

IPI

Federal exercise VAT: SRF Normative Instruction no 67/98 approved the procedures adopted by industrial establishments which performed remittances without registration and payment of IPI, in relation to transfers of sugarcane carried out between July 6, 1995 and November 16, 1997 and of refined sugar between January 14, 1992 and November 16, 1997.

(vii)

Offsetting against IPI credits – IN 67/98

SRF Normative Instruction no. 67/98 allowed for the refunding of IPI tax payments for sales of refined sugar from January 14, 1992 through November 16, 1997. Consequently the Company applied for the offsetting of amounts paid during the periods against other tax liabilities. However, the tax authorities denied its application for both the reimbursement and offsetting of these amounts. The Company has challenged this ruling in an administrative proceeding.

b)

Civil and labor

The main civil and labor claims for which unfavorable outcomes are deemed possible are as follow:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Civil	1,118,151	832,311
Labor	391,992	502,697
	1,510,143	1,335,008

Receivables from legal proceedings

The Company recognized a gain of R\$ 69,951 in December 2013 and R\$ 318,358 in 2007, corresponding to a lawsuit filed against the Federal Government, claiming indemnification for the pricing of products, at the time when the industry was subject to government price control. Final judgment was passed in favor of the Company.

A gain was recognized in profit or loss of the corresponding year, with a corresponding receivable in “Other non-current assets”.

At December 31, 2014, the asset recorded for the indemnity lawsuit and corresponding provision for legal fees totaled R\$460,103 and R\$56,581 (R\$496,009 and R\$59,921 as at December 31, 2013), recorded in "other assets" and "other liabilities" respectively. Management is confident that the receipt of these amounts is virtually certain, as the Federal Government cannot appeal against the judgment. The fair value of the asset is equivalent to the carrying amount.

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(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

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Preferred shareholders payable in subsidiaries

On June 27, 2014, Cosan S.A. transferred to a newly-incorporated wholly-owned subsidiary, Cosan Investimentos e Participações S.A., its shares in Raízen Energia S.A. and Raízen Combustíveis S.A. in addition to a debenture Cosan S.A. had issued and placed with Banco Bradesco S.A.. The net assets transferred at that date totaled R\$ 1,979,519.

Concurrently, also on June 27, 2014, Cosan S.A. executed an Investment Agreement with Fundo de Investimentos em Participações Multisetorial Plus II (“FIP Multisetorial”) and with Razac Fundo de Investimentos em Participações (“FIP Razac”). FIP Multisetorial and FIP Razac are funds owned by Banco Bradesco BBI S.A and Citibank Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários S.A., respectively. Pursuant to this agreement, FIP Multisetorial and FIP Razac subscribed and paid-in R\$2,000,000 of non-voting preferred shares issued by Cosan Investimentos e Participações S.A.. These preferred shares will be remunerated based on a formula designed to provide a return over 15 years equivalent to the CDI rate. In the event the accumulated remuneration falls short of the minimum amount prescribed in the formula, as at April 30, 2021, the preferred shareholders will have a put against Cosan S.A. for an amount equivalent to the value of the initial investment plus interest based on the CDI less any CDI-indexed dividends paid.

The investment in the net assets of in the joint ventures, Raízen Energia S.A. and Raízen Combustíveis S.A., continue to be accounted for on the equity method without affecting the Company’s 50% interest in the results of each venture. The transaction underlying the Investment Agreement has been classified as a noncurrent financial liability in Cosan’s and Cosan S.A.’s balance sheet and the statement of profit or loss reflects the CDI equivalent dividends classified as financial expenses.

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23 Stockholders' Equity

a) Share capital

As of December 31, 2014 Cosan Limited's share capital is composed of the following:

Shareholders - Common shares	Class A and / or BDRs	%	Class B1 shares	%
Queluz Holding Limited	5,906,611	3.39	66,321,766	68.85
Usina Costa Pinto S.A. Açúcar e Alcool	-	-	30,010,278	31.15
Gávea Funds	21,167,463	12.14	-	-
Blackrock Inc.	8,559,101	4.91	-	-
MSOR Participações S.A.	1,811,250	1.04	-	-
Usina Bom Jesus S.A.	255,000	0.15	-	-
FIA Rio das Pedras	16,000	0.01	-	-
Other	130,643,414	74.93	-	-
Total shares outstanding	168,358,839	96.56	-	-
Treasury shares	5,996,502	3.44	-	-
Total	174,355,341	100.00	96,332,044	100.00

There have been no changes to the number of shares in issue during the periods presented.

Class B1 shares entitle the holder to 10 votes per share whereas Class A and BDRs' shares are entitled to one vote per share.

b) Treasury shares

The Company holds 5,996,502 Class A treasury shares as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 with a market value of US\$7.75 per share at December 31, 2014 (US\$13.72 per share at December 31, 2013).

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(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

	c)		Other comprehensive income				
	March 31, 2012	Comprehensive income	March 31, 2013	Comprehensive income	December 31, 2013	Comprehensive income	December 31, 2014
Foreign currency translation differences	(182,730)	2,583	(180,147)	(42,891)	(223,038)	(75,406)	(298,444)
Gain (loss) on cash flow hedge in joint ventures and subsidiary	14,115	35,695	49,810	(6,426)	43,384	(53,956)	(10,572)
Revaluation of investment properties reclassified from property, plant and equipment	-	190,735	190,735	-	190,735	-	190,735
Defined benefit plan actuarial losses	22,570	(34,487)	(11,917)	28,009	16,092	31,012	47,104
Changes in value of available for sale securities, net	(23,689)	7,132	(16,557)	9,077	(7,480)	5,932	(1,548)
Total	(169,734)	201,658	31,924	(12,231)	19,693	(92,418)	(72,725)
Attributable to:							
Owners of the parent	(176,500)	117,592	(58,908)	(25,979)	(84,887)	(80,727)	(165,614)
Non-controlling interests	6,766	84,066	90,832	13,748	104,580	(11,691)	92,889

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Earnings per share

The calculation of basic earnings per share has been made by dividing the profit attributable to shareholders of the parent by the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year excluding ordinary shares purchased by the company and held as treasury shares (Note 23.a).

