

BRAZILIAN DISTRIBUTION CO COMPANHIA BRASILEIRA DE DISTR CBD
Form 20-F
May 19, 2008

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
FORM 20-F**

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

For the fiscal year ended: **December 31, 2007**
Commission file number: **1-14626**

COMPANHIA BRASILEIRA DE DISTRIBUIÇÃO

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Brazilian Distribution Company

(Translation of Registrant's Name into English)

Federative Republic of Brazil

(Jurisdiction of Incorporation)

Avenida Brigadeiro Luiz Antonio, no. 3,142

01402-901 São Paulo, SP, Brazil

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

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

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered:
Preferred Shares, without par value*	New York Stock Exchange**
American Depositary Shares (as evidenced by	New York Stock Exchange
American Depositary Receipts), each	
Representing two Preferred Shares	

*The Preferred Shares are non-voting, except under limited circumstances.

**Not for trading purposes, but only in connection with the listing on the New York Stock Exchange of American Depositary Shares representing those Preferred Shares.

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

None.

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

None.

The number of issued shares of each class of stock of COMPANHIA BRASILEIRA DE DISTRIBUIÇÃO as of December 31, 2007 was:

99,679,851 Common Shares, no par value per share
128,239,535 Preferred Shares, no par value per share

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

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

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

Yes No

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

Large Accelerated Filer	Accelerated Filer	Non-accelerated Filer
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Indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 Item 18

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

Yes No

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INTRODUCTION

All references in this annual report to (i) CBD, we, us, our or Company are references to Companhia Brasileira Distribuição and its consolidated subsidiaries, (ii) the Brazilian government are references to the federal government of the Federative Republic of Brazil, or Brazil, and (iii) preferred shares and common shares are references to our authorized and outstanding shares of non-voting preferred stock, designated as *ações preferenciais*, and common stock, designated as *ações ordinárias*, respectively, in each case without par value. All references to ADSs are to American depositary shares, each representing two preferred shares. All references herein to the *real*, *reais* or R\$ are to Brazilian *reais*, the official currency of Brazil. All references to U.S.\$, dollars or U.S. dollars are to United States dollars.

At May 12, 2008, the commercial selling rate for purchasing U.S. dollars was R\$1.6743 to U.S.\$ 1.00.

We have prepared our consolidated financial statements included in this annual report in conformity with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, or Brazilian GAAP, which are based on:

- Brazilian Law No. 6,404/76, as amended by Brazilian Law No. 9,457/97 and Brazilian Law No. 10,303/01, which we refer to collectively as the Brazilian Corporation Law;
- the rules and regulations of the Brazilian Securities Commission, or *Comissão de Valores Mobiliários*, or CVM; and
- the accounting standards issued by the Brazilian Institute of Independent Accountants (*Instituto dos Auditores Independentes do Brasil* or IBRACON).

For the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, we had prepared consolidated financial statements for Companhia Brasileira de Distribuição using the U.S. dollar as the reporting currency and in accordance with U.S. GAAP, under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 52, Foreign Currency Translation, which we filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on June 21, 2004. However, since that time we have changed the format of our primary financial statements, which are now being presented and prepared in Brazilian *reais* and in accordance with Brazilian GAAP. This change was made to better facilitate the understanding of our financial information and to provide uniform information to our foreign and local investors. These financial statements prepared in accordance with Brazilian GAAP include a reconciliation to U.S. GAAP.

Brazilian GAAP differs in significant respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or U.S. GAAP. For more information about the differences between Brazilian GAAP and U.S. GAAP and a reconciliation of our net income and shareholders' equity from Brazilian GAAP to U.S. GAAP, see note 26 to our consolidated financial statements. The financial information contained in this annual report is in accordance with Brazilian GAAP, except as otherwise noted.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report includes forward-looking statements, principally in Item 3D Key Information Risk Factors, Item 4B Information on the Company Business Overview and Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects. We have based these forward-looking statements largely on our current expectations and projections about future events and financial trends affecting our business. These forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions including, among other things:

- our ability to sustain or improve our performance,
- competition in the Brazilian retail food industry,
- government regulation and tax matters,
- adverse legal or regulatory disputes or proceedings,

- credit and other risks of lending and investment activities,
- changes in regional, national and international business and economic conditions and inflation, and other risk factors as set forth under Item 3D. Key Information Risk Factors.

The words believe, may, will, estimate, continue, anticipate, intend, expect and similar words are intended to identify forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements because of new information, future events or otherwise. In light of these risks and uncertainties, the forward-looking information, events and circumstances discussed in this annual report might not occur. Our actual results and performance could differ substantially from those anticipated in our forward-looking statements.

ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISORS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION

3A. Selected Financial Data

The following table presents our selected financial data as of the dates and for each of the periods indicated. The selected financial data at December 31, 2007 and 2006 and for each of the three years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 have been derived from our consolidated financial statements prepared under Brazilian GAAP and included in this annual report. The selected financial information at December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 and for each of the two years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 have been derived from our consolidated financial statements prepared under Brazilian GAAP that are not included in this annual report.

**At and for the Year Ended December
31,**

	2007⁽¹⁾	2006⁽¹⁾	2005⁽¹⁾	2004⁽¹⁾	2003⁽¹⁾
	(millions of R\$, except as indicated)				
Statement of operations data					
Brazilian GAAP:					
Net sales revenue	14,902.9	13,880.4	13,413.4	12,565.0	10,806.4
Cost of sales	(10,724.5)	(9,963.0)	(9,438.1)	(8,891.5)	(7,764.3)
Gross profit	4,178.4	3,917.4	3,975.3	3,673.5	3,042.1
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(3,152.4)	(3,031.0)	(2,868.8)	(2,690.1)	(2,183.6)
Depreciation and amortization	(550.7)	(547.9)	(625.3)	(489.6)	(454.3)
Financial income	344.4	382.8	446.7	330.3	575.3
Financial expenses	(555.6)	(603.4)	(683.5)	(618.3)	(760.1)
Equity results	(28.9)	(53.2)	(16.2)	5.3	(8.8)
Operating income	235.2	64.7	228.2	211.1	210.6
Non-operating income (expense), net	(9.1)	(323.2)	32.1	80.3	5.2
Income (loss) before income taxes	226.1	(258.5)	260.3	291.4	215.8
Income tax (expense) benefit:					
Current	(49.7)	(92.2)	(133.9)	(39.0)	(31.4)
Deferred	38.4	90.7	80.9	88.5	41.1
Employee profit sharing	(13.4)	(13.4)	(14.5)	(14.3)	0.0
Minority interest	9.5	359.0	64.2	43.2	0.0
Net income	210.9	85.6	257.0	369.8	225.5
Number of shares outstanding at year end ⁽¹⁾ :					
Preferred shares	128,240	127,863	127,656	100,103	99,943
Common shares	99,680	99,680	99,680	126,942	126,942
Net income per share at year end ⁽²⁾	0.93	0.38	1.13	1.63	0.99
Net income per ADS at year end ⁽²⁾	0.93	0.38	1.13	1.63	0.99
U.S. GAAP:					
Net income ⁽³⁾	273.4	14.5	270.6	488.9	293.2
Basic earnings per share ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾					
Preferred	1.25	0.07	1.25	2.27	1.36
Common	1.14	0.06	1.13	2.06	1.24
Diluted earnings per share ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾					
Preferred	1.25	0.07	1.24	2.27	1.36
Common	1.14	0.06	1.13	2.06	1.24

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Basic earnings (loss) per ADS ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	1.25	0.07	1.25	2.27	1.36
Diluted earnings (loss) per ADS ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	1.25	0.07	1.24	2.27	1.36
Weighted average number of shares outstanding ⁽¹⁾					
Preferred	128,010	127,807	118,117	100,065	99,450
Common	99,680	99,680	108,941	126,942	126,942
Total	227,690	227,487	227,058	227,007	226,392
Dividends declared and interest on shareholders' equity per share ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾					
Preferred	0.23	0.09	0.29	0.41	0.28
Common	0.21	0.08	0.26	0.38	0.25
Dividends declared and interest on shareholders' equity per ADS ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	0.23	0.09	0.29	0.41	0.28
Balance sheet data					
Brazilian GAAP:					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,064.1	1,281.5	1,710.8	1,179.5	981.9
Property and equipment, net	4,820.2	4,241.0	3,861.7	4,425.4	3,986.0
Total assets	12,746.1	11,672.3	10,923.2	11,040.2	8,939.9
Short-term debt (including current portion of long-term debt)	1,466.9	1,286.1	440.6	1,304.3	1,387.7
Long-term debt	1,698.9	1,382.2	2,353.9	1,400.5	1,081.1
Shareholders' equity	5,012.0	4,842.1	4,252.4	4,051.0	3,768.4
Capital stock	4,149.9	3,954.6	3,680.2	3,509.4	3,157.2

**At and for the Year Ended December
31,**

	2007 ⁽¹⁾	2006 ⁽¹⁾	2005 ⁽¹⁾	2004 ⁽¹⁾	2003 ⁽¹⁾
	(millions of R\$, except as indicated)				
U.S. GAAP:					
Total assets	12,536.0	11,225.0	10,513.7	9,396.4	9,159.3
Shareholders' equity	4,770.5	4,658.0	4,148.0	3,922.5	3,573.6
Other financial information					
Brazilian GAAP:					
Net cash provided by (used in):					
Operating activities	562.4	937.6	1,063.5	406.5	1,103.1
Investing activities	(1,319.0)	(918.4)	62.2	(133.2)	(627.1)
Financing activities	539.2	(448.5)	(594.3)	(148.7)	(629.3)
Capital expenditures	(1,293.9)	(902.2)	(899.6)	(559.4)	(541.7)

- (1) Taking into account the 500:1 reverse stock split that became effective on September 1, 2007. In order to facilitate the comparison of the per share information in all periods presented, we restated our financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2003 to 2006 to take into account the 500:1 stock split as if it had already occurred on January 1, 2003.
- (2) Net income per share or ADS under Brazilian GAAP is based on shares outstanding at the end of each year. Earnings per share or ADS under U.S. GAAP are based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during each period. Per share or ADS data takes into account the 500:1 reverse stock split that became effective on September 1, 2007.. In order to facilitate the comparison of the per share information in all periods presented, we restated our financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2003 to 2006 to take into account the 500:1 stock split as if it had already occurred on January 1, 2003.
- (3) The U.S. GAAP financial information was restated to correct the accounting treatment for cash considerations received from vendors in 2003 and amortization of leasehold improvements in 2003 and 2002.
- (4) In accordance with Law No. 6,404 of December 15, 1976, as amended or Brazilian corporate law, we can distribute a notional, tax- deductible interest charge attributable to shareholders' equity as an alternative form of payment to shareholders. A dividend of R\$0.23 per preferred share and R\$0.21 per common share was approved and declared at our general shareholders' meeting held on April 30, 2008 and will be paid in June, 2008. Dividends declared and interest on shareholders' equity per preferred share, per common share and per ADS, were U.S.\$0.13, U.S.\$0.12 and U.S.\$0.13, respectively, translated using the exchange rate at December 31, 2007 of R\$1,7713 per U.S.\$1.00, taking into account the 500:1 reverse stock split that became effective on September 1, 2007.
- (5) Since 2003, each preferred share receives a dividend 10% higher than the dividend paid to each common share. See Item 8A Financial Information Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information Dividend Policy and Dividends.

**At and for the Year Ended December
31,**

2007 2006 2005 2004 2003

(millions of reais, except as indicated)

Operating Data

Employees at end of period	66,165	63,607	62,803	63,484	55,557
Total square meters of selling area at end of period	1,338,329	1,217,984	1,206,254	1,144,749	982,701
Number of stores at end of period:					
Pão de Açúcar	153	164	185	196	208
CompreBem	178	186	176	165	172
Extra (1)	125	87	79	72	62
Extra Eletro	42	50	50	55	55
Assai (2)	15	-	-	-	-
Sendas (3)	62	62	66	63	-
Total number of stores at end of period	575	549	556	551	497

Net sales revenues per employee (4):

	R\$	R\$	R\$	R\$	R\$
Pão de Açúcar	220,827	220,246	222,565	214,883	198,342
CompreBem	299,372	270,280	255,681	224,435	206,737
Extra (1)	311,826	273,978	280,753	273,659	264,315
Extra Eletro	399,083	446,178	408,056	380,098	371,991
Assai (2)	423,158	-	-	-	-
Sendas (3)	235,897	252,224	195,347	150,098	-
	R\$	R\$	R\$	R\$	R\$
Total net sales revenues per employee	286,662	259,467	252,186	234,423	230,156

Net sales revenues by store format:

Pão de Açúcar	R\$ 3,149	R\$ 3,092	R\$ 3,245	R\$ 3,315	R\$ 3,435
CompreBem	2,477	2,278	2,194	2,016	1,921
Extra (1)	7,665	7,050	6,532	5,996	5,195
Extra Eletro	261	286	233	240	255
Assai (2)	201	-	-	-	-
Sendas (3)	1,150	1,174	1,209	998	-
Total net sales	R\$ 14,903	R\$ 13,880	R\$ 13,413	R\$ 12,565	R\$ 10,806

Average monthly net sales revenue per square meter (5):

Pão de Açúcar	R\$ 1,296.2	R\$ 1,163.7	R\$ 1,094.1	R\$ 1,033.8	R\$ 1,075.1
CompreBem	912.2	841.0	852.4	834.3	846.1
Extra (1)	868.7	933.0	921.2	951.9	946.4
Extra Eletro	787.7	706.9	575.9	559.2	621.5
Assai (2)	2,461.2				
Sendas (3)	905.8	911.0	839.7	745.3	-

CBD average monthly net sales revenue per square meter	R\$ 990.5	R\$ 949.7	R\$ 856.7	R\$ 917.8	R\$ 950.8
Average ticket amount:					
Pão de Açúcar	R\$ 23.2	R\$ 21.5	R\$ 20.5	R\$ 19.2	R\$ 19.2
CompreBem	18.0	16.7	16.0	14.9	15.0
Extra (1)	41.5	41.6	40.2	39.1	39.6
Extra Eletro	303.2	310.5	283.5	261.9	279.4
Sendas (3)	19.9	19.0	18.8	18.0	-
CBD average ticket amount	R\$ 28.8	R\$ 27.1	R\$ 25.7	R\$ 24.3	R\$ 24.6
Average number of tickets per month:					
Pão de Açúcar	11,324,400	11,978,947	13,189,705	14,356,288	14,882,404
CompreBem	11,464,794	11,344,846	11,415,478	11,284,705	10,694,314
Extra (1)	15,373,736	14,123,289	13,538,497	12,779,828	10,939,529
Extra Eletro	71,729	76,762	68,497	76,366	76,068
Sendas (3)	4,827,581	5,138,482	5,348,968	4,619,534	-
CBD average number of tickets per month	43,062,240	42,662,326	43,561,146	43,116,721	36,592,315

(1) Includes 19 *Extra Fácil* convenience stores and 15 *Extra Perto* supermarket stores.

(2) *Assai*, a cash and carry format, was acquired in November, 2007. For further information on our cash and carry format, see Information on the Company Business Overview.

(3) Includes Sendas supermarkets but excludes *Extra* hypermarkets and *Pão de Açúcar* and *CompreBem* supermarkets in the State of Rio de Janeiro.

(4) Based on the average of the full-time equivalent number of employees calculated by dividing the total number of hours worked by all employees at the end of each month in the period presented by 220 hours.

(5) Calculated using the average of square meters of selling area on the last day of each of the months in the period.

Exchange Rates

Before March 14, 2005, there were two principal legal foreign exchange markets in Brazil, the commercial rate exchange market and the floating rate exchange market. On March 4, 2005, the National Monetary Council (*Conselho Monetário Nacional*), or CMN, enacted Resolution No. 3,265, pursuant to which the floating rate market and the commercial market were unified under the denomination exchange market, effective as of March 14, 2005. The new regulation allows the purchase and sale of foreign currency and the international transfer of *reais* by any person or legal entity, regardless of the amount, provided, however, the transaction is legal and subject to certain regulatory procedures.

Since 1999, the Central Bank has allowed the *real*/U.S. dollar exchange rate to float freely, and, since then, the *real*/U.S. dollar exchange rate has fluctuated considerably. Since the beginning of 2001, the Brazilian exchange market has been increasingly volatile, and, until early 2003, the value of the *real* declined relative to the U.S. dollar. The *real* appreciated against the U.S. dollar in 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007. At December 31, 2007, the exchange rate for U.S. dollars was R\$1.7713 per U.S.\$1.00. In the past, the Central Bank has intervened occasionally to control unstable movements in foreign exchange rates. We cannot predict whether the Central Bank or the Brazilian government will continue to let the *real* float freely or will intervene in the exchange rate market through the return of a currency band system or otherwise. The *real* may depreciate or appreciate against the U.S. dollar substantially in the future. For more information on these risks, see 3D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to Brazil.

The following tables set forth the commercial selling rate, expressed in *reais* per U.S. dollar (R\$/U.S.\$), for the periods indicated.

Exchange Rate of Brazilian Currency per U.S.\$1.00

Year	Low	High	Average(1)	Year-End
2003	2.8219	3.6623	3.0600	2.8892
2004	2.6544	3.2051	2.9171	2.6544
2005	2.1633	2.7621	2.4125	2.3407
2006	2.0586	2.3711	2.1770	2.1380
2007	1.7325	2.1556	1.9483	1.7713

Exchange Rate of Brazilian Currency per U.S.\$1.00

Month	Low	High	Average(1)	Year-End
November 2007	1.7325	1.8501	1.7699	1.7837
December 2007	1.7616	1.8233	1.7860	1.7713
January 2008	1.7414	1.8301	1.7743	1.7603
February 2008	1.6715	1.7681	1.7277	1.6833
March 2008	1.6700	1.7491	1.7076	1.7491
April 2008	1.6575	1.7534	1.6889	1.6872
May 2008 (through May 12)	1.6949	1.6506	1.6724	1.6743

Source: Central Bank

(1) Represents the average of the exchange rates of each trading date.

Exchange rate fluctuations will affect the U.S. dollar equivalent of the *real* price of the common shares on the BOVESPA as well as the U.S. dollar equivalent of any distributions we make in *reais* with respect to our shares.

3B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

3C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

3D. Risk Factors

This section is intended to be a summary of more detailed discussions contained elsewhere in this document. The risks described below are not the only ones we face. Additional risks may impair our business operations. Our business, results of operations or financial condition could be harmed if any of these risks materializes and, as a result, the trading price of the ADSs could decline.

Risks Relating to Brazil

The Brazilian government has exercised, and continues to exercise, significant influence over the Brazilian economy. This influence, as well as Brazilian political and economic conditions, may adversely affect us and the trading price of the preferred shares and the ADSs.

The Brazilian government frequently intervenes in the Brazilian economy and occasionally makes significant changes in policy and regulations. The Brazilian government's actions to control inflation and other policies and regulations have often involved, among other measures, increases in interest rates, changes in tax policies, price controls, currency devaluations, capital controls and limits on imports. We may be adversely affected by changes in policy or regulations involving or affecting factors, such as:

- interest rates;
- monetary policy;
- exchange controls and restrictions on remittances outside Brazil, such as those which were briefly imposed in 1989 and early 1990;
- currency fluctuations;
- inflation;
- liquidity of domestic capital and lending markets;
- tax policies; and
- other political, social and economic developments in or affecting Brazil.

Uncertainty over whether the Brazilian government will implement changes in policies or regulations affecting these or other factors in the future may contribute to economic uncertainty in Brazil and to heightened volatility in the

Brazilian securities markets and securities issued abroad that are supported by Brazilian issuers.

Inflation and efforts by the Brazilian government to combat inflation may contribute significantly to economic uncertainty in Brazil and could harm us and the market value of our preferred shares.

Brazil has in the past experienced extremely high rates of inflation. Inflation, along with the Brazilian government's measures to combat inflation, has had significant negative effects on the Brazilian economy, contributing to economic uncertainty in Brazil and heightened volatility in the Brazilian securities markets. The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the IGP-M, has decreased from 20.1% in 1999 to 7.8% in 2007. The Brazilian government's measures to control inflation have often included maintaining a tight monetary policy with high interest rates, thereby restricting the availability of credit and reducing economic growth. As a result, interest rates have fluctuated significantly. For example, the official interest rates in Brazil at the end of 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 were 17.75%, 18.00%, 13.25% and 11.25%, respectively, as set by the Brazilian Committee on Monetary Policy (*Comitê de Política Monetária*), or COPOM.

Measures taken by the Brazilian government, including interest rate adjustments, intervention in the foreign exchange market and actions to adjust or fix the value of the *real*, may trigger increases in inflation. If Brazil experiences high inflation in the future, we may not be able to adjust the rates we charge our customers to offset the effects of inflation on our cost structure. Inflationary pressures may also hinder our ability to access foreign financial markets or lead to government policies to combat inflation that could harm our business or adversely affect the market value of our preferred shares and, as a result, the ADSs.

Exchange rate instability may adversely affect the Brazilian economy and the market price of our preferred shares and the ADSs.

As a result of inflationary pressures, the Brazilian currency has been devalued periodically in relation to the U.S. dollar and other foreign currencies during the last four decades. Throughout this period, the Brazilian government has implemented various economic plans and utilized a number of exchange rate policies, including sudden devaluations, periodic mini-devaluations during which the frequency of adjustments has ranged from daily to monthly, floating exchange rate systems, exchange controls and dual exchange rate markets. From time to time, there have been significant fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Brazilian currency and the U.S. dollar and other currencies. For example, the *real* depreciated against the U.S. dollar 15.7% in 2001 and 34.3% in 2002. Although the *real* appreciated 22.3%, 8.8%, 13.4%, 9.5% and 20.7% against the U.S. dollar in 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively, there can be no assurance that the *real* will not depreciate against the U.S. dollar again. See Item 3A Key Information Selected Financial Data Exchange Rates for more information on exchange rates.

Depreciation of the *real* relative to the U.S. dollar could create additional inflationary pressures in Brazil and lead to increases in interest rates, which could negatively affect the Brazilian economy as a whole and result in a material adverse effect on us. Depreciation would also reduce the U.S. dollar value of distributions and dividends and the U.S. dollar equivalent of the market price of our preferred shares and the ADSs.

Developments and the perception of risk in other countries, especially emerging market countries, may adversely affect the market price of Brazilian securities, including our preferred shares and the ADSs.

The market price of securities of Brazilian companies is affected to varying degrees by economic and market conditions in other countries, particularly other Latin American and emerging market countries.

Although economic conditions in these countries may differ significantly from economic conditions in Brazil, investors' reactions to developments in these other countries may have an adverse effect on the market price of securities of Brazilian issuers. Crises in other emerging market countries may diminish investors' interest in securities of Brazilian issuers, including our preferred shares. This could adversely affect the market price of our preferred

shares, and the ADSs, and could also make it more difficult for us to gain access to the capital markets and finance our operations on acceptable terms, or at all.

Risks Relating to the Food Retail Industry and Us

We face significant competition, which may adversely affect our market share and net income.

The food retail industry in Brazil, including the new cash and carry segment (*atacarejo*), a wholesale format in the retail food sector, is highly competitive. We face intense competition from small food retailers that often benefit from inefficiencies in the Brazilian tax collection system. These small food retailers also frequently have access to merchandise from irregular and informal distribution channels at lower prices than those charged by manufacturers and stores in the conventional supply chain of the organized retail food sector. In addition, in our markets, and particularly in the São Paulo City area, we compete with a number of large multinational retail food and general merchandise and cash and carry chains, as well as local supermarkets and independent grocery stores. Some of these international competitors have greater financial resources than we have. Acquisitions or consolidations within the industry may also increase competition and adversely affect our market share and net income.

Our company is co-controlled by two groups of shareholders.

The Diniz group and the Casino group share our control through a holding company that owns 65.6% of our voting shares. This holding company is also referred to herein as the Holding Company. See Item 7A. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders. Consequently, our two indirect co-controlling shareholders have the power to control our company, including the power to:

- appoint the members to our board of directors, who, in turn, name our executive officers,
- determine the outcome of any action requiring shareholder approval, including the timing and payment of any future dividends, and
- transfer our control.

Although Mr. Abilio Diniz will remain Chairman of both the Holding Company and us for several years, and will retain decision-making powers in the ordinary course of business, the co-control of our company could result in deadlocks with respect to certain important issues. For other information on shared decision-making, see Item 7A. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders Shareholders Transactions.

We engage in, and expect from time to time in the future to engage in, commercial and financial transactions with our controlling shareholders or their affiliates. Neither the Casino group nor the Diniz group can enter into transactions with us without the approval of the other.

Our operations are subject to environmental risks.

We are subject to a number of different environmental laws, regulations and reporting requirements, specially related to our gas stations. Costs are incurred for prevention, control, reduction or elimination of releases into the air, ground and water at our gas stations, as well as in the disposal and handling of wastes at our stores and distribution centers. The increase in environmental protection and control costs related to our gas station operation could adversely affect us and the market value of our preferred shares and the ADSs.

Risks Relating to the Preferred Shares and ADSs

If you exchange the ADSs for preferred shares, as a result of Brazilian regulations you may risk losing the ability to remit foreign currency abroad.

The Brazilian custodian for the preferred shares must register with the Central Bank of Brazil to remit U.S. dollars abroad. If you decide to exchange your ADSs for the underlying preferred shares, you will be entitled to continue to rely, for five business days from the date of the exchange, on the custodian's registration. Thereafter, you may not be able to obtain and remit U.S. dollars abroad unless you obtain your own registration. Obtaining your own registration will result in expenses and may cause you to suffer delays in receiving distributions. See Item 10D. Additional Information Exchange Controls.

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

You will not be able to exercise the preemptive rights relating to the preferred shares underlying your ADSs unless a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 is effective with respect to those rights, or an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act is available. We are not obligated to file a registration statement. Unless we file a registration statement or an exemption from registration applies, you may receive only the net proceeds from the sale of your preemptive rights by the depositary or, if the preemptive rights cannot be sold, they will lapse and you will not receive any value for them.

The relative volatility and illiquidity of the Brazilian securities markets may substantially limit your ability to sell the preferred shares underlying the ADSs at the price and time you desire.

Investing in securities that trade in emerging markets, such as Brazil, often involves greater risk than investing in securities of issuers in the United States, and such investments are generally considered to be more speculative in nature. The Brazilian securities market is substantially smaller, less liquid, more concentrated and can be more volatile than major securities markets in the United States. Accordingly, although you are entitled to withdraw the preferred shares underlying the ADSs from the depositary at any time, your ability to sell the preferred shares underlying the ADSs at a price and time at which you wish to do so may be substantially limited. There is also significantly greater concentration in the Brazilian securities market than in major securities markets in the United States. The ten largest companies in terms of market capitalization represented approximately 54.2% of the aggregate market capitalization of the BOVESPA as of December 31, 2007. The top ten stocks in terms of trading volume accounted for approximately, 51%, 70% and 50% of all shares traded on the BOVESPA in 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively.

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

4A. History and Development of the Company

We were incorporated in Brazil under Brazilian law on November 10, 1981 as Companhia Brasileira de Distribuição for an indefinite period of time. Our principal executive offices are located at Avenida Brigadeiro Luis Antonio, 3,142, CEP 01402-901 São Paulo, SP, Brazil (telephone: 55-11-3886-0421). Our agent for service of process in the United States is CT Corporation, 1633 Broadway, New York, New York, 10019.

We have been a pioneer in the Brazilian retail food industry, opening our first store, a pastry shop, in 1948 in São Paulo City under the name *Pão de Açúcar*. We established one of the first supermarket chains in Brazil, opening our first supermarket in 1959, and opened the first hypermarket in Brazil in 1971.

Brazilian economic reforms implemented in 1994, including the introduction of the *real* as the Brazilian currency and the drastic reduction of inflation rates, resulted in an unprecedented growth in local consumer markets. It has been estimated that more than 19 million people gained access to consumer goods markets for the first time after 1994, as Brazilians, predominantly in lower and middle-income households, generally experienced real income gains. This increase in available income and the resulting increase in consumer confidence broadened our potential customer base and provided us with growth opportunities.

We responded to these changes by strengthening our capital structure, increasing our logistics and technology investments and implementing an expansion strategy focused on the different consumer preferences of the Brazilian population. To support our expansion strategy, consisting of acquisitions and organic growth, we defined the format of our stores in terms of the expectations, consumption patterns and purchasing power of the different income levels in Brazil. In order to implement such strategy and to increase our market share, over the last few years we acquired important chains such as *Coopercitrus*, *Lourenção*,

Barateiro (we operate these stores under the *CompreBem* banner), *Peralta*, *Paes Mendonça*, *ABC Supermercados*, *Sé Supermercados* and other small chains, such as *São Luiz*, *Nagumo* and *Rosado*. We furthermore started to lease from the *Rossi Monza* chain, for a period of five years, five stores (four located in São Paulo and one in Guarulhos) representing 15,000 m² sales area. We subsequently converted four of these stores into the *Extra Perto* format and one into the *CompreBem* format. In the context of these leases, we made a prepayment of R\$ 45.5 million and agreed to make monthly payments of R\$0.1 million. Pursuant to the leasing agreement, we acquired accounts receivable representing R\$4.7 million and inventories representing R\$16.7 million. At the end of the leases, we may purchase the fixed assets at the residual book value.

In addition, we acquired a 60% ownership interest in the *Assai* chain and entered into an association called *Sendas Distribuidora S.A.*, with *Sendas S.A.* (of which we currently hold 42.57%) and investment funds of the AIG Group. We also established a financial partnership called *Financeira Itaú CBD S.A. Crédito, Financiamento e Investimento*, or FIC, which exclusively offers private label and co-branded credit cards, personal and consumer credit, extended warranties and insurance at our stores. Parties have granted mutual Put/Call options in the *Sendas* and *Assai* Associations, which are further described on section 10c Material Contracts.

From 2005 through 2007, we invested approximately R\$375.0 million in technology, or about 12.1% of our total investments in the last three years. We also implemented projects designed to improve operational logistics and margins. We operate under centralized commercial and distribution systems, to obtain economies of scale. This has strengthened our negotiating position with suppliers with respect to prices and payment terms. We have also sought to gain efficiencies through improvements in our supply chain, in an effort to decrease stock-outs, breakage and shrinkage, increase productivity in our stores, as well as to increase inventory turnover.

Since 2005, we acquired a total of 27 stores and opened 69 stores. When entering new markets, we have generally sought to acquire local supermarket chains to benefit from existing know-how of the geographic region. For expansion within urban areas where we already have a presence, we have historically opened new stores. Currently, our main focus is to expand organically, but we may continue carrying out strategic acquisitions, to the extent that they bring synergies and add value to us. Historically, our organic growth and smaller acquisitions have generally been funded from our cash flow from operations, and larger acquisition opportunities have required external funding or capital increases. We expect to fund future organic growth from our cash flow from operations. Our aggregate sales area has increased by 10.9% since 2005, as a result of our acquisitions and our opening of new stores.

In line with our expansion strategy, we continue implementing innovative formats in order to enter new market segments. Accordingly, (i) in November 2006, we entered the convenience market segment with our newly established *Extra Fácil* stores; (ii) in July 2007, we launched *Extra Perto*, a compact hypermarket model; (iii) in September 2007, we formed a Purchasing Group partnership with União Brasil and; (iv) in November 2007, we acquired a 60% ownership interest in the *Assai* chain, which enabled us to enter the cash and carry segment, a wholesale format in the retail food sector, which is one of the fastest-growing market segments in Brazil. These strategic undertakings complement our existing formats, to attract different customer groups and to develop a better understanding of our customers' needs and demands. For further information on the Purchasing Group, see Item 4B Business Overview – Purchasing Group.

Capital Expansion and Investment Plan

As part of our capital expansion and investment plan, we have invested approximately R\$3,095.7 million in our operations since 2005. Our investments have included:

Acquisitions of supermarket and hypermarket chains Since 2005, we have acquired 27 stores. In addition, when entering new markets, we have generally sought to acquire local supermarket chains to benefit from their existing

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know-how of the geographic region. We have spent an aggregate of R\$380.9 million on acquisitions since 2005.

The following table presents information regarding these acquisitions and the regional distribution of the stores we acquired over the past three years:

Year	Chains Acquired	Number of Stores	Geographic Distribution
2005	Coopercitrus	6	São Paulo
2006	Lourenção	2	São Paulo
2007	Rossi	5	São Paulo
2007	Assai *	14	São Paulo
	Total	27	

* acquisition of a 60% ownership interest through an association

Opening of new stores As part of our expansion strategy, we have opened 69 new stores from 2005 through 2007, including 11 *Pão de Açúcar* stores, 15 *CompreBem* stores, 19 *Extra* stores, 10 *Extra Perto* stores, 13 *Extra Fácil* convenience stores and one *Assai* store. The total cost of opening these new stores was R\$878.3 million. We seek real estate properties to construct new stores under one of our banners in regions where there are no local supermarket chain acquisition opportunities that suits one of our formats.

Renovation of existing stores We usually remodel some of our *Pão de Açúcar*, *CompreBem*, *Extra* stores, *Sendas* and *Extra Eletro* stores every year. Through our renovation program we add refrigeration equipment to our stores, create a more modern, customer-friendly and efficient environment, and outfit our stores with advanced information technology systems. The total cost of renovating stores between 2005 and 2007 was R\$1,002.4 million.

Improvements to information technology We are committed to technology as an important component in our pursuit of greater efficiency and security in the flow of information among stores, distribution centers, suppliers and corporate headquarters. We implemented a computerized ordering system, which automatically replenishes our inventory based on consumers' shopping habits. We have a proprietary technology system, the *pd@net*, a B2B, or business to business, platform for the on-line integration of approximately 7,000 suppliers. This Internet process enables information to be exchanged rapidly, precisely and transparently among all participants in the supply chain. For more information, see Technology. We have spent an aggregate of R\$375.0 million on information technology from 2005 through 2007.

Expansion of distribution facilities Since 2005, we have opened distribution centers in the cities of São Paulo, Brasília, Fortaleza, Rio de Janeiro, Recife, Salvador and Curitiba. The increase and improvement in storage space enables us to further centralize purchasing for our stores and, together with improvements to our information technology, improve the overall efficiency of our inventory flow. We have spent an aggregate of R\$83.5 million on our distribution facilities from 2005 through 2007.

The following table provides a summary description of our principal capital expenditures disbursed for the three years ended December 31, 2007:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2007		2006		2005	
	(millions of reais)					
Opening of new stores	R\$	350.2	R\$	210.8	R\$	317.3
Acquisition of retail chains		284.8		74.6		21.5
Purchases of real estate		121.0		182.6		72.0
Renovations		380.3		262.8		359.3
Information technology		141.7		123.8		109.5
Distribution centers		15.9		47.6		20.0
Total	R\$	1,293.9	R\$	902.2	R\$	899.6

We invested R\$1,293.9 million in 2007, mostly in opening new stores and remodeling stores. Annual organic growth in 2007 was strong, with the opening of seven *Extra* hypermarkets, one *Pão de Açúcar* store, five *CompreBem* stores, 10 *Extra Perto* stores, 13 *Extra Fácil* convenience stores, one *Assai* store, as well as 12 gas stations and 24 drugstores.

4B. Business Overview

The Brazilian Retail Food Sector

The Brazilian retail food sector represented approximately 5.2% of Brazil's GDP (gross domestic product) in 2007. According to ABRAS (Brazil's supermarket association), the food retail sector in Brazil had gross revenues of R\$136.3 billion in 2007, representing a 9.8% increase over 2006. The Brazilian retail food sector is highly fragmented. Despite consolidation within the Brazilian retail food industry, in 2007, the three largest supermarket chains represented only approximately 38.9% of the retail food sector, as compared to 36.1% in 2003. We believe the acquisitions trend will slowdown, because the principal chains have already been acquired by the main competitors on the market. We believe that future acquisitions will mainly involve smaller sized-stores. Another recent trend in the retail food sector is large chains migrating to smaller formats such as neighborhood banners. According to ABRAS, our gross sales represented 13.8% of the gross sales of the entire retail food sector in 2007.

Foreign ownership in the Brazilian food retail sector began with *Carrefour*, a leading French retail chain, which opened its first hypermarket in Brazil 33 years ago. In the last decade, the international chain *Wal-Mart* has also entered the Brazilian market, mostly through acquisitions of domestic retail food chains, and competition in the industry has intensified. In addition to the organized retail food sector, the industry in Brazil also consists of small food retailers which frequently avail themselves of access to merchandise from irregular and informal distribution channels. This merchandise usually has lower prices than those charged by manufacturers and stores in the conventional supply chain of the organized retail food sector.

The cash and carry segment (*atacarejo* segment), a wholesale segment in the retail food sector is one of the fastest growing market segments in Brazil in terms of new store openings. This segment was created in order to serve

customers within a market niche that was neither reached by self-service retail nor by wholesale.

In order to enter this segment, we made an association with one of the major players in the cash and carry segment, the *Assai* chain. We control the association with a 60% ownership interest. *Assai*'s management includes executives with extensive experience in the cash and carry segment that were managing the *Assai* chain already prior to its acquisition by us. The cash and carry stores continue operating under the *Assai* banner and maintain their main competitive advantages such as low operational cost, competitive prices and the offer of a selective mix of consumer goods in each store.

Overall supermarket penetration in Brazil today, in terms of the number of supermarkets relative to overall population and area, is estimated to be below the levels in the United States, many western European countries such as France, and some South American countries such as Chile. Management believes that the population of Brazil is an important factor affecting the potential growth in supermarket activity. According to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, or IBGE, the total population of Brazil was approximately 186.7 million in 2007, making Brazil the fifth most populous country in the world, with a population currently growing at a rate of 1% per year. More than 80% of the population lives in urban areas (where most of our operations are located) and the urban population has been increasing at a greater rate than the population as a whole, our business is particularly well positioned to benefit from Brazil's urban growth and economies of scale related to urban growth. São Paulo, with a current population of approximately 11.0 million, and Rio de Janeiro, with a population of approximately 6.1 million, are the two largest cities in Brazil. São Paulo State has a total population in excess of 39.9 million, representing approximately 22,0% of the Brazilian population and is our largest consumer market. Rio de Janeiro State is our second largest consumer market.

The Brazilian retail sector is perceived as essentially growth-oriented, since retail margins are substantially more constrained compared to other business sectors. We are therefore intrinsically dependent on the growth rate of Brazil's urban population and its different income levels. While living expenses in Brazil are lower than those in North America, Western Europe and Japan, Brazilian household income levels are also substantially lower.

The following table sets forth the different income class levels of Brazilian households, according to Ibope (Brazilian Institute of Public Opinion and Statistics).

Class Level	Annual Income (average) (in <i>reais</i>)
A1	Above R\$116,796
A2	Between R\$116,795 and R\$78,756
B1	Between R\$78,755 and R\$41,748
B2	Between R\$41,747 and R\$24,144
C1	Between R\$24,143 and R\$14,328
C2	Between R\$14,327 and R\$8,712
D	Between R\$8,711 and R\$5,820
E	Under R\$3,312

Classes A1 and A2 households account for only 5% of the urban population and classes B1 and B2 households account for 24% of the urban population. Classes C1 and C2, D and E collectively represent 71% of all urban households. In recent years, the number of class C, D and E households has increased in terms of total urban households and their average purchasing power has become greater.

Current salary levels in Brazil have generally lagged compared to increases in interest and exchange rates and price levels. We expect that increased consumption by the lower income class levels will take place over time as a result of gradual salary increases and a steadily growing population. As seen in the years immediately following the introduction of the *real*, even small increments in purchasing power generally result in significant increases in consumption in absolute terms, as well as increased expenditures in premium priced food products and other non-food items, including home appliances and consumer electronics.

Our Company

We are one of the largest food retailers in Brazil based on both gross revenues and number of stores. In 2007, we had a market share of approximately 13.8% in the Brazilian food retailing business, according to ABRAS, with annualized gross sales of R\$18.8 billion. As of December 31, 2007, we operated 575 stores throughout Brazil, of which 533 were retail food stores. Of our retail food stores, 353 are located in São Paulo State, representing 61.5% of our net sales revenue from our retail food stores in 2007. São Paulo State is the Brazil's largest consumer market. We are among the market leaders in the retail food stores in the cities of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Brasília, Curitiba, Belo Horizonte, Salvador and Fortaleza. The Company's sales are effected through different sales formats under eight banners: *Pão de Açúcar* (153 supermarkets), *CompreBem* (178 supermarkets), *Sendas* (62 supermarkets), *Extra* (91 hypermarkets), *Extra Eletro* (42 home appliance stores), *Extra Fácil* (19 convenience stores), *Extra Perto* (15 supermarkets) and *Assai* (15 cash and carry stores).