The calculation of diluted earnings per share has been made by dividing the profit attributable to shareholders of the parent, adjusted to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares at subsidiaries by the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the year excluding ordinary shares purchased by the company and held as treasury shares (Note 23.a). The Company's subsidiaries have two categories of potential dilutive effects: share options and put options. For the share options, a calculation is done to determine the effect of the dilution in the profit attributable to shareholders of the parent due the exercise of the share options at subsidiaries. For the put option, is assumed to have been converted into ordinary shares, and the profit attributable to shareholders of the parent is adjusted.

The average market value of the subsidiaries' shares for the purpose of calculating the dilutive effect of shares options was based on quoted market prices for the period during which the options were outstanding.

The following table sets forth the calculation of earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2014, nine months ended December 31, 2013 and year ended March 31, 2013 (in thousands of Brazilian Reais, except per share amounts):

	Twelve months ended December 31, 2014	Nine months ended December 31, 2013	Twelve months ended March 31, 2013
Numerator			
Profit from continuing operations			
Basic	171,006	122,618	337,521
Dilutive effect of subsidiary's stock option plan	(1,212)	(918)	(1,904)
Dilutive effect of put option	(15,601)	(15,601)	(15,601)
Diluted	154,192	106,099	320,016
Profit from discontinued operations			
Basic	-	-	86,549
Dilutive effect of subsidiary's stock option plan	-	-	(421)
Diluted	-	-	86,128
Denominator			
Weighted average number of shares outstanding			
	264,690,883	264,690,883	264,842,445

Basic earnings per share			
Continuing operations	R\$ 0.65	R\$0.46	R\$ 1.27
Discontinued operations	-	-	R\$ 0.33
	R\$ 0.65	R\$ 0.46	R\$ 1.60
Diluted earnings per share			
Continuing operations (as revised – Note 4.2)	R\$ 0.58	R\$ 0.40	R\$ 1.21
Discontinued operations	-	-	R\$ 0.33
	R\$ 0.58	R\$ 0.40	R\$ 1.54

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

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Commitments

a) Commitments for the acquisition of assets and regulatory targets

COMGÁS has contractual commitments for the acquisition of intangible assets of R\$ 13,257 at December 31, 2014 (R\$ 23,687 at December 31, 2013) for the support and administration of the gas distribution network, as well as administrative and technology costs.

b) Lease agreements

Lessor

Radar leases agricultural land to third parties for the production of sugar cane and grains.

The minimum lease receivables of these operating leases are calculated based on data from the TRS, and other commodity prices, and harvested volume per hectare as defined in contract. Revenues related to these contracts at December 31, 2014 are as follows:

2015	66,008
2016	65,771
2017	65,480
2018	53,277
2019	53,277
	303,813

Lessee

At December 31, 2014, future minimum lease payments on non-cancellable operating leases entered by Rumo are as follows:

	2014	2013
No later than 1 year	56,608	52,173
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	268,077	263,642
	324,685	315,815

COMGÁS rents properties through 15 lease contracts. Rental expense amounted to R\$ 4,639 for the year ended December 31, 2014 (R\$ 5,741 for the nine months ended December 31, 2013 and R\$ 1,510 for the year ended March 31, 2013).

The lease terms are for a period of one to six years, and the majority of lease agreements are renewable at the end of the lease period at market rates.

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Future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases are as follows:

	2014	2013
No later than 1 year	4,080	4,799
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	6,233	9,413
	10,313	14,212

c)

Purchase

Rumo has contractual commitments totaling R\$22,000 for the improvement of the railway network to expand the logistics segment through 2015.

d)

Gas purchase

COMGÁS has take-or-pay purchase contracts, effective through December 2019, with gas suppliers which establish minimum daily purchases of gas volumes. Were the Company to consume a volume of gas below its contractual obligation, the Company would be required to pay for the shortfall between consumption and the required minimum contractual volumes; however, it could recover this credit (through consumption) over the remaining contract period. Amounts paid but not consumed by COMGÁS were recognized as “Other assets” in the statement of financial position (2014: R\$ 163,686; 2013: R\$ 133,823).

e)

Regulatory assets (liabilities)

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Cost of gas to be recovered/(transferred)	243,713	345,349
Credits of taxes to be recovered/(transferred)	(1,120)	2,517
Adjustment to present value of taxes	61	(137)
	242,654	347,729
Opening balance	347,729	380,894
Closing balance	242,654	347,729
Expense not recognized in the statement of profit and loss before income tax and social contribution	(105,075)	(33,165)

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Regulatory assets (liabilities)	(124,495)	(59,173)
Adjustment	26,359	34,376
Other	(6,939)	(8,368)
	(105,075)	(33,165)

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The tariffs for the supply of gas to the different customer segments are authorized by the concession authority. In accordance with the terms of the Concession Agreement, the differences between the cost component of gas included in the tariffs charged to the customers and the actual cost of gas incurred are determined on a monthly basis and charged or credited to a regulation account (regulatory account).

Periodically, charges or credits in the tariffs are determined by the regulator with the objective of amortizing the amounts accumulated in this account.

The balance of this account is considered as an asset or as a liability, pursuant to the regulator's set of accounts and for income tax purposes. However, this account is not recognized under IFRS, because the respective balance is not considered as an asset or as a liability, as its realization or liquidation depends on further purchases by the Company's consumers. Therefore, the balances presented above are not recorded in these financial statements.

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Gross Sales

	Twelve months ended December 31, 2014	Nine months ended December 31, 2013	Twelve months ended March 31, 2013
Gross revenue from sales of products	9,702,960	7,133,290	4,686,403
Gross revenue from sales of services	1,000,065	845,100	809,667
Construction revenue	481,314	536,482	230,038
Indirect taxes and deductions	(2,122,035)	(1,636,658)	(1,139,899)
Net revenue	9,062,304	6,878,214	4,586,209

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Expenses by nature

The expenses are presented in the statement of profit and loss by function. The reconciliation of income by nature/purpose for the year ended December 31, 2014, nine months ended December 31, 2013, and year ended March 31, 2013 are as follows:

	Twelve months ended December 31, 2014	Nine months ended December 31, 2013	Twelve months ended March 31, 2013
Raw materials and consumables used	(4,767,550)	(3,533,382)	(2,725,069)
Employee benefit expense	(1,334,341)	(1,021,922)	(430,930)
Transportation expenses	(887,608)	(666,461)	(260,376)

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Depreciation and amortization(I)	(662,196)	(424,580)	(317,270)
Selling expenses	(60,906)	(76,067)	(169,423)
Other	(251,275)	(226,714)	(187,207)
	(7,963,876)	(5,949,127)	(4,090,275)

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Classified as:

	Twelve months ended December 31, 2014	Nine months ended December 31, 2013	Twelve months ended March 31, 2013
Cost of sales	(6,413,720)	(4,878,229)	(3,211,309)
Selling	(881,543)	(603,965)	(459,433)
General and administrative(II)	(668,613)	(466,933)	(419,533)
	(7,963,876)	(5,949,127)	(4,090,275)

(I) Excludes R\$16,913 presented as a deduction of net revenue (December 31, 2013 R\$14,564 and March 31, 2013 R\$17,516);

(II) Research and development expenses for the year ended December 31, 2014 was R\$4,969 (December 31, 2013 R\$ 2,180).

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Financial results

	Twelve months ended December 31, 2014	Nine months ended December 31, 2013	Twelve months ended March 31, 2013
Financial expense			
Interest expense	(994,685)	(769,852)	(568,903)
Indexation expenses	(66,117)	(34,754)	(9,102)
	(1,060,802)	(804,606)	(578,005)
Financial income			
Interest income	54,316	70,094	72,491
Indexation income	23,089	10,648	7,845
Income from short term investments	139,707	99,162	83,327
	217,112	179,904	163,663
Foreign exchange effects, net(I)			
Foreign exchange losses, net	(300,521)	(324,495)	(83,254)
	(300,521)	(324,495)	(83,254)
Derivative income (losses)			
Commodities - derivatives	1,353	-	-

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Foreign exchange and interest rate derivatives	160,009	235,485	9,253
Warrants in associates	-	-	65,230
	161,363	235,485	74,483
	(982,848)	(713,712)	(423,113)

(I) Includes gains (and losses) on foreign exchange rates relating to assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

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29	Other income (expenses), net			
		Twelve months ended December 31, 2014	Nine months ended December 31, 2013	Twelve months ended March 31, 2013
Changes in the fair value of				
investment properties		131,697	121,543	138,776
Gain on port operations		9,628	5,687	-
Rental income		399	519	347
(Loss) gain on disposal of				
non-current assets		(10,836)	(7,788)	97,370
Provisions for legal proceedings		(51,347)	(94,571)	(65,426)
Gain on settlement of REFIS liability		28,440	-	-
Cost related to internal organization and prospective acquisitions (i)		(134,614)	-	-
Other		5,393	50,882	2,672
		(21,240)	76,272	173,739

(i) Relates to costs incurred by the Company with lawyers, consultants, business advisors and other related services for certain reorganizations and prospective acquisitions.

30 Discontinued operations

The Company signed an agreement with Camil to sell all the shares issued by a former subsidiary (Note 10 (b)).

Pursuant to IFRS 5 - Non-current assets available for sale and discontinued operations, the results of this subsidiary are presented as "Discontinued Operations" in the statement of profit or loss.

31 Financial instruments

Financial risk management

Overview

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

- Foreign exchange risk;
- Interest rate risk;
- Credit risk; and

- Liquidity risk.

This note presents information about the exposure of the Company and its subsidiaries to the above risks, as well as the objectives of the Company's risk management policies, these policy and processes for the assessment and management of risks.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

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Risk management structure

The risks inherent to each type of business market are managed and monitored by the Company and, where applicable, risk committees are convened to discuss and determine the hedging strategy of the Company in accordance with its policies and guidelines.

COMGÁS maintains a Treasury policy, approved by the Board, which is revised periodically and determines the standardization and the purpose of the financial operations of the Company. In addition, this policy determines the methodology to evaluate the counterparty's credit risk (foreign exchange transactions, derivatives, financial investments and guarantees) and stipulate what are the financial instruments that are allowed to be used.

The risk management associated with financial transactions is performed through the application of the Treasury policy and strategies defined by the administrators of the Company. These rules provide the guidelines for the management of risks, their measurement, how to mitigate risks, forecast cash flows and also establishes exposure limits. As such, all financial operations contracted should be the best alternatives, financially and economically, and should not be entered into with speculative purposes, therefore, a financial exposure should exist to justify all financial operations.

The usage of financial instruments in order to protect against these areas of volatility is determined through an analysis of the risk exposure that management intends to cover.

As at December 31, 2014 and 2013, the fair values relating to transactions involving derivative financial instruments to protect the Company's risk exposure were using observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets, or discounted cash flows based on market curves, and are presented below:

	Notional		Fair value		P&L
	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	
COMGÁS derivatives					
Exchange rate derivatives					
Swap agreements	828,443	828,443	330,098	209,532	330,099
	828,443	828,443	330,098	209,532	330,099
Other subsidiaries derivatives					
Exchange rate derivatives					
Forward agreements	178,127	232,218	21,250	25,713	21,250
Options	-	-	(8,842)	-	(8,842)
	178,127	232,218	12,408	25,713	12,408

Interest rate and exchange rate risk

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Swap agreements (interest rate)	221,560	181,617	(40,329)	(13,573)	(40,329)
Cross currency interest rate swaps	1,659,904	1,662,806	254,966	(39,079)	254,966
	1,881,464	1,844,423	214,637	(52,652)	214,637
Total financial instruments			557,144	182,593	557,144
Assets			890,578	513,934	
Liabilities			(333,435)	(331,341)	

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Foreign exchange risk

The table below presents the derivatives used to mitigate exchange rates risks:

Derivatives	Purchased / Sold	Market	Agreement	Maturity date	Notional (US\$)	Notional (R\$ thousand)	Fair Value (R\$ thousand)
Derivatives designated as hedge accounting:							
Contracted by other subsidiaries							
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	175,000	347,690	2,458
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	50,000	106,595	29,220
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	50,000	106,595	29,609
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	368,500	732,136	(23,964)
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	25,000	55,390	(8,853)
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	25,000	55,390	16,383
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	25,000	55,390	(10,628)
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	25,000	55,390	18,076
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	25,000	55,390	17,935
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	25,000	55,390	(10,691)
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	25,000	55,390	17,512
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	25,000	55,390	(10,155)
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	50,000	110,780	17,012
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	25,000	55,390	8,498
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	25,000	55,390	8,599
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	75,000	167,775	228
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	50,000	106,595	20,823
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	50,000	110,780	15,916
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	25,000	55,390	8,145
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	10,000	21,319	3,810
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	65,000	144,014	22,335
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	(368,500)	(732,136)	23,964
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	(175,000)	(347,690)	(2,459)
Swap	Amortization Gain/Loss D1				-	-	1,832
At December 31, 2014					675,000	1,483,743	195,605
At December 31, 2013					675,000	1,483,743	(45,025)