The following table sets forth the number of our stores by region, as of December 31, 2007:

	City of São Paulo	Rest of the State of São Paulo ⁽¹⁾	State of Rio de Janeiro	South and Southeast (excluding States of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro)(2)	Northeast	Center- West
<i>Pão de Açúcar</i>	58	37	9	4	32	13
<i>Extra</i>	21	25	17	7	13	8
<i>CompreBem</i>	73	91	14	-	-	-
<i>Sendas</i>	-	-	62	-	-	-
<i>Extra Eletro</i>	20	22	-	-	-	-
<i>Extra Fácil</i>	19	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Extra Perto</i>	14	-	-	-	1	-
<i>Assai</i>	7	8	-	-	-	-
Total	212	183	102	11	46	21

(1) The rest of the state of São Paulo consists of 39 cities, including Campinas, Ribeirão Preto and Santos.

(2) This area comprises the states of Minas Gerais and Paraná.

The following table sets forth the activity in our stores during the periods presented:

	<i>Pão de Açúcar</i>	<i>CompreBem</i>	<i>Extra</i>	<i>Extra Eletro</i>	<i>Sendas</i>	<i>Extra Fácil</i> ⁽¹⁾	<i>Extra Perto</i> ⁽²⁾	<i>Assai</i> ⁽³⁾	Total
At December 31, 2004	196	165	72	55	63				551
Opened	7	9	7						23
Closed	(6)	(7)	-	(5)					(18)
Transferred (from)/to	(12)	9	--		3				
At December 31, 2005	185	176	79	50	66				556
Opened	3	9	5			4			21

Closed	(21)	(3)	(1)		(3)				(28)
Transferred									
(from)/to	(3)	4	-		(1)				
At December 31, 2006	164	186	83	50	62	4			549
Opened	1	5	7	-	-	13	10	15	51
Closed	(5)	(11)	-	(8)	-	(1)	-	-	(25)
Transferred									
(from)/to	(7)	(2)	1	-	-	3	5	-	-
At December 31, 2007	153	178	91	42	62	19	15	15	575

(1) *Extra Fácil* is a convenience store.

(2) *Extra Perto* is a new supermarket model, known as a compact hypermarket.

(3) *Assai* is a cash and carry store, which was acquired in November 2007.

Our Competitive Strengths

Our main competitive strengths are our different retail food store formats, our extensive network of distribution centers, our economies of scale, our prime locations in densely populated urban areas and growing provincial urban areas, and our high level of customer service.

Different retail food store formats

We conduct our retail food operations under different store formats, namely *Pão de Açúcar*, *CompreBem/Sendas*, *Extra*, *Extra Fácil*, *Extra Perto* and *Assai*. Each of these store formats has a distinct merchandising strategy and a strong brand name. We offer a variety of formats, which enables us to effectively target different consumer preferences and thus earn their loyalty. This approach, coupled with our intimate understanding of the Brazilian consumer permits us to meet diverse customer needs without confusing consumers as to the marketing or price focus of each format. Each of our brand concepts is clearly identified in the marketplace for a combination of goods and services offered and relative consumer wealth. For example, *Pão de Açúcar* format is positioned to serve the higher income consumers through a combination of store location, store design and product and service offerings. The *CompreBem* and *Sendas* banners target the middle and lower income consumer brackets. *Extra* is our hypermarket format which offers the widest assortment of any of our store formats and allows us to target potential customers along the entire income spectrum. Our hypermarket stores have the additional advantage of benefiting from the general lack of department stores and specialized stores in Brazil. As a result, a retailer such as an *Extra* store that also sells non-food products such as household appliances, consumer electronic products, general merchandise, clothing and textiles is particularly convenient to a Brazilian consumer.

The *Extra Perto* banner was launched in November 2006 within the convenience store model. In July 2007, it started to operate a new supermarket format, known as compact hypermarket, which is characterized by neighborhood stores with a complete selection of food products and a selected assortment of non-food products. The stores are relatively small ranging from 2,000 to 4,000 square meters with 1/3 of the sales area dedicated to food products and two thirds to non-food products.

With the establishment of the *Extra Fácil* banner in July 2007, the Group significantly increased its presence in the convenience stores segment, where we had already been operating through our *Extra Perto* stores. Under the *Extra Fácil* banner, we operate neighborhood stores, with a size of approximately 200 to 250 square meters, mainly offering food products and basic services such as recharge for mobile phones and payment for utilities bills.

In order to enter the cash and carry segment, one of the fastest growing segments in Brazil, we acquired a 60% ownership interest in one of the major players in this market, namely the *Assai* chain. *Assai* operates food product stores targeting producers and retailers, offering highly competitive prices and quality products.

Extensive network of distribution centers

We operate distribution centers strategically located in the cities of São Paulo, Brasília, Fortaleza, Rio de Janeiro, Recife, Salvador and Curitiba. Our distribution centers have a total storage capacity of 401,208 square meters. Our management believes that our network of distribution centers is the most extensive one in the Brazilian retail food industry. We believe that our facilities are capable of servicing substantially all of our distribution requirements, both for our existing stores and for the stores that we plan to open in the near future. Approximately 85% of our inventory in 2007 came directly from one of our distribution centers, instead of from our suppliers, resulting in higher bargaining power with suppliers, fewer inventory shortages, lower shrinkage and improved working capital management. Many of the functions of our distribution centers are automated, allowing for quicker and more efficient handling of products. Our distribution centers are supported by important systems, including *pd@net*, a

business-to-business technology platform which links our computer automated ordering system, our suppliers and our distribution centers to automatically replenish our inventory.

Economies of scale

We enjoy significant economies of scale resulting from our position as one of the largest food retailers in Brazil. Our large scale gives us increased bargaining power with suppliers, resulting in lower prices for consumers, higher operating margins and more favorable payment terms. Our size permits us to benefit from important marketing channels including prime time television advertising, one of the most effective means to promote sales, which is prohibitively expensive for smaller retail chains. Our scale also enables us to make major operational investments, such as in technology, which generates attractive returns. Our size and financial strength, compared to most other supermarket chains in Brazil, has put us at the forefront of the Brazilian retail industry in using information technology and in continually improving our sophisticated management information systems.

Our Strategy

In 2007, we continued to implement innovative formats, some of them marking our entry into market models where we did not yet operate. In this sense, we continued developing our *Extra Fácil* banner in the convenience store format, launched *Extra Perto* as a compact hypermarket format, made an association with *Assai* as well as a Purchasing Group partnership with *União Brasil*. We also implemented initiatives designed to improve our competitiveness and profitability. In this context, we point out: (i) our store productivity programs, which helped to cut our expenses; (ii) our Shrinkage Reduction Program, designed to reduce in-store losses; (iii) the assortment review process, which improved our negotiation results with suppliers; and (iv) more efficient stock out management.

For 2008, we plan to focus on the following initiatives: the consolidation and expansion of the *Extra Perto* and *Extra Fácil* formats; the expansion of *Assai*, particularly through the conversion of existing Group stores; the generation of efficiency gains through simplified procedures and structures and the streamlining of the management model; the acceleration of new partnerships to expand the Purchasing Group; and expanding and increasing the profitability of the non-food category, with investments in various areas: *Extra.com*, *Extra Eletro*, global sourcing, consolidation of the subcategories (Mundo Casa - General Merchandise; Mundo Entretenimento - Entertainment; Mundo TEC - Textiles, Sports and Children, among others).

In order to improve our profitability and shareholder value, we focus on two main fronts:

Sales growth

To achieve a higher sales turnover, we aim to develop initiatives that will enhance our competitiveness, including the adoption of pricing policies increasing our consumer flow and consumer fidelity. In addition, we aim to increase the participation of noon-food revenues as well as the expansion of our FIC financial services and private label products. We also intend to achieve higher sales levels through the expansion of our sales area as a result of new store openings in our different formats.

Sustained profitability growth

We intend to increase our profitability through: (1) the rationalization and decrease of corporate expenses; (2) the improvement of our logistic structure; (3) the achievement of better price conditions with our suppliers; and (4) the consolidation of our multi-format structure by expanding e-commerce, convenience stores, cash and carry stores and compact hypermarkets.

In order to increase profitability, we also strive for greater efficiency in all of our processes. Accordingly, we plan to invest in reducing breakage and shrinkage, improving the purchase process, increasing the store productivity index and strengthen our management model.

Operations

The following table sets forth the number of stores, the total selling area, the average selling area per store, total number of employees and the net sales revenue as a percentage of our total net sales revenue for each of our store formats at December 31, 2007:

	Store Format	Number of Stores	Total Selling Area (in square meters)	Average Selling Area Per Store (in square meters)	Total Number of Employees ⁽¹⁾	Percentage of Our Net Sales Revenues
<i>Pão de Açúcar</i>	Supermarket	153	202,458	1,323	14,260	21.1
<i>CompreBem</i>	Supermarket	178	226,289	1,271	8,274	16.6
<i>Extra</i>	Hypermarket	91	689,887	7,581	23,170	51.4 ⁽²⁾
<i>Extra Eletro</i> ⁽²⁾	Home appliance store	42	27,611	657	654	1.8
<i>Extra Fácil</i> ⁽²⁾	Convenience store	19	4,783	252	150	
<i>Extra Perto</i>	Compact hypermarket	15	40,663	2,711	1,261	
<i>Assai</i>	Cash and carry	15	40,833	2,722	2,850	1.4
<i>Sendas</i>	Supermarket	62	105,805	1,706	4,875	7.7
Head office & distribution center					10,671	
Total		575	1,338,329	2,328	66,165	100.0%

(1) Based on the full-time equivalent number of employees calculated by dividing the total number of hours worked by all employees in December 2007 by 220 hours.

(2) *Extra Perto* and *Extra Fácil* sales included in *Extra* hypermarkets.

For a detailed description of net sales revenue for each of our store formats, see Item 5A. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Operating Results Certain Operating Data.

Pão de Açúcar Stores

Pão de Açúcar operates convenient neighborhood stores, which are predominantly located in large urban areas (with over one-third located in the greater São Paulo City area). We believe this is a significant competitive advantage since available sites in those urban areas are scarce. The *Pão de Açúcar* stores target the Brazilian class A and class B household consumers. The stores are characterized by a pleasant shopping environment, a broad mix of quality products, innovative service offerings and high level of customer service, with an average of 70 employees per 1,000 square meters of store space. Many of these stores feature specialty areas such as perishables, baked goods, wine, ready-to-eat dishes, meat, cheese and seafood departments. Many stores offer shopping advisors to assist customers with inquiries about particular food needs, prices, special discounts and brand information.

As of December 31, 2007, we had 153 *Pão de Açúcar* stores. The *Pão de Açúcar* stores range in size from 331 to 4,819 square meters and as of December 31, 2007, averaged 1,323 square meters of selling space. The sale of food products represented 94.2% and non-food products represented 5.8% of *Pão de Açúcar* gross sales in 2007.

The *Pão de Açúcar* banner recorded the best performance for 2007 in same stores sales indicator. Total gross sales were R\$3,743.6 million, representing an increase of 2.7% relative to 2006. This performance

was a result of various factors, including: (i) the consolidation of the brand positioning; (ii) the improved adaptation of stores to their respective micro-markets; (iii) the continuous price adaptation work; and (iv) the optimization of the product mix.

In 2007, the *Pão de Açúcar* banner also improved its performance in the perishable products category (mainly bakery, fish and seafood products). Besides improving the bakery production areas of approximately 20 stores, we provided specific training to employees of the banner working in the perishable goods areas.

In 2007, we registered strong results for our Plus Program (*Programa Mais*), a program involving a self-sustained, preferred shopper/fidelity card. Through a pilot project in several of our stores, we increased the amount of customers, using the Plus Program as well as the average ticket. In view of these results, we plan to expand the Plus Program to all stores by the end of 2008.

Pão de Açúcar customers can also make purchases on-line through *paodeacucar.com.br*, the *Pão de Açúcar* website. This service is available to customers in the cities of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Brasília, Curitiba and Fortaleza.

CompreBem Stores

CompreBem supermarkets offer competitive prices and essential services. *CompreBem* stores target the Brazilian classes C, D and E household consumers, which collectively make up approximately 71% of all urban households. Generally, *CompreBem* stores offer more competitively priced products than *Pão de Açúcar* stores. In addition, these stores are characterized by a lower level of personal service than *Pão de Açúcar* stores, with an average of 37 employees per 1,000 square meters of store space.

We had 178 stores under the *CompreBem* banner at December 31, 2007. *CompreBem* stores range in size from 301 to 3,953 square meters and averaged 1,271 square meters of selling space at December 31, 2007. Non-food items accounted for approximately 9.6% and food items accounted for approximately 90.4% of *CompreBem* gross sales in 2007.

Total gross sales of the *CompreBem* banner in 2007 reached R\$2,910.3 million, representing an increase of 8.1% compared to 2006. In 2007, we opened five additional *CompreBem* stores and renovated 20 other stores in order to enhance the *CompreBem* brand exposure and increase its market penetration, mainly in the more popular regions of São Paulo.

Over the last four years, we have been adjusting this banner's pricing model and controlling its expenses in order to maintain its competitiveness and lower prices.

Sendas Stores

We acquired the *Sendas* stores through our association called *Sendas Distribuidora*. Similarly to our *CompreBem* banner, the *Sendas* banner targets middle and lower income consumers, (the Brazilian Classes C, D and E household consumers). *Sendas* stores are all located in Rio de Janeiro, in lower-income neighborhoods. *Sendas* stores offer competitively priced products, as done in *CompreBem* stores.

In July 2007, we hired the consultancy firm Galeazzi & Associados to implement a restructuring plan to enhance *Sendas Distribuidora*'s operational performance in the state of Rio de Janeiro. As per the restructuring plan, *Sendas Distribuidora* became an independent business unit and adopted a result-oriented management model that aims at increasing competitiveness, reducing costs and expenses and establishing a balance between margins and sales. As a

result of the new management model, in 2007, the *Sendas* chain's EBITDA margin increased by 3.4%. In December 2007, we elected Cláudio Galeazzi as our CEO. Cláudio Galeazzi's consultancy firm continues to render services to *Sendas Distribuidora* under the same conditions as agreed prior to Cláudio Galeazzi becoming our CEO. For further information on Cláudio Galeazzi, see Directors, Senior Management and Employees - Directors and Senior Management - Executive Officers.

Extra Hypermarkets

Extra hypermarkets are our largest stores. We introduced the hypermarket format in Brazil with the opening of our first 7,000 square meter store in 1971. The *Extra* hypermarkets offer the widest assortment of products of any of our store formats, with approximately 70,000 items and an average selling area of 7,581 square meters at December 31, 2007. The *Extra* stores target the Brazilian class B, C, D and E household consumers. As of December 31, 2007, we owned 91 *Extra* stores, including seven stores opened in 2007 (four in the Northeastern region of Brazil, two in Minas Gerais state and two in São Paulo state) and one store that was converted from a *Pão de Açúcar* store to an *Extra* store. The sale of food products and non-food products represented 62.2% and 37.8% of *Extra*'s gross sales in 2007, respectively. Gross sales of the *Extra* banner in 2007 reached R\$9,114.8 million, a 8.3% increase compared to 2006.

Extra-Eleto Stores

Extra-Eleto stores are generally small showrooms that sell a broad range of home appliances and consumer electronic products. These stores had an average selling area of 657 square meters at December 31, 2007. Customers place orders in the stores, and products are shipped from a central warehouse. At December 31, 2007, we had 42 stores and gross sales of R\$330.1 million.

Extra Perto

The *Extra Perto* banner was launched in November 2006 within the convenience store segment. In July 2007, it started to operate a new supermarket format known as compact hypermarket, which is characterized by neighborhood stores with a complete offering of food products and a selected assortment of non-food products. The stores are relatively small ranging from 2,000 to 4,000 square meters with 1/3 of the sales area dedicated to food products and 2/3 to non-food products. This new format is a result of a series of research studies that revealed a new market niche resulting from a change in the shopping behavior of the consumer.

Extra Fácil

With the establishment of the *Extra Fácil* banner in July, 2007, we significantly increased our presence in the convenience store segment, where we had already been operating through our *Extra Perto* stores. Through *Extra Fácil*, we aim to satisfy the consumers' demand for stores that combine convenience with proximity. In July 2007, the stores started to effectively operate under the *Extra Fácil* brand. In 2007, we opened 15 new *Extra Fácil* stores, resulting in a total of 19 *Extra Fácil* stores as of December 31, 2007.

Extra.com.br

In line with our strategy to restructure our e-commerce operations initiated in 2006, we consolidated our e-commerce performance through *Extra.com.br*, which focuses on the sale of non-food products. With a 90% increase in sales from 2006 and 2007, sales carried out via *Extra.com.br* represented 1.2% of total sales of the Group in 2007.

Several strategic initiatives were put in place with a view to establishing the banner as an important player in the on-line market such as: (1) the implementation of a new back-end and front-end system, which is designed to support growth for several years; (2) a fully remodeled layout of the *Extra.com.br* website with improved browsing capability; (3) increase of the offered sales items from 5,000 to 16,000 products, implemented by an experienced commercial team; (4) the reinforcement of our media plan, thereby promoting our banner in the Brazilian key web portals; (5) the launch of the first printed descriptive list of products sold under *Extra.com.br*; (6) the adoption of new payment methods (bank slip and debit against checking account); and (7) the implementation of 24-hour delivery to the metropolitan area of São Paulo, ensuring competitive advantage in relation to competitors.

We seek to continue the banner's significant sales growth by intensifying specific marketing initiatives targeting e-commerce, in particular with regard to technology products. In addition, we will continue investing in seeking a greater synergy with physical stores.

Assai

The cash and carry segment (*atacarejo* segment), a wholesale segment in the retail food sector, is one of the fastest growing market segments in Brazil in terms of new store openings. This segment was created in order to serve customers within a market niche that was neither reached by self-service retail nor by wholesale. In order to enter this segment, on November 1, 2007, we acquired a 60% ownership interest in one of the major players in the cash and carry segment, the *Assai* chain. *Assai* has been operating in the cash and carry segment for 33 years and as of December 31, 2007, *Assai* had 2,700 employees and 15 stores, all of them located in the state of São Paulo (out of which seven stores located in the city of São Paulo).

The acquisition of *Assai* was carried out through our subsidiary *Sevilha Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda.*, or *Sevilha*, which we used as a vehicle to acquire shares representing 60% of the total and voting capital of *Barcelona Comércio Varejista e Atacadista S.A.*, or *Barcelona Comércio*, a newly formed company to which all of *Assai*'s assets related to its operations were transferred. The remaining 40% of ownership interest in *Barcelona Comércio* remained with the former controlling shareholders of *Assai*. The acquisition generated a goodwill of R\$206.1 million and our acquisition costs amounted to R\$ 208.5 million.

Assai's performance since its implementation in November has been strong, with gross sales of R\$234.2 million recorded in November and December 2007. In December 2007, a new *Assai* store was opened and for 2008.

Gas Stations and Drugstores

Over the past several years, we have begun to expand our range of complementary products and services in order to enhance our customers' satisfaction, providing them with additional services tailored to their specific needs, such as gas stations (located within the parking area of some of our stores) and drugstores (located inside some of our stores).

Purchasing Group

Another strategic initiative to reinforce our multi-format positioning was the partnership entered into with *União Brasil*, in order to launch operations (initially through a pilot project conducted in Espírito Santo) in the Purchasing Group segment formed by smaller stores with up to ten check-outs which currently experiences strong growth in Brazil. Through our Purchasing Group, we provide business and logistics expertise to retail store chains in order to increase our bargain power in this retail segment and also with an objective to reach new markets in regions where we are not present.

Our partnership with *União Brasil* will allow us to tap a new business segment and new markets where we have not yet been operating. Initially, the partnership will exclusively serve Multishow, a purchase center affiliated with *União Brasil* which has 52 associated stores and annual sales of R\$200 million.

Seasonality

We have historically experienced seasonality in our results of operations, principally due to traditionally stronger sales in the fourth quarter holiday season. Sales revenues in December are typically 45% above the average sales revenues in the other months.

Supply and Distribution

Supply. We have centralized purchasing for our *Pão de Açúcar*, *CompreBem*, *Sendas*, *Extra*, *Extra Eletro*, *Extra Perto* and *Extra Fácil* stores. We purchase substantially all of our food products on a spot or short-term basis from unaffiliated suppliers. In the aggregate, we purchase approximately 170,000 products from approximately 10,000 suppliers.

Distribution. In order to distribute perishable food products, grocery items and general merchandise efficiently, we operate 22 distribution centers strategically located within the cities of São Paulo, Brasília, Fortaleza, Curitiba, Rio de Janeiro, Salvador and Recife with a total storage capacity of 401,208 square meters. We were the first retailer in Brazil to have a centralized distribution center. The locations of our distribution centers enable us to make frequent shipments to stores, which reduce the need of in-store inventory space, and limits non-productive store inventories.

In 2007, we focused on four main issues: (1) ensuring the full availability of products and services, and thus indirectly contribute to the Company's expansion; (2) improving the level of service to stores; (3) enhancing the inventory management; and (4) reducing costs in our supply chain. Major initiatives developed according to these goals included:

- opening of a new non-food distribution center in the city of Recife;
- adjustments in distribution centers in São Paulo in order to support the growth of our *Extra Fácil* banner;
- improvements in the breakage management;
- improvements in the stores' supply management;
- capture synergies in our freight operations with suppliers and the automation in the loading structure by reducing freight costs;
- introduction of inventory management at stores (*Gestão de Estoque em Loja*), the purpose of which is to establish parameters and ensure a high level of automation of the supply system; and
- consolidation of the certification, which as of December 31, 2007 also covered 23 certified suppliers. Top Log aims to strengthen relationship and mutual understanding between retail store chains and suppliers of their respective logistics and distribution systems. The Top Log certification resulted in the development of several joint process-improvement initiatives between us and our suppliers.

Marketing

Our marketing strategy is to further enhance the quality image of our stores and to emphasize our selection and service and our competitive and fair prices. Each store banner executes its own marketing strategy designed to promote its particular strengths and to appeal to its customer base. In 2007 and 2006, we spent approximately R\$199.1 million and R\$230.2 million, respectively, on advertising (approximately 1.3% and 1.7% of total net sales revenues in each year, respectively).

We spent 30.2% in 2007 and 31.4% in 2006 of our total marketing expenditures on radio, newspaper and magazine advertising. In addition, television accounted for 39.1% of advertising expenses in 2007 and 32.5% in 2006. We spent 30.7% in 2007 and 36.1% in 2006 on other promotional activities.

In 2007, we significantly restructured our Company's brands, including the *Pão de Açúcar* Group corporate brand, which now is the official signature in all levels of communication with employees. The restructuring of our brands, which focuses on *Pão de Açúcar*, *Extra* and *CompreBem* went along with a strategic review, aims at streamlining the brands composing our portfolio.

We also intend to reduce the amount of brands of our private label by the end of 2008. We also plan to operate through a Transversal Exclusive Brands, concept present in all banners, aiming at increasing our competitiveness, our profitability and our bargaining power.

Financeira Itaú CBD

Financeira Itaú CBD, or FIC, service kiosks in our stores have exclusive rights to offer private label and co-branded credit cards, personal and consumer credit, extended warranties and insurance. Currently, FIC is present in 545 stores with kiosks and assistance or electronic kiosks. We and Itaú Holding each indirectly hold 50% of FIC's capital stock. Itaú Holding is responsible for the management of FIC, being entitled to appoint most of its officers.

FIC, which intermediated approximately 12.5% of the Group's total sales in 2007, reached the break-even point in December 2007.

On December 31, 2007, our FIC client portfolio included 5.7 million customers, which represented a 11.7% increase from December 31, 2006. During the same period, the receivables portfolio increased by 50.5% to R\$1,344.9 million.

The principal initiatives that contributed to the strong FIC performance were:

- purchase of the portfolio of co-branded cards previously owned by Credicard;
- continuing growth in card activation levels;
- expansion of the private label card portfolio through increased use, new clients and the migration from private label cards to Mastercard co-branded cards;
- reinitiation of co-branded card sales;
- new client-registering and credit-granting initiatives, with higher limits and more extended payment terms than the ones offered by competitors;
- creation of the CDC (direct consumer credit) for private label cards, with a substantial expansion of clients installment payment capacity and a pre-approved credit portfolio of more than R\$5.0 billion; and
- participation in the Retail in the Soul (*Varejo na Alma*) campaign, whereby store employees encourage card use by customers.

The table below sets forth the breakdown of FIC's clients in 2007 and 2006.

Total of clients (in thousands)	2007	2006
Private label cards	3,997	3,493
Co-branded cards	595	91
CDC agreements	247	519
Extended Guarantee	640	863
Personal Loan	216	127
Total	5,695	5,093

Credit Sales

In 2007, 49.9% of our net sales revenue was represented by credit sales in the form of credit card sales, installment sales, post-dated checks and purchase vouchers. In 2006, 50.5% of our net sales revenue was represented by credit sales.

Credit card sales. All our store formats accept payment for purchases with MasterCard, Visa, Diners Club, American Express and our co-branded credit cards. Sales to customers using credit cards accounted for 39.8%, 38.6%, 37.1% of our net sales revenue in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. From this total, sales through private label and co-branded credit cards accounted for 10.3% of our net sales revenue in 2007. An allowance for doubtful accounts is not required as credit risks are substantially assumed by credit card companies. Our Itaú CBD partnership provides credit products and services at our stores, which involves private label and co-branded credit cards.

Installment sales. Our *Extra Eletro* stores and *Extra* hypermarkets offer attractive consumer financing conditions to our customers who frequently purchase electronic goods or home appliances, respectively, on an installment basis. The installment sales accounted for 0.8%, 1.9%, 2.0% of our total net sales revenue in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Post-dated checks. Post-dated checks are used as financial instruments in Brazil to make purchases. Post-dated checks are executed by a consumer with a future date (up to 60 days) instead of the date of the purchase. The retailer typically deposits the check only as of this future date, and interest for the time elapsed is included in the amount of the check. We currently have post-dated check programs in which interest is computed on the settlement amount based upon a fixed monthly rate of interest (to a lesser extent, for certain promotional programs no interest is charged). We limit the availability of post-dated checks to customers who meet our credit criteria and who hold our identification card. Sales to customers using post-dated checks accounted for 1.5%, 2.0% and 3.0% of our net sales revenue in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

As part of the credit approval process, we require each customer to complete a credit application. The applicant must also provide a taxpayer's identification number, identification card, proof of residential address and current pay stub or other evidence of income as part of the application process. We then run a credit check with local credit reporting services and with SPC (Credit Protection Service) and SERASA, both of which are large databases on individuals, firms and corporate concerns, to determine a credit limit. We also input the data regarding the client and any purchases into our database.

Purchase vouchers. We accept as payment in our stores vouchers issued by third party agents to participating companies who provide them to their employees as a fringe benefit. Purchase vouchers accounted for 7.8%, 8.0% and 7.5% of our net sales revenue in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. An allowance for doubtful accounts is not required as credit risks are substantially assumed by third parties.

Technology

We invested R\$141.7 million in information technology in 2007 and R\$123.8 million in 2006. We consider information technology one of the pillars of our company. Our information technology department interacts with our other departments, thereby streamlining our several strategic initiatives. In 2007, strategic initiatives included:

During 2007, we launched several initiatives with a view to consolidate our strategy in the information technology area. These initiatives included the following ones:

- **technological innovations** – reopening of a *Pão de Açúcar* store in the *Iguatemi* shopping mall in São Paulo which is operated on the basis of innovative technologies: including digital media, intelligent cart, interactive kiosks, identification of type of wine by radio-frequency in the wine department, electronic labels on all products, etc;
- **e-commerce** – implementation of new technologies and systems that will improve our ability to monitor and manage the development of our *Extra.com.br* banner (both with respect to the website itself and back-end

systems such as distribution center, telesales and payment modules);

- **pricing** adoption of a new pricing system (DemandTec), which will facilitate the pricing process of products;
- **technological upgrade** replacement of equipment at stores (totaling 2,238 computers, 297 scales, 1,095 scanners, 1,521 invoice printers and 377 store servers); and

- **CSC (Shared Services Center)** review and automation of existing administrative processes at stores, which led to a reduction in expenses by R\$25 million in 2007.

In 2007, we also started the implementation of the ERP SAP R/3 process which we expect will start operating during 2008, with the implementation of several modules.

Intellectual Property

We consider our trademarks one of our most valuable assets. In order to reach one of our main goals, which is to be the most well-known and admired trademark by consumers, we have worked extensively to define the characteristics of each of our banners: *Extra*, *Extra Perto*, *Extra Fácil*, *Extra-Eleto*, *Pão de Açúcar*, *CompreBem*, *Sendas* and *Assai*. We are pioneers in the food retail industry to determine a clear position and define the format for each banner, so that each banner complements the others, and believe this is a strong competitive advantage.

This strategy also allowed us to better understand the market, consumption patterns and behavior of our clients.

Pursuant to our policy to register all our trademarks, as of December 31, 2007 our most important trademarks (*Pão de Açúcar*, *Companhia Brasileira de Distribuição*, *Barateiro*, *Extra*, *Qualitá*, *CompreBem*, *Sendas*, *Taeq* and *Assai*) were duly registered and we had approximately 1,601 trademarks registered or being registered in Brazil. We did not have any patents as of December 31, 2007.

Competition

The Brazilian food retailing business is highly competitive and has experienced consolidation in recent years. In 2007, the five largest food retailers in Brazil accounted for 41.5% of the organized sector sales, which consist of sales by companies enrolled in ABRAS, Brazil's supermarket association. In 2007, we accounted for 13.8% of the organized sector sales according to ABRAS. We believe the acquisitions trend will slowdown, because the principal chains have already been acquired by the main competitors on the market. We believe that future acquisitions will mainly involve smaller sized-stores. Another recent trend in the retail food sector is large chains migrating to smaller formats such as neighborhood banners. Hypermarkets are expected to gain market share in apparel, general merchandise, consumer electronics, furniture, home development and other non-food categories because of a general lack of department stores and specialized stores in Brazil. We have continued our growth strategy by focusing on regions where we can reinforce our presence. As part of our expansion strategy, we have also focused on the needs and expectations of different consumers by developing store formats that respond to different household income levels. Although we operate stores in many regions throughout Brazil, the size, wealth and importance of the São Paulo State have led us to concentrate our stores in this particular market. In 2007, sales in São Paulo State accounted for 61.5% of our total sales. In São Paulo State and throughout Brazil, we compete principally on the basis of location, price, image, quality and service. In the food retail market, our competition includes hypermarkets, supermarkets and traditional wholesalers. Our principal competitors are multinational retail food chains, local supermarkets and grocery stores.

The main competitor of our *Extra* hypermarket is *Carrefour*, a leading French retail food chain, which at December 31, 2007 operated retail stores principally in the southeast and south of Brazil. At December 31, 2007, *Carrefour* accounted for 14.1% of the organized sector's sales according to data from ABRAS. *Wal-Mart* is also a competitor in the hypermarket and supermarket format with a 11.0% market share in Brazil.

In 2007, we acquired the *Assai* chain with 14 stores in the state of São Paulo, which operates in the cash and carry segment. *Assai*'s main competitors are Atacadão (a wholesale chain with 34 stores acquired by *Carrefour* in 2007), Roldão, Tenda and Makro.

Pão de Açúcar has different competitors in each of the markets where we operate. In São Paulo State, we compete principally with a number of local supermarkets and grocery stores such as Sonda, Pastorinho, Carrefour, Mambo, Futurama and Wal-Mart. The main competitor of *Pão de Açúcar* in Brasília is Carrefour Bairro, the supermarket division of *Carrefour*, Super Maia, Super Cei and Big Box. In the state of Rio de Janeiro, our *Pão de Açúcar* format competes with Supermercados Mundial and Zona Sul. In Paraíba, Pernambuco, Ceará and Piauí, our main competitors are local supermarkets and Bompreço (Wal-Mart).

CompreBem/Sendas also faces different competitors depending on the particular regional market. In the state of São Paulo, *CompreBem* faces strong competition from a number of smaller regional chains. The main competitors of *CompreBem/Sendas* in the state of Rio de Janeiro are Guanabara, Prezunic, Zona Sul, Carrefour Bairro and Mundial.

In other regional markets, we compete within the organized food retail sector as well as against several medium and small chains and family-owned and operated food retail businesses, which are estimated to represent approximately 50% of overall food sales in Brazil. Other organized food retail chains among our competitors include *Sonae* and *Bompreço*, owned by *Wal-Mart* in Brazil.

The principal competitors of our *Extra Eletro* stores are Casas Bahia and Ponto Frio (Globex), each of which operates in São Paulo State.

Other U.S. and international retailers may enter into the Brazilian retail market, either directly, by forming joint ventures or by acquiring existing chains. Some of these potential competitors may have greater financial resources than us. Moreover, to the extent that other large international food retailers enter the Brazilian market or the retail sector continues to consolidate through the acquisition of local supermarket chains, our market share may be adversely affected.

Regulatory Matters

We are subject to a wide range of governmental regulation and supervision generally applicable to companies engaged in business in Brazil, including federal, state and municipal regulation, such as labor laws, public health and environmental laws. In order to open and operate our stores, we need a business permit and site approval, an inspection certificate from the local fire department as well as health and safety permits. Our stores are subject to inspection by city authorities. We believe that we are in compliance in all material respects with all applicable statutory and administrative regulations with respect to our business.

Our business is primarily affected by a set of consumer protection rules regulating matters such as advertising, labeling and consumer credit. We believe we are in compliance in all material respects with these consumer protection regulations.

As a result of significant inflation during long periods in the past, it was commonly the practice in Brazil not to label individual items. However, a recently enacted federal regulation concerning this issue established that products exposed to consumers must contain information about prices (for instance price tags, signs or bar codes which can be read with scanners) in order to facilitate the identification of prices of each product by the consumer. Pursuant to these new rules, the pricing information must be physically attached or adjacent to the product. When bar codes are used, the commercial establishment is required to provide easily accessible scanners. We believe that we are in compliance with these new provisions in all material aspects.

The Brazilian Congress is considering a bill requiring a prior assessment of the impact of the construction of a hypermarket in excess of 1,000 square meters on the relevant neighborhood. The proposed regulation is intended to protect traditional family-owned retailers that have increasingly lost market share in Brazil to the larger chains and

hypermarkets. Regulations of this type already exist at the municipal level. For example, governmental authorities in the city of Porto Alegre in the state of Rio Grande do Sul issued a city ordinance in January 2001 prohibiting construction of food retail stores with a selling area greater than 1,500 square meters, which in May 2005, was amended as to increase from 1,500 to 2,500 squares meters the selling area of food retail stores. Other jurisdictions may adopt similar laws, and, if the bill pending before the Brazilian Congress becomes law, our future expansion and growth may be subject to significant constraints.

4C. Organizational Structure

Companhia Brasileira de Distribuição conducts our operations. Our investments in subsidiaries are effected primarily to acquire the share capital of other retail chains from third parties. In most cases, the retail operations are transferred to retail stores under existing banners or the stores acquired begin operating under our banners. All our operations are conducted under the *Pão de Açúcar*, *CompreBem*, *Sendas*, *Extra*, *Extra Eletro*, *Extra Fácil*, *Extra Perto* and *Assai* banners. For further information on our subsidiaries see Note 2(q) to our financial statements included under Item 18, Financial Statements.

4D. Property, Plants and Equipment

We own 79 stores, seven warehouses and a part of our headquarters. The remaining 481 stores and 15 warehouses we operate and the remainders of our headquarters are leased. Leases are usually for a term of five to 25 years, and provide for monthly rent payments based on a percentage of sales above an agreed minimum value. We have nine leases expiring in 2008. Based on our prior experience and Brazilian law and leasing practices, we do not anticipate any material change in the general terms of our leases or any material difficulty in renewing them. As of December 31, 2007, we leased 16 properties from members of the Diniz family and 61 stores from Fundo de Investimento Imobiliário Península. Our management believes that these leases are based on normal market conditions. See Item 7B Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Related Party Transactions Leases.

The following table sets forth the number and total selling area of our owned and leased retail stores by store format, the number and total storage area of our owned and leased warehouses and the total office area of our headquarters that is owned and leased as of December 31, 2007:

	Owned		Leased		Total	
	Number	Area (in square meters)	Number	Area (in square meters)	Number (*)	Area (in square meters)
<i>Pão de Açúcar</i>	29	39,116	124	163,342	153	202,458
<i>Extra</i>	20	152,815	71	537,072	91	689,887
<i>Extra Eletro</i>	2	2,498	40	25,113	42	27,611
<i>Extra Perto</i>	6	16,232	9	24,431	15	40,663
<i>Extra Fácil</i>	2	395	17	4,388	19	4,783
<i>CompreBem</i>	18	26,642	160	199,647	178	226,289
<i>Sendas</i>	2	2,153	60	103,652	62	105,805
<i>Assai</i>	-	-	15	40,833	15	40,833
<i>Warehouses</i>	7	286,559	15	98,441	22	401,208
<i>Headquarters</i>		28,591		13,043		41,634

(*) 69 of our stores have been subject to liens as a result of judicial proceedings.

ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

5A. Operating Results

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 and for the three years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 appearing elsewhere in this annual report, and in conjunction with the financial information statements included under Item 3A. Key Information Selected Financial Data.

Financial Presentation and Accounting Policies

Presentation of Financial Statements

We have prepared our consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 and for the three years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 in accordance with Brazilian GAAP, which differs in significant respects from U.S. GAAP. Except as otherwise indicated, all financial information in this annual report has been presented in *reais* and prepared in accordance with Brazilian GAAP, which differs in significant respects from U.S. GAAP. See note 26 to our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report for an explanation of these differences.

Discussion of Critical Accounting Policies

Management strives to report the financial results of the company in a clear and understandable manner, even though in some cases accounting and disclosure rules are complex and require us to use technical terminology.

In connection with the preparation of the financial statements included in this annual report, we have relied on variables and assumptions derived from historical experience and various other factors that we deem reasonable and relevant. Although we review these estimates and assumptions in the ordinary course of business, the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operation often requires our management to make judgments regarding the effects of inherently uncertain matters on the carrying value of our assets and liabilities. Actual results may differ from those estimated under different variables, assumptions or conditions. We provide below a summarized discussion of the significant accounting policies involving these management judgments, including the variables and assumptions underlying the policies:

Inventories and payments from suppliers

Inventories are accounted for at the lower of cost or market. We record the inventory losses (shrinkage) throughout the year.

We receive cash consideration from suppliers for various programs, primarily volume incentives, warehouse allowances and reimbursements for specific programs such as markdowns, margin protection and cooperative advertising. Volume bonuses and discounts are received from suppliers in the form of product as zero-cost additions to inventories and the benefit is recognized as the product is sold. Discounts and bonuses in cash are recorded as decreases in cost of sales when certain conditions are fulfilled. Substantially all cash consideration from suppliers are accounted for as a reduction of item cost and recognized as income when certain conditions are fulfilled and the related inventory is sold.

Leases

Under Brazilian GAAP, leases are treated as operating leases and the expense is recognized at the time each lease installment becomes due. Under U.S. GAAP, we estimate the expected term of leases of our stores by assuming the exercise of renewal options, which are at the sole discretion of the Company. This expected term is used in the determination of whether a store lease is capital or operating and in the calculation of straight-line rent expense. Additionally, the useful life of leasehold improvements is limited by the lease term.

Valuation of long-lived assets

Under Brazilian GAAP, companies are required to determine if operating income is sufficient to absorb the depreciation or amortization of long-lived assets in order to assess potential asset impairment. In the event such operating income is insufficient to recover the depreciation, the assets, or groups of assets, are written down to recoverable values, preferably based on the projected discounted cash flows of future operations. Under U.S. GAAP, in accordance with SFAS No. 144, long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized in the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset.

A determination of the fair value of an asset and estimating recoverability require management to make certain assumptions and estimates with respect to projected cash inflows and outflows related to future revenues and expenditures and expenses. These assumptions and estimates can be influenced by different external and internal factors, such as economic and industry trends, interest rates and changes in the marketplace. A change in the assumptions and estimates that we use could change its estimate of the expected future net cash flows and lead to the recognition of an impairment charge in results of operations relating to our property and equipment.

FIN 48

The Company adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 48 (FIN 48), Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, on January 1, 2007. Since January 1, 2007, the Company records the financial statement effects of an income tax position when it is more likely than not, based on the technical merits, that it will be sustained upon examination. A tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold is measured and recorded as the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement with a taxing authority. Previously recognized tax positions are derecognized in the first period in which it is no longer more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained. The benefit associated with previously unrecognized tax positions are generally recognized in the first period in which the more-likely-than-not threshold is met at the reporting date, the tax matter is ultimately settled through negotiation or litigation or when the related statute of limitations for the relevant taxing authority to examine and challenge the tax position has expired. The recognition, derecognition and measurement of tax positions are based on our management's best judgment given the facts, circumstance and information available at the reporting date.