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Forward	Purchased	OTC	Deliverable forward	Jan-15	467	1,208	(32)
Forward	Purchased	OTC	Deliverable forward	Jan-15	316	816	(22)
Forward	Purchased	OTC	Deliverable forward	Jan-15	4,158	10,756	(287)
Forward	Purchased	OTC	Deliverable forward	Jan-15	419	1,084	(29)
Forward	Purchased	OTC	Deliverable forward	Jan-15	894	2,312	(62)
Forward	Purchased	OTC	Deliverable forward	Jan-15	206	533	(14)
Forward	Purchased	OTC	Deliverable forward	Jan-15	512	1,323	(35)
Forward	Purchased	OTC	Deliverable forward	Jan-15	3,616	9,354	(250)
Forward	Purchased	OTC	Deliverable forward	Jan-15	830	2,147	(57)
Forward	Purchased	OTC	Deliverable forward	Jan-15	1,901	5,087	37
Forward	Purchased	OTC	Deliverable forward	Jan-15	259	693	5
Forward	Purchased	OTC	Deliverable forward	Jan-15	89	237	2
Forward	Purchased	OTC	Deliverable forward	Jan-15	864	2,312	17
Forward	Purchased	OTC	Deliverable forward	Jan-15	355	949	7
At December 31, 2014					14,886	38,811	(720)
At December 31, 2013					-	-	-
Total at December 31, 2014					689,886	1,522,554	194,885
Total at December 31, 2013					675,000	1,483,743	(45,025)

Derivatives not designated as hedge:

Contracted by COMGÁS

Swap	N/A	OTC/CETIP	Cross Cur Swap	Jul-17	75,000	153,900	37,650
Swap	N/A	OTC/CETIP	Cross Cur Swap	Feb-18	50,000	99,385	29,309
Swap	N/A	OTC/CETIP	Cross Cur Swap	Aug-18	50,000	115,000	13,994
Swap	N/A	OTC/CETIP	Cross Cur Swap	Jun-20	10,000	18,361	8,059

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Swap	N/A	OTC/CETIP	Cross Cur Swap	Jun-20	10,000	18,361	8,454
Swap	N/A	OTC/CETIP	Cross Cur Swap	Jun-20	10,000	18,361	8,231
Swap	N/A	OTC/CETIP	Cross Cur Swap	Jun-20	14,381	26,406	11,830
Swap	N/A	OTC/CETIP	Cross Cur Swap	Jun-20	40,000	73,444	32,750
Swap	N/A	OTC/CETIP	Cross Cur Swap	Sep-20	39,922	69,580	34,067
Swap	N/A	OTC/CETIP	Cross Cur Swap	May-21	51,400	83,145	52,610
Swap	N/A	OTC/CETIP	Cross Cur Swap	May-21	20,000	32,352	20,646
Swap	N/A	OTC/CETIP	Cross Cur Swap	Sep-21	30,000	49,761	29,886
Swap	N/A	OTC/CETIP	Cross Cur Swap	Sep-21	42,435	70,387	42,612
At December 31, 2014					443,138	828,443	330,098
At December 31, 2013					443,138	828,443	209,532

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Financial instruments contracted by other subsidiaries

Forward	Purchased	OTC	NDF	Feb-15	6,188	14,497	1,996
Forward	Purchased	OTC	NDF	Feb-15	4,197	8,813	2,363
Forward	Purchased	OTC	NDF	Feb-15	1,529	3,915	186
Forward	Purchased	OTC	NDF	Feb-15	1,618	3,929	408
Forward	Purchased	OTC	NDF	Feb-15	1,817	4,338	529
Forward	Purchased	OTC	NDF	Feb-15	1,586	3,890	360
Forward	Purchased	OTC	NDF	Feb-15	1,520	3,604	468
Forward	Purchased	OTC	NDF	Feb-15	1,761	4,229	489
Forward	Purchased	OTC	NDF	Feb-15	1,654	3,863	567
Forward	Purchased	OTC	NDF	Feb-15	1,652	4,133	297
Forward	Purchased	OTC	NDF	Feb-15	1,631	4,317	60
Forward	Purchased	OTC	NDF	Feb-15	1,419	3,875	(67)
Forward	Purchased	OTC	NDF	Feb-15	1,395	3,668	77
Forward	Purchased	OTC	NDF	May-15	6,188	14,726	2,130
Forward	Purchased	OTC	NDF	May-15	4,197	8,942	2,449
Forward	Purchased	OTC	NDF	Aug-15	6,188	15,003	2,220
Forward	Purchased	OTC	NDF	Aug-15	4,197	9,089	2,516
Forward	Purchased	OTC	NDF	Nov-15	6,188	15,254	2,334
Forward	Purchased	OTC	NDF	Nov-15	4,197	9,231	2,588
At December 31, 2014					59,122	139,316	21,970
At December 31, 2013					102,974	232,218	25,713
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Aug-15	11,000	24,846	2,761
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Nov-15	100,000	253,500	6,059
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Sep-16	50,000	119,375	10,212
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-18	359,272	712,796	254,714
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-18	(359,272)	(712,796)	(254,714)
At December 31, 2014					161,000	397,721	19,032
At December 31, 2013					156,972	360,680	(7,627)