Differences between a tax position taken or expected to be taken in the Company's tax returns and the amount of benefit recognized and measured in the financial statements result in unrecognized tax benefits, which are recorded in the balance sheet as either a liability for unrecognized tax benefits or reductions to recorded tax assets, as applicable. The liability for unrecognized tax benefits expected to be realized within one year is classified as current in the balance sheet.

The Company will recognize penalties and interest accrued on any unrecognized tax benefits as a component of income tax expenses.

The adoption of FIN 48 did not have a material impact on the Company's statements of operations and financial position and did not result in a cumulative adjustment to retained earnings at adoption. As a consequence of adopting FIN 48, the Company did not identify, as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, any recorded liabilities related to unrecognized tax benefits.

The Company or its subsidiaries file income tax returns in Brazil and other foreign federal and state jurisdictions. The tax years 2002 through 2006 remain open and subject to examination by the relevant tax authorities.

Goodwill

Under Brazilian GAAP, goodwill arises from the difference between the amount paid and the Brazilian GAAP book value (normally also the tax basis) of the net assets acquired. This goodwill is normally attributed to the difference between the book value and the market value of assets acquired or justified based on expectation of future profitability and is amortized on a straight line basis over the remaining useful lives of the assets or up to ten years. Goodwill in a subsidiary subsequently merged into its parent is reclassified to intangible assets.

Under U.S. GAAP, fair values are assigned to assets acquired and liabilities assumed in business combinations, including intangible assets. The difference between consideration paid over the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed is recorded as goodwill. Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142 Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (FAS 142) requires that, effective January 1, 2002, goodwill, including those in the carrying value of investments accounted for under the equity method and certain other intangible assets deemed to have an indefinite useful life, cease to be amortized. FAS 142 also requires that goodwill and certain intangible assets be assessed for impairment using fair value measurement techniques. Goodwill is evaluated for impairment annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the value of certain goodwill may be impaired. This evaluation requires management to make judgments relating to future cash flows, growth rates, economic and market conditions. These evaluations are based on discounted cash flows that incorporate the impact of existing company businesses. Historically, the company has generated sufficient returns to recover the cost of goodwill and other intangible assets. Because of the nature of the factors used in these tests, if different conditions occur in future periods, future operating results could be materially impacted.

Intangible Assets and Business Combinations

The Company has entered into two business combination transactions in 2007. Under Brazilian GAAP, the transactions were accounted at historical values. Under U.S. GAAP, the Company applied FAS 141 and the purchase method of accounting. The Company has concluded the identification and valuation at fair value of tangible assets for the acquisitions occurred in 2006. Additionally, management has already concluded its evaluation regarding identification of additional liabilities, concluding that no additional accrual should be recorded in the beginning balance of acquired shares representing 60% of the total and voting capital of Barcelona Comércio, a newly formed company that received the assets of Assai. Using the work of specialists, management has initially identified intangible assets, as shown above. However, the Company is still working in the identification and valuation of additional intangible assets and, at the date of the issuance of the financial statements, has not gathered enough historical data from *Assai* to conclude such analysis. Considering that under FAS 141, there is an allocation period of 12 months to complete the purchase price allocation, the Company will conclude the collection of data and conclude the valuation of the intangibles during 2008.

Deferred Taxes

We compute and pay income taxes based on results of operations determined under Brazilian GAAP. Under Brazilian GAAP and U.S. GAAP, we recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities based on the differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. We regularly review the deferred tax assets for recoverability and establish a valuation allowance if, under U.S. GAAP, it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will not be realized, based on historical taxable income, projected future taxable income, and the expected timing of the reversals of existing temporary differences. Under Brazilian GAAP, deferred tax assets are recorded when recoverability is considered probable, limited to the assets which will be recovered over the following 10 years against estimated taxable income at present values. When performing such reviews, we are required to make significant estimates and assumptions about future taxable income. In order to determine future taxable income, we need to estimate future taxable revenues and deductible expenses, which are subject to different external and internal factors, such as economic and industry trends, interest rates, changes in our business strategies and changes in the type of services it offers to the market. The use of different assumptions and estimates could significantly change our financial statements. A change in the assumptions and estimates with respect to our expected future taxable income could result in a reduction in deferred tax assets being charged to income. If we operate at a loss or are unable to generate sufficient future taxable income, or if there is a material change in the actual effective tax rates or discount rates, the time period over which the underlying temporary differences become taxable or deductible, or any change in its future projections, we could be required to establish a valuation allowance against or write off all or a significant portion of our deferred tax assets resulting in a substantial increase of our effective tax rate and a material adverse

impact on operating results. Under U.S. GAAP, a valuation allowance is recognized if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more-likely-than-not that some portion, or all, of the deferred tax asset will not be realized and the projection of estimated future taxable income is considered only for a short period of time.

U.S. GAAP Reconciliation

Our net income in accordance with Brazilian GAAP was R\$210.9 million in 2007, R\$85.5 million in 2006 and R\$257.0 million in 2005. Under U.S. GAAP, we would have reported net income of R\$273.4 million in 2007, R\$14.5 million in 2006 and R\$270.6 million in 2005.

Our shareholders' equity in accordance with Brazilian GAAP was R\$5,012.0 million at December 31, 2007 and R\$4,842.1 million at December 31, 2006. Under U.S. GAAP, we would have reported shareholders' equity of R\$4,770.5 million at December 31, 2007, R\$4,658.0 million at December 31, 2006 and R\$4,148.0 million at December 31, 2005.

The principal differences between Brazilian GAAP and U.S. GAAP that affected our net income in 2007, 2006 and 2005, as well as shareholders' equity at December 31, 2007 and 2006, are described in note 26 to our audited consolidated financial statements, included in this annual report. The major differences relate to the accounting treatment of the following items:

- supplementary inflation restatement of permanent assets and shareholders' equity in 1996 and 1997;
- capitalized interest;
- leasehold improvements;
- deferred gain on FIC transactions;
- deferred charges and other intangible assets;
- business combinations;
- accounting for put options;
- sale leaseback transactions;
- deferred income taxes;
- consolidation of *Sendas Distribuidora*;
- stock options under SFAS 123R, and
- puttable minority interest.

Brazilian Economic Environment

As a Brazilian company with all of our operations in Brazil, we are significantly affected by economic and social conditions in the country. In particular, our results of operations and financial condition, as reported in the financial statements included in Item 18 of this annual report, have been affected by the growth rate of the Brazilian gross domestic product and the rate of Brazilian inflation. Our results of operations and financial condition have also been affected by the rate of depreciation of the Brazilian currency against the U.S. dollar. See Effects of Fluctuations in Exchange Rates between *Real* and U.S. Dollar Effects of Exchange Rate Variation and Inflation on Our Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Our business is directly affected by the macroeconomic trend of the global economy in general and the Brazilian economy in particular. If interest rates rise and the Brazilian economy enters a period of continued recession, demand for our products and services is likely to be negatively affected. Further, continuing depreciation of the Brazilian *real* against the U.S. dollar and the consequent inflation would reduce the purchasing power of Brazilian consumers, negatively affecting the ability of our customers to pay for our products and services. Future *real* devaluations would also affect our profit margins by increasing the carrying costs of our U.S. dollar and other foreign currency denominated debt and our other costs and expenses based on the U.S. dollar and other foreign currencies. If Brazil experiences significant inflation rates, we may be unable to increase prices charged to our customers in amounts that are sufficient to cover our increasing operating costs, and our business may be adversely affected as a consequence.

Driven by exports, Brazil's economic growth began to accelerate in 2004, especially in the sectors that are seen as more sensitive to the availability of credit. Signals of recovery in the domestic market were reflected positively in the labor market, as unemployment fell, in an increase in the income of Brazil's populace and in the strengthening of the Brazilian economy. Brazil's gross domestic products, or GDP, grew by 4.9% and the real appreciated by 8.8% against the U.S. dollar between December 31, 2003 and December 31, 2004.

In the same period, the labor market grew with the creation of approximately 1.9 million new jobs, which led to an increase in the demand for goods and services in the economy. Inflation, as measured by the Broad Consumer Price Index (Índice Nacional de Preços ao Consumidor Amplo), or the IPCA, was 7.6%. Exports and foreign investment led to a significant current account surplus of more than U.S.\$10.0 billion (equivalent to 2.0% of Brazil's GDP).

In September 2004, the Central Bank began to implement a policy of increasing Brazil's base interest rate, known as the reference rate to the Special System for Settlement and Custody (Sistema Especial de Liquidação e Custódia), or SELIC, because the inflationary indicators exceeded the target established by the Treasury Ministry for 2005. The effects of the increase of the SELIC rate were reflected in Brazil's economic growth, as GDP grew by only 2.3% in 2005, as compared with 4.9% in 2004.

Commencing in September 2005, the SELIC rate began to be gradually reduced as the inflation estimates for 2005 and the next 12 months began to converge with the target. The SELIC rate was 18.0% at the end of 2005. The inflation rate, according to the IPCA index, was 4.5%, below the target of 5.1% set by the Central Bank on December 31, 2007. The real appreciated by 13.4% against the U.S. dollar, reaching R\$2.34 to U.S.\$1.00 on December 31, 2005.

In 2006 and 2007, the Central Bank continued the process of reducing the SELIC interest rate, which reached 13.25% and 11.25% on December 31, 2006 and 2007, respectively. In 2006 and 2007, inflation was 3.1% and 4.5%, respectively according to the IPCA and the real appreciated by 9.5% and 20.7%, respectively against the U.S. dollar, reaching R\$1.7713 to U.S.\$1.00 on December 31, 2007.

The table below shows real GDP growth, inflation, interest rates and the real/U.S. dollar exchange rate for the years indicated:

	For the year ended December 31,				
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Real GDP growth	5.4%	2.9%	2.3%	4.9%	0.5%
Inflation (General Market Price Index, or IGP-M) ⁽¹⁾	7.8%	3.8%	1.2%	12.4%	8.7%
Inflation (IPCA) ⁽²⁾	4.5%	3.1%	5.7%	7.6%	8.7%
SELIC rate at the end of the period	11.3%	13.3%	18.0%	17.8%	16.5%

Exchange rate at end of period (U.S.\$1.00)	R\$1.771	R\$2.138	R\$2.341	R\$2.654	R\$2.889
Average exchange rate (U.S.\$1.00)	R\$1.948	R\$2.177	R\$2.413	R\$2.917	R\$3.078
Appreciation (devaluation) of the <i>real</i> against the U.S. dollar	20.7%	9.5%	(13.4%)	(8.8%)	(22.3%)

- (1) *Índice Geral de Preços Mercado* (general price index) compiled by the Fundação Getúlio Vargas.
- (2) *Índice de Preços ao Consumidor Amplo* (consumer price index) compiled by IBGE, the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics.

Effects of Exchange Rate Variation and Inflation on Our Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The depreciation or appreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar has had and may continue to have multiple effects on our results of operations. Exchange gains and losses arising from our transactions in U.S. dollars (excluding transactions which are covered by cross-currency interest rate swaps) are recorded directly in our statement of operations. As shown in the above table, the appreciation of the *real* was 20.7% in 2007, 9.5% in 2006 and 13.4% in 2005.

Inflation and exchange rate variations have had, and may continue to have, effects on our financial condition and results of operations. One significant effect of inflation and exchange rate variations relates to our costs and operating expenses. Substantially all our cash costs (i.e., other than depreciation and amortization) and operating expenses are in *reais* and tend to increase with Brazilian inflation because our suppliers and service providers generally increase prices to reflect Brazilian inflation.

The devaluation of the *real* affects the amount available for distribution when measured in U.S. dollars. Amounts reported as available for distribution in our statutory accounting records prepared under Brazilian GAAP will decrease or increase when measured in U.S. dollars as the *real* depreciates or appreciates, respectively, against the U.S. dollar. In addition, the devaluation of the *real* creates foreign exchange losses which are included in the results of operations determined under Brazilian GAAP which affect the amount of inappropriate earnings available for distribution.

We generally manage financial market risk, principally by swapping a substantial portion of our U.S. dollar-denominated liabilities for obligations denominated in *reais*. Our policy has been to swap all foreign currency debt at fixed rates for *reais* debt using a fixed percentage of a floating rate, except for import financing and a portion of our capital lease agreements.

We engage in cross-currency interest rate swaps under which we enter into an agreement typically with the same counter-party which provides the original U.S. dollar-denominated financing. A separate financial instrument is signed at the time the loan agreement is consummated, under which we are then effectively liable for amounts in *reais* and interest at a percentage of an interbank (*Certificado de Depósito Interbancário* - CDI) variable interest rate. The term of the swap contract matches the term of the underlying obligation; we have not terminated any of our contracts prior to maturity. The counter-parties to these contracts are major financial institutions that have acceptable credit ratings. We do not have significant exposure to any single counter-party.

We use these derivative financial instruments for purposes other than trading and do so only to manage and reduce our exposure to market risk resulting from fluctuations in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates.

Under Brazilian GAAP, we account for these instruments under the accrual method. We record both the interest expense from the original loan and the net realized and unrealized effect of the results of the cross-currency interest rate swaps under Financial expense interest expense. If the results of applying the variation of the U.S. dollar plus the original fixed coupon, that is, the original characteristics of the financial instrument, exceed the product of applying the CDI rate, we record this benefit reducing our Financial expense interest expense to reflect the gain accruing as a result of our having opted to swap the currency and interest rate components. If the inverse were to occur, an additional charge is recorded under Financial expense interest expense to reflect the loss accruing as a result of our having opted to swap the currency and interest rate components. Accordingly, if the *real* devalues against the U.S. dollar, the cross-currency interest rate swaps assure that we mitigate the effects of the loss from the devaluation. Under U.S. GAAP, we account for these financial instruments at fair value with resulting effect in the income

Tax Environment

We are currently involved in tax proceedings as discussed in note 16 to our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report and Item 8A Financial Information Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information Legal Proceedings. We record provisions for our estimated costs for the resolution of these claims when we consider the loss of our claim to be probable and for existing tax obligations under dispute. The tax contingencies relate primarily to taxes on revenue, social security contributions and income tax. We have identified probable losses and existing tax obligations under dispute in the amount of R\$1,309.8 million at December 31, 2007 (R\$1,209.4 million in 2006) that have been recorded as liabilities on our consolidated financial statements. This estimate has been developed based on consultation with outside legal counsel handling our defense in these matters and is based upon an analysis of potential results, assuming a combination of litigation and settlement strategies. We do not believe these tax proceedings will have a material adverse effect on our financial position. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in our assumptions and the effectiveness of our strategies with respect to these proceedings.

Income taxes in Brazil generally include federal income tax and social contribution on net profits. The overall tax rate is currently 34%, which includes income tax (15% plus a surtax of 10% on taxable income exceeding R\$20,000 per month, or R\$60,000 per quarter, or R\$240,000 per year) and social contribution on net profits (9%).

2007 Business and Economic Environment

During 2007, we observed an increase of purchasing power in all income segments in Brazil, mainly the low-income segments, which accounts for 71% of the population. This increase resulted from the actual growth of the minimum wage and lower interest rates, resulting in a better consumption level.

Certain Operating Data

The following table presents the net sales revenue in *reais* for each of our store formats for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005.

Year Ended December 31,

	2007		2006		2005	
	(millions of <i>reais</i>, except percentage amounts)					
Net sales revenue by store format:						
<i>Pão de Açúcar</i>	R\$3,149.1	21.1%	R\$3,091.7	22.3%	R\$3,244.9	24.2%
<i>Extra</i> (*)	7,664.8	51.4	7,050.1	50.8	6,532.3	48.7
<i>Extra Eletro</i>	260.8	1.8	285.6	2.1	232.8	1.7
<i>CompreBem</i>	2,477.1	16.6	2,279.4	16.4	2,194.3	16.4
<i>Sendas</i>	1,150.5	7.7	1,173.6	8.4	1,209.1	9.0
<i>Assai</i>	200.6	1.4	-	-	-	-
Total net sales revenue	R\$14,902.9	100.0%	R\$13,880.4	100.0%	R\$13,413.4	100.0%

(*) *Extra Perto* and *Extra Fácil* sales included.

Results of Operations for 2007, 2006 and 2005

The following table summarizes our historical results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005.

Year Ended December 31,

	2007		2006		2005
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(millions of reais, except percentages)

Statement of operations data**Brazilian GAAP:**

Net sales revenue	14,902.9	100.0	13,880.4	100.0	13,413.4	100.0
Cost of sales	(10,724.5)	(72.0)	(9,963.0)	(71.8)	(9,438.1)	(70.4)
Gross profit	4,178.4	28.0	3,917.4	28.2	3,975.3	29.6
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(3,152.4)	(21.2)	(3,031.1)	(21.8)	(2,868.8)	(21.4)
Depreciation and Amortization	(550.7)	(3.7)	(547.9)	(4.0)	(625.3)	(4.7)
Financial income	344.4	2.3	382.8	2.8	446.7	3.3
Financial expense	(555.6)	(3.7)	(603.4)	(4.3)	(683.5)	(5.1)
Equity	(28.9)	(0.2)	(53.2)	(0.4)	(16.2)	(0.1)
Operating income	235.2	1.6	64.6	0.5	228.2	1.7
Non-operating income (expense), net	(9.1)	(0.1)	(323.2)	(2.3)	32.1	0.2
Income / (loss) before income taxes	226.1	1.5	(258.6)	(1.8)	260.3	1.9
Income tax (expense) benefit:						
Current	(49.7)	(0.3)	(92.2)	(0.7)	(133.9)	(1.0)
Deferred	38.4	0.3	90.7	0.7	80.9	0.6
Employee profit sharing	(13.4)	(0.1)	(13.4)	(0.1)	(14.5)	(0.1)
Minority interest	9.5	0.1	359.0	2.5	64.2	0.5
Net income	210.9	1.4	85.5	0.6	257.0	1.9

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

Net sales revenue. Net sales revenue increased by 7.4% to R\$14,902.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2007 from R\$13,880.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2006 mainly due to the following factors in each of our banners:

Pão de Açúcar banner net sales revenue increased by 1.9% to R\$3,149.1 million in 2007 from R\$3,091.7 million in 2006. This increase was the result of the opening of three stores on the second half of 2006 and one store in 2007. *Pão de Açúcar* banner recorded the best performance in terms of store sales among our banners for 2007 with gross sales of R\$3,743.6 million, representing an increase of 2.7% relative to 2006.

CompreBem net sales revenue increased by 8.7% to R\$2,477.1 million in 2007 from R\$2,279.5 million in 2006. This increase was due to the opening of nine stores in late 2006 and five new stores in 2007 as well as the renovation of 20 stores in 2007.

Sendas net sales revenue decreased by 2.0% to R\$1,150.5 million in 2007 from R\$1,173.6 million in 2006. This decrease was due to the closing of three stores and the conversion of one store to the *CompreBem* banner in late 2006.

Extra net sales revenue increased by 8.7% to R\$7,664.8 million in 2007 from R\$7,050.1 million in 2006, mainly as a result of the opening of five new stores in late 2006 and seven new stores in 2007 as well as the conversion of one store from the *Pão de Açúcar* format to the hypermarket format (fully rebuilt) in 2007.

Extra Eletro net sales revenue decreased by 8.7% to R\$260.8 million in 2007 from R\$285.6 million in 2006. This decrease was mainly due to the closing of eight stores in 2007.

We acquired the *Assai stores* in November 2007 and cannot therefore provide a year-to-year comparison of this banner's net sales revenue.

Gross Profit. Our total gross profit increased by 6.7% to R\$4,178.4 million in 2007 from R\$3,917.4 million in 2006, mainly as a result of a review of our pricing policy which enhanced our competitiveness and overall profitability beginning in the second half of 2006. In 2007, our new pricing policy was already fully reflected in our results. Our gross margin decreased to 28.0% in 2007 from 28.2% in 2006.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by 4.0% to R\$3,152.4 million in 2007 from R\$3,031.1 million in 2006. Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of net sales decreased by 0.6% to 21.2% in 2007 from 21.8% in 2006. This decrease resulted from the expense reduction programs that were implemented in 2006 and consolidated in 2007. These programs modified our administrative structure and generated economies of scale and productivity gains in various managerial processes.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization increased by 0.5% to R\$550.7 million in 2007 from R\$547.9 million in 2006. This increase resulted from capital expenditures in 2007.

Financial Income. Financial income decreased by 20.5% to R\$344.4 million in 2007 from R\$433.4 million in 2006, mainly due to a 32.3% reduction in our average cash position in 2007 and lower interest rates in 2007 as compared to 2006.

Financial Expenses. Financial expenses decreased by 15.1% to R\$555.6 million in 2007 from R\$654.0 million in 2006. This reduction resulted from lower interest rates (Selic of 11.3% per year in 2007 as compared to 13.3% per year in 2006).

Operating Income. Operating income increased by 263.5% to R\$235.2 million in 2007 from R\$64.6 million in 2006 as a result of the foregoing.

Non-operating Income (Expense). Non-operating expenses decreased by 97.2% to R\$9.1 million in 2007 from R\$323.2 million in 2006. This decrease was due to the constitution of a provision for the partial reduction of goodwill of *Sendas Distribuidora* in 2006. Net non-operating income in 2007 also includes asset write-offs related to the closing of stores.

Income (Expense) Before Income Taxes, Employee Profit Sharing and Minority Interest. Income taxes, employee profit sharing and minority interest represented a positive result of R\$226.1 million in 2007 as compared to a negative result of R\$258.6 million in 2006 due to the factors described above.

Income Tax Benefits (Expense). Income tax expenses increased by 653%, to R\$11.3 million in 2007 from R\$1.5 million in 2006. The effective tax rate increased from a negative basis of 0.6% to a positive basis of 5%. The main reason for such fluctuation is related to the recognition of deferred income tax assets for *Sendas Distribuidora* (which is consolidated under BRGAAP).

Employee Profit Sharing. The profit sharing paid to employees in 2007 represented R\$13.4 million, compared to R\$13.4 million in 2006, taking into account the headcount and years of service at the Company.

Net Income. Net income increased by 146.4% to R\$210.9 million in 2007 from R\$85.5 million in 2006 due to reasons mentioned above.

Year Ended December 31, 2006 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2005

Net sales revenue. Net sales revenue increased by 3.5% to R\$13,880.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2006 from R\$13,413.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2005 mainly due to the following factors in each of our banners:

Pão de Açúcar net sales revenue decreased by 4.7% to R\$3,091.7 million in 2006 from R\$3,244.9 million in 2005. This decrease was mainly due to the conversion of three stores to the *CompreBem* banner and to the closing of 21 stores during 2006.

CompreBem net sales revenue increased by 3.9% to R\$2,279.5 million from R\$2,194.3 million in 2005, mainly due to the conversion of four stores from other banners to the *CompreBem* format and to the opening of nine new stores.

Sendas stores net sales revenue decreased by 2.9% to R\$1,173.6 million in 2006 from R\$1,209.1 million in 2005. One of the main factors behind these results was the closing of three *Sendas* stores during 2006.

Extra stores net sales revenue increased by 7.9% to R\$7,050.1 million in 2006 from R\$6,532.3 million in 2005, due to the opening of five new stores, as well as an increase in non-food products sales, mainly due to the growth in computer products sales.

Extra Eletro stores net sales revenue increased by 22.7% to R\$285.6 million in 2006 from R\$232.8 million in 2005. This performance was impacted mainly by lower interest taxes and a favorable environment for credit sales.

Gross profit. Gross profit remained stable in 2006, totaling R\$3,917.4 million compared to R\$3,975.3 million in 2005. The gross margin decreased from 29.6% in 2005 to 28.2% in 2006, due to our strategic decision during the year to focus on reducing prices and adopting more aggressive prices for traffic-generating products.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. In 2006, selling, general and administrative expenses reached R\$3,031.1 million, a 5% increase over 2005. Total expenses in 2006 were equivalent to 21.8% of net sales, mainly because expense dilution was negatively affected by the sales scenario throughout most of the year.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization decreased by 12.4% to R\$547.9 million in 2006 from R\$625.3 million in 2005, due to the sale of 60 real estate properties to Fundo Península and the recalculation of the terms of the leases of previous years that affected the last quarter of 2005 in the amount of R\$86.5 million, to comply with the Brazilian Accounting Rules.

Financial Income. Financial income decreased by 14.3% to R\$382.8 million in 2006 from R\$446.7 million in 2005, due to lower income in financial investments, mainly resulting from lower interest rates in times of specific festivities and holidays during which we expect sales of products in installments to increase.

Financial Expenses. Financial expenses decreased by 11.7% to R\$603.4 million in 2006 from R\$683.6 million in 2005, due to lower interest taxes compared to 2005.

Operating Income. Operating income decreased by 71.7% to R\$64.6 million in 2006 from R\$228.2 million in 2005, as a result of the foregoing.

Non-operating Income (Expense). We recorded non-operating income (expense) of R\$(323.2) million in 2006 and non-operating income of R\$32.1 million in 2005, due to the accrual of a provision for partial reduction of goodwill of *Sendas Distribuidora*, with a net effect on our consolidated non-operating income of R\$268.9 million in the fourth quarter of 2006. Net non-operating income in 2006 also includes asset write-offs related to the closing of stores.

Income (Expense) Before Income Taxes, Employee Profit Sharing and Minority Interest. Due to the effects described above, we recorded expenses before income taxes, employee profit sharing and minority interest in the amount of R\$258.6 million in 2006 and income before income taxes, employee profit sharing and minority interest in the amount of R\$260.3 million in 2005.

Income Tax Benefits (Expense). In 2006, we had an income tax expense of R\$1.5 million as compared to an income tax expense of R\$53 million in 2005. This decrease is primarily a result of two factors: (i) the provision and payment of administrative contingencies related to the soy exports, and (ii) to the non-recurrent operating expenses related to our corporate restructuring.

Employee Profit Sharing. The profit sharing paid in 2006 to employees was R\$13.4 million compared to R\$14.5 million in 2005.

Net Income. Net income decreased by 66.7% to R\$85.5 million in 2006 from R\$257 million in 2005 due to the foregoing factors.

5B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

We have funded our operations and capital expenditures mainly from operating cash flows, loans obtained from the Brazilian National Bank for Economic and Social Development, or BNDES, issuances of debentures and loans from banks. In addition, we fund our working capital needs through a receivables securitization investment fund (PAFIDC).

At December 31, 2007, we had R\$1,064.1 million in cash and cash equivalents. We have a policy of maintaining substantial cash and cash equivalents in order to be in a position to respond immediately to liquidity requirements.

Our main cash requirements include:

- the servicing of our indebtedness;
- capital expenditures, including the construction and remodeling of new stores and investments in our infra-structure;
- consumer credit;
- acquisitions of other supermarket chains; and
- distribution of dividends and interest on shareholders' equity.

Our primary sources of liquidity have historically been cash flows from our operating activities and borrowings. Net cash from operating activities was R\$562.4 million in 2007, R\$937.6 million in 2006 and R\$1,063.5 million in 2005. Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities was R\$539.2 million in 2007 (after payment of R\$20.3 million in dividends), R\$(448.5) million in 2006 (after payment of R\$62.1 million of dividends) and R\$(594.3) million in 2005 (after payment of R\$89.1 million in dividends). In 2007, these cash flows were primarily used for investments in the capital expenditures program, totaling R\$1,293.9 million.

At December 31, 2007, our total outstanding debt was R\$3,165.8 million, consisting of:

- R\$1,987.3 million in *real*-denominated loans,
- R\$1,162.1 million in U.S. dollar-denominated debt, and
- R\$16.4 million in debt linked to a basket of foreign currencies to reflect BNDES funding portfolio, plus an annual spread.

At December 31, 2007, R\$1,162.1 million of our debt was U.S. dollar denominated. In addition, we have R\$16.4 million of debt in favor of BNDES that is linked to a basket of foreign currencies, for which we have swap agreements to mitigate foreign currency risk. During the last years we have adopted a treasury policy to manage financial market risk, principally by entering into swaps into *reais* for more than 95% of our U.S. dollar-denominated liabilities. We engage in cross-currency interest rate swaps under which we enter into an agreement typically with the same counter-party that provides the original U.S. dollar-denominated financing. A separate financial instrument is signed at the time the loan agreement is consummated, under which we are then effectively liable for amounts in *reais* and interest at a percentage of an interbank variable interest rate (CDI). The reference amounts and maturity periods of these swaps normally correspond to the original U.S. dollar-denominated loan. This policy protects us against losses resulting from currency devaluations. (Under U.S. GAAP we account for these financial instruments at fair value with resulting effect in the income statement).

We may in the future enter into cross-currency swap agreements and other swap transactions designed to manage our remaining exposure to foreign currency liabilities, namely our import-finance credit lines.

Total debt at December 31, 2007 increased by R\$497.6 million from R\$2,668.2 million in 2006 to R\$3,165.8 million in 2007. Our most significant debt was incurred in connection with the acquisition and construction of new stores, and with the remodeling of the existing stores. Our cash interest expense was R\$490.4 million in 2007, R\$113.6 million in 2006 and R\$547.3 million in 2005.

Several banks provide us with short-term financing. Two of these banks, ABN-Amro and Santander, individually represent more than 10.2% of the total amount of short-term debt outstanding as of December 31, 2007. Although we have no committed lines of credit with these banks, our management believes we are in good standing with our lenders and have sufficient available credit for our needs. These short-term U.S. dollar-denominated financings are guaranteed by a promissory note.

Our long-term debt net of current portion totaled R\$919.3 million, R\$1,382.2 million and R\$1,615.4 at December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 respectively. The balance consists primarily of long-term expansion program loans from BNDES, working capital loans from Brazilian banks and debentures we issued.

We have entered into five lines of credit agreements with BNDES, which are either denominated in *reais* and subject to indexation, based on the TJLP plus an annual spread, or are denominated based on a basket of foreign currencies to reflect BNDES funding portfolio, plus an annual spread. Amortizations will be in monthly installments after a grace period. BNDES has been historically an important source of financing for new stores and the acquisition of supermarket chains. For more information regarding our lines of credit with BNDES, see note 13(ii) to our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

We cannot offer any assets as collateral for loans to other parties without the prior authorization of BNDES and must comply with the following negative covenants measured in accordance with Brazilian GAAP: (i) maintain a capitalization ratio (shareholders equity/total assets) equal to or in excess of 0.40 and (ii) maintain a current ratio

(current assets/current liabilities) equal to or in excess of 1.05. The Diniz group provided sureties with respect to the amount drawn down.

We issued a number of convertible and non-convertible debentures between 1997 and 2007, some of which have since been converted into our non-voting preferred shares.

On October 4, 2002, the shareholders approved the fifth issuance and public placement of debentures. We received proceeds equivalent to R\$411.9 million, for 40,149 non-convertible debentures issued as the first series of this fifth issuance. The debentures are indexed to the average rate of CDI and accrue an annual spread of 1.45%, which is payable semi-annually. The remuneration of the first series was subject to renegotiation or a put exercised in October 2004. The first series was renegotiated to accrue the CDI plus an annual spread of 0.95% as from October 1, 2004, which was payable semi-annually, beginning on April 1, 2005 and ending on October 1, 2007. The fifth issuance of debentures was totally paid on September 28, 2007.

On March 1, 2007, the shareholders approved the sixth issuance and public placement of debentures. We received proceeds equivalent to R\$779.6 million, for 77,965 non-convertible debentures issued as the first (54,000) and second (23,965) series of this sixth issuance. The debentures are indexed to the average rate of CDI and accrue an annual spread of 0.5%, which is payable semi-annually. The principal amount will be repaid in three equal installments on March 1, 2010, 2011 and 2012. At December 31, 2007, we had 77,965 non-convertible debentures outstanding from the first and second series of our sixth issuance, totaling R\$807.5 million. We are required to comply with the following negative covenants measured in accordance with Brazilian GAAP: (i) net debt (debt less cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable) no higher than the balance of shareholders' equity; and (ii) maintenance of a ratio between net debt and EBITDA less than or equal to 3.25.

For more information on our convertible and non-convertible debentures, see note 14 to our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

On September 19, 2003, we concluded the structure of *Pão de Açúcar Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios* (or PAFIDC), a receivables securitization fund. The PAFIDC has duration of five years, renewable for one additional five-year period, beginning from the date of the first subscription of quotas. The capital structure of PAFIDC is composed of 80.6% senior quotas held by third parties and 19.4% subordinated quotas held by us. Senior quotas will be divided in two series: Series A for which the benchmark remuneration (i) was 103% of CDI (*Certificado de Depósito Interbancário*), an interbank variable interest rate, during the period beginning on the date of the first subscription of quotas and ending on February 20, 2004 and (ii) is 105% of CDI as from February 21, 2004; and Series B for which the benchmark remuneration is 101% of CDI. The holders of senior quotas series B redeemed on June 23, 2007 the principal amount of R\$133.7 million. The series A quota holders of R\$556.8 million will redeem their quotas at the end of the fund's duration. The senior C quota holders of R\$133.3 million will redeem their quotas at the end of the fund's duration. Upon consolidation of PAFIDC, senior quotas are recorded as current and non-current loans and financing. Subordinated quotas have a single series. Beginning in February 2004, the quotas are nominative and could be listed for negotiation the over-the-counter market. We hold a retained interest of 19.2% (subordinated quotas) and will redeem the subordinated quotas only after the redemption of senior quotas (or at the end of the PAFIDC's duration). Subordinated quotas are non-transferable and nominative. Once the senior quotas have been remunerated, the subordinated quotas receive the balance of the PAFIDC's net assets after absorbing any default on the credit rights transferred to PAFIDC and any losses attributed to the PAFIDC.

We invested R\$100.0 million in October 2003, R\$29.9 million in July 2004 and R\$7.7 million in September 2007, in subordinated quotas of PAFIDC and transferred credit rights to the securitization fund. In 2007, we transferred to PAFIDC customer credit financing and accounts receivable from credit card companies, in securitization transactions totaling R\$7,381.4 million in 2007, R\$7,299.7 million in 2006 and R\$6,750.1 million in 2005. The outstanding balance of these receivables at December 31, 2007 was R\$825.6 million and R\$845.7 million in 2006. For all securitizations, we retained servicing responsibilities and subordinated interests. The default credits will be collected by PAFIDC's administrator, which will be assisted by our collection department, for which we do not receive fees for

such service. The quota holders of senior quotas have no recourse to our other assets for failure of debtors to pay when due. As defined in the agreement between us and PAFIDC, the transfer of credit rights is irrevocable, non-retroactive and the transfer is definitive and not enforceable against us. PAFIDC is consolidated into our financial statements.

In 2007, our capital expenditures totaled R\$1,293.9 million. These investment projects were financed primarily from our operating cash flow and, to a lesser extent, by third parties. Our capital expenditures were R\$902.2 million in 2006 and R\$899.6 million in 2005. For specific use of our capital expenditures in 2007, see Item 4A Information on the Company History and Development of the Company Capital Expansion and Investment Plan.

We believe that existing resources and operating income will be sufficient to complete the capital expansion and investment program described above and meet our liquidity requirements. However, our capital expansion and investment plan is subject to a number of contingencies, many of which are beyond our control, including the continued growth and stability of the Brazilian economy. We cannot assure you that we will successfully complete all of or any portion of our capital expansion and investment plan. In addition, we may participate in acquisitions not budgeted in the capital expansion and investment plan, and we may modify these plans.

5C. Research and Development, Patents and Licenses, Etc.

We do not have any significant research and development policies.

5D. Trend Information

The trends, which influence our sales, are primarily the patterns of consumer purchases through the year and the effects on consumer disposable incomes of such factors as economic conditions, consumer confidence, level of employment and credit conditions.

5E. Off-balance sheet arrangements

We do not maintain any off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations or other relationships with unconsolidated entities or others that are reasonably likely to have a material current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

5F. Tabular disclosure of contractual obligations

The following table summarizes significant contractual obligations and commitments at December 31, 2007 that have an impact on our liquidity:

Contractual Obligations	Total	Payment Due by Period			
		Less than one year	One to three years	Three to five years	After five years
		(in millions of reais)			
Long term debt	1,642.2	988.2	266.4	387.6	-
Debentures	805.3	25.7	-	519.7	259.9
Estimated interest payments ⁽¹⁾	312.2	225.3	84.2	2.7	-
Taxes, other than on income	311.3	60.5	105.5	105.4	39.9
Sales lease back	1,040.5	11.5	26.0	30.6	972.4
Financial Leasing	92.9	23.8	33.3	3.5	32.3
Operating lease ⁽²⁾	750.1	170.1	262.9	184.0	133.1
Puttable Minority Interest	125.3	-	-	125.3	-
Other	16.0	16.0	-	-	-
Total contractual obligations	5,095.8	1,521.1	778.3	1,358.8	1,437.6

(1) Estimated interest payments include unrealized losses on cross-currency and interest rate swap contracts. Estimated interest payments and foreign currency losses were determined considering the interest rate and exchange rate at December 31, 2007. However, our long-term debt is subject to variable interest rates and inflation indices, and these estimated payments may differ significantly from the payments actually made.

(2) Operating leases include minimum rental obligations which are not distinguished in the Brazilian GAAP.

ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES**6.A. Directors and Senior Management****Board of Directors**

Our board of directors is currently composed of the following members:

Name	Position	Since
Abilio dos Santos Diniz	Chairman	1995
Ana Maria Falleiros dos Santos Diniz D Avila	Director	2003
João Paulo Falleiros dos Santos Diniz	Director	1999
Pedro Paulo Falleiros dos Santos Diniz	Director	2003
Geyze Marchesi Diniz	Director	2005
Jean-Charles Henri Naouri	Director	2005
Hakim Laurent Aouani	Director	2005
Francis André Mauger	Director	2005
Michel Alain Maurice Favre	Director	2006
Jacques-Edouard Marie Charret	Director	2008
Candido Botelho Bracher	Director	2005
Fábio Schvartsman	Director	2007
Maria Silvia Bastos Marques	Director	2003
Guilherme Affonso Ferreira	Director	2008

Mr. Abilio dos Santos Diniz is the chairman of our board of directors since 2003. He had been a director of our board of directors from 1995 to 1999, when he became its vice-chairman. Mr. Abilio Diniz was one of the founders of São Paulo's supermarket association, and was also a founder of ABRAS. He is a former member of the Brazilian National Monetary Council. Mr. Abilio Diniz holds a bachelor's degree in Business Administration from Fundação Getúlio Vargas and has attended Columbia University in New York and the University of Ohio at Dayton.

Mrs. Ana Maria Falleiros dos Santos Diniz D'Avila is a member of our board of directors since 2003. She has a bachelor's degree in Business Administration from Fundação Armando Álvares Penteado (FAAP) and postgraduate degree in Marketing from Fundação Getúlio Vargas and from FAAP. Mrs. Diniz D'Avila is the daughter of Mr. Abilio Diniz.

Mr. João Paulo Falleiros dos Santos Diniz is a member of our board of directors since 1999. He was an executive officer in charge of our associated companies and our International Division. Mr. João Paulo Diniz has a bachelor's degree in Business Administration from Fundação Getúlio Vargas and has attended the London Business School. Mr. João Paulo Diniz is the son of Mr. Abilio Diniz.

Mr. Pedro Paulo Falleiros dos Santos Diniz is a member of our board of directors since 2003. Mr. Pedro Paulo Diniz is a businessman and the president of PPD Sports. Mr. Pedro Paulo Diniz is the son of Mr. Abilio Diniz.

Mrs. Geyze Marchesi Diniz is a member of our board of directors since 2005. She has a bachelor's degree in Economics and earned an MBA from Fundação Getúlio Vargas. Mrs. Marchesi Diniz is Mr. Abilio Diniz's wife.

Mr. Jean-Charles Henri Naouri is a member of our board of directors since 2005. Mr. Naouri is Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Casino group. Mr. Naouri has a degree in sciences from Ecole Normale Supérieure, has studied at Harvard University and at Ecole Nationale d'Administration.

Mr. Hakim Laurent Aouani is a member of our board of directors since 2005. Mr. Aouani is Director of Corporate Finance at Casino group. Mr. Aouani received a degree from SUPELEC Engineering School with a major in telecommunication and also holds a degree in business administration from HEC Business School.

Mr. Francis André Mauger is a member of our board of directors since 2005. Mr. Mauger is Director of Latin America Operation of Casino group. Mr. Mauger has attended The Ecole Hôtelière de Lausanne Swiss.

Mr. Michel Alain Maurice Favre is a member of our board of directors since 2006. Mr. Favre is Administrative Financial Officer of Casino group. He previously served as Administrative Financial Officer of Grupo Altadis and was member of board of directors and responsible for several divisions of Grupo Valeo. Mr. Favre has a degree in Business Administration from HEC Business School.

Mr. Jacques-Edouard Marie Charret is a member of our board of directors since 2008. Mr. Charret is Marketing and Commercial Food Products of Casino group. Mr. Charret has a degree in Economy and earned a MBA in marketing.

Mr. Candido Botelho Bracher is a member of our board of directors since 2005. Mr. Bracher was a director of Banco Itamarati S.A. and Vice President of BADESP Banco de Desenvolvimento do Estado de São Paulo S.A. Mr. Bracher is President of Banco Itaú BBA S.A. Mr. Bracher has a degree in Business Administration from Fundação Getúlio Vargas.

Mr. Fábio Schvartsman is a member of our board of directors since 2007. Mr. Schvartsman is the chief executive officer of Telemar Participações and member of the board of directors of the companies Telemar Norte Leste, Contax and Gafisa. Mr. Schvartsman has a degree in Engineering and has postgraduation degrees in Production Engineering from Escola Politécnica da Universidade de São Paulo USP and in Business Administration from Fundação Getúlio Vargas.

Mrs. Maria Silvia Bastos Marques is a member of our board of directors since 2003. Mrs. Marques is the CEO of Icatu Hartford. She was the former President of the Instituto Brasileiro de Siderurgia, Officer-Director of Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional, Municipal Secretary of Finance of the City of Rio de Janeiro and Director of Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social BNDES. Mrs. Marques has a degree in Public Administration from Fundação Getúlio Vargas, where she earned a master's degree and a doctoral degree.

Mr. Guilherme Affonso Ferreira is a member of our board of directors since 2008. Mr. Ferreira is the CEO of Bahema Participações S/A. He was the former President of Bahema Agropecuária S/A and Bahema S/A and has been a member of the board of directors of Unibanco Holdings since 1998. Mr. Ferreira has a degree in Production Engineering from Escola Politécnica da Universidade de São Paulo USP and in Economics and Politics from Macalester College.

Executive Officers

The following table sets forth the name, position and the year of election of each of our executive officers. A brief biographical description of each of our executive officers follows the table:

Name	Position	First Year Elected
Cláudio Eugênio Stiller Galeazzi	Chief Executive Officer	2007
Enéas César Pestana Neto	Chief Financial Officer	2003
José Roberto Coimbra Tambasco	Chief Operational Officer	2003
Hugo Antonio Jordão Bethlem	Chief Supply Chain Officer	2003
Caio Racy Mattar	Investment and Construction Officer	1995
Sylvia de Souza Leão Wanderley	Hypermarkets Officer	2008
Jorge Fernando Herzog	Regional Operations Officer	2008
Antonio Ramatis Fernandes Rodrigues	Commercial Officer	2007
Daniela Sabbag	Investor Relations Officer	2006

Mr. Cláudio Galeazzi holds a degree in accounting and is partner and founder of Galeazzi & Associados. Due to the positive results of the work performed by Galeazzi & Associados in Sendas Distribuidora, he was hired as our CEO in 2007. He focused his professional activities in business management, participation in boards of directors and companies restructuring. At the age of 26, he served as Managing Director of the Argentinean and Brazilian subsidiaries of Dow Chemical Corp. Before the foundation of Galeazzi & Associados, he served as chairman of Cesbra, John Sommers (a joint venture between British Petroleum and Brascan) and as vice-chairman of British Petroleum Mineração do Brasil. He also served as Chairman of the Conselho Nacional do SESI (as appointed by the President of the Republic of Brazil), Executive Officer of Fiesp and IEL, and Vice-Chairman of ANFAC. During restructuring processes, he served as CEO of Artex, Mococa, Vila Romana, Cecrisa and Lojas Americanas, among others. Cláudio Galeazzi's consultancy firm will continue to render services to *Sendas Distribuidora* in the same conditions agreed before Cláudio hiring process.

Mr. Enéas César Pestana Neto has been our Chief Financial Officer since 2006 and began his career with us in 2003, as an Administrative Officer. He was the Vice-President of Laboratório Delboni Auriemo and has worked for GP Investimentos and *Carrefour*. Mr. Pestana holds a degree in Accounting from Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo - PUC.

Mr. José Roberto Coimbra Tambasco is our Chief Operating Officer. Mr. Tambasco has a degree in Business Administration from Fundação Getúlio Vargas. Mr. Tambasco began his career with us in 1979 and has been our executive officer since 2003.

Mr. Hugo A. Jordão Bethlem is our Chief Supply Chain Officer. Mr. Bethlem was the Commercial Officer of DiCicco, Jerônimo Martins, Parque Temático Play Center and *Carrefour*. Mr. Bethlem has a degree in Business Administration from Faculdades Metropolitanas Unidas – FMU and has a post-graduate degree in Administration from Cornell University. Mr. Bethlem began his career with us in 2001 and has been our executive officer since 2003.

Mr. Caio Racy Mattar is our Investment and Construction Officer. He previously served as a member of the executive office of Reúne Engenharia e Construções Ltda. He is also a member of the board of directors of Paramount Lansul S.A., *Sendas Distribuidora S.A.* and Gafisa S.A. Mr. Mattar has an engineering degree from Instituto de Engenharia Paulista and has attended the London Business School. Mr. Mattar began his career with us in 1993 and has been our executive officer since 1995.

Mrs. Sylvia de Souza Leão Wanderley is our Hypermarkets Officer. Mrs. Leão began her career with us in 2000 as a commercial director and has been our executive officer since 2008. She worked as a Commercial and Marketing Director for Wal Mart and has also worked for Mesbla. Mrs. Leão has a degree in Social Communications from FACHA and an Executive MBA from UFRJ.

Mr. Jorge Fernando Herzog has been our Regional Operations Officer since 2008. He previously served as Sendas Distribuidora Operating Officer for two years. Mr. Herzog has worked for Carrefour for 15 years in several areas such as Operating, Human Resources and Accounting. Mr. Herzog has a degree in Economy from Faculdade Dom Bosco.

Mr. Antonio Ramatis Fernandes Rodrigues has been our Commercial Food Executive Officer since 2007. Mr. Rodrigues was the Commercial and Marketing vice-chairman of Grupo Bom Preço, the Commercial and Logistics vice-chairman of Grupo Sonae and the Commercial vice-chairman of C&A. Mr. Rodrigues has a degree in engineering from Fundação Armando Álvares Penteado FAAP and holds a master degree in business administration from Universidade de São Paulo.

Mrs. Daniela Sabbag is our Investor Relations Officer. Mrs. Sabbag has worked in our Investor Relations area since 2000, and in recent years was the Investor Relations Manager. Mrs. Sabbag has a degree in business administration and holds an MBA from Fundação Getúlio Vargas, with supplementary courses and post-graduate studies in business administration from Fipecafi at the Universidade de São Paulo. Previously, Mrs. Sabbag worked as an investment analyst (equity research) at Deutsche Bank, and with *Sé Supermercados* in Jerônimo Martins. Mrs. Sabbag began her career with us in 2000 and has been our executive officer since 2006.

6.B. Compensation

For the year ended December 31, 2007, the aggregate compensation paid in cash to all of our directors and executive officers and members of our committees as a group was approximately R\$19 million. Other non-cash benefits in 2007 included reimbursements of medical expenses to our executive officers and the use of our cars during working hours. There are no outstanding loans granted by us to our executive officers or members of our board of directors. We are not required under Brazilian law to disclose on an individual basis the compensation of our directors and executive officers, and we do not otherwise publicly disclose this information.

In July 2007, the Company established a supplementary private pension plan of defined contribution to its employees by retaining the financial institution *Brasilprev Seguros e Previdência S.A.* as administrator. Within the scope of the private pension plan, the Company provides monthly contributions on behalf of its employees on account of services rendered to the Company. Contributions made by the Company in the year ended December 31, 2007, amounted to R\$0.9 millions and employees contributions amounted to R\$2.1 millions with 895 participants.

First Stock Option Plan

In 1997, our shareholders approved a compensatory stock option plan for our management and certain employees. Our stock option plan is designed to obtain and retain the services of executives and certain employees. Only options covering preferred shares are granted.

Our stock option plan is managed by a committee elected by our board of directors, the plan management committee. This committee periodically grants share options setting the terms thereof and determining the employees to be included. In addition to managing our stock option plan, the committee is responsible for selecting the manager and employee beneficiaries who are entitled to benefit from the option plan as well as establishing the specific terms and conditions of each option agreement (including the quantity of shares to be acquired) applicable to each of the beneficiaries. The exercise price will not be lower than 60% of the weighted average market price of our shares on the São Paulo Stock Exchange (BOVESPA) during the four business days preceding the date of the option agreement.

When share options are exercised, we can grant new shares to the new shareholders. Under U.S. GAAP, our stock option plans are accounted for as variable plans as the indexed exercise price of the options is adjusted by dividends declared from the grant date through the exercise date. Under Brazilian GAAP, the issuance of stock options does not result in any accounting effect. Our stock option plan stipulates that 50% of the options granted vest and can be exercised at the end of three years and the remaining 50% vest and can be exercised at the end of five years. The exercise term expires after a period of three months after the vesting dates. In 1999, our board of directors approved a new grant of options convertible into an additional 3.4 billion preferred shares to be granted under our stock option plan.

Share options (thousands)

		Restatement (*)		
	Capital increase	2007	2006	2005
Options outstanding at beginning of year		2,941	3,243	3,414
Options granted				
Series 9 (granted on April 15, 2005)		-	-	989
Series 10 (granted on July 7, 2006)		-	901	-
Series A1 Gold (granted on April 13, 2007)		324	-	-
Series A1 Silver (granted on April 13, 2007)		1,122	-	-
Options exercised				
Series 7 December 13, 2005	R\$ 6.445	-	-	(291)
Series 6 April 7, 2006	R\$ 7.120	-	(203)	-
Series 7 May 9, 2006	R\$ 92	-	(4)	-
Series 8 May 15, 2007	R\$ 5.631	(195)	-	-
Series 7 July 10, 2007	R\$ 13	(1)	-	-
Series 8 July 10, 2007	R\$ 542	(19)	-	-
Series A1 Gold - July 10, 2007	R\$ 0	(3)	-	-
Series A1 Silver - July 10, 2007	R\$ 260	(11)	-	-
Series 7 November 28, 2007	R\$ 13	(1)	-	-
Series A1 Gold - November 28, 2007	R\$ 0	(11)	-	-
Series A1 Silver - November 28, 2007	R\$ 878	(36)	-	-
Series A1 Gold - December 17, 2007	R\$ 0	(31)	-	-
Series A1 Silver - December 17, 2007	R\$ 1.734	(70)	-	-
Options forfeited		(605)	(517)	(395)
Options expired		(242)	(479)	(474)

Outstanding options granted at end of year	3.162	2.941	3.243
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(*) Restated, according to the reserve split occurred in September 2007.

Second stock option plan

At the extraordinary general meeting held on December 20, 2006, our shareholders approved an amendment to our stock option plan.

Beginning in 2007, stocks option may be granted to our management and employees as follows:

- shares will be classified into two types: Silver and Gold;
- the quantity of Gold-type shares may be decreased and/or increased (reducer or accelerator), at the discretion of the plan management committee, over 35 months following the granting date granted. The price per each thousand Gold-type shares will correspond to R\$0.01;
- the price for each thousand Silver-type shares will correspond to the average closing price of our preferred shares over the last 20 trading sessions of BOVESPA, prior to the date on which the committee grants the option, with negative goodwill of 20%;
- in both cases, the prices will not be restated, and
- the options granted vest as follows: from the 36th month to the 48th month from the grant date or a date to be defined by the committee, the beneficiary will acquire the right to exercise: 1) 100% of the Silver-type options granted; 2) the amount of Gold-type shares to be determined by the committee, after compliance with the granting conditions.

As of April 13, 2007, the series A1 was issued.

The Meeting of the Stock Option Plan Management Committee held on March 3, 2008, approved the issue of one million, seven hundred, ninety-eight thousand, one hundred and eighty-six (1,798,186) Series A2 preferred shares related to call options for preferred shares, as follows:

a) The options will be divided into 2 types: Silver and Gold, distributed as follows:

Type	Silver		Gold		Total
	Amount	Strike price	Amount	Strike price	Amount
Starting Tranche	483,893	R\$ 26.93	456,208	R\$0.01	940,101
Closing Tranche	466,429	R\$ 26.93	391,656	R\$0.01	858,085
Total	950,322		847,864		1,798,186

b) the starting tranche may be exercised at any moment as of the granting date, in whole or partially, up to the last business day of the 48th granting month.

c) the closing tranche may be exercised as of the 36th month of granting date, in whole or partially, up to the last business day of the 48th of the granting month.

d) The amount of Gold-type shares may be decreased and/or increased (reducer or accelerator), at the discretion of the Plan Management Committee, pursuant to Item 3.2 of the plan.

e) the strike prices of both types will not be restated.

6C. Board Practices

According to our by-laws, our board of directors consists of at least 3 (three) and up to 18 (eighteen) members. The directors meet ordinarily, at least once a month, and extraordinarily whenever required. The members of our board of directors are appointed at general shareholders' meetings for a term of office of three-year terms and are required to be our shareholders. The board's responsibilities include leading the corporate governance process, electing our executive officers and supervising our management. Currently our board of directors consists of fourteen members elected by our shareholders, consisting of five representatives of the Diniz group, four external directors and five representatives of the Casino group, whose term of office expires in 2011. We are managed by our *Conselho de Administração*, or board of directors and by our Executive Officers Committee (*Diretoria*). None of our directors is party to an employment agreement providing for benefits upon termination of employment.

Following the implementation of the transactions contemplated by the Joint Venture Agreement celebrated on May 3, 2005 as described in "Item 7A - Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions - Major Shareholders - Shareholders' Transactions - Holding Company Shareholders' Agreement", our shareholders' meetings held on June 22, 2005 and August 16, 2005 approved our corporate management structure reorganization. As a result of the reorganization, four special committees were created to support the structure of our Board of Directors, which will set forth the committees' attributions, as well as the regulation of our executive officers' duties and titles. For specific information regarding the new corporate structure and competences of our committees, see "- Committees".

At our general shareholders' meeting held on June 22, 2005 and at our extraordinary shareholders' meeting held on August 16, 2005, our shareholders also appointed new members to our board of directors and renewed the mandate of existing board members. Mr. Abilio Diniz has been re-confirmed as the Chairman of our board of directors and appointed as the Chairman of the board of directors of the Holding Company. As part of his duties as Chairman of our board of directors, Mr. Abilio Diniz is responsible for the general supervision of our strategy and activities and will serve as liaison between our board of directors and our executive officers committee. As Chairman of our board of directors, Mr. Abilio Diniz has a casting vote for matters in the regular course of our business. See Item 7A Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders - Shareholders' Transactions Holding Company Shareholders' Agreement. Also on June 22, 2005, our directors renewed the mandate of existing officers.

Our executive officers committee is composed of at least 2 (two) and up to 14 (fourteen) members, being one the Chief Executive Officer and the other executive officers, elected by our board of directors. The general responsibilities of our executive officers are determined pursuant to our bylaws, and their duties and titles will be established by our board of directors.

The responsibilities of our executive officers include adopting plans and rules related to our management and operations, reporting to stockholders each fiscal year on the status of our business activities and presenting the year-end balance sheets and other legally required financial statements, submitting investment programs and budgets to our board of directors.

Our executive officers are elected by our board of directors for three-year terms, although any executive officer may be removed by our board of directors before the expiration of his or her term. Currently, the term of all executive officers expires in April, 2008.

Fiscal Council

Under the Brazilian corporate law and our by-laws, we are not required to, and currently do not, maintain a permanent fiscal council (*conselho fiscal*). However, we are required to establish a fiscal council upon the request of shareholders who hold at least 2% of the common shares or 1% of the preferred shares, pursuant to CVM Instruction

324, dated as of January 19, 2000. Any fiscal council would consist of three and up to five members and an equal number of alternates. The members of the fiscal council would be elected, at the maximum, for one-year terms, but can be reelected for additional one-year terms. Holders of preferred shares, voting as a class, would be entitled to elect one member (and his or her alternate) by majority vote of the shareholders present at the meeting at which members of the fiscal council are elected, and holders of common shares would be entitled to elect the other members (and their respective alternates), provided that such holders represent at least 10% of the common shares. The primary responsibility of the fiscal council, which, if established, would act independently from our management and external auditors, would be to review our consolidated financial statements and report on them to our shareholders.

Committees

Pursuant to our by-laws, we currently have the following four special committees: (i) Audit Committee; (ii) Human Resources and Compensation Committee; (iii) Financial Committee; and (iv) Innovation and Development Committee. The attributions of each committee will be set forth by our board of directors, as well as the members of each committee will be appointed by our board of directors, solely among its members, and will also designate the President of each special committee. Each special committee will be composed of 3 (three) and up to 5 (five) members for a term of office of 3 (three) years, reelection being permitted. In addition to these committees, the board of directors may create other committees with special roles.

Audit Committee

The audit committee holds meetings monthly and has the following assignments: (i) to review the appointment by our board of directors of the independent public accountants who will audit our financial statements; (ii) to review the financial statements and the annual and quarterly financial statements together with the accompanying reports, through discussions with our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and/or with the Administrative Financial Officer; (iii) to review the internal control systems, and in a more generic way to examine our audit, accounting and management procedures, through discussions with our Chief Executive Officer and the Administrative Financial Officer; and (iv) to review and discuss any fact or event likely to have a material impact on our financial situation and/or any of our controlled companies in relation to the obligations and/or risks, compliance with laws and regulations and any material pending litigation, and more particularly those matters concerning risk management and identification and prevention of management errors.

The responsibilities of the audit committee are consistent with the U.S. Blue Ribbon Committee and the rules and regulations of the New York Stock Exchange. At our general shareholders' meeting held on April 30, 2008, Gerald Dinu Reiss, at that time member of our board of directors, was not reelected to the board. Accordingly, his position as president and member of our audit committee also terminated. As a consequence, we currently have only two members, namely Maria Silvia Bastos Marques and Fábio Schwartsman.

Human Resources and Compensation Committee

The human resources and compensation committee holds meetings at least once every two months and will have the following assignments: (i) to provide guidelines to the profile of the officer that will become our Chief Executive Officer; (ii) to examine candidates for election to our board of directors, in light of their commercial experience, expertise and economic, social and cultural activity; (iii) to examine candidates for appointment to our executive officers committee; (iv) to review and discuss management compensation and stock option plan for our officers; (v) to propose criteria for the assessment of the performance of our managers, using similar Brazilian corporations as benchmark; (vi) to review the recruitment and hiring methods adopted by us and our controlled companies, using similar Brazilian corporations as benchmark; (vii) to define the compensation and incentive policies for our managers; and (viii) to identify individuals within our company and our controlled companies who could be our future leaders and follow up the development of their career. Our Human Resources and Compensation Committee is composed of Ana Maria Falleiros dos Santos Diniz D'Avila, Geyze Marchesi Diniz and Francis André Mauger.

Financial Committee

The financial committee holds meetings at least once every two months and will have the following assignments: (i) to review the financial/economic viability of our investment plans and programs; (ii) to review and recommend actions for the negotiation of any merger and acquisition or of any similar transaction involving us and any of our controlled companies; (iii) to follow up any such transaction and negotiation referred to in item (ii); (iv) to review our

cash flow, indebtedness policy and capital structure; (v) to accompany and supervise the implementation and accomplishment of our annual investment plan; (vi) to accompany the average cost of our capital structure and to make suggestions for modifications whenever deemed necessary; and (vii) to review and recommend opportunities related to financing transactions that may improve our capital structure. Our financial committee is currently composed of Ana Maria Falleiros dos Santos Diniz D Avila, João Paulo Falleiros dos Santos Diniz, Hakim Laurent Aouani and Michael Alain Maurice Favre.

Innovation and Development Committee

The innovation and development committee will hold meetings at least once every three months and will have the following assignments: (i) to review the projects related to business and technology innovations as well as to recommend to our company the introduction of such innovations; (ii) to review and propose market opportunities or new business formats to strengthen our growth strategy; and (iii) to review the real estate expansion plans. Our innovation and development committee is composed of Pedro Paulo Falleiros dos Santos Diniz, Geyze Marchesi Diniz and Francis André Mauger .

Advisory Board

In addition to the committees described above, our by-laws provide for an *ad hoc* advisory board of up to 13 (thirteen) members, whose purpose is to make recommendations to our board of directors on measures to be taken in order to ensure the development of our businesses and activities, as well as render opinion on any matters submitted by our board of directors. Our advisory board meets semi-annually and, in extraordinary circumstances, whenever called by the president of our board of directors. The current term of all members of our advisory board is 3 (three) years, reelection being permitted, and such members may receive a compensation set forth by our general shareholders meeting. Our advisory board was elected by our shareholders in the shareholders' meeting held on June 22, 2005 and is comprised of the following members, most of them economists or former ministers of economy of Brazil: Luiz Carlos Bresser Gonçalves Pereira, Mailson Ferreira da Nóbrega, Roberto Teixeira da Costa, José Roberto Mendonça de Barros, Manuel Carlos Teixeira de Abreu, Luiz Felipe Chaves D'Ávila, Luiz Marcelo Dias Sales, Arthur Antonio Sendas and Fernando Maida Dall Acqua and Yoshiaki Nakano.

For the year ended December 31, 2007, the aggregate compensation paid in cash to all of our directors and executive officers and members of our committees as a group was approximately R\$19 million. Other non-cash benefits in 2007 included reimbursements of medical expenses to our executive officers and the use of our cars during working hours. There are no outstanding loans granted by us to our executive officers or members of our board of directors. We are not required under Brazilian law to disclose on an individual basis the compensation of our directors and executive officers, and we do not otherwise publicly disclose this information.

6D. Employees

Our workforce at December 31, 2007 consisted of 66,165 employees (calculated on a full-time employee equivalent basis). Virtually all of our employees are covered by union agreements. The agreements are renegotiated annually as part of industry-wide negotiations between a management group representing the major participants in the retail food industry, including our management, and unions representing employees in the retail food industry. We believe we compensate our hourly employees on a competitive basis, and we have developed incentive programs to motivate our employees and reduce employee turnover. Our management considers our relations with our employees and their unions to be good. We have not had a strike in our history.

The following table sets forth the number of our employees at December 31, for each of the five years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003:

At December 31⁽¹⁾

	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Operational	55,494	53,495	53,187	53,177	46,094
Administrative	10,671	10,112	9,616	10,307	9,463
Total	66,165	63,607	62,803	63,484	55,557

(1) Based on the full-time equivalent number of employees calculated by dividing the total number of hours worked by all employees in the final month of each period presented by 220 hours.

6E. Share Ownership

At May 25, 2007, the board members owned an aggregate amount of 85 common shares. The members of our board of directors and our executive officers, on an individual basis and as a group, own less than 1% of our common stock. See Item 7A. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders. As of May 15, 2007, our management and some of our employees also owned options to purchase an aggregate amount of 97,470,000 preferred shares at per-share purchase price of R\$57.77. None of the members of our management and our employees holds any options to purchase our common shares. See Item 6B. Directors, Senior management and Employees Compensation for a description of our stock option plan applicable to our management and employees, including those of our subsidiaries.

ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**7A. Major Shareholders**

The following table sets forth information as of April 30, 2008, with respect to holdings of our capital stock:

Shareholder	Common Shares		Preferred Shares		Total Shares	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Wilkes Participações S.A	65,400,000	65.61%	-	-	65,400,000	28.63%
Peninsula Participações Ltda	2,784,175	2.79%	2,608,467	2.03%	5,392,642	2.36%
Sudaco Participações Ltda	28,619,173	28.71%	-	-	28,619,173	12.53%
Segisor S.A.	-	-	3,785,893	2.94%	3,785,893	1.66%
Casino Guichard Perrachon S.A	52	-	-	-	52	-
Abilio dos Santos Diniz	100	-	-	-	100	-
João Paulo F. dos Santos Diniz	-	-	17,800	0.01%	17,800	-
Ana Maria F. dos Santos Diniz	-	-	-	-	-	-
D'Avila	1	-	-	-	1	-
Pedro Paulo F. dos Santos Diniz	-	-	721	-	721	-
Jean-Charles Naouri	2	-	-	-	2	-
	2,815,825	2.82%	-	-	2,815,825	1.23%

Rio Soé Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda						
Flylight Comercial Ltda	-	-	320,629	0.25%	320,629	0.14%
Onyx 2006 Participações Ltda	-	-	20,527,380	16.00%	20,527,380	9.00%
Rio Plate Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda	-	-	4,055,172	3.15%	4,055,172	1.77%
Swordfish Investments Limited	-	-	4,472,620	3.47%	4,472,620	1.96%
Directors and officers	3	-	108,522	0.08%	108,525	0.05%
Others	60,520	0.06%	92,852,299	72.12%	92,912,819	40.67%
TOTAL	99,679,851	100.0%	128,749,503	100.00%	228,429,354	100.00%

At April 30, 2008, there were 92,852,299 preferred shares held by holders of record in Brazil, representing 72.12% of the total of preferred shares outstanding, and 60,520 common shares held by holders of record in Brazil, representing 0.06% of the total of common shares outstanding.

Holding Company Goodwill Amortization

On May 3, 2005, the Diniz Group (group of shareholders composed by the members of the Diniz family) and the Casino Group (a retail company headquartered in France) formed Vieri Empreendimentos e Participações S.A. (Vieri or parent company), which became the parent company of CBD, whose control is shared by both groups of shareholders.

When Vieri acquired the common shares of the Company, a higher price was paid in relation to the book value of the Company, thus generating goodwill. In 2006, Companhia Brasileira de Distribuição and the parent company began a restructuring process in order to transfer the goodwill to the Company to obtain the tax deductibility of the goodwill amortization. On December 31, 2007, the estimated tax benefit was approximately R\$517.3 million.

As a first step of the restructuring process, the goodwill was transferred from the parent company to Companhia Brasileira de Distribuição in two phases, including the creation of a new subsidiary by the parent company to where the goodwill was transferred, and subsequently the merger of this new subsidiary into Companhia Brasileira de Distribuição. This first step was concluded on December 20, 2006, with the approval by the shareholders at an Extraordinary General Meeting.

A valuation allowance, denominated in the books as Provision for maintenance of shareholders equity , was recorded by the subsidiaries in relation to the goodwill. Accordingly, the remaining net balances correspond to the tax benefit resulting from the future amortization of goodwill.

On December 31, 2007 the value of the resulting tax benefit related to both income taxes and social contribution tax on profits of the Companhia Brasileira de Distribuição was R\$517.3 million. This is shown in the balance sheet as part of deferred taxes which is R\$48.7 million as current and R\$468.6 million as non-current assets on December 31, 2007, respectively.

Under the terms of the reorganization, the resulting tax benefit reverts to the benefit of the controlling shareholder that originated the goodwill without, however, causing any negative effects to the Company s profitability or the flow of dividends to its minority shareholders. The effect of the reorganization on the balance sheet and income statement accounts as at December 31, 2007 is shown below:

Balance sheet effects:	In thousands of reais
Cash	37
Unamortized balance of goodwill	2,061,951
Provision for maintenance of shareholders equity	(1,546,463)
Deferred income tax	1,806
Tax benefit balance presented under Deferred income taxes	517,331

In addition to the R\$517.3 million tax benefits balance presented as deferred income taxes, this transaction also brought to Companhia Brasileira de Distribuição the amount of R\$1.8 million regarding deferred income tax which existed at Vieri.

The goodwill will be amortized straight line over 5 years, starting in 2008. The provision for maintenance of shareholders` equity was established at an amount sufficient to reduce the unamortized balance of the goodwill to the estimated value of the future tax benefits that will be generated by its amortization by the Company. This is also the amount necessary to ensure that there will be no reduction in the amount of retained earnings available for the distribution of dividends on account of the future amortization of the goodwill in excess of the related tax benefit. The offsetting entry to the initial recognition of the tax benefit balance is recognized directly in shareholders` equity as a capital reserve (Goodwill special reserve). Also under the terms of the restructuring, the effective tax benefit realized in each fiscal year will subsequently be capitalized in the name of the controlling shareholder, and minority shareholders are ensured the right to preference in the acquisition of a proportional amount of new capital from the controlling shareholder.

Shareholders Transactions

As a result of a joint venture entered into in 2005, the Diniz group (consisting of our shareholders Mr. Abilio Diniz, Península Participações Ltda., or Península, and the other members of the Diniz family that control Península) and the Casino group share our control, through a Holding Company. The Diniz group and the Casino group entered into a Holding Company Shareholders Agreement that outlines the rules for the exercise of our co-control, corporate governance and restrictions on transfer of the Holding Company's shares. In addition, the Diniz group, the Casino group and the Holding Company entered into a new CBD Shareholders Agreement that governs their relationship in light of the Holding Company Shareholders Agreement, and establishes that the Diniz group and the Casino group will vote our shares in accordance with instructions given by the Holding Company.

Holding Company Shareholders Agreement

Pursuant to the Holding Company Shareholders Agreement, the Diniz group, at the Holding Company level:

- may appoint (i) two directors and respective alternates (out of four members) of the board of directors of the Holding Company, and (ii) two executive officers of the Holding Company;
- may appoint the Chairman of the board of directors of the Holding Company up to the 7th year after the date of implementation of the joint venture.

The Diniz group, at our company's level:

- may appoint five directors to our board of directors;
- may appoint the Chairman of our board of directors up to the 7th year after the date of implementation of the joint venture; from the beginning of the 8th year after the date of implementation of the joint venture and every three years thereafter, there will be an alternating appointment of the Chairman of our board of directors between the two groups, and the Casino group will have the right to the first alternate appointment, for a term-in-office comprising June 22, 2012 to June 21, 2015; however, the Casino group has agreed, for this first alternate appointment, that Mr. Abilio Diniz will continue as Chairman of our board of directors, provided that we maintain a good performance track record. Moreover, for any subsequent terms as to which the Casino group is entitled to name the Chairman, Casino has agreed that Mr. Abilio Diniz will remain Chairman as long as he is mentally and physically fit for the functions and as long as we maintain a good performance track record;
- may cast a casting vote if the Casino group requests a lower distribution of dividends by us than the Diniz group prefers, in which case the Diniz group may affect dividends of up to 40% of our annual profits.

The Casino group, at the Holding Company level:

- may appoint (i) two directors and respective alternates (out of four members) of the board of directors of the Holding Company, and (ii) two executive officers of the Holding Company;
- may appoint the Chairman of the board of directors of the Holding Company (i) from the beginning of the 8th year until the end of the 9th year after the date of implementation of the joint venture, which if exercised, would trigger a share put and call option in respect of the Diniz group's shares of the Holding Company, and (ii) from the beginning of the 10th year after the date of implementation of the joint venture, if the Diniz group transfers any common shares of the Holding Company to a third party.

The Casino group, at our company's level:

- may appoint five directors to our board of directors;
- may cast a casting vote if the Diniz group requests a lower distribution of dividends by us than the Casino group prefers, in which case the Casino group may effect dividends of up to 32.5% of our annual profits;
- may determine the kind or classes of new shares or convertible securities issued by us, if any, and only the Casino group will subscribe new common shares or securities convertible into common shares issued by us (although the Diniz group may veto these rights, as described below).

Both the Casino group and the Diniz group are subject to limitations on the purchase of our preferred shares on the open market, which limitations vary according to the percentage of shares freely available to the investing public. However, the Casino group is free to acquire any of our common or preferred shares held by the Diniz group.

In addition, both the Casino group and the Diniz group have, except in certain circumstances, the right of first refusal with respect to shares or convertible securities of the Holding Company to be disposed of by any of them. The Casino group may not sell its shares in the Holding Company for 18 months from the date of execution of the Holding Company Shareholders Agreement, and the Diniz group may not sell its shares in the Holding Company for nine years from such date (or, if the Casino group appoints the Chairman of the board of directors of the Holding Company, on the date of such appointment).

If the Casino group appoints the Chairman of the board of directors of the Holding Company or acquires shares of the Holding Company from the Diniz group under certain circumstances, the Diniz group, as long as it holds specified share amounts in the Holding Company or us, will only have, except under certain circumstances, the following Diniz Group Rights: (A) veto rights regarding, among other matters: (i) any corporate restructuring of our company or of the Holding Company; (ii) certain contracts or agreements entered into by and between us and the Holding Company; (iii) any change in our dividend policy or that of the Holding Company; (iv) the delisting, or any change in the rights and characteristics, of our shares; and (B) certain other rights regarding the election and composition of our board of directors, including Mr. Abilio Diniz's right to remain as the Chairman of our board of directors as long as he is mentally and physically fit for the function of Chairman and as long as we maintain a good performance track record.

The Holding Company Shareholders Agreement provides that the Diniz group and the Casino group will not compete with each other in the food retailing business in Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Colombia, and they may not engage in the food retailing business in Brazil through any entity other than us. The non-compete provision will continue for three years counted from the date either party ceases to be the owner of at least 10% of the voting capital stock of the Holding Company, except that Diniz group may not compete with the Casino group as long as any of its members (i) remains a direct or indirect shareholder of the Brazilian corporation that received real estate properties from us and rents them to us or (ii) keeps, in whole or in part, the Diniz Group Rights described above.

Our company also has a preemptive right to take advantage of business opportunities identified by either (i) certain members of the Diniz group or the Casino group in a new business other than the food retail business in Brazil or (ii) the Diniz group or the Casino group in a food retail business in Portugal on a 50%-50% basis with whichever shareholder identified the opportunity.

The Holding Company Shareholders Agreement has a term of forty years and terminates automatically (except with respect to the three-year non-compete provision and in certain circumstances the Diniz Group Rights described above) when either of the Casino group or the Diniz group ceases to hold 10% of the Holding Company's shares or convertible securities.

CBD Shareholders Agreement

According to the CBD Shareholders Agreement, the Diniz group and the Casino group are obligated to vote together and in the same way that the Holding Company votes at any of our general shareholders meetings. In the event that the Holding Company refrains to vote in any matter in our general shareholders meetings, Casino group and Diniz group agreed to equally refrain upon such matter. In order to guarantee compliance with the Shareholders Agreement by the Holding Company and us, the voting rights of our shares owned directly by Casino group or Diniz group have been pledged to the Holding Company.

The Holding Company has, except in certain circumstances, the right of first refusal with respect to our shares or convertible securities to be disposed of by any of the Casino group and/or the Diniz group.

If our preferred shares come to have any voting rights by operation of law, the Casino group and/or the Diniz group will automatically cede such voting right to the Holding Company. For the period the preferred shares have any voting rights, the Casino group will be free to acquire our preferred shares from any third party, provided that any voting rights are ceded to the Holding Company.

The Casino group will not convert, during the term of the CBD Shareholders Agreement, any of our common shares held by it into preferred shares, unless authorized by the Holding Company.

The CBD Shareholders Agreement will remain valid as long as the Holding Company is our controlling shareholder.

7B. Related Party Transactions

From time to time we have entered into transactions with the Diniz group and other related parties for the provision of certain services. In the past, we and our shareholders have advanced funds to each other and may do so in the future. If our shareholders advance funds to us, or if we advance funds to our shareholders, the transaction will be conducted on the same terms applied to third parties. The following discussion summarizes certain of the significant agreements and arrangements among us and certain of our affiliates.

Leases

We currently lease properties from some members of the Diniz family, some of whom are our shareholders, and also lease properties from Fundo de Investimento Imobiliário Península, which belongs to the Diniz group. These properties include one store from Mrs. Floripes Pires Diniz, four stores from Mr. Arnaldo dos Santos Diniz, four stores from Mrs. Vera Lúcia dos Santos Diniz and seven stores from Mrs. Sonia Maria dos Santos Diniz Bernandini, 65 stores from the *Sendas* family, four stores from Barcelona Comércio and 60 stores from the Fundo de Investimento Imobiliário Península. Aggregate payments in 2007 under those leases equaled approximately R\$12.5 million to the Diniz family, R\$33.2 million to the *Sendas* family, R\$0.4 million to the Barcelona Comércio and R\$117.1 million to the Fundo de Investimento Imobiliário Península. We believe that all such leases are on terms at least as favorable to us as those which could be obtained from unrelated parties on an arm's-length basis. For further information on these leases, see note 26 (v) (i) to our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

Technical Assistance Agreement with Casino

In July 2005, we entered into a Technical Assistance Service Agreement with our shareholder Casino, in the total annual amount in Brazilian *reais* corresponding to U.S.\$2.7 million, of which the subject matter is the rendering of services by Casino to us, involving technical assistance in the areas of human resources, trademarks, marketing and communication, global campaigns and administrative assistance, among others. This agreement is effective for seven years, after which term it will be automatically renewed for an undetermined period. This agreement was approved by a board of directors meeting and an Extraordinary General Meeting held on August 16, 2005. In 2007, we registered the amount of R\$6.3 million (tax included) related to this technical assistance agreement.

Consultancy Agreement with Galeazzi & Associados

In July 2007, we hired the consultancy firm Galeazzi & Associados to implement a restructuring plan to enhance *Sendas Distribuidoras* operational performance in the state of Rio de Janeiro. One of the partners of Galeazzi & Associados, namely Claudio Galeazzi, is currently our CEO.

The scope of Consultancy Agreement involves: 1) the development of a Strategic and Operational Diagnosis Program, with a view to assessing all the business profitability opportunities, 2) Action Plan in order to take advantage of opportunities identified and 3) business management derived from the development of the Action Plan, aiming at making our operations more competitive, efficient and profitable.

The timeframe to carry out the project was estimated at 14.5 months, and conclusion foreseen for the third quarter of 2008. The fees are divided into a monthly fixed amount of R\$350,000 and a variable amount subject to the fulfillment of goals previously established to improve the company's profitability.

7C. Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION**8A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information**

The information included in Item 18 of this annual report is referred to and incorporated by reference into this Item 8A.

Legal Proceedings

We are party to administrative proceedings and lawsuits that are incidental to the normal course of our business, some of which are described below. These include general civil, tax and labor litigation and administrative proceedings. We believe that our provisions for legal proceedings are sufficient to meet probable and reasonably estimable losses in the event of unfavorable court decisions and that the ultimate outcome of these matters will not have a material effect on our financial condition or results of operations. We cannot estimate the amount of all potential costs that we may incur or penalties that may be imposed on us other than those amounts for which we have provisions. For further information on our legal proceedings, see note 16 to our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

The following probable losses from existing tax obligations under dispute have been identified based on the advice of outside legal counsel and have been provided as liabilities in our financial statements:

	2007	2006
	(millions of reais)	
Taxes:		
COFINS and PIS	1,086.2	1,011.3
Labor claims	50.2	42.7
Civil and other	173.4	155.4
	1,309.8	1,209.4
Judicial deposits	(93.6)	(71.8)
Total accrued liabilities for legal proceedings	1,216.2	1,137.6

Taxes on Revenues

We are questioning the constitutionality of the increase of the tax rate of the PIS and the COFINS taxes, which accrue on revenues, as well as the expansion of their tax basis as of February 1, 1999 because we believe these changes could only be introduced by a law complementary to the Federal Constitution. On September 1999, the lower court issued a ruling in our favor. The federal government appealed the decision and is awaiting a final judgment. At December 31, 2007, we had a provision of R\$1,086.2 million that we believe corresponds to the amount of PIS and

COFINS we did not collect, based on the lower court decision, and this provision is monetarily updated. Since these contributions are not being collected, the federal government has issued tax assessment notices to charge the corresponding values not collected.

In March 2004, we filed an injunction seeking a judicial authorization so as to ensure the right to enlist the credit resulting from the COFINS levied on the inventory at the rate of 7.6% in a single installment.

The preliminary order was granted. According to this decision, we did not collect the amount of R\$32.9 million. The chances of success for this lawsuit are deemed possible. As of December 31, 2007, the amount recorded was R\$22.4 million.

Social Security Contributions

We are challenging the constitutionality of some social security contributions, such as the contributions for education allowance (salário educação) and for worker's compensation insurance (SAT), as well as our right to offset the amount we believe was overpaid with other social security contributions. Based on preliminary orders issued in our favor by the lower courts, we have not been collecting some of these contributions and/or we have been offsetting overpaid contributions with other social security contributions. The lower courts provided a favorable decision in both lawsuits. The federal government appealed these decisions and, with regard to worker's compensation insurance (SAT) the court ruled against us, prompting us to join the Special Installments Program (Parcelamento Especial - PAES) pursuant to Law 10,684/2003 and pay the amount of R\$256.6 million of social security contributions in installments. As of December 31, 2007, the amount of R\$206.7 million was recorded in our current liabilities and non-current liabilities as Taxes payable in installments.