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Option	Purchased	OTC	CALL	Mar-15	50,000	142,500	1,397
Option	Sold	OTC	PUT	Mar-15	50,000	133,075	(2,577)
Option	Purchased	OTC	CALL	Mar-15	50,000	142,500	1,397
Option	Sold	OTC	PUT	Mar-15	50,000	132,400	(2,281)
Option	Purchased	OTC	CALL	Mar-15	50,000	142,500	1,397
Option	Sold	OTC	PUT	Mar-15	50,000	131,540	(1,934)
Option	Purchased	OTC	CALL	Mar-15	50,000	142,500	1,397
Option	Sold	OTC	PUT	Mar-15	50,000	131,660	(1,975)
Option	Purchased	OTC	CALL	Mar-15	50,000	142,500	1,397
Option	Sold	OTC	PUT	Mar-15	50,000	135,100	(3,598)
Option	Purchased	OTC	CALL	Mar-15	50,000	142,500	1,397
Option	Sold	OTC	PUT	Mar-15	50,000	135,125	(3,610)
Option	Purchased	OTC	CALL	Mar-15	50,000	142,500	1,397
Option	Sold	OTC	PUT	Mar-15	50,000	132,025	(2,123)
Option	Purchased	OTC	CALL	Mar-15	50,000	142,500	1,397
Option	Sold	OTC	PUT	Mar-15	50,000	131,500	(1,920)
At December 31, 2014					800,000	2,202,425	(8,842)
At December 31, 2013					-	-	-
Total at December 31, 2014					1,463,260	3,567,905	362,259
Total at December 31, 2013					703,084	1,421,341	227,618

As at December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company and its subsidiaries had the following net exposure to the exchange rate variations on assets and liabilities denominated in U.S. Dollars and Pounds Sterling:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Cash and cash equivalents	95,017	61,262
Trade receivables	25,323	24,453
Loans and borrowings	(4,508,089)	(3,791,773)
Foreign exchange exposure, net	(4,387,749)	(3,706,058)

Interest rate risk

The Company and its subsidiaries monitor the fluctuations in variable interest rates in connection with its borrowings, especially those that accrue interest using LIBOR, and uses derivative instruments in order to minimize variable interest rate fluctuation risks.

Credit risk

COMGÁS has no concentration of credit risk due to its broad customer base.

Credit risk is managed through specific rules regarding client acceptance, including credit ratings and limits for customer exposure, including the requirement for a letter of credit from a major bank and obtaining actual warranties when given credit, when applicable. Management believes that credit risk is adequately managed through its policy of allowances for doubtful accounts.

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The Company and its subsidiaries may acquire exchange rate and interest rate derivative instruments in the BM&FBovespa, OTC, registered CETIP or the international markets, with several banks, within the limits established in the Treasury Policy for each bank.

The credit risk on cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits in national and foreign financial institutions are determined using the rating instruments accepted by the market as follows:

	Investment securities (Unaudited)
AAA	997,915
AA	501,124
At December 31, 2014	1,499,039

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company and its subsidiaries will not be able to meet its obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled with cash payments or other financial assets. The Company and its subsidiaries manage liquidity risk by ensuring, as much as possible, the availability of sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations due, under normal and stress situations, without causing unacceptable losses or risking the Company's and its subsidiaries reputation.

The Company's non-derivative financial liabilities classified by due date (contracted undiscounted cash flows basis) are as follows.

	December 31, 2014				December 31, 2013
	Up to 1 year	1 -2 years	3 – 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Loans and borrowings	(1,253,138)	(1,113,343)	(6,476,717)	(6,145,643)	(14,988,841)
Trade payables	(1,034,282)	-	-	-	(1,034,282)
REFIS payable	(190,139)	(1,124)	(688)	(332,753)	(524,704)
Total	(2,477,559)	(1,114,467)	(6,477,405)	(6,478,396)	(16,547,827)
					(12,869,584)

Hedge accounting – Fair Value

To mitigate risks to the Company from potential fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates, the Company entered into certain derivative contracts that were designated for hedge accounting (fair value hedge) as of July 1, 2013, for the "2023 Senior Notes". The hedge consists of swapping the cash flows (cross currency interest rate

swaps) with a foreign currency risk (USD) for Reais and a fixed interest rate for a fixed percentage of the CDI (local market). The table below shows the fair value and gain recognized in the statement of profit or loss:

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	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Fair value of the Senior Notes 2023	1,222,589	1,067,134
Gain (loss) recognized in financial results	(265,196)	50,648

Hedge accounting - Cash flow

On September 1, 2014, CLE made a formal designation of derivative financial instruments to hedge exposure to exchange rate payments of imports of raw materials (base oil) subjected to hedge accounting, by documenting: (i) the relationship of the hedge, (ii) the purpose and strategy of risk management in the subsidiary taking the hedge, (iii) identification of the financial instrument, (iv) the object or covered transaction, (v) the nature of the risk being covered, (vi) a description of the coverage, (vii) the demonstration of the correlation between the hedge and the hedged, and (viii) the retrospective and prospective effectiveness of the hedge.

The Company recorded gains and losses considered to be effective for the purposes of hedge accounting in a specific account in equity until the hedged item is paid, at which time this gain or loss of each instrument will be recorded in the same line that gave rise to the hedged item. At December 31, 2014 impacts recorded in equity are as follows:

	Market	Risk	December 31, 2014
Rate lock and exchange			
variation of other financial instruments	Future Dollar	Exchange	972
(-) Deferred taxes			(330)
Equity effect			642

Below are the changes in the balances of other comprehensive income during the year:

Derivatives	December 31, 2014
Gain from the year:	
Exchange rate hedging and other financial instruments	1,192
Reclassification to inventories / cost of sales	(220)
Gain on cash flow hedge (before deferred taxes)	972
Gain on cash flow hedge, net of deferred taxes	642

Sensitivity analysis

The following is the sensitivity analysis of the effects of changes in the relevant risk factors to which the Company is exposed to as of December 31, 2014:

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i. Assumptions for sensitivity analysis

The following tables present the change in the fair value of derivative financial instruments and loans and financings in one probable and two stressed scenarios, which could result in significant gains or losses to the Company. The Company adopted three scenarios for the impairment of the fair value of the financial instruments.

ii. Sensitivity analysis

(a) Sensitivity analysis on changes in foreign exchange rates

The probable scenario was defined based on the US Dollar market rates as at December 31, 2014, which determines the fair values of the derivatives at that date. Stressed scenarios (positive and negative effects, before tax effects) were defined based on changes of a 25% and 50% to the US Dollar exchange rates used in the probable scenario.