Furthermore, the Social Security Institute - INSS filed several assessment tax notices, to charge the social security contribution levied on payments that we do not believe should be included in the calculation of this contribution, since they do not reflect a consideration for the work accomplished and are not paid habitually, in the approximate amount of R\$116.5 million. We presented administrative defenses, and are awaiting a decision. We believe our chances of success are possible, and there is no provision accrued for this contingency.

Income Tax

In January 1995, we filed an injunction to obtain a judicial authorization to adjust our 1989 balance sheet using a rate relating to the inflationary index for January and February 1989 (70.3%), which generated an additional tax-deductible depreciation charge. In July 2000, a lower court issued a ruling, which was partially favorable to us, acknowledging our right to use a tax inflation index for the month of January 1989 of 42.7% for purposes of determining the depreciation charge. We appealed the decision and asserted the right to adjust our 1989 balance sheet according to the inflationary index of 6.3% for February 1989. The federal government also appealed the decision and is awaiting a final judgment. The federal government is charging the values not collected since there is a lawsuit in the amount of R\$54.1 million. Since it is probable that we will not prevail in this lawsuit, as of December 31, 2004, we had a provision of R\$10.6 million that we believe corresponds to the difference between the 42.7% inflationary index for January 1989 and the 6.3% inflationary index for February 1989 and the 70.3% rate, which was fully settled in June 2005. As of December 31, 2007, the amount recorded was R\$6.2 million.

The federal government is charging the values resulting from additional amounts that have not been included in the calculation of the Corporate Income Tax in the amount of R\$69.3 million; we believe our chances of success in this suit are possible.

ICMS - State Value-Added Tax on Sales and Services

We were served notice by the state tax authorities regarding the appropriation of electricity credits, acquisitions from suppliers considered to be disreputable, refund of tax replacement without due compliance of ancillary obligations brought by CAT Ordinance 17 of the State of São Paulo, among others, not relevant. At the end of 2007, we were again served notice by the State of São Paulo, amounting to nearly R\$557.8 million, of which approximately R\$425.0 million were classified by the management and legal counsels, as possible losses. The total amount of these assessments amounts to R\$878.1 million (R\$330.9 million in 2006), which await a final decision in the administrative

Other Tax-Related Matters

In June 1990, we filed an injunction seeking protection for non-payment of the Brazilian social contribution on profits, which we claimed to be unconstitutional based on the fact that this tax should have been enacted by a complementary law to the Brazilian Constitution. We obtained a favorable decision from the lower court in March 1991. Although no appeal was presented by the Federal government, pursuant to Brazilian law, this lawsuit was submitted to mandatory review of the Regional Federal Court, which in February 1992, confirmed the lower court's decision. Based on the opinion of our legal counsel, we believe that the federal tax authorities have no further legal appeal available to collect this contribution on a retroactive basis. To sum up, according to our lawyers, the chances of the Federal Tax Authorities succeed in any claim related to this subject are unlikely.

The Internal Revenue Service issued tax assessment notice charging the IRRF, PIS, COFINS and CPMF. According to our lawyers, our chances of loss in these administrative defenses are deemed possible to R\$243.6 million (R\$212.9 million in 2006).

Taxes related to assessments on third parties retention, tax payment discrepancies, fines due to non-compliance of ancillary obligations and sundry taxes – ISS, Municipal Real Estate Tax (IPTU), Property Transfer Tax (ITBI) and others – amount to R\$17.9 million, which is classified as possible loss by our legal counsels and is pending administrative and court decisions. In 2006, the likelihood of loss was classified as remote by our legal counsels.

Labor Claims

We are party to numerous lawsuits involving disputes with our employees, primarily arising from layoffs in the ordinary course of our business. At December 31, 2007, we had a provision of R\$50.2 million (in addition to judicial deposits in the amount of R\$47.8 million) for labor related loss contingencies, since it is probable that we will not prevail in these lawsuits and the damages are reasonably estimable.

Other

The Company is defendant, at several judicial levels, in lawsuits of civil nature and others. The Company sets up provisions for losses in amounts considered to be sufficient to cover unfavorable court decisions when its internal and external legal advisors consider losses to be probable. For further information on these lawsuits, see note 16 to our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report. At December 31, 2007, we had a provision of R\$108.8 million (in addition to judicial deposits in the amount of R\$45.9 million) for liabilities in connection with civil and other lawsuits.

Subsequent changes in the expectation of risk of the referred lawsuits may require the recording of additional provisions for contingencies.

Dividend Policy and Dividends

General

Pursuant to the Brazilian corporate law, Brazilian corporations are required to hold an annual shareholders' meeting in the first four months of each year at which an annual dividend may be declared. Under the Brazilian corporate law, shareholders of a Brazilian corporation have the right to receive, as a mandatory dividend for each fiscal year, a part of the corporation's net profits as established under its by-laws or, if not provided under such by-laws, an amount equal to that established 50% of the net profits adjusted pursuant to the Brazilian corporate law. Currently, the Brazilian corporate law generally requires that each Brazilian corporation distribute as a mandatory dividend an aggregate

amount equal to at least 25% of the net profits adjusted according to Brazilian corporate law. Pursuant to the Brazilian corporate law, in addition to the mandatory dividend, the board of directors may recommend to the shareholders payment of interim dividends and payment of dividends from other legally available funds. For further information see item 10B Additional Information Memorandum and Articles of Association Allocation of Net Profits and Distribution of Dividends Distribution of Dividends.

Dividend Policy and History of Dividend Payments

The following table sets forth the distributions paid to holders of our common shares and preferred shares since 2003:

Period	Description	First payment date	R\$ per preferred share ⁽¹⁾	R\$ per common share ⁽¹⁾	Total amount in dividends and interest on shareholders' equity (in R\$ millions)
2003	Dividends	June 2004	0.2544	0.2313	54.8
2004	Dividends	June 2005	0.4133	0.3757	89.1
2005	Dividends	June 2006	0.3101	0.2819	62.0
2006	Dividends	June 2007	0.0930	0.0845	20.3
2007	Dividends	June 2008	0.2288	0.2080	50.1

(1) The dividend accrued in December 31, 2007 was approved at the annual shareholders meeting held on April 30, 2008 and will be paid in June 2008. Taking into account the (ratio) reverse stock split that became effective on September 1, 2007. In order to facilitate the comparison of the per share information in all periods presented, we restated our financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2003 to 2006 to take into account the 500:1 stock split as if it had already occurred on January 1, 2003. According to Brazilian corporate law and our by-laws, we must pay declared dividends within 60 days after the approval.

Shareholders who are not residents of Brazil must generally register with the Central Bank to have dividends and/or interest on shareholders equity, sales proceeds or other amounts with respect to their shares eligible to be remitted in foreign currency outside of Brazil. See Item 10D Additional Information Exchange Controls. The preferred shares underlying the ADSs are held in Brazil by the custodian, as agent for the depositary, the registered owner on the records of the registrar for the preferred shares underlying the ADSs. The current registrar is Banco Itaú S.A.

Payments of cash dividends and distributions, if any, will be made in Brazilian currency to the custodian on behalf of the depositary, which will then convert the payments in Brazilian currency into U.S. dollars and thereafter will cause the U.S. dollars to be delivered to the depositary for distribution to holders of ADSs as described above. In the event that the custodian is unable to convert immediately the Brazilian currency received as dividends and/or interest on shareholders equity into U.S. dollars, the amount of U.S. dollars payable to holders of ADSs may be adversely affected by devaluations of the Brazilian currency that occur before the distributions are converted and remitted. See

Item 3A Key Information Selected Financial Data Exchange Rates. Dividends and interest on shareholders equity in respect of the preferred shares paid to shareholders, including holders of ADSs, are subject to the tax treatment outlined in Item 10E Additional Information Taxation Brazilian Tax Considerations.

8B. Significant Changes

We are not aware of any significant changes bearing upon our financial condition since the date of the consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

ITEM 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING

9A. Offer and Listing Details

Our preferred shares are traded on the São Paulo Stock Exchange BOVESPA under the trading symbol PCAR4. Our preferred shares in the form of American Depositary Shares, or ADSs, also trade on the New York Stock Exchange under the trading symbol CBD and on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. We became a U.S. registered company listed on the New York Stock Exchange in May 1997.

The Extraordinary General Meeting held on July 30, 2007 approved the conversion of 113,885,493,433 non-par shares, of which 49,839,925,688 are common shares and 64,045,567,745 are preferred shares, representing the Company's capital stock, at the ratio of five hundred (500) existing shares for one (1) share of same type, and the Company's capital stock now is represented by 227,770,986 non-par shares, of which 99,679,851 are common shares and 128,091,135 are preferred shares. The number of shares and paid-in capital are already present in this note considering such conversion.

Each ADS represents 1:2 preferred shares, without par value. The ADSs are evidenced by American Depositary Receipts, or ADRs, issued by The Bank of New York, as depository.

The following table sets forth, for the period indicated, the reported high and low sales prices for the preferred shares on the São Paulo Stock Exchange, in *reais* and U.S. dollars:

Calendar Period	R\$		U.S.\$ ⁽¹⁾		R\$ Average Daily Trading Volume
	High	Low	High	Low	
2003 ⁽²⁾	35.50	20.00	12.29	5.97	2,562,900
2004 ⁽²⁾	38.74	21.47	13.46	6.91	3,349,238
2005 ⁽²⁾	38.50	28.40	16.45	12.13	5,841,394
2006 ⁽²⁾ :					
1st quarter	49.43	38.53	22.75	17.73	10,006,019
2nd quarter	44.85	30.75	20.72	14.21	11,858,911
3rd quarter	34.35	28.00	15.81	13.89	9,979,949
4th quarter	37.85	28.15	17.70	13.17	13,079,044
2007:					
1st quarter	38.08	29.53	18.57	14.40	11,951,805
2nd quarter	38.25	29.50	19.86	15.32	19,037,432
3rd quarter	40.75	27.44	22.16	14.92	19,455,678
4th quarter	35.20	27.05	19.87	15.27	27,085,753

Share prices for the most recent six months are as follows:

November 2007	30.10	27.49	16.88	15.41	25,821,992
December 2007	35.20	29.70	19.87	16.77	29,443,884
January 2008	33.00	27.81	18.75	15.80	20,764,553
February 2008	36.90	31.10	21.92	18.48	26,420,489
March 2008	37.15	34.15	21.24	19.52	30,052,779
April 2008	38.00	35.25	22.52	20.89	21,884,088
May 2008 (through May 12)	40.70	39.00	24.31	23.29	18,142,421

(1) Converted into U.S. dollars at the U.S. dollar-Brazilian real exchange rate in effect at the end of each period presented. There was a significant devaluation of the Brazilian real in early 2002 and 2003. See Item 3A Key Information Selected Financial Data Exchange Rates.

(2) As restated due to the reverse stock split of the shares.

On May 12, 2008, the closing sale price for the preferred shares on the São Paulo Stock Exchange was R\$39.50 per preferred share, equivalent to U.S.\$66.13 per ADS translated at the exchange rate of R\$1.6743 per U.S.\$1.00, the commercial market rate on such date. On the same date, the closing sale price for our ADSs on the NYSE was US\$47.40. The ADSs are issued under a deposit agreement and The Bank of New York serves as depositary under that agreement.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the reported high and low sales prices for our ADSs listed on the New York Stock Exchange, in U.S. dollars and *reais*:

Calendar Period	High	Low	High	Low	U.S.\$ Average Daily Trading Volume
	U.S.\$ ADSs		R\$ ADSs		
2003	25.15	11.44	72.66	33.05	2,374,799
2004	27.74	13.37	80.68	41.55	3,287,320
2005	34.61	25.53	81.01	59.76	6,392,071
2006:					
1st quarter	46.13	34.37	100.21	74.67	10,012,190
2nd quarter	42.15	27.14	91.23	58.74	12,000,366
3rd quarter	31.39	25.61	68.19	55.64	7,943,120
4th quarter	35.02	26.15	74.87	55.91	8,135,213
2007:					
1st quarter	34.33	27.83	70.39	57.06	6,133,913
2nd quarter	40.17	28.87	77.38	55.61	12,257,827
3rd quarter	43.77	27.50	80.49	50.57	15,403,909
4th quarter	39.68	29.73	70.29	52.66	14,960,591

Share prices for the most recent six months are as follows:

November 2007	34.89	29.83	62.23	53.21	12,587,895
December 2007	39.68	33.10	70.29	58.63	17,492,765
January 2008	36.83	31.65	64.83	55.71	14,808,760
February 2008	43.94	35.49	73.96	59.74	18,556,575
March 2008	44.55	39.28	77.92	68.70	17,845,819
April 2008	45.89	41.55	77.43	70.10	15,196,790
May 2008 (through May 12)	48.70	46.10	81.54	77.19	21,270,222

9B. Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

9C. Markets

Trading on the Brazilian Stock Exchanges

The principal trading market for our preferred shares and common shares is the São Paulo Stock Exchange (BOVESPA). Settlement of transactions on BOVESPA occurs three business days after the trade date. Delivery of and payment for shares is made through the facilities of an independent clearinghouse. The clearinghouse for BOVESPA is *Companhia Brasileira de Liquidação e Custódia*, or CBLC. The CBLC is the central counterparty for transactions

effected on BOVESPA, carrying out multi-party settlement for financial obligations and transfers of securities. Under the regulations of the CBLC, financial settlement is carried out through the *Sistema de Transferência de Reservas* (Reserve Transfer System) of the Central Bank. The settlement of trades of shares is carried out in the custodial system of CBLC. All deliveries against final payment are irrevocable.

At December 31, 2007, there were 644 companies listed on the BOVESPA.

Trading on Brazilian stock exchanges by non-residents of Brazil is subject to certain limitations under Brazilian foreign investment and tax legislation.

As the result of a corporate restructuring on August 28, 2007, BOVESPA, which previously was a not-for-profit institution, started to operate as a joint stock corporation. At the same date, BOVESPA Holding was created. BOVESPA Holding operates the stock exchange and the organized over-the-counter markets, through its fully owned subsidiary BVSP. The provision of settlement, clearing and depository services are carried out by BOVESPA Holding's fully owned subsidiary CBLC.

Regulation of the Brazilian Securities Markets

The Brazilian securities markets are regulated by the CVM, the Brazilian securities commission, which has authority over stock exchanges and the securities markets generally, the *Conselho Monetário Nacional* CMN, the national monetary council, and the Central Bank, which has, among other powers, licensing authority over brokerage firms and regulates foreign investment and foreign exchange transactions.

Under the Brazilian corporate law, a company is either public, a *companhia aberta*, such as we are, or private, a *companhia fechada*. All public companies are registered with the CVM, and are subject to reporting requirements. A company registered with the CVM may have its securities traded either on the Brazilian stock exchanges or in the Brazilian over-the-counter market. The shares of a public company may also be traded privately, subject to certain limitations. To be listed on a Brazilian stock exchange, a company must apply for registration with the CVM and with a stock exchange. Once this stock exchange has admitted a company to listing and the CVM has accepted its registration as a public company, its securities may, under certain circumstances, be traded on all other Brazilian stock exchanges.

Trading in securities on the Brazilian stock exchanges may be suspended at the request of a company in anticipation of a material announcement. Trading may also be suspended on the initiative of a Brazilian stock exchange or the CVM, based on or due to, among other reasons, a belief that a company has provided inadequate information regarding a material event or has provided inadequate responses to inquiries by the CVM or the relevant stock exchange.

The Brazilian securities law, the Brazilian corporate law and the laws and regulations issued by the CVM, the CMN, and the Central Bank provide for, among other things, disclosure requirements applicable to issuers of traded securities, restrictions on insider trading and price manipulation, and protection of minority shareholders. However, the Brazilian securities markets are not as highly regulated and supervised as the U.S. securities markets or markets in certain other jurisdictions.

Corporate Governance Practices

As a Brazilian company listed on the *Nível 1 das Práticas Diferenciadas de Governança Corporativa da Bolsa de Valores de São Paulo* (Level 1 of the Differentiated Practices of Corporate Governance of the São Paulo Stock Exchange or Level 1) we must comply with the corporate governance standards set forth in the Brazilian corporate law, the rules of the CVM and the *Regulamento de Práticas Diferenciadas de Governança Corporativa da Bolsa de Valores de São Paulo* (the Differentiated Practices of Corporate Governance of the São Paulo Stock Exchange or the Level One Regulation), as well as our own by-laws.

On November 4, 2003, the SEC approved the new corporate governance rules established by the NYSE. Pursuant to these rules, foreign private issuers that are listed on the NYSE, such as us, must disclose any significant differences in corporate governance practices compared to U.S. domestic companies under the listing rules of the NYSE.

9D. Selling Shareholders

Not applicable.

9E. Dilution

Not applicable.

9F. Expenses of the Issue

Not applicable.

ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

10A. Share Capital

The Extraordinary General Meeting held on July 30, 2007 approved the conversion of 113,885,493,433 non-par shares, of which 49,839,925,688 are common shares and 64,045,567,745 are preferred shares, representing the Company's capital stock, at the ratio of five hundred (500) existing shares for one (1) share of same type. The Company's capital stock is currently represented by 228,429,354 non-par shares, of which 99,679,851 are common shares and 128,749,503 are preferred shares.

10B. Memorandum and Articles of Association

Set forth below is a brief summary of certain significant provisions of our by-laws and Brazilian corporate law. This description does not purport to be complete and is qualified by reference to our by-laws (an English translation of which has been filed with the Commission) and to the Brazilian corporate law.

Objects and Purposes

We are a publicly held corporation with principal place of business and jurisdiction in the City of São Paulo, Brazil, governed mainly by Brazilian laws (including the Brazilian corporate law), CVM regulations and our by-laws.

Our main business purpose is to sell manufactured, semi-manufactured and natural products of both national and foreign origin, of any and all kind and description, nature or quality, provided that they are not forbidden by law. Furthermore, we may also engage in a wide range of activities set forth in article 2 of our by-laws.

Preferred Shares and Common Shares

General

Pursuant to the Brazilian corporate law and our by-laws, each common share entitles the holder thereof to one vote at meetings of our shareholders. Holders of common shares are not entitled to any preference relating to our dividends or other distributions or any preference upon our liquidation, provided that they may convert at any time their common shares into preferred shares. See - Conversion of Common Shares into Preferred Shares - below.

Pursuant to the Brazilian corporate law, each preferred share is non-voting, except under limited circumstances, and is entitled to:

(i) priority in the receipt of fixed or minimum dividend;

(ii) priority in the reimbursement of capital, with or without premium; or

(iii) cumulative preferences and advantages established in items (i) and (ii) above.

Furthermore, the preferred shares will only be admitted for trading on the Brazilian stock exchanges if they are entitled to at least one of the following preferences:

- right to participate in the distribution of the mandatory dividend of 25% of our adjusted net profits, pursuant to the following criteria (See - Allocation of Net Profits and Distribution of Dividends - Mandatory Dividends for a description of calculation of our adjusted net profits):

(i) priority in the receipt of dividends corresponding to at least 3% of the shares' book value; and

(ii) right to participate in the profit distribution together with the common shares under equal conditions, after the common shares have received dividends as set forth in item (i) above.

- right to receive dividends in an amount per share at least 10% higher than the amount per share paid to holders of common shares; or

- tag-along right of at least 80% of the price paid to the controlling shareholder in case of transfer of control.

In this sense, our by-laws sets forth that the preferred shares are entitled to the following advantages and preferences:

(i) priority in receiving a minimum non-cumulative annual preferred dividend equal to R\$0.08 per preferred share that is accounted for as a portion of the mandatory dividends (as mentioned below);

(ii) priority in the reimbursement of capital, which value will be calculated by the division of the corporate capital for the number of trading shares, without premium, in the event of our liquidation;

(iii) participation under equal conditions with common shares, in the distribution of bonus shares resulting from capitalization of reserves or retained earnings; and

(iv) each preferred share will be entitled to a mandatory dividend 10% (ten per cent) higher than the dividend amount attributed to each common share (including, for purposes of such calculation, in the sum of the total amount of dividends paid to the preferred shares, the amount paid pursuant to item (i) above).

In addition, pursuant to the Brazilian corporate law and our by-laws, the preferred shares will acquire the right to vote in the event that the minimum non-cumulative annual preferred dividend is not paid for a period of three consecutive years and such voting right will cease upon the payment of such minimum non-cumulative annual preferred dividend.

Under the Brazilian corporate law, amendments reducing the rights of preferred shares entitle the holders of those shares to withdrawal rights. See [Withdrawal Rights](#) for a description of withdrawal rights.

Allocation of Net Profits and Distribution of Dividends

Allocation of Net Profits

Brazilian corporate law defines the net profit as the results of the relevant fiscal year, reduced by accumulated losses of prior fiscal years, provisions for income tax and social contribution for such fiscal year, and amounts allocated to employees and management's participation in the results in such fiscal year. The allocation of our net profits is proposed by our management and is subject to approval by our shareholders at a general shareholders meeting. The discretion of our management and our shareholders to determine the allocation of our net profits, however, is limited by certain rules that determine whether such net profits should be distributed as dividends or allocated to certain profit reserves or carried forward to future fiscal years, as follows:

Mandatory dividends. Our shareholders are generally entitled to receive mandatory dividends each year, in an amount equivalent to 25% of our adjusted net profits. Adjusted net profits are net profits following the addition or subtraction of:

- amounts allocated to the formation of a legal reserve account;
- amounts allocated to the formation of a contingency reserve account and the return of any amounts in any contingency reserve accounts deposited in previous years;
- amounts allocated to the formation of a tax incentives reserve account;
- amounts allocated to the statutory reserve, if any;
- amounts allocated to the unrealized profit reserve;
- amounts allocated to the retained profit reserve; and
- reversions of the amounts allocated to the unrealized profit reserve, when realized and not absorbed by losses.

The payment of our mandatory dividends may be limited to the profits actually realized in the fiscal year, if the portion of the profits not realized is allocated to the unrealized income reserve account (as described below).

Legal reserve account. We are required to maintain a legal reserve to which we must allocate 5% of our net profits for each fiscal year until the amount of the reserve equals 20% of our paid-in capital. The allocation of a portion of the net profits to the legal reserve account is mandatory and it must be submitted to the approval by the shareholders voting at the general shareholders meeting and may only be transferred to our capital account or used to offset accumulated losses, if any. We are not required to make any allocations to our legal reserve for any fiscal year in which such reserve, when added to our capital reserves, exceeds 30% of our capital stock. The legal reserve account is not available for the payment of dividends.

Expansion Reserve. Currently, our by-laws provide for an expansion reserve (*Reserva de Expansão*) which will be made of up to 100% of the remainder net profits adjusted after the establishment of the legal, contingency and unrealized income reserves. The total amount of this reserve may not exceed the amount corresponding to our share capital. Our shareholders may amend our by-laws in order to establish one or more other discretionary reserves. The

allocation of our net profits to discretionary reserve accounts may not be made if it prevents the distribution of our mandatory dividends.

Contingency reserve account. A portion of our net profits may also be allocated to a contingency reserve for an anticipated loss that is deemed probable in future years. Any amount so allocated in a prior year must either be reversed in the fiscal year for which the loss was anticipated if the loss does not occur or be charged off if the anticipated loss occurs.

Tax incentives reserve account. According to the Brazilian Corporation Law, our shareholders' meeting, upon a justified proposal of our Board of Directors or Board of Executive Officers, may decide to allocate a percentage of our net profits resulting from government donations or subventions for investment purposes.

Retention of our net profits. According to the Brazilian corporate law, the shareholders can decide to retain a portion of the net profit provided that such portion has been contemplated in the capital budget previously approved by the shareholders.

Unrealized income reserve account. The portion of the mandatory dividends that exceeds the net profits actually realized in that year may be allocated to the unrealized income reserve account. Unrealized income is that resulting from the equity pick up result and/or the profits of earnings of any transaction, the financial satisfaction of which takes place in the subsequent fiscal year.

The unrealized income reserve account, when realized, must be used first to offset accumulated losses, if any, and the remaining portion must be used for the payment of mandatory dividends.

The balance of the profits reserve accounts, except for the contingency reserve account and unrealized income reserve account, may not exceed the share capital. If this happens, a shareholders' meeting must resolve if the excess will be applied to pay in the subscribed and unpaid capital, to increase and pay in the subscribed share capital or to distribute dividends.

If our board of directors determines prior to a general shareholders' meeting that payment of mandatory dividends with respect to the prior fiscal year would be incompatible in view of our financial condition, we would not be required to pay the mandatory dividend. This determination must be reviewed by the fiscal council, if it is convened, and our management must report to the CVM within five days of the relevant general shareholders meeting. The amount of mandatory dividends not distributed as a consequence of the Brazilian corporation's financial condition will be registered on a special account and, if not offset against losses in future years, will be distributed as mandatory dividends as soon as the corporation's financial condition permits.

Distribution of Dividends

Under the Brazilian corporate law and our by-laws, we may pay dividends only from:

- our net profits earned in a given fiscal year, which is our result of the relevant fiscal year, reduced by: accumulated losses from prior fiscal years; provisions for income tax and social contribution for such fiscal year; and amounts allocated to employees' and managers' participation in the results in such fiscal year pursuant to our Profit Sharing Program (*participações estatutárias*). Furthermore, our by-laws authorize not only a profit sharing plan for employees and managers, but also a stock option plan. The amount to be paid in connection with both plans is set forth by our board of directors and must not exceed an amount equal to 15% of our net profits. Under Brazilian corporate law, this profit sharing may only be paid to managers with respect to a fiscal year in which the mandatory dividend has been declared to the shareholders.
- our net profits accrued in previous fiscal years or in any six-month and/or quarterly interim periods of a fiscal year; or

- our profit reserves set aside in previous fiscal years or in the first six months of a fiscal year. In this case, profit reserves means any discretionary reserve account, contingency reserve account, amounts allocated to our capital expenditure budget approved by our shareholders resolution or unrealized income reserve account, not including the legal reserve account.

Under our by-laws, the preferred shares are entitled to: (i) priority in receiving a minimum non-cumulative annual preferred dividend equal to R\$0.08 per preferred share, (ii) priority in reimbursement of capital, without premium, in case of liquidation, (iii) participation on equal terms with common shares in the distribution of bonus shares resulting from capitalization of reserves of retained earnings and (iv) receipt of the mandatory dividend that is 10% higher than the dividend of each common share, including, for purposes of this calculation, in the sum of the total dividend amount paid to the preferred shares, the amount paid as a minimum non-cumulative annual preferred dividend equal to R\$0.08 per share.

Consequently, under our by-laws, to the extent funds are available, dividends and/or interest on shareholders equity are paid in the following order: (i) a minimum non-cumulative annual preferred dividend in respect of the preferred shares in the amount of R\$0.08 per preferred share; and (ii) after common shares are assured a dividend equal to the minimum non-cumulative annual preferred dividend equal to R\$0.08 per share, each preferred share receives a dividend that is 10% higher than the dividend of each common share, including, for purposes of this calculation, the amount paid as a minimum non-cumulative annual preferred dividend equal to R\$0.08 per preferred share, subject to any determination by our board of directors that such distribution would be incompatible in view of our financial condition. We are authorized, but not required, to distribute a greater amount of dividends.

Dividends are generally to be declared at general shareholders meetings in accordance with the recommendation of the board of directors. Our board of directors may declare interim dividends to be deducted from the accrued profits recorded in our annual or semiannual financial statements. In addition, our board of directors may pay dividends from the net income based on our unaudited quarterly financial statements. The interim dividends may be declared and debited to the profit reserve amount registered at the most recent annual or semiannual statement. These semiannual or quarterly interim dividends may not exceed the amounts accounted for in our capital reserve accounts. Any payment of interim dividends may be set off against the amount of mandatory dividends relating to the net profits earned in the year the interim dividends were paid.

Distributions of interest on our shareholders equity may constitute an alternative form of payment to shareholders. These payments may qualify as part of the mandatory dividend at their net value. Please see Item 10E Additional information Taxation Brazilian Tax Considerations.

Dividends are generally available to the shareholders within 60 days after the date the dividends were declared to the holder of record on the declaration date. The amount is subject to monetary restatement, in accordance with recommendation of our board of directors and the current corporate law.

A shareholder has a three-year period following the dividend payment date to claim a dividend in respect of its shares, after which we have no liability for such payment.

Our calculation of net profits and allocations to reserves for any fiscal year are determined on the basis of financial statements prepared in accordance with Brazilian GAAP. Although our allocations to reserves and dividends will be reflected in those financial statements, investors will not be able to calculate these allocations or required dividend amounts from the financial information in U.S. GAAP.

Conversion of Common Shares into Preferred Shares

Our by-laws do not provide for the conversion of preferred shares into common shares. In accordance with our by-laws, our shareholders may at any time convert our common shares into preferred shares, provided that such common shares are fully paid and that the total of preferred shares issued do not exceed the limit of two-thirds of all outstanding shares. The requests for conversion must be submitted in writing to our executive officers committee and subsequently ratified at the next board of directors meeting.

Interest on Shareholders' Equity

We are allowed to pay interest on shareholders' equity as an alternative form of payment to shareholders, which payment may be treated as a deductible expense for income tax and social contribution purposes. Payments of interest on shareholders' equity may be made at the discretion of our board of directors, subject to the approval of our shareholders in the shareholders' meeting. The amount paid to shareholders as interest on shareholders' equity, net of any withholding tax, may be included as part of the mandatory distribution. This interest is limited to the daily pro rata variation of the TJLP, the Brazilian government's long-term interest rate, as determined by the Brazilian Central Bank from time to time, and cannot exceed, for tax purposes, the greater of (i) 50% of net income (after deduction of social contribution on profits and before taking such distribution and any deduction for corporate income tax) for the year in respect of which the payment is made; or (ii) 50% of the sum of retained profits and profit reserves in the beginning of the period with respect to which the payment is made.

Distribution of interest on shareholders' equity may also be accounted for as our tax deductible expense, and any payment of interest on preferred shares to shareholders, whether Brazilian residents or not, including holders of ADSs, is subject to Brazilian withholding tax at the rate of 15% or at the rate of 25% in case the beneficiary is resident and domiciled in the so-called tax haven—that is, a country or location that does not impose income tax or where the maximum income tax rate is lower than 20% or where the local legislation imposes restrictions on disclosing the shareholding composition or the ownership of the investment. See Item 10E—Additional information—Taxation—Brazilian Tax Considerations—Interest on Shareholders' Equity. To the extent we distribute interest on shareholders' equity in any year, which distribution is not accounted for as part of the mandatory distribution, a Brazilian withholding tax would apply and we would not be required to make a gross-up.

Board of Directors

Under the Brazilian Corporate Law, the members of a company's Board of Directors must be shareholders of the company. There is no requirement as to the number of shares an individual must own in order to act as a member of the Board of Directors.

According to the Brazilian Corporate Law, our officers and directors are prohibited from voting on, or acting in, matters in which their interests conflict with ours.

Our bylaws provide that the shareholders are responsible for determining the global remuneration of the members of our management bodies. There are no specific provisions regarding the directors' power to vote on their compensation in the absence of an independent quorum.

With respect to the borrowing powers of the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors has the power to authorize the borrowing of funds. Other financing arrangements, including bank loans, may be entered into by us upon the joint signatures of (i) two executive officers, (ii) one officer and one attorney-in-fact, or (iii) two attorneys-in-fact.

There is no requirement under the Brazilian Corporate Law or our bylaws that directors retire upon reaching a certain age. In addition, our bylaws do not provide for the re-election of directors at staggered intervals.

For a discussion of our Board of Directors, see Item 6A. Directors and Senior Management—Board of Directors—and Item 6C. Board Practices.

Voting Rights

Each common share entitles the holder thereof to one vote at meetings of our shareholders. Preferred shares do not entitle the holder to vote.

The Brazilian corporate law provides that non-voting or restricted voting shares (such as the preferred shares) entitled to fixed or minimum dividends acquire unrestricted voting rights if the company has failed for three consecutive fiscal years (or for any shorter period set forth in a company's by-laws) to pay any fixed or minimum dividend to which such shares are entitled, and such voting rights exist until the payment thereof is made. Our by-laws do not set forth any shorter period.

In any circumstance in which holders of preferred shares are entitled to vote, each preferred share will entitle the holder thereof to one vote.

Any change in the preferences or advantages of the preferred shares, or the creation of a class of shares having priority or preference over the existing preferred shares, would require, in addition to the affirmative vote of shareholders holding at least one-half of our common shares in a shareholders' meeting, the prior approval or the ratification by holders of a majority of the concerned outstanding preferred shares, voting as a class at a special meeting of holders of preferred shares.

This meeting would be called by notice published at least three times in the *Diário Oficial do Estado de São Paulo*, as well as in a newspaper of wide circulation in São Paulo, our principal place of business, at least 15 days prior to the meeting, but would not generally require any other form of notice. We have designated *Folha de São Paulo*, *Gazeta Mercantil*, *Valor Econômico* or *Estado de S. Paulo* for this purpose.

According to the Brazilian corporate law, (i) shareholders that jointly hold preferred shares that represent, at least, 10% of the total capital stock, and (ii) holders of common shares that are not controlling shareholders and represent, at least, 15% of the total voting stock, will have the right to elect one member of the board of directors and an alternate. In case non-controlling shareholders do not achieve the aforementioned percentage, they may combine their participation and, if they jointly hold at least 10% of the total capital, they may elect a member of the board of directors and an alternate director. Only shareholders that prove they have been holding the shares for at least 3 continuous months may exercise such rights.

Shareholders Meetings

Under the Brazilian corporate law, at an annual general meeting of shareholders, or an extraordinary general meeting, convened and held in accordance with such law and our by-laws, the shareholders are empowered to decide all matters relating to our business purposes.

Pursuant to the Brazilian corporate law, shareholders voting at a general meeting have the power, among others, to:

- amend our by-laws;
- delisting of the company from CVM (to become a privately held company);
- approval of the issuance of convertible debentures and secured debentures;
- election or dismissal of members of our board of directors and of our fiscal council, at any time;
- receipt of the management's accounts and approval of the financial statements, including the allocation of net profits;
- suspension of the rights of a shareholder who has violated Brazilian corporate law or our by-laws;

- approval of the valuation of assets to be paid in our capital stock;

- approval of the transformation of our corporate form or of our merger with or into another company (*incorporação* or *fusão*), spin-off (*cisão*), consolidation or split; and
- authorization of management to petition for our bankruptcy, to declare our company insolvent and to request a *recuperação judicial* or *recuperação extrajudicial* (a procedure involving protection from creditors similar in nature to reorganization under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code).

In addition, our by-laws also establish that a general meeting of our shareholders will have the following duties:

- approval of our dissolution or liquidation and the appointment and dismissal of the respective liquidator and review the reports;
- appointment and removal of the Chairman of our board of directors;
- approval of the annual global compensation of the members of our management, including benefits;
- approval of or amendment to our annual investment program;
- approval of any issuance of common or preferred shares up to the limit of the authorized capital (400,000,000 shares), and/or any bonuses, debentures convertible into our shares or with secured guarantee or securities or other rights or interests which are convertible or exchangeable into or exercisable for our shares, or any other options, warrants, rights, contracts or commitments of any character pursuant to which we are or may be bound to issue, transfer, sell, repurchase or otherwise acquire any shares and the terms and conditions of subscription and payment;
- approval of any agreement or amendment to any agreement, directly or indirectly, between us and/or our affiliates and any of our controlling shareholders or their relatives, members of our management or any of our controlled companies and affiliates, except those agreements executed in ordinary course of business, which should be contracted on an arm's-length basis (market conditions);
- approval of any delisting from trading on any stock exchange or filings for new listings;
- approval of any change in our dividend policy;
- approval of any joint venture between us and third parties involving an individual investment or investments aggregated over a fiscal year in excess of the amount equivalent in *reais* to U.S.\$100,000,000 or in excess of an amount equal to 6% of our shareholders equity (*patrimônio líquido*) as determined in its latest annual balance sheet, whichever is the higher, provided that the Joint Venture was previously approved by our board of directors;
- approval of any purchase, sale, disposal of or creation of any lien on any asset of ours or any other investment made by us (Investment) in an individual amount or amounts aggregated over a fiscal year in excess of the amount in *reais* equivalent to U.S.\$100,000,000, or in excess of an amount equal to 6% of our shareholders equity as determined in our latest annual balance sheet, whichever is higher; and
- approval of any financial arrangement, including the lending or borrowing by us of funds and the issuance of non-convertible debentures in excess of an individual amount equal to two times EBITDA of the preceding 12 months.

In relation to the matters described in the last two bullet points above, according to our by-laws, our board of directors will have the following duties:

- approval of any Investment in an individual amount or cumulated over a fiscal year in excess of the amount in *reais* equivalent to U.S.\$20,000,000 or in excess of an amount equal to 1% and up to 6% of our shareholders equity as determined in its latest annual balance sheet, whichever is the higher; and
- approval of any Financial Arrangement in excess of an individual amount equivalent to one half and up to two times EBITDA of the preceding 12 months.

According to Brazilian corporate law, neither a company's by-laws nor actions taken at a shareholders' meeting may deprive a shareholder of some specific rights, such as:

- the right to participate in the distribution of profits;
- the right to participate equally and ratably in any remaining residual assets in the event of liquidation of the company;
- the right to preemptive rights in the event of subscription of shares, convertible debentures or subscription warrants, except in some specific circumstances under the Brazilian law described in *Preemptive rights* ;
- the right to withdraw from the company in the cases specified in Brazilian corporate law, described in *Withdrawal rights* ; and
- the right to supervise, pursuant to Brazilian corporate law, the management of the Company.

Quorum. Generally, Brazilian corporate law provides that a quorum at a shareholders' meeting consists of shareholders representing at least 25% of a company's issued and outstanding voting capital on the first call and, if that quorum is not reached, any percentage on the second call. If the shareholders are called to amend our by-laws, a quorum at a shareholders' meeting consists of shareholders representing at least two-thirds of our issued and outstanding voting capital on the first call and any percentage on the second call.

As a general rule, the affirmative vote of shareholders representing at least the majority of our issued and outstanding common shares present in person or represented by proxy at a shareholders' meeting is required to ratify any proposed action, and abstentions are not taken into account. However, the affirmative vote of shareholders representing one-half of our issued and outstanding voting capital is required to:

- modify a preference, privilege or condition of redemption or amortization conferred on one or more classes of preferred shares, or create a new class with greater privileges than the existing classes of preferred shares;
- reduce the percentage of mandatory dividends;
- change our corporate purpose;
- merge us into or with (*fusão* or *incorporação*) another company;
- spin off a portion of our assets or liabilities;
- approve our participation in a group of companies (as defined in the Brazilian corporate law);

- apply for cancellation of any voluntary liquidation;
- merge all our shares into another Brazilian company, so that we become a wholly-owned subsidiary of such company; and
- approve our dissolution.

Notice of our shareholders meetings. Notice of our shareholders meetings must be published at least three times in the Diário Oficial do Estado, the official newspaper of the state where our headquarters are located and another newspaper widely published, currently Folha de São Paulo, Gazeta Mercantil, Valor Econômico or Estado de S. Paulo. The first notice must be published no later than 15 days before the date of the meeting on the first call, and no later than eight days before the date of the meeting on the second call. However, in certain circumstances, the CVM may require that the first notice be published 30 days in advance of the meeting.

Conditions of admission. Shareholders attending a shareholders meeting must produce proof of their status as shareholders and proof that they hold the shares they intend to vote. A shareholder may be represented at a shareholders meeting by a proxy appointed less than a year before, which must be a shareholder, a corporation officer, a lawyer or a financial institution. Investment funds must be represented by their manager.

Preemptive Rights on Increase in Preferred Share Capital

Under the Brazilian corporate law, each shareholder has a general preemptive right to subscribe for shares in any capital increase, in proportion to its shareholding, except in the event of the grant and exercise of any option to acquire shares of our capital stock under our stock option program. A shareholder has a general preemptive right to subscribe for debentures convertible into shares of our company, rights to acquire our shares and subscription warrants that we may issue. A minimum period of 30 days following the publication of notice of the capital increase is allowed for the exercise of the right, except if otherwise determined by the by-laws or the shareholder meeting, and the right is negotiable.

However, our board of directors is authorized to eliminate preemptive rights with respect to the issuance of shares, debentures convertible into shares and subscription warrants, provided that the distribution of such shares is effected (i) through a stock exchange or in a public offering or (ii) through an exchange of shares in a public offering, the purpose of which is to acquire control of another company.

According to Brazilian corporate law, capital increases that do not change the proportion between the existing classes and types of shares entitle the shareholders to exercise their preemptive rights solely with respect to shares of equal class and type as the shares each of them already holds. Notwithstanding that, if the company issues shares that cause changes to the existing proportion of classes and types of shares, then the shareholders may exercise their preemptive rights with respect to shares of equal class and type as the shares they already hold and, only if necessary to maintain its participation in the total capital stock, may subscribe for other classes or types of shares.