Risk factor	Probable scenario	Impacts on P&L(i)				
		Variation scenario (25%) - Increase	Variation scenario (50%) - Increase	Variation scenario (25%) - Decrease	Variation scenario (50%) - Decrease	
COMGÁS Derivatives						
Exchange rate and interest risks						
Exchange rate derivatives						
Swap contracts	Decrease in exchange rate R\$/US\$ and increase in CDI curve	330,098	82,524	165,049	(82,524)	(165,049)
Other subsidiaries derivatives						
Exchange rate risks						
Exchange rate derivatives						
Term agreements						
Purchasing agreements	Decrease in exchange rate R\$/US\$	21,970	60,733	99,496	(16,794)	(55,557)
Option agreements						
Purchasing agreements	Decrease in exchange rate R\$/US\$	11,176	76,206	141,236	(53,854)	(118,884)
Selling agreements	Decrease in exchange rate R\$/US\$	(20,018)	82,200	184,418	(122,237)	(224,455)

Exchange rate and
interest risks

Swap contracts	Decrease in exchange rate R\$/US\$ and increase in CDI curve	212,807	346,970	579,783	(109,870)	(349,813)
Total impact		556,033	648,633	1,169,982	(385,279)	(913,758)

(i) COMGÁS - Exposure to fluctuations absorbed by the asset (liability), which are passed on to customers through periodic tariff revisions.

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Based on the financial instruments denominated in US Dollars at December 31, 2014 the Company performed a sensitivity analysis by increasing and decreasing the exchange rate for R\$/US\$ by 25% and 50%. The probable scenario considers the estimated exchange rates at the due date of the transactions for the companies with functional currency Real (positive and negative, before tax effects), as follows:

	Exchange rate sensitivity analysis (R\$/US\$)								Scenario	
	December 31, 2014	Probable	25	%	50	%	-25	%	-50	%
At December 31, 2014	2.6562	2.6562	3.3203		3.9843		1.9922		1.3281	

Consider the above scenarios profit or loss would be impacted as follows:

	Balance	December 31, 2014								
		25	%	50	%	-25	%	-50	%	
Exchange rate exposure										
Loans and borrowings	(4,508,084)	(1,127,021)		(2,254,042)		1,014,999		2,029,998		
Cash and cash equivalents	95,017	23,754		47,509		(23,754)		(47,509)		
Trade receivables	25,323	6,331		12,662		(6,331)		(12,662)		
Effect on profit or loss		(1,096,936)		(2,193,872)		984,914		1,969,828		

(b) Sensitivity analysis on changes in interest rates

A sensitivity analysis on the interest rates on loans and borrowings and in compensation for the CDI investments with pre-tax increases and decreases of 25% and 50% is presented below:

Exposure interest rate	Balance	Scenario(I)	December 31, 2014							
			25	%	50	%	-25	%	-50	%
Short term investments	1,499,039	177,104	221,439		265,796		132,792		88,504	
Investment securities	149,735	17,690	22,119		26,550		13,264		8,840	
Loans and borrowings	(4,935,384)	(439,830)	(549,788)		(659,745)		(329,873)		(219,915)	
Effect on profit or loss			(306,230)		(367,399)		(183,816)		(122,571)	

(I) The CDI and TJLP indexes considered of 11.57% and 5.50%, respectively, were obtained from information available in the market.

The categories of financial instruments are presented below:

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Assets	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Loans and receivables	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	-	1,649,340	1,649,340
Trade receivables	-	1,346,101	1,346,101
Derivative financial instruments	890,578	-	890,578
Securities	-	149,735	149,735
Dividends receivable	-	36,130	36,130
Judicial deposits	-	418,385	418,385
Other financial assets	-	440,180	440,180
	890,578	4,039,871	4,930,449

Liabilities	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Other financial liabilities	Total
Loans and borrowings	-	(8,502,640)	(8,502,640)
Derivative financial instruments	(333,434)	-	(333,434)
Trade payables	-	(1,112,459)	(1,112,459)
Preferred shareholders payable in subsidiaries	(1,926,888)	-	(1,926,888)
Dividends payable	-	(59,217)	(59,217)
	(2,260,322)	(9,674,316)	(11,934,638)

Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a robust capital base to promote the confidence of investors, creditors and the market, and to ensure the future development of the business. Management monitors that the return on capital is adequate for each of its businesses, which the Company defines as the result of operating activities divided by total net equity.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities is determined by reference to price at which they 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.

- The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and other short-term obligations approximate their respective carrying values due largely to the short-term maturities of these instruments.
- The fair value of marketable securities and bonds is based on price quotations at the balance sheet date. The fair value of non-negotiable instruments, bank loans and other debt, obligations under finance leases, as well as other non-current financial liabilities, are estimated using discounted future cash flow at the rates currently available for similar instruments.

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- The fair value of the Senior Notes due in 2018 and 2023 listed on the Luxembourg stock exchange (Note 17) is based on their quoted market price at December 31, 2014 of 88.74% (86.99% at December, 31 2013) and 99.38% (87.75% at December, 31 2013), respectively, of the face value of the Notes as at December 31, 2014.
- The fair value of the perpetual bonds listed on the Luxembourg stock exchange (Note 17) is based on its quoted market price as December 31, 2014 of 101.00% (99.75% at December, 31 2013) of the face value of the bonds as at December 31, 2014.
- The fair value market of other loans and financing approximate the amounts recorded in the financial statements, as they are subject to variable interest rates (Note 17).
- The fair value of available for sale financial assets, is obtained through quoted market prices in active markets, when available.

The Company and its subsidiaries enter into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, primarily financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. Derivatives financial instruments mainly relate to interest rate swaps, foreign exchange contracts and term contracts for commodities futures. Fair value of such derivative financial instruments is determined using valuation techniques and observable market data. The valuation techniques usually applied include the pricing models for fixed-term contracts and swaps, with a present value calculation. The models consider various inputs, including the credit risk the of counterparties, the spots and forward currency exchange rate, interest rate curves and forward rate curves of the underlying commodities.

Fair value hierarchy

The Company uses the following hierarchy to determine and disclose the fair values of financial instruments based on the valuation methodology used. Note 14 provides disclosures on investment property that is measured at fair value and Note 30 for disclosure of assets held for sale that are measured at fair value:

- Level 1: quoted prices in an active market for identical assets and liabilities;

The fair value of the assets and liabilities traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis

- Level 2: other techniques for which all of the data having a significant effect on the fair value recorded are observable, directly or indirectly;

The fair value of assets and liabilities that are not quoted in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2. If one or more of the

significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the asset or liability is included in Level 3.

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

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I. Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments;

II. The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves;

III. Other techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

• Level 3: inputs for the instrument that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs). As of December 31, 2014 and 2013 there are no financial instruments classified as Level 3.

Below is the fair value of the Company's financial instruments classified as level 1 and 2:

Assets and liabilities

measured at fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Total
At December 31, 2014			
Derivative financial assets	-	890,578	890,578
Derivative financial liabilities	-	333,434	333,434
Contingent consideration - Earn out	-	186,649	186,649
Pension plan assets	313,955	49,061	363,016
Securities	-	149,735	149,735
Assets held for sale	-	25,089	25,089
Preferred shareholders payable in subsidiaries	-	1,926,888	1,926,888
Investment properties	-	2,641,978	2,641,978
Total	313,955	6,203,412	6,517,367
At December 31, 2013			
Derivative financial assets	-	513,934	513,934
Derivative financial liabilities	-	331,341	331,341
Contingent consideration - Earn out	-	227,976	227,976
Securities	-	87,978	87,978
Pension plan assets	270,804	31,948	302,752
Assets held for sale	-	314,104	314,104
Investment properties	-	2,281,509	2,281,509
Total	270,804	3,788,790	4,059,594

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33 Pension and post-employment benefit plans

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Futura	23,048	71,065
Futura II	240	828
COMGÁS	278,562	267,242
Total	301,850	339,135

a) Pension plans

Defined benefit

Cosan Lubrificantes e Especialidades S.A. has a non-contributory defined benefit pension plan (Futura, formerly Previd Exxon) for certain employees upon retirement. This plan was amended to close it to new entrants and approved by the relevant authorities on May 5, 2011. No new employees are eligible to participate on the plan, contributions ceased, and participants are guaranteed a benefit proportionate to their accumulated entitlement as at March 31, 2011. During the year ended December 31, 2014, the amount of contributions totaled R\$8,757. During the year ended December 31, 2014, an actuarial loss was of R\$31,285 was recognized in other comprehensive income.

Defined contribution

Since June 1, 2011, the Company and its subsidiaries have sponsored a defined 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 of the benefits owed. During the year ended December 31, 2014 the amount of contributions totaled R\$ 467 (R\$ 745 on December 31, 2013). During the year ended December 31, 2014, an actuarial loss of R\$ 7 (R\$ 144 on December 31, 2013), was recognized in other comprehensive income.

COMGÁS offers a supplementary retirement plan, through a defined contribution Free Benefit Generating Plan (“PGBL”). During the year ended December 31, 2014, employers’ contributions to the plan totaled R\$14,672 (R\$ 14,969 for December 31, 2013). For the year ended December 31, 2014, an actuarial gain of R\$ 4,450 was recognized in other comprehensive income.

b) Actuarial pension obligation

Futura

The pension obligation related to Futura is recorded in non-current liabilities as at December 31, 2014 for an amount of R\$ 23,048 (R\$ 71,065 on December 31, 2013).

Details of the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

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	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	
Present value of actuarial obligation at beginning of period	(352,207)	(402,850)	
Interest expense	(41,459)	(29,684)	
Benefits payment	25,064	18,784	
Actuarial gain on obligation at beginning of the period	11,223	61,543	
Present value of actuarial obligation at the end of the period	(357,379)	(352,207)	
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the period	281,142	324,445	
Return on plan assets	33,317	23,997	
Contributions received by the fund	8,757	6,501	
Benefit payments	(25,064)	(18,784)	
Gain (loss) in fair value of plan assets	36,179	(55,017)	
Fair value of plan assets end of the period	334,331	281,142	
Present value of pension obligation in excess of fair value of plan assets	(23,048)	(71,065)	
Total expense recognized in profit or loss is as follow:			
	Twelve months ended December 31, 2014	Nine months ended December 31, 2013	Twelve months ended March 31, 2013
Interest expense	(41,459)	(29,684)	(34,208)
Expected return on plan assets	33,317	23,997	36,281
Early plan settlement	-	-	778
	(8,142)	(5,687)	2,851
Total amount recognized as accumulated other comprehensive income:			
	Twelve months	Nine months	Twelve months

	ended December 31, 2014	ended December 31, 2013	ended March 31, 2013
Accumulated at the beginning of the period	5,061	(35,557)	(1,389)
Unrecognized gains (losses)	11,223	61,543	(51,770)
Deferred income tax	(3,816)	(20,925)	17,602
Accumulated at the end of the period	12,468	5,061	(35,557)

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Plan assets are comprised of the following:

	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Fixed income bonds	269,170	80.51	201,129	71.54
Variable-income securities	65,161	19.49	80,013	28.46
Total	334,331	100.00	281,142	100.00

Plan assets are comprised of financial assets with quoted prices in active markets and therefore are classified as Level 1 in the valuation hierarchy of fair value. The overall expected rate of return on plan assets is determined based on prevailing market expectations on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled. These expectations are reflected in the following main assumptions.

The fair value of the financial instrument issued by the Company's subsidiaries and held as plan's assets are follows:

	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Number of shares	Fair value	Number of shares	Fair value
Cosan S.A. ON NM (CSAN3)	708,660	20,443	708,660	28,046
Cosan Log ON NM (RLOG3)	708,660	2,027	-	-
Total		22,470		28,046

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

Defined benefit plan	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Actuarial valuation method	Projected unit credit	Projected unit credit
Mortality table	AT-2000 segregated by sex, decreased by 10%	AT- 2000 segregated by sex, decreased by 10%
Discount rate for actuarial liability	Interest: 11.92% per year	Interest: 12.16% per year
Expected rate of return on plan assets	Interest: 11.92% per year	Interest: 12.16% per year
Salary growth rate	Not applicable	Not applicable
Increase rate of estimated benefits	Inflation: 5.2% per year	Inflation: 5.4% per year

The Company expects to make contributions for an amount of R\$7,882 in relation to its defined benefit plan and variable contribution plan in 2015.

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COMGÁS

The obligations for post-employment benefits plans, which include medical and early retirement incentives, disability and sickness allowance.

COMGÁS maintains with Bradesco Vida e Previdência S.A., a variable-contribution complementary open pension plan denominated Free Benefit Generating Plan (PGBL), approved by the Superintendence of Private Insurances (SUSEP). This is a fixed-income plan, the objective of which is to provide pension benefits in the form of lifetime monthly pensions.