Therefore, in the event of a capital increase, which would maintain or increase the proportion of capital represented by preferred shares, holders of ADSs, except as described above, would have preemptive rights to subscribe only newly issued preferred shares. In the event of a capital increase which would reduce the proportion of capital represented by preferred shares, holders of ADSs, except as described above, would have preemptive rights to subscribe for preferred shares, in proportion to their shareholdings and for common shares only to the extent necessary to prevent dilution of their interest in us. For risks associated with preemptive rights, see Item 3D Key Information Risk Factors.

Withdrawal Rights

Neither the common shares nor the preferred shares are redeemable. Any of our shareholders who dissent from certain actions taken by our shareholders in a shareholders meeting have the right to withdraw from our company and to receive the value of their shares. According to the Brazilian corporate law, the withdrawal rights of a dissenting shareholder may be exercised in the event that our shareholders representing at least one-half of our issued and outstanding voting capital authorizes:

- (i) the creation of preferred shares or the disproportional increase of an existing class of preferred shares relative to the other classes of shares, unless such action is provided for or authorized by our by-laws;
- (ii) the modification of a preference, privilege or condition of redemption or amortization conferred on one or more classes of preferred shares, or the creation of a new class with greater privileges than the existing classes of preferred shares;
- (iii) a reduction in the mandatory distribution of dividends;
- (iv) a change in our corporate purposes;
- (v) the transfer of all of our shares to another company in order to make us a wholly owned subsidiary of such company or vice versa (*incorporação de ações*);
- (vi) our merger into or with another company, including if we are merged into one of our controlling companies, or are consolidated with another company;
- (vii) our participation in a group of companies as defined under the Brazilian corporate law and subject to the conditions set forth therein;
- (viii) a spin-off of our company if it entails a change in the corporate purpose, a reduction in mandatory dividends or the participation in a centralized group of companies; or
- (ix) the transformation of our company into another type of company.

Dissenting shareholders also have a right of withdrawal in the event that the entity resulting from (a) an *incorporação de ações* as described above, (b) a spin-off and, (c) a merger or a consolidation of a Brazilian publicly listed company, fails to become a Brazilian publicly listed company within 120 days of the general shareholders meeting in which such decision was taken.

The right to withdraw lapses 30 days after publication of the minutes of the relevant shareholders meeting. In items (i) and (ii) above, the resolution will be effective only upon the prior approval or confirmation within one year by the preferred shareholders, which must be made at a special meeting, in which case the 30-day term is counted from the date the minutes of the special meeting are published. In any event, we are entitled to reconsider any action giving rise to withdrawal rights within ten days following the expiration of the 30-day term mentioned above, if the withdrawal of shares of dissenting shareholders would jeopardize our financial stability.

In addition, the rights of withdrawal in items (iv), (v), (vii) and (viii), above, may not be exercised by holders of shares if such shares have (a) liquidity, when such shares are part of the BOVESPA Index, or part of any other stock exchange index in Brazil or in the world, as defined by the CVM, and (b) dispersion, when the controlling shareholder or other companies under the same control has less than 50% of the shares or class of shares.

Our preferred shares may be withdrawn at their book value, determined on the basis of the last balance sheet approved by the shareholders. If the shareholders' meeting giving rise to withdrawal rights occurs more than sixty days after the date of the last approved balance sheet, a shareholder may demand that its shares be valued on the basis of a special balance sheet that is of a date within sixty days of such shareholders' meeting. In this case, we must immediately pay 80% of the book value of the shares according to the most recent balance sheet approved by our shareholders, and the balance must be paid within 120 days after the date of the resolution of the relevant shareholders' meeting.

Form and Transfer of Shares

Our shares are in book-entry form, and the transfer of such shares is made by the registrar in our books, by debiting the share account of the transferor and crediting the share account of the transferee. We maintain book-entry form services with Banco Itaú S.A., or the registrar, which performs all the services of safekeeping and transfer of our shares and related services.

Transfer of shares by a foreign investor is made in the same way and is requested by the investor's local agent on the investor's behalf. If the original investment is registered with the Central Bank pursuant to Resolution 2,689, of CMN (National Monetary Council) the foreign investor should also seek the amendment of this Resolution.

CBLC is the exclusive clearing house that operates in São Paulo Stock Exchange. CBLC is also responsible for settlement and custody of the shares.

Other Dispositions

In addition to the provisions already described in this annual report, the Brazilian corporate law and current regulations set forth:

- upon a sale of control, the acquirer is required to launch a tender offer to purchase all minority voting shares at a price equal to at least 80% of the control price;
- if provided for in the by-laws, disputes among our shareholders will be subject to arbitration. Our by-laws currently do not provide for arbitration;
- upon the occurrence of a tender offer aiming at delisting our company or through which our controlling shareholders acquire more than one-third of the float shares, the purchase price will be equal to the fair value of the shares considering the total number of outstanding shares;
- members of our board of directors elected by the non-controlling shareholders will have the right to veto the choice of the independent accountant of the controlling shareholders;
- our controlling shareholders, the shareholders that elect members to our board of directors and to the fiscal council, our directors, members of fiscal council and our executive officers will be required to disclose any purchase or sale of our shares to the CVM and to the São Paulo Stock Exchange; and
- the chairman of any shareholders' or board of directors' meeting will disregard any vote that is rendered against provisions of any shareholders' agreement if that shareholders' agreement has been duly filed with us.

We have amended our by-laws to meet certain mandatory provisions of the Brazilian corporate law.

Significant Differences between our Corporate Governance Practices and NYSE Corporate Governance Standards

We are subject to the NYSE corporate governance listing standards. As a foreign private issuer, the standards applicable to us are considerably different than the standards applied to U.S. listed companies. Under the NYSE rules, we must disclose any significant differences between our corporate governance practices and those followed by U.S. companies under NYSE listing standards. As a Brazilian company listed on the São Paulo Stock Exchange, we are required to comply with the corporate governance standards set forth in Corporate Law No. 6,404 of December 15, 1976, as amended, or the Brazilian Corporate Law, and the rules of CVM. The following is a summary of those differences.

Independence of Directors and Independence Tests

The Brazilian corporate law and our by-laws require that our directors be elected by our shareholders at a general shareholders meeting. Currently our board of directors consists of fourteen members elected by our shareholders, consisting of five representatives of the Diniz group, five representatives of the Casino group, and four external directors.

Neither our board of directors nor our management tests the independence of the directors before such elections are made. However, both the Brazilian corporate law and CVM establish rules in relation to certain qualification requirements and restrictions, investiture, compensation, duties and responsibilities of the companies' executives and directors. Because we believe these rules provide adequate assurances that our directors are independent, we have not otherwise attempted to impose the independence tests established by the NYSE.

Executive Sessions

According to the Brazilian corporate law, up to 1/3 of the members of the board of directors can be elected into executive positions.

The remaining non-management directors are not expressly empowered to serve as a check on management and there is no requirement that those directors meet regularly without management. Notwithstanding, our board of directors consists of one honorable member and fourteen members elected by our shareholders, all of whom are non-management directors. Therefore we are in compliance with this standard.

Committees

We are not required under applicable Brazilian corporate law to have, and accordingly we do not have, a Nominating Committee and a Corporate Governance Committee. Although we are not required to have a Compensation Committee, we currently have a Human Resources and Compensation Committee, which, among other assignments, will review and discuss management compensation. See Item 6C Directors, Senior Management and Employees Board Practices Committees. Pursuant to our by-laws our directors are elected by our shareholders at a general shareholders meeting. Compensation for our directors and executive officers is established by our shareholders.

Audit Committee and Audit Committee Additional Requirements

Under the Brazilian corporate law and our by-laws, we are not required to, and currently do not, maintain a permanent fiscal council (*Conselho Fiscal*). The fiscal council operates independently from our management and from our external auditors. Its main function is to examine the financial statements of each fiscal year and provide a formal

report to our shareholders. We do not maintain a permanent fiscal council, however if necessary we should install one upon the vote of 2% of our common shares shareholders or 1% of the holders of our preferred shares, pursuant to CVM Instruction 324, dated as of January 14, 2000. In order to comply with the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the rules and regulations of the NYSE, we finished the implementation of an independent audit committee. For further information on our audit committee, see Directors, Senior Management and Employees Board Practices Committees Audit Committee.

Shareholder Approval of Equity Compensation Plans

Our board of directors is responsible for voting on the issuance of new equity in connection with our existing stock option plans, provided that the limit of our authorized capital is respected. However, any issuance of new shares that exceeds such authorized capital is subject to shareholder approval.

Corporate Governance Guidelines

Under NYSE listing standards, a listed U.S. company must adopt and disclose corporate governance guidelines that cover certain minimum specified subjects. We have adopted and observe corporate governance guidelines in accordance with Brazilian legislation, including a disclosure policy which requires, among other things, the disclosure of our corporate governance guidelines, material facts and annual Financial Reports. In addition, we have adopted and observe a policy on business conduct and ethics and we have implemented a Sarbanes-Oxley Disclosure Committee.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

Although the adoption of a code of ethics is not required by Brazilian corporate law, we implemented our Code of Ethics in 2000, further amended in 2005, to regulate our employees' conduct with us and our customers, suppliers, competitors and the public at large. In order to comply with the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and New York Stock Exchange rules, we later implemented rules applicable to our managers' conduct in connection with the registration and control of financial and accounting information and their access to privileged and non-public information and data. For more information about our Code of Ethics, see Item 16B Code of Ethics .

In July 2007, we hired the consultancy firm Galeazzi & Associados to implement a restructuring plan to enhance Sendas Distribuidora's operational performance in the state of Rio de Janeiro. In December 2007, we elected Cláudio Galeazzi as our CEO. Cláudio Galeazzi's consultancy firm continues to render services to Sendas Distribuidora under the same conditions as agreed prior to Cláudio Galeazzi becoming our CEO. Our Board of Directors concluded that there is not any conflict of interest in the relationship between Mr. Galeazzi and CBD.

In addition to complying with the rules of corporate governance applicable to us under Brazilian law, we intend to gradually comply with substantially all of the new rules established by the NYSE and the SEC applicable to domestic U.S. companies.

10C. Material Contracts**The Sendas Association**

We and Mr. Abilio dos Santos Diniz, Península and *Pão de Açúcar S.A. Indústria e Comércio*, or PAIC, are parties to a shareholders' agreement dated September 16, 2005 with *Sendas S.A.*, or *Sendas*, and its direct and indirect controlling shareholders *Sendas Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda.* and Mr. Arthur Antonio Sendas. The main purpose of the *Sendas* shareholders' agreement is to regulate our relationship with *Sendas* as shareholders of *Sendas Distribuidora*, a joint participation on a shared basis and in a 50% proportion of the voting stock.

Pursuant to the *Sendas* and the AIG Group shareholders agreement:

- *Sendas* is entitled to appoint five members and two alternates of the board of directors of *Sendas Distribuidora*, while we are entitled to appoint the remaining seven members and two alternates, as long as we and *Sendas* continue to own shares representing 50% of the joint participation (defined under the shareholders agreement as the sum of our and *Sendas*' equity interests in the voting capital of *Sendas Distribuidora*);

- the investor is entitled to appoint one member and the respective alternate;
- any two directors appointed by *Sendas* can veto specific business decisions outside the business purpose of *Sendas Distribuidora*;
- we have the right to appoint all executive officers of *Sendas Distribuidora*, who must be professionals with flawless reputations and renowned competence, which enables us to be fully responsible for the operating and administrative management of *Sendas Distribuidora* and to have complete freedom in connection with the day-to-day operational decisions;
- as long as we and *Sendas* continue to own fifty percent of the joint participation, the shareholders resolutions of *Sendas Distribuidora* must be taken by consensus between us and *Sendas*. However, if the equity participation of any of us or *Sendas* falls below fifty percent of the joint participation, the shareholders resolutions will have to be decided by a simple majority vote, giving the minority shareholder in this case the right to veto certain major corporate decisions, such as changes to provisions in the by-laws of *Sendas Distribuidora* regarding its capital stock, issuance of securities and dividends policies, as well as the mergers, spin-offs and other corporate reorganizations, among others. This veto right will be valid provided that the minority shareholder continues to own more than twenty-five percent of the joint participation; and
- as long as AIG Group is a shareholder of *Sendas Distribuidora* it will have the right to veto certain major corporate decisions, such as issuance of new class B preferred shares, changes to provisions in the by-laws regarding the rights granted to the holders of the class B preferred shares, redemption of shares, merger, spin-off and other corporate reorganizations.

The shareholders agreement also establishes certain rights as described below:

- in the event PAIC, Península and Mr. Abilio Diniz decide to transfer, either direct or indirectly, our own equity control, *Sendas* will be entitled, pursuant to the *Sendas* shareholders' agreement, to exercise a put option right against us and therefore to sell the totality of its *Sendas Distribuidora*'s shares at the price fixed by the shareholders' agreement. On the other hand, if *Sendas*' controlling shareholder receives from a third party an offer for *Sendas*' control, we are entitled to either exercise a right of first refusal and acquire the shares at the terms and conditions offered by such third party or to acquire, at the price fixed under the shareholders' agreement, the totality of shares in the capital stock of *Sendas Distribuidora* owned by *Sendas*. On October 19, 2006, *Sendas* notified its put option exercise to us based on a transaction with the Casino Group in 2005, which would have constituted a change of control of CBD. We responded to the notification informing that the option is not exercisable on grounds that the transaction between Diniz group and Casino group did not constitute a transfer of our control and therefore it should not constitute a trigger to the put option right. On October 31, 2006, we were notified by the Fundação Getúlio Vargas Arbitration Chamber (*Câmara de Conciliação e Arbitragem da Fundação Getúlio Vargas – FGV*) of the arbitration proceeding initiated by *Sendas*. On March 13, 2007, we and *Sendas* executed the arbitration submission agreement, which marked the initiation of the arbitration proceeding. During the proceeding, we and *Sendas* submitted petitions and documents to the arbitral tribunal and a preliminary hearing was held on October 4, 2007. On April 29, 2008, the Fundação Getúlio Vargas Arbitration Chamber, ultimately expressed an opinion, which is favorable to CBD, that the transaction with the Casino Group in 2005 did not constitute a change of control of CBD as claimed by *Sendas*. Accordingly, the claims formalized by *Sendas* in the arbitration proceeding were denied, specifically the request for the recognition of its alleged right to exercise the put of its shares in *Sendas Distribuidora* and promptly receive the total amount in cash. Consequently, *Sendas*, after the transfer value is defined and agreed upon by the parties, has to exchange all of its shares in *Sendas Distribuidora* with preferred shares of CBD's capital stock following the terms established in the shareholders' agreement.

- the shareholders' agreement also provides that *Sendas* may at any time as of February 1, 2007 exercise the right to exchange the totality or a portion of its paid-in shares in *Sendas Distribuidora* for preferred shares representing our capital stock. In such case, we can alternatively (i) carry out the share exchange; or (ii) purchase in cash, at a certain transfer price determined by the *Sendas* shareholders' agreement, the shares upon which the right of share exchange has been exercised; or (iii) accomplish the exchange transaction through

several corporate procedures such as capital increases, mergers of shares and others. In addition to the cash or shares received, as the case may be, *Sendas* would also have the right, in case all its shares in *Sendas Distribuidora* were exchanged for our preferred shares, to subscribe one class A common share that would be issued by *Sendas Distribuidora*. This special share would allow it to appoint, in a separate voting procedure, one member of the *Sendas Distribuidora*'s board of directors.

- However, if *Sendas* transferred more than 75% of our preferred shares following the exchange, it would be required to sell back such class A common shares to us at a fixed price of R\$1.00 and therefore it would cease to have the special rights provided therein. In addition, *Sendas* would also be subject to limitations in the amount of our preferred shares, which it could sell in the open market.

On April 29, 2008, the Fundação Getúlio Vargas Arbitration Chamber, ultimately expressed an opinion, which is favorable to CBD, that the transaction with the Casino Group in 2005 did not constitute a change of control of CBD as claimed by *Sendas S.A.* Accordingly, the claims formalized by *Sendas* in the arbitration proceeding were denied, specifically the request for the recognition of its alleged right to exercise the put of its shares in *Sendas Distribuidora S.A.* and promptly receive the total amount in cash. Consequently, *Sendas S.A.*, after the transfer value is defined and agreed upon by the parties, has to exchange all of its shares in *Sendas Distribuidora S.A.* with preferred shares of CBD's capital stock following the terms established in the shareholders' agreement.

We and *Sendas* have also agreed pursuant to the *Sendas* shareholders' agreement not to compete, either independently or jointly with third parties, with *Sendas Distribuidora* in the food retailing business in the state of Rio de Janeiro and, in the future, in the state of Espírito Santo, for so long as the shareholders' agreement is in effect.

Other than the *Sendas* association and the Joint Venture Agreement and related agreements between the Diniz group and the Casino group, described under Item 7A Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders' Shareholders' Transactions, we have not entered into any material contracts outside the normal course of our business.

Barcelona Comércio Shareholders' Agreement

Within the scope of the Barcelona Comércio association, we entered into a shareholders' agreement with *Assai*'s former controlling shareholders that established a put and call option related to the 40% ownership interest in Barcelona Comércio owned by these former controlling shareholders.

According to the shareholders' agreement, in case the call or put options are exercised, the purchase or sales price shall be calculated as follows:

- 1) The higher amount of seven times our EBITDA and 35.16% of net sales over the last 12 months prior to the option exercise date after deducting net indebtedness and contingencies with probable unfavorable outcome. In case the EBITDA margin is lower than 4.625%, the EBITDA - related criterion will be automatically taken into account; or
- 2) The initial purchase price net of distributed dividend, restated by IPCA plus 6.5% p.a.

The exercise of the put and call options is subject to the following conditions:

- if the chairman of Barcelona Comércio does not meet certain parameters set forth in the shareholders' agreement, the put and call options may be exercised by calculating the sales price pursuant to criterion 1 mentioned above;

- if the chairman of Barcelona Comércio resigns or if the chairman fails to attend more than 1/3 of the Board meetings held during a given fiscal year, the put and call options may be exercised by calculating the sales price pursuant to the lower value of criterion 1 or 125% of the sales price resulting pursuant to criterion 2 mentioned above;

- at any moment, until December 31, 2011, the put and call options may be exercised by calculating the sales price pursuant to the higher value of criterion 1 or 125% of the sales price calculated pursuant to criterion 2 mentioned above;
- from January 1 to January 15 of each calendar year between 2012 and 2014, the put and call options may be exercised by calculating the sales price pursuant to the higher value of criterion 1 or criterion 2 mentioned above; or
- if the chairman of Barcelona deceases or becomes disabled, the put and call options may be exercised by calculating the sales price pursuant to criterion 1 mentioned above.

In addition, the former controlling shareholders of *Assai* may exercise the put option as of January 1, 2012 pursuant to the conditions set forth in criterion 1 mentioned above.

10D. Exchange Controls

The ownership of preferred or common shares by individuals or legal entities domiciled outside Brazil is subject to certain conditions established under Brazilian Law.

The right to convert dividend payments and proceeds from the sale of common shares or preferred shares into foreign currency and to remit those amounts outside Brazil is subject to exchange control restrictions and foreign investment legislation which generally requires, among other things, obtaining an electronic registration with the Central Bank.

Resolution No. 1,927 of the CMN, which is the restated and amended Annex V to Resolution No. 1,289 of the CMN, or the Annex V Regulations, provides for the issuance of depositary receipts in foreign markets in respect of shares of Brazilian issuers. We filed an application to have the ADSs approved under the Annex V Regulations by the Central Bank and the CVM, and we received final approval before the offering of the preferred shares underlying the ADSs in May 1997.

An electronic registration, which replaced the amended certificate of registration, was issued in the name of the depositary with respect to the ADSs and is maintained by the custodian on behalf of the depositary.

This electronic registration was carried on through the *Sistema do Banco Central* SISBACEN, a database of information provided by financial institutions to the Central Bank. Pursuant to the electronic registration, the custodian is able to convert dividends and other distributions with respect to the preferred shares represented by the ADSs into foreign currency and remit the proceeds outside Brazil. In the event that a holder of ADSs exchanges those ADSs for preferred shares, that holder will be entitled to continue to rely on the depositary's electronic registration for only five business days after that exchange, following which that holder must seek to obtain its own electronic registration. Thereafter, unless the preferred shares are held pursuant to Resolution No. 2,689 of November 25, 2004, as amended, or Resolution 2,689, of CMN, the National Monetary Council, by a duly registered investor or, if not a registered investor under Resolution 2,689, a holder of preferred shares who applies for and obtains a new electronic registration, that holder may not be able to obtain and remit abroad U.S. dollars or other foreign currencies upon the disposition of the preferred shares, or distributions with respect thereto, and generally will be subject to less favorable tax treatment when it obtains its own electronic registration. In addition, if the foreign investor resides in a tax haven jurisdiction, the investor will be also subject to less favorable tax treatment. See Item 10E Additional Information Taxation Brazilian Tax Considerations.

Under Resolution 2,689, foreign investors may invest in almost all financial assets and engage in almost all transactions available in the Brazilian financial and capital markets, provided that the requirements described below are fulfilled. In accordance with Resolution 2,689, the definition of foreign investor includes individuals, legal entities, mutual funds and other collective investment entities domiciled or headquartered abroad.

Pursuant to Resolution 2,689, foreign investors must fulfill the following requirements before engaging in financial transactions:

- appoint at least one representative in Brazil with powers to perform actions relating to the foreign investment;
- appoint an authorized custodian in Brazil for the investments, which must be a financial institution duly authorized by the Central Bank and CVM;
- register as a foreign investor with the CVM, the Brazilian securities commission; and
- register the foreign investment with the Central Bank.

Securities and other financial assets held by foreign investors pursuant to Resolution 2,689 must be registered or maintained in deposit accounts or under the custody of an entity duly licensed by the Central Bank or the CVM. In addition, securities trading by foreign investors are generally restricted to transactions involving securities listed on the Brazilian stock exchanges or traded in organized over-the-counter markets licensed by the CVM.

Investors under Resolution 2,689 who are not resident in a tax haven jurisdiction (i.e., a country that does not impose income tax or where the maximum income tax rate is lower than 20%) are entitled to favorable tax treatment. See Item 10E Additional Information Taxation Brazilian Tax Considerations.

10E. Taxation

This summary contains a description of the principal Brazilian and U.S. federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of preferred shares or ADSs, but it does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all the tax considerations that may be relevant to these matters based upon the particular circumstances of a holder.

This summary is based upon tax laws of Brazil and the federal income tax laws of the United States in effect as of the date hereof, which laws are subject to change (possibly with retroactive effect) and differing interpretations. This summary is also based upon the representations of the depositary and on the assumption that each obligation in the Amended and Restated Deposit Agreement, dated as of May 28, 1997, among us, the depositary and the Owners from time to time of American Depositary Receipts, and any related documents, will be performed in accordance with its terms.

Although there is presently no income tax treaty between Brazil and the United States, the tax authorities of the two countries have had discussions that may culminate in such a treaty. No assurance can be given, however, as to whether or when a treaty will enter into force or how such a treaty would affect a U.S. holder of preferred shares or ADSs.

Brazilian Tax Considerations

The following discussion summarizes the principal Brazilian tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of preferred shares or ADSs by a holder that is not domiciled in Brazil for purposes of Brazilian taxation (a Non-Brazilian Holder). It is based on Brazilian law as currently in effect, which is subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect, and to differing interpretations. Any change in such law may change the consequences described below. Each Non-Brazilian Holder should consult his or her own tax adviser concerning the Brazilian tax consequences of an investment in preferred shares or ADSs.

Taxation of Dividends

Dividends based on profits generated after January 1, 1996, including dividends paid in kind, payable by us to the depositary in respect of preferred shares underlying ADS or to a Non-Brazilian Holder in respect of preferred shares, are exempt from withholding income tax. Dividends and stock dividends relating to profits generated prior to January 1, 1996 may be subject to Brazilian withholding income tax at varying rates, depending on the year the profits were generated.

Distribution of Interest on Shareholders' Equity

In accordance with the Law No. 9,249, dated December 26, 1995, as amended, Brazilian corporations may make payments to shareholders characterized as distributions of interest on shareholder's equity. Such interest is calculated by reference to the TJLP as determined by the Brazilian Central Bank from time to time and cannot exceed the greater of:

- 50% of the net income (after the deduction of social contribution on net profits and before taking such distribution and the provision for corporate income tax into account) for the period in respect of which the payment is made; or
- 50% of the sum of retained profits and profits reserves, as of the date of the beginning of the period in respect of which the payment is made.

Payments of interest on shareholder's equity to a Non-Brazilian Holder may be deducted for purposes of calculating Brazilian corporate income tax and social contribution on net profits as far as the limits described above are observed. Such payments are subject to withholding income tax at the rate of 15%, or 25% if the Non-Brazilian Holder is domiciled in a tax haven—that is, a country or location that does not impose income tax or where the maximum income tax rate is lower than 20% or where the local legislation imposes restrictions on disclosing the shareholding composition or the ownership of the investment (Tax Haven Resident). To the extent that such payment is accounted for as part of the mandatory dividend, under current Brazilian law, we are obliged to distribute to shareholders an additional amount sufficient to ensure that the net amount received by the shareholders, after payment by us of applicable Brazilian withholding taxes in respect of the distribution of interest on net worth, plus the amount of declared dividends, is at least equal to the mandatory dividend. To the extent we distribute interest on shareholders' equity, which distribution is not accounted for as part of the mandatory dividend, we are not obliged to pay such an additional amount on behalf of the shareholders. The distribution of interest on shareholders' equity is proposed by our board of directors and subject to subsequent declaration by the shareholders at the general meeting.

Taxation of Gains

According to Law No. 10,833 of December 29, 2003, capital gains realized on the disposition of assets located in Brazil by a Non-Brazilian Holder, whether to other non-Brazilian resident or to a Brazilian resident are subject to taxation in Brazil. In this sense, on the disposition of the preferred shares, as they are assets located in Brazil, the Non-Brazilian Holder will be subject to income tax on the gains assessed, following the rules described below, regardless of whether the disposition is conducted in Brazil or abroad and with a Brazilian resident or not.

Regarding the ADSs, although the matter is not free from doubt, arguably the gains realized by a Non-Brazilian Holder on the disposition of ADSs to another non-Brazilian resident are not taxed in Brazil, based on the argument that ADSs would not constitute assets located in Brazil for purposes of Law No. 10,833/03. However, we cannot assure you of how Brazilian courts would interpret the definition of assets located in Brazil in connection with the taxation of gains realized by a Non-Brazilian Holder on the disposition of ADSs to another non-Brazilian resident. As a result, gains on a disposition of ADSs by a Non-Brazilian Holder to Brazilian resident, or even to Non-Brazilian Holder in the event that courts determine that ADSs would constitute assets located in Brazil, may be subject to income tax in Brazil according to the rules described below.

The withdrawal of ADSs in exchange for preferred shares is not subject to Brazilian income tax as long as registration rules for the preferred shares are appropriately observed with the Brazilian Central Bank. The deposit of preferred shares in exchange for ADSs may be subject to Brazilian income tax on capital gains at the rate of 15% or 25%, in case of a Tax Haven Resident, if the acquisition cost of the preferred shares is lower than (1) the average price

per preferred share on a Brazilian stock exchange on which the greatest number of such shares were sold on the day of deposit, or (2) if no preferred shares were sold on that day, the average price on the Brazilian stock exchange on which the greatest number of preferred shares were sold in the fifteen trading sessions immediately preceding such deposit. In this case, the difference between the acquisition cost and the average price of the preferred shares, calculated as above, will be considered a capital gain subject to taxation. In some circumstances, there may be arguments to claim that this taxation is not applicable in the case of a Non-Brazilian Holder that is a 2,689 Holder (as defined below) and is not a Tax Haven Resident.

Under Brazilian law, income tax rules on such gains can vary, depending on the domicile of the Non-Brazilian Holder, the type of registration of the investment by the Non-Brazilian Holder with the Central Bank and how the disposition is carried out, as described below.

Capital gains assessed by a Non-Brazilian Holder on a disposition of preferred shares carried out on the Brazilian stock exchange (which includes the transactions carried out on the organized over-the-counter market) are:

- exempt from income tax when assessed by a Non-Brazilian Holder that (1) has registered its investment in Brazil with the Central Bank under the rules of Resolution No. 2,689/00 (2,689 Holder) and (2) is not a Tax Haven Resident; or
- subject to income tax at a rate of 15% in any other case, including a case of gains assessed by a Non-Brazilian Holder that is not a 2,689 Holder, or is a Tax Haven Resident. In these cases, a withholding income tax of 0.005% of the sale value will be applicable and can be later offset with the eventual income tax due on the capital gain.

Any other gains assessed on a disposition of the preferred shares that is not carried out on a Brazilian stock exchange are subject to income tax at the rate of 15%, except for Tax Haven Resident which, in this case, is subject to income tax at the rate of 25%. If these gains are related to transactions conducted on the Brazilian non-organized over-the-counter market with intermediation, the withholding income tax of 0.005% shall also be applicable and can be offset against the eventual income tax due on the capital gain.

In the case of a redemption of preferred shares or ADSs or a capital reduction by a Brazilian corporation, such as our company, the positive difference between the amount received by the Non-Brazilian Holder and the acquisition cost of the preferred shares or ADSs redeemed is treated as capital gain derived from the sale or exchange of shares not carried out on a Brazilian stock exchange market and is therefore subject to income tax at the rate of 15%, or 25%, as the case may be.

As a general rule, the gains realized as a result of a disposition of preferred shares or ADSs is the positive difference between the amount realized on the sale or exchange of the shares and their acquisition cost.

There is no assurance that the current preferential treatment for Non-Brazilian Holder of ADSs and 2,689 Holder of preferred shares will continue or that it will not be changed in the future.

Any exercise of preemptive rights relating to the preferred shares or ADSs will not be subject to Brazilian income tax. Any gain on the sale or assignment of preemptive rights relating to the preferred shares or ADSs by a Non-Brazilian Holder will be subject to Brazilian taxation at the same rate applicable to the sale or disposition of preferred shares.

Other Brazilian Taxes

There are no Brazilian inheritance, gift or succession taxes applicable to the ownership, transfer or disposition of preferred shares or ADSs by a Non-Brazilian Holder, except for gift and inheritance taxes, which are levied by some states of Brazil on gifts made or inheritances bestowed by the Non-Brazilian Holder within such states to individuals or entities resident or domiciled within such states in Brazil. There are no Brazilian stamp, issue, registration or similar taxes or duties payable by a Non-Brazilian Holder of preferred shares or ADSs.

Tax on Bank Account Transactions (CPMF)

Until December 31, 2007, as a general rule, transactions carried out in Brazil that resulted in the transfer of funds from an account maintained with a Brazilian financial institution were subject to the Temporary Contribution on Financial Transactions ("CPMF Tax"), at the rate of 0.38% .

However, as of January 2008, the CPMF Tax is no longer in force. The Brazilian government could attempt to reestablish the CPMF Tax after February 2008, by submitting a new proposal to the Brazilian Congress, which did not occur as of the date of this Form 20-F. In the event CPMF is reestablished, it will apply only after a period of 90 (ninety) days have elapsed after enactment of the respective introductory legislation ("vacatio legis") and only in regard with respect to future triggering events.

Taxation of Foreign Exchange Transactions (IOF/Câmbio)

Pursuant to Decree No. 6,306, dated December 14, 2007, the conversion of Brazilian currency into foreign currency (e.g., for purposes of paying dividends and interest) and on the conversion of foreign currency into Brazilian currency may be subject to the Tax on Foreign Exchange Transactions (IOF/Exchange). Currently, for most exchange transactions, the rate of IOF/Exchange is 0,38%. However, exchange transactions carried out by 2,689 Holders are subject to IOF/Exchange at a zero percent rate. In any case, the Brazilian government may increase at any time the rate to a maximum of 25%, but only in relation to future transactions.

Tax on Bonds and Securities Transactions (IOF/Títulos)

Pursuant to Decree No. 6,306/07, the Tax on Bonds and Securities Transactions (IOF/Bonds) may be imposed on any transactions involving bonds and securities, including those carried out on Brazilian stock, futures and commodities stock exchanges. As a general rule, the rate of this tax is currently zero, although the executive branch may increase such rate up to 1.5% per day, but only with respect to future transactions.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following discussion summarizes the principal U.S. federal income tax considerations relating to the purchase, ownership and disposition of preferred shares or ADSs by a U.S. holder (as defined below) holding such preferred shares or ADSs as capital assets (generally, property held for investment). This summary is based upon the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), Treasury regulations, administrative pronouncements of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the IRS) and judicial decisions, all as in effect on the date hereof, and all of which are subject to change (possibly with retroactive effect) and to differing interpretations. This summary does not describe any implications under state, local or non-U.S. tax law, or any aspect of U.S. federal tax law other than income taxation.

This summary does not purport to address all the material U.S. federal income tax consequences that may be relevant to the holders of the preferred shares or ADSs, and does not take into account the specific circumstances of any particular investors, some of which (such as tax-exempt entities, banks or other financial institutions, insurance companies, broker-dealers, traders in securities that elect to use a mark-to-market method of accounting for their securities holdings, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, investors liable for the alternative minimum tax, partnerships and other pass-through entities, U.S. expatriates, investors that own or are treated as owning 10% or more of our voting stock, investors that hold the preferred shares or ADSs as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion or constructive sale transaction or other integrated transaction and U.S. holders (as defined below) whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar may be subject to special tax rules.

As used below, a U.S. holder is a beneficial owner of preferred shares or ADSs that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

(i) an individual citizen or resident of the United States;

(ii) a corporation (or an entity taxable as a corporation) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state, or the District of Columbia;

(iii) an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source; or

(iv) a trust if (A) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (B) the trust has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a United States person.

If a partnership or other entity taxable as a partnership holds preferred shares or ADSs, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partners of partnerships holding preferred shares or ADSs should consult their tax advisors.

In general, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, holders of American Depositary Receipts evidencing ADSs will be treated as the beneficial owners of the preferred shares represented by those ADSs.

Taxation of Distributions

In general, distributions with respect to the preferred shares or ADSs (which likely include distributions of interest on shareholders' equity, as described above under *Brazilian Tax Considerations - Interest on Shareholders' Equity*) will, to the extent made from our current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles, constitute dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If a distribution exceeds the amount of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, as so determined under U.S. federal income tax principles, it will be treated as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent of the U.S. holder's tax basis in the preferred shares or ADSs, and thereafter as capital gain. As used below, the term *dividend* means a distribution that constitutes a dividend for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

The gross amount of any dividends (including amounts withheld in respect of Brazilian taxes) paid with respect to the preferred shares or ADSs generally will be subject to U.S. federal income taxation as ordinary income and will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction allowed to corporations. Dividends paid in Brazilian currency will be included in the gross income of a U.S. holder in a U.S. dollar amount calculated by reference to the exchange rate in effect on the date the dividends are received by the U.S. holder, or in the case of dividends received in respect of ADSs, on the date the dividends are received by the depositary, whether or not converted into U.S. dollars. A U.S. holder will have a tax basis in any distributed Brazilian currency equal to its U.S. dollar amount on the date of receipt by the U.S. holder or disposition, as the case may be, and any gain or loss recognized upon a subsequent disposition of such Brazilian currency generally will be foreign currency gain or loss that is treated as U.S. source ordinary income or loss. If dividends paid in Brazilian currency are converted into U.S. dollars on the day they are received by the U.S. holder or the depositary, as the case may be, U.S. holders generally should not be required to recognize foreign currency gain or loss in respect of the dividend income. U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the treatment of any foreign currency gain or loss if any Brazilian currency received by the U.S. holder or the depositary or its agent is not converted into U.S. dollars on the date of receipt.

Subject to certain exceptions for short-term and hedged positions, under current law, the U.S. dollar amount of dividends received in taxable years beginning on or before December 31, 2010 by an individual with respect to the ADSs will be subject to taxation at a maximum rate of 15% if the dividends represent qualified dividend income. Dividends paid on the ADSs will be treated as qualified dividend income if (i) the ADSs are readily tradable on an

established securities market in the United States and (ii) we were not in the year prior to the year in which the dividend was paid, and are not in the year in which the dividend is paid, a passive foreign investment company (PFIC). The ADSs are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and should qualify as readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States so long as they are so listed. However, no assurances can be given that the ADSs will be or remain readily tradable. Based on our audited financial statements as well as relevant market and shareholder data, we believe that we were not treated as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes with respect to our 2007 taxable year. In addition, based on the our audited financial statements and current expectations regarding the value and nature of its assets, the sources and nature of its income, and relevant market and shareholder data, we do not anticipate becoming a PFIC for our 2008 taxable year. Because these determinations are based on the nature of our income and assets from time to time, and involve the application of complex tax rules, no assurances can be provided that we will not be considered a PFIC for the current (or any past or future tax year).

Based on existing guidance, it is not entirely clear whether dividends received with respect to the preferred shares (to the extent not represented by ADSs) will be treated as qualified dividend income, because the preferred shares are not themselves listed on a U.S. exchange. In addition, the U.S. Treasury Department has announced its intention to promulgate rules pursuant to which holders of ADSs or preferred stock and intermediaries through whom such securities are held will be permitted to rely on certifications from issuers to establish that dividends are treated as qualified dividends. Because such procedures have not yet been issued, we are not certain that we will be able to comply with them. U.S. Holders of ADSs and preferred shares should consult their own tax advisors regarding the availability of the reduced dividend tax rate in the light of their own particular circumstances.

Dividends paid by us generally will constitute income from non-U.S. sources and will be subject to various classification and other limitations for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. Subject to generally applicable limitations under U.S. federal income tax law, Brazilian tax imposed on such dividends, if any, will be treated as a foreign income tax eligible for credit against a U.S. holder's U.S. federal income tax liability (or at a U.S. holder's election if it does not elect to claim a foreign tax credit for any foreign taxes paid during the taxable year, all foreign income taxes paid may instead be deducted in computing such U.S. holder's taxable income). In general, special rules will apply to the calculation of foreign tax credits in respect of dividend income that is subject to preferential rates of U.S. federal income tax. U.S. holders should be aware that the IRS has expressed concern that parties to whom ADSs are released may be taking actions that are inconsistent with the claiming of foreign tax credits by U.S. holders of ADSs. Accordingly, the discussion above regarding the creditability of Brazilian withholding tax on dividends could be affected by future actions that may be taken by the IRS.

Taxation of Capital Gains

Deposits and withdrawals of preferred shares by U.S. holders in exchange for ADSs will not result in the realization of gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

In general, gain or loss, if any, realized by a U.S. holder upon a sale or other taxable disposition of preferred shares or ADSs will be subject to U.S. federal income taxation as capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale or other taxable disposition and such U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in the preferred shares or ADSs. Such capital gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if at the time of sale or other taxable disposition the preferred shares or ADSs have been held for more than one year. Under current U.S. federal income tax law, net long-term capital gain of certain U.S. holders (including individuals) is eligible for taxation at preferential rates. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to certain limitations under the Code. Gain, if any, realized by a U.S. holder on the sale or other disposition of preferred shares or ADSs generally will be treated as U.S. source gain for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. Consequently, if a Brazilian withholding tax is imposed on the sale or disposition of preferred shares, a U.S. holder that does not receive sufficient foreign source income from other sources may not be able to derive effective U.S. foreign tax credit benefits in respect of such Brazilian withholding tax. Alternatively, a U.S. holder may take a deduction for all foreign income taxes paid during the taxable year if it does not elect to claim a foreign tax credit for any foreign taxes paid or accrued during the taxable year. U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of the foreign tax credit rules to their investment in, and disposition of, preferred shares or ADSs.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules

Based upon our current and projected income, assets and activities, we do not expect the preferred shares or ADSs to be considered shares of a PFIC for our current fiscal year or for future fiscal years. However, because the determination of whether the preferred shares or ADSs constitute shares of a PFIC will be based upon the composition of our income, assets and the nature of our business, as well as the income, assets and business of entities in which we hold at least a 25% interest, from time to time, and because there are uncertainties in the application of the relevant

rules, there can be no assurance that the preferred shares or ADSs will not be considered shares of a PFIC for any fiscal year. If the preferred shares or ADSs were shares of a PFIC for any fiscal year, U.S. holders (including certain indirect U.S. holders) may be subject to adverse tax consequences, including the possible imposition of an interest charge on gains or excess distributions allocable to prior years in the U.S. holder's holding period during which we were determined to be a PFIC. If we are deemed to be a PFIC for a taxable year, dividends on our preferred shares or ADSs would not be qualified dividend income subject to preferential rates of U.S. federal income taxation. U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of the PFIC rules to the preferred shares or ADSs.

U.S. Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

A U.S. holder of preferred shares or ADSs may, under certain circumstances, be subject to information reporting and backup withholding with respect to certain payments to such U.S. holder, such as dividends paid by our company or the proceeds of a sale of preferred shares or ADSs, unless such U.S. holder (i) is a corporation or comes within certain other exempt categories, and demonstrates this fact when so required, or (ii) in the case of backup withholding, provides a correct taxpayer identification number, certifies that it is a U.S. person and that it is not subject to backup withholding, and otherwise complies with applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amount withheld under these rules will be creditable against a U.S. holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the requisite information is timely furnished to the IRS

10F. Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

10G. Statement by Experts

Not applicable.

10H. Documents on Display

We are subject to the information requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, pursuant to which we file reports and other information with the SEC. Reports and other information filed by us with the SEC may be inspected and copied at the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC at Room 1580, 100 F Street N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549, and at the Commission's Regional Offices at 233 Broadway, New York, New York 10279 and Northwestern Atrium Center, 500 West Madison Street, Suite 1400, Chicago, IL 60661-2511. Copies of such material can also be obtained at prescribed rates by writing to the Public Reference Section of the SEC at 100 F Street N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may also inspect these reports and other information at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange Inc., 120 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005, on which our ADSs are listed.

We also file financial statements and other periodic reports with the CVM.

Copies of our annual reports on Form 20-F and documents referred to in this annual report and our bylaws will be available for inspection upon request at our headquarters at: Avenida Brigadeiro Luiz Antônio, no. 3,172, CEP 01402-901, São Paulo, SP, Brazil.

10I. Subsidiary Information

Not required.

ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market Risk

We are exposed to market risks from changes in foreign currency and interest rates. Market risk is the potential loss arising from adverse changes in market rates, such as foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. See notes 20(c) and 26(i) to our financial statements for additional information regarding derivative financial instruments and our foreign exchange and interest rate risk management.

We use derivative financial instruments for purposes other than trading and do so to manage and reduce our exposures to market risk resulting from fluctuations in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. These instruments do not qualify for deferral, hedge, accrual or settlement accounting, with the resulting gains and losses reflected in the statement of operations within financial income and financial expense, respectively.

Since late 1999, we have adopted a treasury policy designed to manage financial market risk, principally by swapping a substantial part of our U.S. dollar-denominated liabilities to obligations denominated in *reais*. We engage in cross-currency interest rate swaps under which we enter into an agreement typically with the same counter-party which provides the original U.S. dollar-denominated financing. A separate financial instrument is signed at the time the loan agreement is consummated, under which we effectively are then liable for amounts in *reais* and interest at a percentage of an interbank (Certificado de Depósito Interbancário - CDI) variable interest rate. Amounts are normally consummated with the same financial institutions and for the same maturity periods. See Item 5B Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources.

We use derivative financial instruments, usually cross-currency interest rate swaps, to mitigate risk caused by fluctuating currency and interest rates. We enter into cross-currency interest rate swaps to protect foreign currency exposure. Decisions regarding swap contracts are made on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the amount and duration of the exposure, market volatility, and economic trends. We realized and unrealized gains and losses on these contracts which are included within financial income and financial expense, respectively.

We do not hold or issue financial instruments for trading purposes.

We use interest rate swap agreements to manage interest costs and risks associated with changing rates. The differential to be paid or received is accrued as interest rates change and is recognized in interest expense over the life of the agreements.

We have a policy of entering into contracts only with parties that have high credit ratings. The counter-parties to these contracts are major financial institutions, and we do not have significant exposure to any single counter-party. We do not anticipate a credit loss from counter-party non-performance.

In order to minimize credit risk from our investments, we have adopted policies restricting cash and/or investments that may be allocated among financial institutions, which take into consideration monetary limits and financial institution credit ratings.

Interest Rate Risk

We are exposed to interest rate volatility with regard to our cash and cash equivalents, fixed and floating rate debt. For cash and cash equivalents, we generally will swap the fixed interest rate for a floating rate, the CDI rate. The interest rate in our cash and cash equivalents denominated in *reais* is based on the CDI rate, the benchmark interest rate set by the interbank market on a daily basis.

We are exposed to interest rate volatility with regard to future issuances of fixed rate debt, foreign currency fluctuations and existing issuances of fixed rate debt, foreign currency fluctuations and existing issuances of variable rate debt. We manage our debt portfolio in response to changes in interest rates and foreign currency rates by periodically retiring, redeeming and repurchasing debt, and using derivative financial instruments. Among other facilities, we also use bank loans to meet our financing requirements, originally denominated in U.S. dollars and swapped to obligations in *reais* accruing interest based on the CDI.

The table below provides information about our significant interest rate-sensitive instruments. For variable interest rate debt, the rate presented is the weighted average rate calculated as of December 31, 2007. See notes 13 and 14 to our financial statements.

As of December 31, 2007

	Expected Maturity Date					There- after	Total	Fair Value	Annual Average Interest Rate
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012				
	(millions of <i>reais</i>)								
Assets:									
Cash and banks in <i>reais</i>	414.0	-	-	-	-	-	414.0	414.0	
Cash equivalents denominated in <i>reais</i>	650.1	-	-	-	-	-	650.1	650.1	100.6% of CDI
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,064.1	-	-	-	-	-	1,064.1	1,064.1	
Liabilities:									
Loans and financing Floating rate, denominated in US dollars	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	14.3	14.3	Foreign exchange 4,1% over basket
Floating rate, denominated in US dollars	7.9	7.9	0.7	-	-	-	16.5	16.6	of foreign currencies (**)
Floating rate, denominated in US dollars (*)	430.8	1.1	368.2	326.9	-	-	1,127.0	1,103.0	104.7% of CDI
Floating rate, denominated in US dollars (*)	20.8	-	-	-	-	-	20.8	20.6	100% of CDI
	823.8	-	-	-	-	-	823.8	823.8	

Floating rate, denominated in <i>reais</i>									103.6% of CDI
Floating rate, denominated in <i>reais</i>	141.4	100.1	42.4	37.5	34.4	-	355.8	336.6	3.4% over TJLP
Total loans and financing	1,439.0	109.1	411.3	364.4	34.4	-	2,358.2	2,314.9	
Debtures									
Floating rate, denominated in <i>reais</i>	27.9	-	-	259.8	259.9	259.9	807.5	805.4	0.5% over CDI
Total Debtures	27.9	-	-	259.8	259.9	259.9	807.5	805.4	

(*) We entered into cross-currency interest rate swaps in the same amount to exchange the U.S. dollars exposure for R\$ indexed by CDI.

(**) Based on a basket of foreign currencies to reflect BNDES's funding portfolio

The annual TJLP, which is modified quarterly, was as follows:

	2007	2006	2005	
First quarter	6.50%	9.00%	9.75%	
Second quarter	6.50	8.15	9.75	
Third quarter	6.25	7.50	9.75	
Fourth quarter	6.25	6.85	9.75	
Annualized Rate				
As of December 31				
	Three months ended March 31, 2008	2007	2006	2005
IGP-M ⁽¹⁾	2.6%	7.8%	3.8%	1.2%
CDI ⁽²⁾	2.5%	11.8%	15.0%	18.0%
TR	0.2%	1.5%	2.0%	2.8%

⁽¹⁾*Índice Geral de Preços - Mercado* (general price index) compiled by the Fundação Getúlio Vargas.

⁽²⁾*Certificado de Depósito Interbancário* (interbank variable interest rate), annualized rate at the end of each period.

We have not experienced, and we do not expect to experience, difficulty obtaining financing or refinancing existing debt. As of December 31, 2007, we had no committed line of credit agreements, other than the BNDES contracts. See Item 5B Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources for a discussion of these agreements.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

We are exposed to fluctuations in foreign currency cash flows related to certain short-term and long-term debt payments. Primary exposure is to the U.S. dollar. Additionally, certain lines of credit agreements entered into with BNDES are subject to indexation based on a basket of foreign currencies to reflect BNDES's funding portfolio.

Since January 1, 2003 and through December 31, 2007, the U.S. dollar depreciated by 49.9% against the real, and as of December 31, 2007, the commercial market rate for purchasing U.S. dollars was R\$1.7713 to U.S.\$ 1.00. In the first three months of 2008, the real appreciated by 1.3% against the U.S. dollar, and as of March 31, 2008, the commercial market rate for purchasing U.S. dollars was R\$1.7491 to U.S.\$1.00.

Our foreign currency exposure gives rise to market risks associated with exchange rate movements against the U.S. dollar. Foreign currency-denominated liabilities at December 31, 2007 included debt denominated mainly in U.S. dollars. Our net foreign currency exposure (U.S. dollar-denominated debt less our cross-currency interest rate swaps in our U.S. dollar-denominated debt) was R\$14.3 million at December 31, 2007 compared to R\$14.1 million at December 31, 2006. Our net foreign currency exposure is represented by the debt due to import financing. Our

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cross-currency interest rate swaps partially protect our exposure arising from our U.S. dollar-denominated debt.

The table below provides information on our debt outstanding as of December 31, 2007.

	Expected Maturity Date						Total	Fair Value
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Thereafter		
	(millions of <i>reais</i>)							
Loans and financing								
Foreign currencies (**)	7.9	7.9	0.7	-	-	-	16.5	16.6
US dollars	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	14.3	14.3
US dollars (*)	451.6	1.1	368.2	326.9	-	-	1,147.8	1,123.6
<i>reais</i>	965.2	100.1	42.4	37.5	34.4	-	1,179.6	1,160.4
Total loans and financing	1,439.0	109.1	411.3	364.4	34.4	-	2,358.2	2,314.9
Debtures								
<i>reais</i>	27.9	-	-	259.8	259.9	259.9	807.5	805.4
Total Debtures	27.9	-	-	259.8	259.9	259.9	807.5	805.4

(*) Originally US dollar-denominated and swapped to CDI.

(**) Based on a basket of foreign currencies to reflect BNDES's funding portfolio.

Our utilization of derivative financial instruments is substantially limited to the use of cross-currency interest rate swap contracts to mitigate foreign currency risks. Foreign currency swap contracts allow us to swap fixed rate U.S. dollar-denominated short-term and long-term debt for Brazilian real-denominated floating rate debt, based on the CDI rate variation. See notes 13 and 14 to the financial statements. As of December 31, 2007, the originally U.S. dollar-denominated debt of R\$1,147.8 million (2006 R\$1,230.7 million) which were covered by floating rate swaps in Brazilian *reais*, based on the CDI rate, has been treated on a combined basis as if these loans had been originally denominated in *reais* and accrued CDI. In addition, the swap agreements do not provide for collateral.

The table below provides information about our cross-currency interest rate swaps:

As of December 31, 2007

	Expected Maturity Date					Total	Fair Value of (Assets) Liabilities	Average	Average
	2008	2009	2010	2011	There after			Paying Rate in reais	Receiving Rate
	(millions of reais)								
Cross currency and interest rate swap contracts notional amount								102.3%	5.4% over
US dollars to reais	230.7	142.0	142.2	312.9	-	827.8	312.2	over CDI	U.S.dollar

ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

No matters to report.

ITEM 14. MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures. Management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer, after evaluating the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934 under Rules 13a-15(e)) as of the end of the period covered by this annual report, has concluded that, as of that date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms, and is accumulated and communicated to management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Management of the Registrant is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Our internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance to our management and board of directors regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published 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.

Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control - Integrated Framework. Based on this assessment, management believes that, as of December 31, 2007, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria.

The effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007 has been audited by Ernst & Young Auditores Independentes S.S., the independent registered public accounting firm who also audited our consolidated financial statements. Ernst & Young's attestation report on Company's internal controls over financial reporting is included herein.

ITEM 16. [Reserved]

16A. Audit Committee Financial Expert

As disclosed in item 16D below, our audit committee follows the independence requirements of the SEC and the NYSE. Our board of directors determined that at least one of the members of the audit committee must be an audit committee financial expert.

16B. Code of Ethics

Our board of directors has adopted a Code of Ethics applicable to our directors, officers and employees, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer and controller. The Code of Ethics can be found at www.gpa-ri.com.br. Information found at this website is not incorporated by reference into this document.

16C. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

Ernst & Young Auditores Independentes acted as our independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007 and 2006. The chart below sets forth the total amount billed to us by Ernst & Young Auditores Independentes for services performed in 2007 and 2006, and breakdown of these amounts by category of service:

	2007	2006
	(millions of reais)⁽¹⁾	
Audit Fees	6.1	8.6
Audit Related Fees	1.3	1.4
Total	7.4	10.0

(1) Fees including out-of-pocket expenses.

Audit Fees

Audit fees are fees billed for the audit of our annual financial statements and for the reviews of our quarterly financial statements in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements.

Audit-Related Fees

Audit-related fees were comprised of assurance and related services that are related to the performance of the audit or review of the financial statements, including due diligence related to mergers and acquisitions, audit in connection with acquisitions, internal control reviews, attest services that are not required by statute or regulation, consultations concerning financial accounting and reporting standards and tax compliance review.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The audit committee approves all audit, audit-related, tax and other services provided by Ernst & Young Auditores Independentes. Any services provided by Ernst & Young Auditores Independentes that are not specifically included within the scope of the audit must be pre-approved by the audit committee prior to any engagement. The audit committee is permitted to approve certain fees for audit-related services, tax services and other services pursuant to a *de minimis* exception before the completion of the engagement. In 2006, none of the fees paid to Ernst & Young Auditores Independentes were approved pursuant to the *de minimis* exception.

16D. Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees

On June 13, 2000, our board of directors approved the creation of an audit committee, whose responsibilities are consistent with the U.S. Blue Ribbon Committee and the rules and regulations of the New York Stock Exchange. The primary responsibility of the audit committee, which members have to be independent from our executive officers committee, from representatives of our controlling shareholders on our board of directors and from our independent auditors, is to review our financial statements and report on them to our shareholders. We duly implemented an independent audit committee and we comply with Exchange Act Rule 10A-3. For further information on our audit committee, see Directors, Senior Management and Employees Board Practices Committees Audit Committee.

16E. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

None.

PART III**ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

We have responded to Item 18 in lieu of responding to this item.

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements, together with the Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firms, are filed as part of this annual report.

ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Description
<u>1.1</u>	<u>English translation of our <i>Estatuto Social</i> (by-laws), as amended*</u>
2.(a)	Form of Amended Deposit Agreement, among us, The Bank of New York, as depository, and each Owner and Beneficial Owner from time to time of ADRs issued thereunder, including the form of American Depositary Receipt.(1)
4.(b)(1)	Partnership Agreement dated February 5, 2004, among us, <i>Sendas S.A., Sé Supermercados Ltda., Novasoc Comercial Ltda., Arthur Antonio Sendas, Sendas Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda., Pão de Açúcar S.A. Indústria e Comércio, Península Participações Ltda., Nova Península Participações S.A.</i> and Abilio dos Santos Diniz.(2)
4.(b)(2)	2nd Addendum to and Restatement of the Shareholders Agreement of <i>Sendas Distribuidora S.A.</i> dated September 16, 2005, among us, <i>Sendas S.A., Sé Supermercados Ltda., Novasoc Comercial Ltda., Arthur Antonio Sendas, Sendas Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda., Pão de Açúcar S.A. Indústria e Comércio, Península Participações Ltda., Nova Península Participações S.A.</i> and Abilio dos Santos Diniz.(4)
4.(b)(3)	Joint Venture Agreement dated as of May 3, 2005 among Abilio dos Santos Diniz, Ana Maria Falleiros dos Santos Diniz D Avila, Adriana Falleiros dos Santos Diniz, João Paulo Falleiros dos Santos Diniz, Pedro Paulo Falleiros dos Santos Diniz, Península Participações Ltda., Casino Guichard Perrachon S.A., and Companhia Brasileira de Distribuição.(2)

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- 4.(b)(4) Conditional Put Option Agreement dated as of June 22, 2005 by and between Abilio dos Santos Diniz, Ana Maria Falleiros dos Santos Diniz D Avila, Adriana Falleiros dos Santos Diniz, João Paulo Falleiros dos Santos Diniz, Pedro Paulo Falleiros dos Santos Diniz, Península Participações Ltda., AD Península Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda. and Casino Guichard Perrachon S.A. and Segisor.(2)
- 4.(b)(5) Family Share Call Option Agreement, dated as of June 22, 2005 by and between Península Participações Ltda., Rio Soe Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda. and Casino Guichard Perrachon S.A.(2)
- 4.(b)(6) Holding Company (Vieri Participações S.A.) Shareholders Agreement dated as of June 22, 2005 among Segisor, Abilio dos Santos Diniz, Ana Maria Falleiros dos Santos Diniz D Avila, Adriana Falleiros dos Santos Diniz, João Paulo Falleiros dos Santos Diniz, Pedro Paulo Falleiros dos Santos Diniz, and Península Participações Ltda.(2)
- 4.(b)(7) CBD Shareholders Agreement dated as of June 22, 2005 among Vieri Participações S.A., Segisor, Abilio dos Santos Diniz, Ana Maria Falleiros dos Santos Diniz D Avila, Adriana Falleiros dos Santos Diniz, João Paulo Falleiros dos Santos Diniz, Pedro Paulo Falleiros dos Santos Diniz, and Península Participações Ltda.(2)
- 4.(b)(8) Private Instrument of Institution of Usufruct dated as of July 8, 2005 among Vieri Participações S.A., Casino Guichard Perrachon, Segisor, Abilio dos Santos Diniz, Ana Maria Falleiros dos Santos Diniz D Avila, Adriana Falleiros dos Santos Diniz, João Paulo Falleiros dos Santos Diniz, Pedro Paulo Falleiros dos Santos Diniz, Península Participações Ltda. and Companhia Brasileira de Distribuição.(2)
- 4.(b)(9) Technical Assistance Agreement dated as of July 8, 2005 by and between us and Casino Guichard Perrachon.(3)
- 4.(b)(10) Real Estate Structure Agreement dated as of October 3, 2005 by and between us, Zabaleta Participações, and Rio Plate Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda. (4)
- 4.(b)(11) First Amendment to the Real Estate Structure Agreement dated as of December 30, 2005 by and between us, Zabaleta Participações, and Rio Plate Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda. (4)
- 4.(b) (12) CBD Shareholders Agreement dated as of November 27, 2006 among Sudaco Participações S.A., Segisor, Abilio dos Santos Diniz, Ana Maria Falleiros dos Santos Diniz D Avila, Adriana Falleiros dos Santos Diniz, João Paulo Falleiros dos Santos Diniz, Pedro Paulo Falleiros dos Santos Diniz, and Península Participações Ltda.* (5)
- 4.(b) (13) CBD Shareholders Agreement dated as of December 20, 2006 among Wilkes Participações S.A., Segisor, Abilio dos Santos Diniz, Ana Maria Falleiros dos Santos Diniz D Avila, Adriana Falleiros dos Santos Diniz, João Paulo Falleiros dos Santos Diniz, Pedro Paulo Falleiros dos Santos Diniz, and Península Participações Ltda.* (5)
- 4.(b) (14) English translation of *Acordo de Acionistas* (Stockholders Agreement) of Barcelona Comércio Varejista e Atacadista S.A., as amended.*

See notes 2(o) to our financial statements for information explaining how earnings per share information was calculated.*

8.1 List of Subsidiaries. See note 2(q) to our financial statements for information regarding our subsidiaries.*

11.1	Code of Ethics and Conduct. (6)
<u>12.1</u>	<u>Section 302 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer.*</u>
<u>12.2</u>	<u>Section 302 Certification of the Administrative Financial Officer.*</u>
<u>13.1</u>	<u>Section 906 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer.*</u>
<u>13.2</u>	<u>Section 906 Certification of the Administrative Financial Officer.*</u>

- (1) Incorporated herein by reference to our registration statement on Form F-6 (No. 333-145679).
- (2) Incorporated herein by reference to our annual report on Form 20-F filed on September 15, 2005.
- (3) Incorporated herein by reference to our 6-K filed on August 1, 2005.
- (4) Incorporated herein by reference to our annual report on Form 20-F filed on June 27, 2006.
- (5) Incorporated herein by reference to our annual report on Form 20-F filed on June 28, 2007.
- (6) Incorporated herein by reference to our annual report on Form 20-F filed on June 21, 2004.

* Filed herewith

SIGNATURES

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this Annual Report on its behalf.

COMPANHIA BRASILEIRA DE
DISTRIBUIÇÃO

By: /s/ Claudio Eugenio Stiller Galeazzi

Name: Claudio Eugenio Stiller Galeazzi

Title: Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ Enéas César Pestana Neto

Name: Enéas César Pestana Neto

Title: Chief Financial Officer

Dated: May 16, 2008

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Companhia Brasileira de Distribuição

We have audited Companhia Brasileira de Distribuição and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Companhia Brasileira de Distribuição's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's report on internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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 (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) 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 (3) 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.

In our opinion, Companhia Brasileira de Distribuição and its subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on the COSO criteria.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Companhia Brasileira de Distribuição and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and related consolidated statements of income, shareholder's equity, and changes in financial position for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007 and our report dated April 10, 2008 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

ERNST & YOUNG
Auditores Independentes S.S.
CRC-2-SP-015199/O-6

Sergio Citeroni
Partner

São Paulo, Brazil
April 10, 2008

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Companhia Brasileira de Distribuição

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Companhia Brasileira de Distribuição and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity, changes in financial position and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We did not audit the financial statements of Miravalles Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda., an equity investment stated at R\$ 110,681 thousand as of December 31, 2007, (R\$ 79,256 thousands as of December 31, 2006) and equity loss of R\$ 28,909 thousand for the year then ended (R\$ 53,191 thousand of equity loss for December 31, 2006). We also did not audited the financial statements of Pão de Açúcar Fundo de Investimentos em Direitos Creditórios PAFIDC, a consolidated entity, which statements reflect total assets of R\$ 890,072 thousand as of December 31, 2007 (R\$ 921,357 thousand as of December 31, 2006) and total of revenues of R\$ 131,499 thousands for the year then ended (R\$ 166,981 thousand for December 31, 2006). Those statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for those Companies, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

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. 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. We believe that our audits and the reports of other auditors provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other auditors, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Companhia Brasileira de Distribuição and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the consolidated results of its operations, shareholders' equity, changes in financial position and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007, in conformity with accounting practices generally accepted in Brazil, which differ in certain respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (see Note 26 to the consolidated financial statements).

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Companhia Brasileira de Distribuição and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and our report dated April 10, 2008 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

ERNST & YOUNG
Auditores Independentes S.S.
CRC-2-SP-015199/O-6

Sergio Citeroni
Partner

São Paulo, Brazil
April 10, 2008 (except Note 27, which date is April 30, 2008)

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COMPANHIA BRASILEIRA DE DISTRIBUIÇÃO**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

December 31, 2007 and 2006

(In thousands of reais)

	2007	2006
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	414,013	247,677
Marketable securities	650,119	1,033,834
Accounts receivable, net	1,362,474	1,224,494
Inventories	1,534,242	1,231,963
Recoverable taxes	379,980	378,849
Deferred income taxes	88,128	238,676
Accounts receivable from vendors	453,888	397,098
Other	126,288	125,825
 Total current assets	 5,009,132	 4,878,416
 Non-current assets		
Long-term assets		
Accounts receivable	371,221	334,247
Recoverable taxes	142,159	95,970
Deferred income taxes	1,026,540	837,676
Related parties	252,890	245,606
Restricted deposits for legal proceedings	205,000	163,065
Other	55,969	17,634
 Total long-term assets	 2,053,779	 1,694,198
 Permanent assets		
Investments	110,987	79,557
Property and equipment, net	4,820,179	4,241,040
Intangible assets	674,852	630,945
Deferred charges	77,177	76,281
 Total permanent assets	 5,683,195	 5,027,823
 Total non-current assets	 7,736,974	 6,722,021
 Total Assets	 12,746,106	 11,600,437

COMPANHIA BRASILEIRA DE DISTRIBUIÇÃO**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

December 31, 2007 and 2006

(In thousands of reais)

	2007	2006
Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable to suppliers	2,324,975	2,027,268
Loans and financing	1,439,029	871,321
Debentures	27,881	414,761
Payroll and related charges	173,053	173,010
Taxes and social contributions payable	102,418	68,675
Dividends payable	50,084	20,312
Financing for purchase of real estate	15,978	44,366
Rent payable	44,159	40,924
Other	175,137	163,272
Total current liabilities	4,352,714	3,823,909
Non-current liabilities		
Loans and financing	919,294	1,382,152
Debentures	779,650	-
Taxes payable in installments	250,837	261,101
Provision for contingencies	1,216,189	1,137,627
Other	77,612	25,105
Total non-current liabilities	3,243,582	2,805,985
Minority interest	137,818	128,416
Shareholders equity		
Capital	4,149,858	3,954,629
Capital Reserves	517,331	517,331
Revenue reserves	344,803	370,167
	5,011,992	4,842,127
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	12,746,106	11,600,437

See accompanying notes.

COMPANHIA BRASILEIRA DE DISTRIBUIÇÃO**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME**

Years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005

(In thousands of reais, except earnings per thousand shares)

	2007	2006	2005
Gross sales	17,642,563	16,460,296	16,120,963
Taxes on sales	(2,739,676)	(2,579,893)	(2,707,567)
Net sales	14,902,887	13,880,403	13,413,396
Cost of sales	(10,724,499)	(9,962,965)	(9,438,126)
Gross profit	4,178,388	3,917,438	3,975,270
Operating (expenses) income			
Selling	(2,552,453)	(2,418,929)	(2,300,026)
General and administrative	(500,347)	(527,145)	(505,652)
Depreciation and amortization	(550,696)	(547,943)	(625,281)
Taxes and charges	(99,575)	(84,923)	(63,150)
Financial expenses	(555,578)	(603,388)	(683,571)
Financial income	344,413	382,761	446,722
Equity pickup results	(28,923)	(53,197)	(16,190)
	(3,943,159)	(3,852,764)	(3,747,148)
Operating income	235,229	64,674	228,122
Non-operating (expense) income, net	(9,084)	(323,229)	32,131
Income (loss) before income and social contribution taxes and employees' profit sharing and minority interest	226,145	(258,555)	260,253
Income and social contribution taxes	(11,404)	(1,472)	(52,994)
Income (loss) before employees' profit sharing and minority interest	214,741	(260,027)	207,259
Employees' profit sharing	(13,399)	(13,421)	(14,453)
Minority interest	9,536	358,972	64,184

Net income	210,878	85,524	256,990
Outstanding shares (in thousand shares) at the year end	227,920	227,543	227,336
Net income for the year per thousand shares	0.93	0.38	1.13

See accompanying notes.

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COMPANHIA BRASILEIRA DE DISTRIBUIÇÃO**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY PARENT COMPANY**

Years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005

(In thousands of reais)

	Share capital	Capital Reserve	Revenue reserves			Retention of	Retained	Total
		Goodwill special reserve	Legal	Expansion	Unrealized earning	earnings	earnings	
Balances at December 31, 2004	3,509,421	-	105,948	147,937	4,069	283,615	-	4,050,990
Capitalization of reserves	164,374	-	-	(147,937)	-	(16,437)	-	-
Stock options exercised	6,445	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,445
Appropriation of reserve	-	-	-	240,460	-	(240,460)	-	-
Realization of reserve	-	-	-	-	(4,069)	-	4,069	-
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	256,990	256,990
Appropriation of net income to legal reserve	-	-	12,849	-	-	-	(12,849)	-
Dividends proposed	-	-	-	-	-	-	(62,053)	(62,053)
Transfer to retention of earnings reserve	-	-	-	-	-	186,157	(186,157)	-
Balances at December 31, 2005	3,680,240	-	118,797	240,460	-	212,875	-	4,252,372
Capitalization of reserves	267,177	-	-	(240,460)	-	(26,717)	-	-
Stock options exercised	7,212	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,212
Appropriation of reserve	-	-	-	167,542	-	(167,542)	-	-

Merger of parent company	-	517,331	-	-	-	-	-	517,331
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,524	85,524
Appropriation of net income to legal reserve	-	-	4,276	-	-	-	(4,276)	-
Dividends proposed	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20,312)	(20,312)
Transfer to retention of earnings reserve	-	-	-	-	-	60,936	(60,936)	-
Balances at December 31, 2006	3,954,629	517,331	123,073	167,542	-	79,552	-	4,842,127

COMPANHIA BRASILEIRA DE DISTRIBUIÇÃO**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY PARENT COMPANY**

Years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005

(In thousands of reais)

	Capital Reserve	Revenue reserves			Retention of	Retained		
	Share capital	Goodwill special reserve	Legal	Expansion	Unrealized earning	earnings	earnings	Total
Balances at December 31, 2006	3,954,629	517,331	123,073	167,542	-	79,552	-	4,842,127
Capitalization of reserves	186,158	-	-	(167,542)	-	(18,616)	-	-
Stock options exercised	9,071	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,071
Appropriation of reserve	-	-	-	54,842	-	(54,842)	-	-
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	210,878	210,878
Appropriation of net income to legal reserve	-	-	10,544	-	-	-	(10,544)	-
Dividends proposed	-	-	-	-	-	-	(50,084)	(50,084)
Transfer to retention of earnings reserve	-	-	-	-	-	150,250	(150,250)	-
Balances at December 31, 2007	4,149,858	517,331	133,617	54,842	-	156,344	-	5,011,992

See accompanying notes.

COMPANHIA BRASILEIRA DE DISTRIBUIÇÃO**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION**

Years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005

(In thousands of reais)

	2007	2006	2005
Financial resources were provided by:			
Operations			
Net income for the year	210,878	85,524	256,990
Expenses (income) not affecting working capital			
Depreciation and amortization	550,696	547,943	625,281
Residual value of permanent asset disposals	11,062	84,014	1,022,612
Interest and indexation charges on long-term			
items	82,747	184,093	417,519
Provision for contingencies	71,103	94,010	51,855
Deferred income and social contribution taxes	(188,864)	63,202	(19,660)
Net gain from shareholding dilution	-	(58,151)	(49,447)
Equity pickup results	28,923	53,197	16,190
Provision for property and equipment write-offs			
and losses	2,205	12,685	-
Provision for goodwill amortization	-	268,886	-
Minority interest	(9,536)	(358,972)	(64,184)
	759,214	976,431	2,257,156
Shareholders			
Capital increase	9,071	7,212	6,445
Increase in special goodwill reserve (Note 18)	-	37	-
Third parties			
Loans, financings and other liabilities	1,323,208	6,400	642,389
Effect on net current assets due to minority			
shareholders contribution	12,000	-	-
Transfer from non-current to current assets	-	57,758	113,104
Total funds provided	2,103,493	1,047,838	3,019,094
Financial resources were used for:			
Additions to investments	285,329	70,444	-
Additions to property and equipment	980,626	854,295	888,518
Additions to intangible assets	8,266	3,687	31,798

Additions to deferred charges	16,503	28,640	64,295
Additions to other non-current assets	127,077	-	235,775
Dividends proposed	50,084	20,312	62,053
Transfer from non-current to current liabilities	1,033,697	1,151,050	643,137
Total funds used	2,501,582	2,128,428	1,925,576
(Decrease) Increase in net working capital	(398,089)	(1,080,590)	1,093,518
Increase (decrease) in net working capital			
Current assets			
In the end of the year	5,009,132	4,878,416	4,704,528
In the beginning of the year	4,878,416	4,704,528	4,290,000
	130,716	173,888	414,528
Current liabilities			
In the end of the year	4,352,714	3,823,909	2,569,431
In the beginning of the year	3,823,909	2,569,431	3,248,421
	528,805	1,254,478	(678,990)
(Decrease) Increase in net working capital	(398,089)	(1,080,590)	1,093,518

See accompanying notes.

COMPANHIA BRASILEIRA DE DISTRIBUIÇÃO**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW**

Years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005

(In thousands of reais)

	Year ended December 31		
	2007	2006	2005
Cash flow from operating activities			
Net income	210,878	85,524	256,990
Adjustment to reconcile net income to cash from operating activities			
Deferred income tax benefit	(38,316)	(90,729)	(80,867)
Loss (gain) on sale of permanent assets	10,978	70,223	(13,689)
Net gains from shareholding dilution	-	(58,151)	(56,780)
Depreciation and amortization	550,696	547,943	625,281
Unrealized financial expenses and monetary and foreign exchange variations	9,518	375,519	153,071
Equity pickup results	28,923	53,197	16,190
Provision for contingencies	71,103	94,010	51,855
Provision for property and equipment write-offs			
and losses	2,205	12,685	-
Provision for goodwill amortization	-	268,886	-
Minority interest	(9,536)	(358,972)	(64,184)
Decrease (increase) in assets			
Account receivable	(211,916)	(226,079)	19,971
Advances to suppliers and employees	-	3,755	(3,767)
Inventories	(215,623)	(116,677)	(25,638)
Recoverable taxes	(19,291)	13,065	49,844
Related parties	(2,510)	(39,079)	(3,627)
Judicial deposits	(24,844)	5,159	(30,919)
Other	(35,030)	(14,794)	55,503
Increase (decrease) in liabilities			
Accounts payables to suppliers	236,672	373,034	108,785
Payroll and related charges	(6,910)	15,371	7,382
Taxes payable	5,853	(165,468)	(30,163)
Other	(417)	89,133	28,242
Net cash provided by operating activities	562,433	937,555	1,063,480

COMPANHIA BRASILEIRA DE DISTRIBUIÇÃO**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW**

Years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005

(In thousands of reais)

	Year ended December 31		
	2007	2006	2005
Cash flow from investing activities			
Net cash in subsidiaries merger	20	-	-
Increase in investments	(224,777)	(4,107)	-
Property and equipment	(1,009,017)	(827,665)	(878,047)
Increase in deferred assets	(16,503)	(28,640)	(64,295)
Increase in intangible assets	(8,266)	(1,322)	(31,798)
Capital increase in subsidiaries	(60,553)	(70,444)	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	85	13,790	1,036,301
Net cash flow (used) provided by investing activities	(1,319,011)	(918,388)	62,161
Cash flow from financing activities			
Proceeds from stock options exercised	9,071	7,212	6,445
Effect on cash and cash equivalents due to minority shareholders contribution	12,000	-	-
Capital reserve increase	-	37	-
Financings capital increase from minority interest			
Issuances	2,455,859	199,549	899,814
Repayments	(1,917,419)	(593,238)	(1,411,474)
Dividends paid	(20,312)	(62,053)	(89,059)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	539,199	(448,493)	(594,274)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(217,379)	(429,326)	531,367
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	1,281,511	1,710,837	1,179,470
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	1,064,132	1,281,511	1,710,837

Cash paid during the year for

Interest (net of amount capitalized)	490,383	113,568	547,343
Income taxes	20,600	74,552	48,659

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COMPANHIA BRASILEIRA DE DISTRIBUIÇÃO

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005

(expressed in thousands of reais, unless otherwise indicated)

1. The Company

Companhia Brasileira de Distribuição ("Company" or CBD) operates primarily as a retailer of food, clothing, home appliances and other products through its chain of hypermarkets, supermarkets, specialized and department stores principally under the trade names "Pão de Açúcar", "Comprebem", "Extra", "Extra Eletro", Extra Perto , Extra Fácil , Sendas and Assai . At December 31, 2007, the Company had 575 stores (549 stores in 2006), of which 400 are operated by the Parent Company (CBD), and the remaining by its subsidiaries, 6 of them operated by the subsidiary Novasoc Comercial Ltda., ("Novasoc"), 52 by Sé Supermercados Ltda. ("Sé"), 102 stores by Sendas Distribuidora S.A. ("Sendas Distribuidora") and 15 stores operated by Barcelona Comércio Varejista e Atacadista S.A. (Barcelona).

Following are the most recent important changes in operations:

a) Sendas Distribuidora

Sendas Distribuidora operations began at February 1, 2004 through the Investment and Partnership Agreement, entered into in December 2003 with Sendas S.A. ("Sendas"). This subsidiary concentrates retailing activities of the Company and Sendas in the state of Rio de Janeiro.

b) Partnership with Itaú

At July 27, 2004, a Memorandum of Understanding was executed by Banco Itaú Holding Financeira S.A. ("Itaú") and the Company with the objective of setting up Financeira Itaú CBD S.A. ("FIC"). FIC structures and trades financial products, services and related items to CBD customers on an exclusive basis (see Note 9 (e)). The Company has 50% shareholding of FIC s capital through its subsidiary Miravalles Empreendimentos e Participações S.A. (Miravalles).

c) Casino joint venture agreement

On May 3, 2005, the Diniz Group (group of shareholders composed by the members of the Diniz family) and the Casino Group (a retail company headquartered in France) formed Vieri Empreendimentos and Participações S.A. (Vieri), which became the parent company of CBD, whose control is shared by both group of shareholders. When Vieri acquired the common shares of the Company, a higher price was paid in relation to the book value of the Company, thus generating goodwill. In 2006, Companhia Brasileira de Distribuição and Vieri began a restructuring process in order to transfer the goodwill to the Company to obtain the tax deductibility of the goodwill amortization. The estimated tax benefit is approximately R\$ 517,331.

As a first step of the restructuring process, the goodwill was transferred from the parent company to Companhia Brasileira de Distribuição in two phases, including the creation of a new subsidiary by the parent company to where the goodwill was transferred, and subsequently the merger of this new subsidiary into Companhia Brasileira de Distribuição. This first step was concluded on December 20, 2006, with the approval by the shareholders through an Extraordinary General Meeting.

A valuation allowance, denominated in the books as Provision for maintenance of shareholders equity , was recorded by the subsidiaries in relation to the goodwill. Accordingly, the remaining net balances correspond to the tax benefit

resulting from the future amortization of goodwill.

On December 31, 2007 and 2006 the value of the resulting tax benefit related to both income taxes and social contribution tax on profits of the Companhia Brasileira de Distribuição was R\$ 517,331.

COMPANHIA BRASILEIRA DE DISTRIBUIÇÃO**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005

(expressed in thousands of reais, unless otherwise indicated)

1. The Company (Continued)

d) Acquisition of Rossi Chain

On August 3, 2007, CBD structured a transaction through which it leased five stores from Rossi Monza chain. Four of them are located in the eastward zone of the city of São Paulo and one in the city of Guarulhos. Leased stores amount to 15.5 thousand m² sales area. Four of these stores were converted into the brand Extra Perto and one into the Comprebem brand. This transaction is treated as an operational lease with a 5-year term. CBD made a prepayment of R\$ 45,500, and agreed to make monthly payments of R\$117.

e) Acquisition of Barcelona - (ASSAI)

On November 1, 2007, CBD, through a company owned by Sé (Sevilha Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda. Sevilha), the Company acquired shares representing 60% of the total and voting capital of Barcelona, a new company that received the assets of Assai Comercial e Importadora Ltda. (Assai) related to activities previously carried out by Assai in the wholesale market. With this acquisition, CBD, that already operates with different types of stores, now operates in the cash & carry segment (atacarejo), thus, reinforcing its multiformat positioning.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policiesa) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil and with the rules issued by the Brazilian Securities Commission (Comissão de Valores Mobiliários or CVM) and certain accounting standards issued by the Brazilian Institute of Accountants (Instituto dos Auditores Independentes do Brasil or IBRACON), herein referred to as Brazilian GAAP.

In view of the implementation of guidelines established by IBRACON for presentation and disclosure of financial statements defined in Accounting Standards and Procedures (NPC) 27 issued on October 3, 2005, some items of the balance sheet for the year ended December 31, 2006 were reclassified in order to comply with these guidelines and allow for comparison. See below a table with these reclassifications:

Accounts	Financial Statements disclosed in 2006	Reclassifications	Financial Statements disclosed in 2007
Restricted deposits for legal proceedings	234,901	(71,836)	163,065
Provision for contingencies	(1,209,463)	71,836	(1,137,627)

In order to facilitate the understanding of its financial information, and to provide more uniform information to its foreign and local shareholders, the Company has elected to prepare and present its primary financial statements in accordance with Brazilian GAAP, expressed in reais. Because Brazilian GAAP differs in significant respects from U.S. GAAP, a reconciliation of the net income for the year and shareholders equity from Brazilian GAAP to equivalent amounts prepared under U.S. GAAP is provided herein (Note 26).

COMPANHIA BRASILEIRA DE DISTRIBUIÇÃO

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005

(expressed in thousands of reais, unless otherwise indicated)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

a) Basis of preparation (Continued)

Certain assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses are determined on the basis of estimates when preparing the financial statements. Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements include various estimates, such as those relating to calculation of allowance for doubtful accounts, depreciation and amortization, asset valuation allowance, realization of deferred taxes, contingencies and other estimates. Actual results may differ from those estimated.

The accompanying financial statements are a translation and adaptation of those originally issued in Brazil, based on Brazilian GAAP. Certain reclassifications and changes in terminology have been made and the notes have been expanded, in order to conform more closely to prevailing reporting practices pursuant to U.S. GAAP.