The actuarial assumptions are as follow:

Actuarial assumptions	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Discount rate	12.78%	12.36%
Inflation rate	6.00%	5.50%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	12.78%	12.36%
Future salary increases	9.18%	8.66%
Increase in pension plans	6.00%	5.50%
Mortality (ageing factor)	3.00%	3.00%
Mortality (by gender)	AT 2000 M&F	AT 2000 M&F
Disabled Associates Mortality	IAPB 1957	IAPB 1957
Disability entry (modified)	UP-84	UP-84
Turnover	30% / (Length of service +1)	30% / (Length of service +1)

The Benefit plan was assessed by management in conjunction with its actuarial experts at December 31, 2014, to determine whether the contribution rates are sufficient maintain reserves necessary to meet current and future payments.

The compositions of the balance of the actuarial liabilities are as follows:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Present value of actuarial obligations	284,770	274,433
Fair value of the plan assets	(6,208)	(7,191)
Net actuarial pension obligation	278,562	267,242

Change in actuarial obligations are shown below:

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	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Actuarial liabilities at beginning of the period	267,242	291,041
Expenses	32,735	27,700
Employer contributions	(14,672)	(14,969)
Actuarial losses recognized in the other comprehensive income	(6,743)	(36,530)
Actuarial liabilities at end of the period	278,562	267,242

c)

Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

Present value of actuarial obligations effect:

	Discount rate							
	Increase		Decrease					
	1	%	0,5	%	-1	%	-0,5	%
Futura	(32,781)	-	39,413	-	-	-	16,836	-
Futura II	(18)	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
COMGÁS	-	-	(15,307)	-	-	-	-	-

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Share-based payment

At the annual and extraordinary general shareholders' meeting held on July 29, 2011, the guidelines for the outlining and structuring of the stock option compensation plan for Cosan S.A.'s executives and employees were approved, authorizing the issue of up to 5% of shares of Cosan S.A.'s total capital. This stock option plan was created to attract and retain executives 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 number of stock option awards of 12,000,000 shares to be issued or treasury shares held by Cosan S.A., corresponding to 2.41% of the share capital at that time. On the same date the eligible executives were informed about the terms and conditions of the stock-option plan.

As of August 18, 2011, 10,525,000 awards were granted in the three tranches described below:

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

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- Tranche B - The options can be exercised after a vesting period of one year, considering a maximum percentage of 10% per annum of the total stock options granted by Cosan S.A. within an exercise period of 10 years. Exercise period ends in August 19, 2021.
- Tranche C - The options can be exercised after a vesting period of one year, considering a maximum percentage of 20% per annum of the total stock options granted by Cosan S.A. for an exercise period of 5 years. Exercise period ends on December 11, 2017

According to the average market value of the shares over a 30 day period ending at issuance, the exercise price was defined to be R\$22.80 per share, without any discount.

At April 24, 2013 and April 25, 2014, 970,000 and 960,000 options, respectively, secured from the fifth year, were granted to eligible executives based on the below:

- The fair value of options granted was estimated at the date of exercise using the binomial model simulation, considering the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted;
- The options may be exercised with the issuance of new shares or treasury shares that the company may have.

The fair value of share based payments was estimated adopting the binomial model with the following assumptions:

	August 18, 2011		August 18, 2011		December 12, 2012		Options granted			
	Tranche A		Tranche B		Tranche C		April 24, 2013		April 25, 2014	
Exercise price - R\$	22.80		22.80		39.60		45.22		37.01	
Expected life (in years)	1 to 5		1 to 10		1 to 5		5		5	
Interest rate	11.49	%	11.49	%	8.78	%	9.10	%	12.43	%
Expected volatility	31.44	%	30.32	%	31.44	%	27.33	%	29.85	%
Fair value at grant date (weighted-average) - R\$	6.80		8.15		11.10		17.95		15.67	

Expected exercise - The expected timeframe for the exercise of the options was determined by considering the premise that executives exercise their options after the grace period.

Expected volatility – 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.

Risk free interest rate – the company considered the prime rate as the risk free interest rate traded at BM&FBovespa on the grant date and for the equivalent term of the option maturity.

On October 1, 2014 at the Extraordinary General Meeting (“EGM”), the Cosan S.A. shareholder’s approved the partial spin-off of Cosan S.A. and merger of the spun-off portion into Cosan Log, composed of Cosan’s

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logistics operations. The EGM also approved the Cosan Log' Stock Option Plan in similar terms to the existing Cosan S.A. Plan, allowing their beneficiaries upon exercise to receive one Cosan S.A. share and one Cosan Log share. The exercise prices of the plans of Cosan S.A. and Cosan Log were adjusted so that the beneficiaries of the stock option plan of the two companies had their options set at the same exchange ratio for all shareholders' (one share of Cosan S.A. and one share Cosan Log).

At December 31, 2014, R\$ 12,924 (R\$ 6,595 on December 31, 2013) had been recognized as an expense related to the stock option plan. The weighted average remaining contractual term for the options at December 31, 2013 was two years. The expenses to be recognized in future years total R\$ 27,455 at December 31, 2014.

The changes in the plan during the period was:

	Number of options	Weighted- average exercise price - R\$
At March 31, 2013	9,102,000	23.99
Granted	925,000	45.54
Share options exercised	(682,000)	(23.95)
At December 31, 2013	9,345,000	26.09
Granted	1,705,000	40.62
Share options exercised	(1,818,000)	(25.21)
Cancellation or settlements	(320,000)	-
At December 31, 2014	8,912,000	30.09

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Subsequent events

Antitrust approval of the merger with ALL:

On February 11, 2015, the merger of ALL by the Company's subsidiary Rumo was approved by CADE (antitrust authority) pursuant to Article 61 of Law No. 12,529/2011, upon the conclusion of an Merger Control Agreement ("ACC") subject to conditions precedent to restrict certain competition conflicts as determined by the General Superintendent of the CADE.

These restrictions will remain in force for a period of seven years and are aimed at ensuring fair treatment for all rail freight users, mainly through governance rules and increased pricing transparency, provide control services and limiting the use of rail transport by related parties.

The Company and its subsidiaries intend to proceed with the necessary steps to effect the merger, pursuant to the Merger Protocol.

* * *

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: April 22, 2015

By: /s/ Marcelo Eduardo Martins
Name: Marcelo Eduardo Martins
Title: Chief Financial Officer
and Investor Relations
Officer