Significant accounting practices and consolidation criteria adopted by the Company are shown below:

b) Cash and banks

(i) Cash and banks

Cash and cash equivalents include the cash and account balances.

(ii) Marketable Securities

Marketable securities are considered cash equivalents and consist principally of time deposits and certificates of deposit in Brazilian currency having a ready market and an original maturity of 90 days or less and earn interest mainly at the Interbank Deposit Certificate (CDI) rate.

c) Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are stated at estimated realizable values. An allowance for doubtful accounts is provided in an amount considered by management to be sufficient to meet probable losses related to uncollectible accounts. The allowance is primarily based on the historical average losses and on specific accounts deemed to be uncollectible.

The Company carries out securitization operations of its accounts receivable with a special purpose entity, the PAFIDC (*Pão de Açúcar Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios*). (See also note 4 b and note 7).

d) Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost or market value. The valuation of cost of inventories purchased directly by the stores is based on the last purchase price, which approximates the First In, First Out (FIFO) method. The cost of inventories purchased through the warehouse is recorded at average cost, including warehousing and handling costs.

Inventories are also reduced by the allowance for losses and breakage, which is periodically reviewed and evaluated as to their adequacy.

COMPANHIA BRASILEIRA DE DISTRIBUIÇÃO

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

e) Other current and non-current assets

Other assets and receivables are stated at cost, including, when applicable, contractual indexation accruals, net of allowances to reflect realizable amounts, if necessary.

f) Investments

Investments in subsidiaries where CBD exercises significant control are accounted for by the equity method, and provision for capital deficiency is recorded, when applicable. Other investments are recorded at acquisition cost.

g) Property and equipment

These assets are shown at acquisition or construction cost, monetarily restated until December 31, 1995, net of the related accumulated depreciation which calculated on a straight-line basis at the rates mentioned in Note 10, which take into account the economic useful lives of the assets or the leasing term, in case of leasehold improvements, whichever is shorter.

Interest and financial charges on loans and financing obtained from third parties directly or indirectly attributable to the process of purchase, construction and operating expansion, are capitalized during the construction and refurbishment of the Company's and its subsidiaries' stores in conformity with CVM Deliberation 193. The capitalized interest and financial charges are reflected in results of operations over the depreciation periods of the corresponding assets.

Expenditures for repairs and maintenance that do not significantly extend the useful lives of related asset are charged to expense as incurred. Expenditures that significantly extend the useful lives of existing facilities and equipment are capitalized.

h) Intangible assets

Intangible assets include goodwill derived from the acquisition of companies and amounts related to acquisition of commercial rights and outlets. These amounts are supported by appraisal reports issued by independent experts, based on the expectation of future profitability, and are amortized in accordance with projected profitability over a maximum period of ten years.

i) Deferred charges

The expenditures related to the implementation of projects and development of new products and business models have been recorded based on feasibility studies and are amortized over a maximum period of five years.

j) Other current and non-current liabilities

These liabilities are stated at known or estimated amounts including, when applicable, accrued charges and interest or foreign exchange variations.

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

k) Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to reduce its exposure to market risk resulting from fluctuations in interest and foreign currency exchange rates. Derivative financial instruments are accounted for under the accrual method, based on spot rates as of the balance sheet date.

l) Taxation

Sales and services revenue are subject to taxation by State Value-Added Tax - ICMS, Services Tax - ISS, computed by state or municipality Social Integration Program - PIS and Social Contribution Tax - COFINS. Those are presented as sales deductions in the statement of income.

The credits from PIS and COFINS are deducted from cost of goods sold. The debits related to financial income and credits derived from financial expenses are also deducted in these line items of the statement of income.

The advances or amounts subject to recoverability are shown in the current and non-current assets, in accordance with the estimate for their realization.

The taxation on income comprises the income and social contribution taxes, which are calculated based on taxable income (adjusted income), at rates applicable according to the prevailing laws - 15%, and 10% over the amount exceeding R\$ 240 yearly for income tax and 9% for social contribution tax.

Deferred income and social contribution tax assets were related to tax losses, negative basis of social contribution and temporary differences, taking into account the prevailing rates of said taxes, pursuant to the provisions of CVM Deliberation 273 of August 20, 1998 CVM Ruling 371 of June 27, 2002, and taking into account the history of profitability and the expectation of generating future taxable income based on a technical feasibility study which is approved by the Board of Directors.

m) Provision for contingencies

Provision for contingencies is set up based on legal counsel opinions, in amounts considered sufficient to cover probable losses.

In accordance with the CVM Deliberation 489/05, the Company adopted the concepts established in NPC 22 on provisions, liabilities, gains and losses on contingencies and related disclosures on matters regarding litigation and contingencies (Note 16). Losses are recorded when probable and contingent gains are not recorded until realized.

n) Revenues and expenses

Sales revenue is recognized when customer receives the goods. Financial income arising from credit sales is accrued over the credit term. Expenses and costs are recognized on the accruals basis. Volume bonuses and discounts received

from suppliers in the form of product are recorded as zero-cost additions to inventories and the benefit recognized as the product is sold. Costs of goods include stocking and handling costs in the warehouses.

COMPANHIA BRASILEIRA DE DISTRIBUIÇÃO**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)o) Earnings per share

The calculation was made based on the number of outstanding shares at the balance sheet dates as if net income of the year was fully distributed. Earnings may be distributed, used for capital increase purposes, or for the profit reserve for expansion, based on capital budget. Due to the reverse split in 2007 (Note 18 a), the disclosures related to prior years were restated to allow comparability with the current year.

p) Allocation of net income

The financial statements reflect the Board of Directors' proposal to allocate the net income for the year under the assumption that it will be approved at the Annual General Shareholders Meeting.

q) Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements was prepared in conformity with the consolidation principles prescribed by the Brazilian Corporate Law and CVM Ruling 247, and include the financial statements of the Company and its direct or indirect subsidiaries, based on its percentage ownership, as follows:

Direct Interest	Interest % in	
	2007	2006
Novasoc Comercial Ltda.	10.00	10.00
Sé Supermercados Ltda.	93.05	91.92
Pão de Açúcar Fundo de Investimentos Creditórios - PAFIDC	6.90	19.40
PA Publicidade Ltda.	99.99	99.99
CBD Holland	100.00	-
Versalhes Comércio de Produtos Eletroeletrônicos Ltda.	-	90.00
Auto Posto MFP Ltda.	-	99.99
Auto Posto Sigua Ltda.	-	99.99
Lourenção & Cia. Ltda.	-	99.99
Nova Saper	-	99.97
Obla Participações	-	99.99
Indirect Interest (through subsidiaries)	Interest % in	
	2007	2006
Sé Supermercados Ltda.	6.95	8.08
Versalhes Comércio de Produtos Eletroeletrônicos Ltda.	-	10.00
Sendas Distribuidora S.A.	42.57	42.57

Sevilha Empreendimentos e Participações S.A.	99.99	-
Barcelona Comércio Varejista e Atacadista S.A.	60.00	-
CBD Panamá	100.00	-

Although the Company's interest in Novasoc is represented by 10% of Novasoc's quotas of interest, Novasoc is included in the consolidated financial statements as the Company effectively has control over a 99.98% beneficial interest in Novasoc. The other members have no effective veto or other participating or protective rights. Under the bylaws of Novasoc, the appropriation of its net income does not need to be proportional to the quotas of interest held in the subsidiary.

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

q) Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Since July 1, 2007, the companies Versalhes Comércio de Produtos Eletrônicos Ltda, Auto Posto MFP Ltda, Auto Posto Sigua Ltda, Lourenção Supermercados Ltda, Nova Saper Participações Ltda and Obla Participações are presented in the financial statements of CBD, as a result of their merger into the Company at carryover historical values.

The subsidiary Sendas Distribuidora was fully consolidated, in accordance with the shareholders' agreement, which establishes the operating and administrative management by CBD.

The proportional investment of the Parent Company in the income of the investee, the balances payable and receivable, revenues and expenses and the unrealized profit originated in transactions between the consolidated companies were eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

Pursuant to CVM Ruling 408, of August 18, 2004, since the first quarter of 2005 the Company is consolidating PAFIDC's financial statements, a special purpose entity, organized with exclusive purpose of conducting the securitization of receivables of the Company and its subsidiaries. The consolidation is justified by the fact that most of risks and benefits related to the fund profitability are linked to subordinated quotas, maintained by the Company.

Since prevailing decisions related to the operational management of Miravalles (note 1 b) lies on another partner quotaholder, Miravalles is not consolidated in the Company's financial statements.

3. Marketable Securities

Marketable securities are considered cash equivalents and consist principally of time deposits and certificates of deposit in Brazilian currency having a ready market and an original maturity of 90 days or less and earn interest mainly at the Interbank Deposit Certificate (CDI) rate.

COMPANHIA BRASILEIRA DE DISTRIBUIÇÃO**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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4. Trade Accounts Receivablea) Breakdown

	2007	2006
Current		
Resulting from sales from		
Credit card	409,731	299,272
Customer credit financings	-	30
Sales vouchers and others	88,107	63,422
Credit sales with post-dated checks	45,451	28,699
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(6,421)	(12,597)
Resulting from commercial agreements with suppliers	453,888	397,098
	990,756	775,924
Accounts receivable - Securitization Fund - PAFIDC	825,606	845,668
	1,816,362	1,621,592
Non-current		
Trade accounts receivable - Paes Mendonça	371,221	334,247
	371,221	334,247

Credit card sales are receivable from the credit card companies in installments not exceeding 12 months. Credits sales settled with post-dated checks bear interest of up to 6.50% per month (same for 2006) for settlement in up to 60 days.

The Company carries out securitization operations of its credit rights, represented by customer credit financing, credit sales with post-dated checks and credit card company receivables, to PAFIDC.

The volume of operations was R\$ 7,381,416 in 2007 (R\$ 7,299,680 in 2006), in which the responsibility for services rendered and subordinated interests was retained by the Company. The securitization costs of such receivables amounted to R\$ 125,487 in 2007 (R\$ 139,485 in 2006), recognized as financial expenses in income for 2007 and 2006, respectively. Services rendered, which are not remunerated, include credit analysis and the assistance by the collection department to the fund's manager.

The outstanding balance of these receivables at December 31, 2007 and 2006 was R\$ 825,606 and R\$ 845,668, respectively, net of allowance.

c) Accounts receivable - Paes Mendonça

Accounts receivable - Paes Mendonça - relate to amounts deriving from the payment of liabilities on behalf of Paes Mendonça. Pursuant to contractual provisions, these accounts receivable are collateralized by Commercial Rights (*Fundo de Comércio*) of certain stores currently operated by CBD and its subsidiaries. Maturity of accounts receivable is linked to lease agreements, mentioned in Note 9 (b) (i).

d) Accounts receivable from commercial agreements with suppliers

Accounts receivable under commercial agreements result from current transactions carried out between the Company and its suppliers, primarily based on the volume of purchases.

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4. Trade Accounts Receivable (Continued)e) Allowance for doubtful accounts

	2007	2006	2005
At beginning of year	(12,597)	(6,028)	(23,709)
Provision for doubtful accounts	(19,053)	(16,635)	(44,194)
Recoveries and provision written off	25,229	10,066	61,875
At end of year	(6,421)	(12,597)	(6,028)
Customer credit financing	(5,031)	(12,491)	(4,255)
Credit sales with post-dated checks	(1,390)	(106)	(481)
Accounts receivable - PAFIDC	-	-	(1,292)
	(6,421)	(12,597)	(6,028)

5. Inventories

	2007	2006
Stores	995,332	817,501
Warehouses	538,910	414,462
	1,534,242	1,231,963

Inventories are stated, net of provisions for shrinkage of inventories and obsolescence.

6. Recoverable Taxes

Recoverable taxes at December 31, 2007 and 2006 refer basically to credits from IRRF (Withholding Income Tax), PIS (Social Contribution Tax on Gross Revenue for Social Integration Program), COFINS (Social Contribution Tax on Gross Revenue for Social Security Financing) and ICMS (State Value-Added Tax):

	2007	2006
Current		
Tax on sales	299,399	278,927
Income tax and others	80,581	99,922
	379,980	378,849
Non-current		
Taxes on sales	61,589	87,340
VAT and others	80,570	8,630
	142,159	95,970
Total of recoverable taxes	522,139	474,819

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7. Pão de Açúcar Receivables Securitization Fund - PAFIDC

PAFIDC is a receivables securitization fund formed in compliance with CVM Rulings 356 and 393 for the purpose of acquiring the Company's and its subsidiaries' trade receivables, arising from sales of products and services to their customers. Initially, the fund would acquire credit rights derived from credit cards sales, meal tickets, installment system or post-dated checks. In the fourth quarter of 2005, the fund no longer acquired receivables from installment system and in July 2007, receivables from post-dated checks.

PAFIDC has a predetermined duration of five years, renewable for an additional five-year period, maturing on May 26, 2008. The capital structure of the fund, at December 31, 2007, is composed of 10,256 senior quotas (10,126 in 2006), held by third parties in the amount of R\$ 823,802, which represent 93.1% of the fund's equity (79.7% in 2006) and 2,864 subordinated quotas (2,439 in 2006) held by the Company and subsidiaries in the amount of R\$ 61,012, which represent 6.9% of the fund's equity (20.3% in 2006).

The balance of PAFIDC as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 are as follows:

	2007	2006
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	64,466	75,689
Accounts receivable	825,606	845,668
Total assets	890,072	921,357
Liabilities and quotaholders' equity		
Accounts payable	5,258	193
Quotaholders' equity (*)	884,814	921,164
Total liabilities and quotaholders' equity	890,072	921,357

(*) includes (mandatorily) redeemable quotas of interest in the amount of R\$ 823,802 on December 31, 2007 (R\$ 734,124 in 2006).

The subordinated quotas were attributed to the Company and are recorded in the noncurrent assets as participation in the securitization fund, the balance of which at December 31, 2007 was R\$ 61,012 (R\$ 187,040 December 31, 2006). The retained interest in subordinated quotas represents the Company's maximum exposure to loss under the securitization transactions.

Pursuant to the Quotaholders' General Meeting held at September 18, 2007, the 3rd Issue of the Fund's quotas was authorized. The issuance was concluded at October 5, 2007, composed of one hundred and thirty (130) senior quotas,

in a single serie (the series C) in the total amount of R\$ 130,000, and four hundred twenty-five (425) subordinated quotas, in the total amount of R\$ 7,669, amounting to R\$ 137,669.

The purpose of this issuance was to repay the fund's equity in view of the extraordinary amortization of subordinated quotas occurred in July 2007, when the Quotaholders' General Meeting of the fund approved reduction on Company's interest in subordinated quotas from 20% to 5%. Thus, the fund returned to the previous capacity of purchasing receivables before the amortization.

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7. Pão de Açúcar Receivables Securitization fund PAFIDC (Continued)

The series A senior quotas reached benchmark profitability of 103.0% of CDI, variable interest interbank fee, from first subscription of quotas to February 20, 2004, and 105.0% of CDI after such date; the series B senior quotas were remunerated at 101.0% of CDI; the series C senior quotas were remunerated at 100.0% of CDI + 0.5% p.a.. The remaining balance of results will be attributed to the subordinated quotas. The series B quotaholders will redeem the remaining balance of R\$ 133,682 (R\$ 238,993 in 2006) at the end of the fund's term at May 26, 2008. The series A quotaholders will redeem their quotas only at the end of the fund's term, the amount of which at December 31, 2007 corresponds to R\$ 556,776 (R\$ 495,131 in 2006). The series C quotaholders will redeem the balance of R\$ 133,344 at the end of the fund's term. Note 13 (iii).

Subordinated quotas are non-transferable and registered, and were issued in a single series. The Company will redeem the subordinated quotas only after the redemption of senior quotas or at the end of the fund's term. Once the senior quotas have been remunerated, the subordinated quotas will receive the balance of the fund's net assets after absorbing any default on the credit rights transferred to the fund and any losses attributed to the fund. Their redemption value is subject to credit, prepayment, and interest rate risks on the transferred financial assets.

At September 15, 2007, the quotaholders' general meeting of the Fund authorized the⁹ issuance of quotas.

The holders of senior quotas have no recourse against the other assets of the Company in the event customers' default on the amounts due. As defined in the agreement between the Company and PAFIDC, the transfer of credit rights is irrevocable, non-retroactive and the transfer is definitive and not enforceable against the Company.

The PAFIDC financial statements for the years ended at December 31, 2007 and 2006 were audited by other independent auditors and are consolidated into the Company's financial statements. In the year ended December 31, 2007, total assets and net income of this investee represent 6.9% and 11.7%, respectively, in relation to the Company's consolidated financial statements (7.9% and 39.2% of total assets and net income, respectively, compared to the Company's consolidated financial statements in the year ended December 31, 2006).

8. Balances and Transactions with Related Parties

The summary below includes exclusively non consolidated companies plus Sendas Distribuidora, which is consolidated for Brazilian GAAP purposes.

COMPANHIA BRASILEIRA DE DISTRIBUIÇÃO**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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8. Balances and Transactions with Related Parties (Continued)**Balances**

Company	Accounts receivable (payable)	Fees and services receivable (payable)	Intercompany receivable (payable)	Proposed dividends
Sendas S.A.	-	-	217.825	-
FIC	14.376	-	-	-
Others	-	13.927	-	(22.861)
Sub-total	14.376	13.927	217.825	(22.861)
Pão de Açúcar Industria e Comércio S.A. ("PAIC")	1.171	-	-	-
Wilkes Participações S.A.(Wilkes)	-	-	-	(13.606)
Casino Guichard Perrachon ("Casino")	4.171	-	-	(6.820)
Península Participações Ltda. ("Península")	(12.522)	-	-	(1.176)
Onyx 2006 Participações	-	-	-	(4.693)
Rio Plate Empreendimentos e Participações	-	-	-	(928)
Sendas Distribuidora	46.871	(151.474)	105.026	-
Sub-total	39.691	(151.474)	105.026	(27.223)
Balance at 12.31.2007	54.067	(137.547)	322.851	(50.084)
Balance at 12.31.2006	85.166	(9.163)	326.440	(11.777)

Transactions held during the year ended at December 31, 2007

Company	Services rendered and rents	Net sales	Net financial income (expenses)	Dividends paid
PAIC	(6,280)	-	-	-
Casino	(6,255)	-	-	384
Wilkes	-	-	-	7,946
Onix	-	-	-	1,906

Rio Plate	-	-	-	377
Fundo de Invest.Imob.Península	(117,072)	-	-	478
Sendas Distribuidora	126,852	220,001	(2,805)	-
Others	(11,830)	-	(908)	9,221
Balance at 12.31.2007	(14,585)	220,001	(3,713)	20,312
Balance at 12.31.2006	15,327	248,525	32,237	32,615
Balance at 12.31.2005	59,630	44,872	41,727	65,305

Accounts receivable and sale of goods relate to the supply of stores, mainly of Sendas Distribuidora, by the Company's warehouse and were made at cost; the remaining transactions, described below, are carried out at usual market prices and conditions. Certain service contracts are subject to an administration fee.

(i) Leases

CBD leases 20 properties from the Diniz Group (21 in 2006). Payments under such leases in the year ended December 31, 2007 totaled R\$ 11,649 (R\$ 15,180 in 2006), including an additional contingent lease based on 0.5% to 2.5% of revenues from stores.

COMPANHIA BRASILEIRA DE DISTRIBUIÇÃO

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8. Balances and Transactions with Related Parties (Continued)

Sendas Distribuidora leases 57 properties from the Sendas Group and 8 properties from the Company (57 and 7 in 2006, respectively). In the year ended at December 31, 2007, the total lease payments amounted to R\$ 33,244 and R\$ 5,832, respectively (R\$ 29,466 and R\$ 4,989 in 2006 and R\$ 34,678 and R\$ 4,871 in 2005, respectively), including an additional contingent lease based on 0.5% to 2.5% of revenues from stores. In September 2005, the amount of R\$ 10,529 was advanced to Sendas S.A. regarding the lease of 7 stores, which are being amortized in 37 installments.

The leases have terms similar to those that would have been established if they had been taken out with non-related parties.

(ii) Fundo de Investimento Imobiliário Península leases - Leaseback

On October 3, 2005, the final agreements related to the sale of 60 Company and subsidiary properties to a real estate fund named Fundo de Investimento Imobiliário Península (Note 10) were executed. The properties sold were leased back to the Company for a twenty-year term, renewable for two further consecutive periods of ten years each. CBD was granted a long-term lease agreement for all properties that were part of this transaction, in addition to periodic reviews of the minimum rent amounts. In addition, CBD has the right to exit individual stores before termination of the lease term, in case the Company is no longer interested in maintaining such leases.

The total amount paid under these leases in 2007 was R\$ 117,072 (R\$ 114,943 in 2006 and R\$ 29,006 in 2005). These amounts include an additional contingent lease based on 2.0% of revenues from stores.

(iii) Allocation of corporate expenses

The corporate services, such as purchases, treasury, accounting, human resources and Shared Services Center (CSC) rendered to subsidiaries and affiliated companies are allocated and charged on to them based on costs incurred to provide such services.

(iv) Technical Assistance Agreement with Casino

In the Company's Board of Directors' meeting held on July 21, 2005, a Technical Assistance Agreement was signed with Casino, whereby, through the annual payment of US\$ 2,727 thousand, Casino shall provide services to the Company related to technical assistance in the human resources, own brands, marketing and communications, marketing campaigns and administrative assistance areas. This agreement is effective for 7 years, with automatic renewal for an indeterminate term. This agreement was approved in the Extraordinary General Meeting held at August 16, 2005. In the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company paid R\$ 6,255 (R\$ 6,271 in 2006 and R\$ 2,003 in 2005), in connection with the services provided for in such agreement.

(vi) Receivables from Sendas S.A.

There is an account receivable from Sendas S.A. of R\$ 200,000 as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, regarding the unpaid capital in accordance with the shareholders agreement as further described in note 9 (c).

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9. Investmentsa) Information on consolidated investments at December 31, 2007 and 2006

	Total shares/quotas held %	
	2007	2006
Miravalles	50.00	50.00

b) Change in consolidated investments

	Nova Saper	Miravalles	Others	Total
Balances at December 31, 2004	101	78,239	205	78,545
Additions	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
Equity pickup	-	(16,236)	46	(16,190)
Balances at December 31, 2005	101	62,003	251	62,355
Additions	-	70,444	-	70,444
Write-offs	-	-	(45)	(45)
Equity pickup	-	(53,192)	(5)	(53,197)
Balances at December 31, 2006	101	79,255	201	79,557
Additions	-	60,335	13,576	73,911
Write-offs	-	-	(100)	(100)
Merger	(101)	-	(13,357)	(13,458)
Equity pickup	-	(28,909)	(14)	(28,923)
Balances at December 31, 2007	-	110,681	306	110,987

(i) Novasoc: Novasoc has, currently, 16 lease agreements with Paes Mendonça with a five-year term, which may be extended twice for similar periods through notification to the leaseholder, with final maturity in 2014. During the term of the contract, the shareholders of Paes Mendonça cannot sell their shares without prior and express consent of Novasoc. Paes Mendonça is by contract fully and solely responsible for all and any tax, labor, social security,

commercial and other liabilities. The amounts of annual operating lease payments by Novasoc to Paes Mendonça amounted to R\$ 9,101 in 2007 (R\$ 8,919 in 2006 and R\$ 8,707 in 2005), including an additional contingent lease based on 0.5% to 2.5% of revenues from stores.

Under Novasoc bylaws, the distribution of its net income need not be proportional to the holding of each shareholder in the capital of the investee. As per members' decision, the Company holds 99.98% of Novasoc's results as from 2000.

(ii) Sé Sé holds a direct interest in Miravalles, corresponding to 50% of its total capital. Investment at Miravalles indirectly represents investment at FIC.

(iii) At November 1, 2007, CBD, by means of subsidiary company owned by Sé (Sevilha Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda. (Sevilha)), acquired shares representing 60% of the total and voting capital of Barcelona Comércio Varejista e Atacadista S.A. (Barcelona), a newly formed company that received the assets of Assai Comercial e Importadora Ltda. (Assai) related to the activities previously carried out by Assai in the wholesale market. The acquisition amounted R\$ 208,504, generating a goodwill amounted to R\$ 206,068.

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9. Investments (Continued)

b) Change in investments (Continued)

ASSAI is a chain of stores in the cash & carry segment known as atacarejo (wholesale+retail) with 33 years of activities in this business. ASSAI currently has 2,700 employees and 15 stores located in the state of São Paulo (seven in the city of São Paulo and other stores in the cities of Santos, Sorocaba, Jundiaí, Osasco, São Bernardo, Guarulhos (2) and Ribeirão Preto). The stores will continue operating with the Assai banner and will maintain their main distinguished features: low operating cost, competitive prices, mix of goods and communication.

The non-controlling shareholders hold 40% interest in Barcelona. A shareholders agreement was signed and established a put and call option of such interest, under the following conditions:

Criteria for calculation of purchase or sale price for remaining interest of 40% (basis for the call and put options):

1) The highest amount between 7 times EBITDA and 35.16% of net sales over the past 12 months immediately prior to the option exercise date, after deducting net indebtedness and contingencies with probable unfavorable outcome, as defined in the agreement. Should EBITDA margin be lower than 4.625%, only the 7 times EBITDA criterion will be taken into account; or

2) Initial purchase price net of distributed dividend, restated by IPCA + 6.5% p.a.

(iv) Call option conditions (to be exercised by CBD):

- Performance of the chairman of Barcelona lower than specific levels set forth in the shareholders agreement exercise by criterion 1 of sales price;
- Resignation of chairman of Barcelona or absence for more than 1/3 of Board meetings held during a determined fiscal year - exercise by the lowest value between criterion 1 or 125% of criterion 2 of the sales price;
- At any moment, up to December 31, 2011 exercise by the highest value between criterion 1 or 125% of criterion 2 of the sales price;
- From January 1 to 15 of each calendar year between 2012 and 2014 exercise by the highest value between criterion 1 and criterion 2 of the sales price;
- At any time in the event of disability or decease of the chairman of Barcelona, by criterion 1 of the sales price.

The Board of Directors of Assai will be composed of 7 members, with a 3-year term of office. CBD shall be in charge for the appointment of 4 members and former controlling shareholders of Assai shall be in charge for the appointment of 3 members, including the Chairman of the Board of Directors. The former controlling shareholders of Assai may also exercise the put option as of January 1, 2012 as per conditions set forth in criterion 1 abovementioned.

COMPANHIA BRASILEIRA DE DISTRIBUIÇÃO

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9. Investments (Continued)c) Investment agreement – CBD and Sendas

In February 2004, based on the Investment and Association Agreement, the Company and Sendas S.A. constituted, by means of transfer of assets, rights and obligations, a new company known as Sendas Distribuidora S.A., with the objective of operating in the retailing market in general, by means of the merging of operating activities of both networks in the State of Rio de Janeiro. The Company's indirect interest in Sendas Distribuidora at December 31, 2007 corresponded to 42.57% of total capital. Pursuant to the shareholders' agreement, it is incumbent upon CBD's Board of Executive Officers to conduct the operating and administrative management of Sendas Distribuidora.

The shareholders' agreement also provides that Sendas could at any time from February 1, 2007 exercise the right to exchange the totality or a portion of its interest in Sendas Distribuidora for preferred shares of the Company. At December 31, 2007, Sendas S.A. held 42.57% interest in Sendas Distribuidora, being 23.65% paid and 18,92% unpaid. According to the 2nd amendment to the shareholders' agreement, the unpaid capital of R\$ 200,000 should be paid by 2014.

The value of the shares in Sendas Distribuidora will be based on the Transfer Value, as defined in the agreement. The Transfer Value will be the value of the paid-in shares (23.65% at December 31, 2007 and 2006), which must be the higher between the two points below, limited to CBD's market value:

- Price of shares calculated based on the Sendas Distribuidora's market value (valuation) to be calculated by a first-rate investment bank;
- Price of shares calculated based on the Sendas Distribuidora's value (valuation), equivalent to 40% (forty percent) on gross sales of Sendas Distribuidora in the 12 (twelve) months preceding the acquisition date.

CBD Preferred shares owned by Sendas S.A., after this exchange, may only be sold according to the following restrictions:

- Between February 1, 2007 and January 31, 2010: 1/3 (one third) of CDB Preferred shares;
- Between February 1, 2010 and January 31, 2013: 1/3 (one third) of CDB Preferred shares;
- As from February 1, 2013: the remaining CDB Preferred shares still held by Sendas S.A.

On September 16, 2005 the 2nd Amendment and Consolidation to the Sendas Distribuidora Shareholders' Agreement was executed by Sendas S.A. and CBD and subsidiaries, establishing the following:

- Adoption of proportionality when indicating the Board of Director members, and of the 13 to be elected, CBD now has the right to elect 7 members;
- Restriction of the right to veto of Sendas S.A. to any amendment to the Company business purpose;
- Postponement of the Additional Term ("Second Term") of Payment of Class A Preferred Shares not paid in by Sendas S.A., until February 28, 2014. During the Second Term, the payment may only be made in cash, by using the dividends paid by the Company to Sendas S.A.; should the payment not take place during the period, the shares will be cancelled.

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9. Investments (Continued)

c) Investment agreement CBD and Sendas (Continued)

On October 19, 2006, Sendas notified the Company of its intention to exercise its put option according to the stated in paragraph 6.7 of Shareholders' agreement of Sendas Distribuidora, which addresses the issue related to transfer of control. The Company responded to the notification informing that the option is not exercisable since the transaction between Diniz group and Casino group did not constitute a transfer of control and therefore it should not constitute a trigger to the put option right. On October 31, 2006, the Company was notified by the Fundação Getúlio Vargas Arbitration Chamber (*Câmara de Conciliação e Arbitragem da Fundação Getúlio Vargas - FGV*) of the arbitration procedure initiated by Sendas.

On January 5, 2007, Sendas S.A. notified CBD, expressing the exercise of its right to exchange all of its interest in Sendas Distribuidora by preferred shares of CBD's capital stock, provided for in Clause 6.9.1 of Shareholders' Agreement of Sendas Distribuidora. The right to exchange the shares will be exercised if the final outcome decision from the arbitration process is favorable to Sendas S.A.

On March 13, 2007, CBD and Sendas started the arbitration proceeding. Since the parties are still presenting allegations and documents to the arbitrators, the external counsel can not predict the outcome of the arbitration.

In view of the current status, management of CBD did not change the interest percentage currently used for the purposes of equity accounting calculation and consolidation of Sendas Distribuidora's financial statements.

d) Capital subscription by the AIG Group in Sendas Distribuidora

On November 30, 2004, shareholders of Sendas Distribuidora and investment funds of the AIG Group ("AIG") entered into an agreement through which AIG invested the amount of R\$ 135,675 in Sendas Distribuidora, by means of subscription and payment of 157,082,802 class B preferred shares, issued by Sendas Distribuidora, representing 14.86% of its capital. AIG has waived its rights to receive dividends until November 30, 2008.

According to the above mentioned agreement, CBD and AIG mutually granted reciprocal call and put options of the shares of Sendas Distribuidora acquired by AIG, which may be exercised until July 25, 2008.

Upon exercising the options, the shares issued by Sendas Distribuidora to AIG will represent a put against CBD which may be used to subscribe up to three billion preferred shares to be issued by CBD in a future capital increase.

The issuance of preferred shares by CBD to AIG will be made at market value at the time of the issuance, allowing AIG to the subscription up to the maximum number of shares described above. At the time of the issuance, if the value of AIG's interest in Sendas Distribuidora is more than the market value of the three billion shares of CBD, the Company will pay the difference in cash.

The exit of AIG from Sendas Distribuidora is defined based on the Exit Price, as defined in the agreement, the calculation of which is based on the Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortization - EBITDA,

EBITDA multiple and the net financial indebtedness of Sendas Distribuidora. This exit price will give AIG the right to purchase CBD preferred shares according the criteria below:

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9. Investments (Continued)

d) Capital subscription by the AIG Group in Sendas Distribuidora (Continued)

- Should the exit price be lower than the equivalent to two billion CBD preferred shares (at market value at the time of issuance), the number of shares to be issued will be defined by the exit price divided by the CBD preferred share market value;
- Should the exit price exceed the equivalent to two billion CBD preferred shares (at market value at the time of issuance), the number of shares to be issued will be, at CBD discretion, a minimum of two billion shares and a maximum of three billion shares, and the difference between the exit price and the amount equivalent to the number of CBD preferred shares issued (defined by CBD) will be paid in cash.

At December 31, 2007, total AIG interest represented an amount of R\$ 165,440 (R\$ 151,157 - December 31, 2006), which, converted to the average quotation of the last week of December 2007 of CBD shares in the São Paulo Stock Exchange (BOVESPA), would be equivalent to a total of 5,294 shares (4,363 shares - December 31, 2006) of the Company (2.32% of its capital).

e) Investment agreement - CBD and Itaú

Miravalles Empreendimentos e Participações S.A. ("Miravalles"), a company constituted in July 2004 and owner of exploitation rights of the Company's financial activities, received capital subscription from Itaú, which now holds 50% equity interest of such company. Subsequently, with capital of R\$ 150,000, Miravalles constituted Financeira Itaú CBD S.A. - FIC, a company which structures and trades financial products, services and related items exclusively to CBD customers.

At December 22, 2005, an amendment to the partnership agreement between the Company, Itaú and FIC was signed, and the clauses referring to meeting of performance goals, initially established, were changed. By such amendment, the meeting of goals and the escrow account are not longer tied, and fines for noncompliance of the referred performance goals were established.

This partnership is effective for 20 years and may be extended. The operating activities of FIC will be handled by Itaú management.

In the Extraordinary General Meetings held on June 28, September 27 and December 27, 2007, the shareholders approved the increase of Miravalles' capital in the amounts of R\$ 86.400, R\$ 12.300 and R\$ 21.970, respectively. CBD contributed to the proportion of its interest of 50%. The remaining 50% were paid by the other shareholder in the same dates.

The financial statements of Miravalles for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, were audited by other independent auditors. In the year ended at December 31, 2007, total investments and negative equity pickup of operations of said investee represented 0.9% and (13.7)%, respectively, when compared to Company's consolidated financial statements (0.7% and (61.9)% of total assets and net income in the year ended at December 31, 2006, respectively).

The summarized financial information of Miravalles at December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, and for the three years then ended are as follows:

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COMPANHIA BRASILEIRA DE DISTRIBUIÇÃO

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9. Investments (Continued)e) Investment agreement CBD and Itaú (Continued)

	2007	2006	2005
Operating results:			
Revenues	145,061	88,716	55,797
Operating losses	(84,975)	(158,732)	(46,795)
Non-operating losses	(316)	(87)	(15)
Net losses	(57,817)	(105,902)	(32,473)
Current assets	1,340,027	803,526	648,681
Non-current assets	127,436	183,903	59,557
Total assets	1,467,463	987,429	708,238
Current liabilities	1,197,165	785,459	574,094
Non-current liabilities	48,936	43,468	10,139
Shareholders' equity	221,362	158,502	124,005
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	1,467,463	987,429	708,238

f) Merger of Investments

The Extraordinary General Meeting held on July 5, 2007 approved the merger of the companies Auto Posto Sigua Ltda., Auto Posto MFP Ltda., Lourenção Supermercados Ltda., Obla Participações Ltda., Nova Saper Participações Ltda., and Versalhes Comércio de Produtos Eletrônicos Ltda. The net assets of those companies on the date of merger are listed below:

	Sigua	MFP	Lourenção	Obla	Nova Saper	Versalhes
Assets						
Current assets	346	586	1,137	18	-	52,270
Noncurrent assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property and equipment	89	630	450	153	101	-
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total assets	435	1,216	1,587	171	101	52,270
Liabilities						
Current liabilities	469	629	272	-	-	52,652
Noncurrent liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	469	629	272	-	-	52,652
Net assets (liabilities)	34	(587)	(1,315)	(171)	(101)	382

At October 10, 2007, pursuant to the protocol of justification and merger, the Messina Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda. was merged into Sé Supermercados Ltda. by its book value. According to the appraisal report, the merged net assets book value is R\$ 13,357. All these mergers were recorded at historical cost.

COMPANHIA BRASILEIRA DE DISTRIBUIÇÃO**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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10. Property and Equipment

	Annual depreciation rates		2007		2006	
	Nominal	Weighted average	Cost	Acumulated depreciation	Net	Net
Land			706,916	-	706,916	594,585
Buildings	3.33	3.33	2,270,996	(454,178)	1,816,818	1,728,252
Leasehold improvements	*	6.70	2,008,241	(781,179)	1,227,062	1,114,130
Equipment	10 to 33	13.10	1,172,235	(677,224)	495,011	442,879
Installations	20 to 25	20.00	569,713	(430,659)	139,054	137,394
Furniture and fixtures	10.00	10.00	312,399	(130,198)	182,201	163,101
Vehicles	20.00	20.00	25,815	(15,008)	10,807	7,957
Construction in progress	-	-	163,040	-	163,040	37,115
Other	10.00	10.00	100,001	(20,731)	79,270	15,627
			7,329,356	(2,509,177)	4,820,179	4,241,040
Annual average depreciation rate %					5.64	5.92

* Leasehold improvements are depreciated based on the lower of the estimated useful life of the asset or the lease term of agreements, whichever is shorter.

On October 3, 2005, the Company sold 60 properties (28 Extra hypermarkets and 32 Pão de Açúcar supermarkets), to the Península Fund by the net book value of R\$ 1,017,575. The Company received R\$ 1,029,000 and recognized a gain of R\$ 11,425 as non-operating income. The sold properties were leased back to the Company for a twenty-year period, and may be renewed for two further consecutive periods of 10 years each. As a result of this sale, the Company paid R\$ 25,517, on the inception date of the store lease agreement, as an initial fee for entering into a long term contract. The initial fee was recorded in deferred charges and is being amortized through the lease agreement of the related stores.

a) Additions to property and equipment

	2007	2006
Additions	935,960	806,564
Capitalized interest	44,666	50,632

980,626 857,196

Additions made by the Company relate to purchases of operating assets, acquisition of land and buildings to expand activities, construction of new stores, modernization of existing warehouses, improvements of various stores and investment in equipment and information technology.

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11. Intangible Assets

Balance at December 31, 2005	1,083,501
Additions	3,687
Amortization	(172,308)
Provision for goodwill reduction (i)	(268,886)
Write-off	(15,049)
Balance at December 31, 2006	630,945
Additions	198,598
Transfer from property and equipment	7,765
Transfer to investments	(9,551)
Amortization	(152,905)
Balance at December 31, 2007	674,852

For merged subsidiaries and for consolidation purposes, the goodwill arising from acquisitions are reclassified from investments to intangible assets. The amortization is recorded based on expected future earnings limited to 10 years.

(i) Provision for goodwill reduction – Sendas Distribuidora S.A.

The Company reviewed the economic and financial assumptions sustaining the future realization of goodwill of its subsidiary Sendas Distribuidora. Based on this review, the Company determined the need for a provision for partial reduction of goodwill, the net effect of which was R\$ 268,886, recorded as non-operating expenses at December 31, 2006.

12. Deferred Charges

At January 1, 2006	61,691
Additions	28,640
Transfer to property and equipment	(2,902)
Amortization	(11,148)
At December 31, 2006	76,281
Additions	16,503

Transfer to property and equipment	(2,843)
Amortization	(12,764)

At December 31, 2007	77,177
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Capitalized expenses related to consulting fees incurred during the development and implementation of strategic projects, such as:

- Categories management;
- Maximum efficiency in supermarket stores;
- Implementation of CSC Shared Service Center;
- Implementation of procurement center of materials and indirect services.

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12. Deferred Charges (Continued)

The pre-operational expenditures are also represented by costs incurred in the development of new products by means of creation of Brand TAEQ, which aims at serving the well-being segment and a new business model convenience retail or neighborhood supermarket Extra Fácil. The projects already concluded are being amortized for a minimum term of 5 years.

13. Loans and Financing

	Annual financial charges	2007	2006
Current			
In local currency			
BNDES (ii)	TJLP + 1 to 4.1%	98,032	89,571
Working capital (i)	TJLP + 1.7%	6,443	7,542
Working capital (i)	Weighted average rate of 103.9% of CDI (104% in 2006)	30,388	22,752
PAFIDC Quotas (iii)	Senior A - 105% of CDI Senior B - 101% of CDI Senior C - 100% of CDI + 0.5% pa.	556,776 133,682 133,344	71,100
Leasing	CDI rate + 0.14% pa.	6,553	-
In foreign currency -			
BNDES (ii)	with swap for Brazilian reais exchange variation + 4.1% pa.	7,926	15,069
Working capital (i)	Weighted average rate 103.5% of CDI (103.4% in 2006)	451,598	651,231
Imports	US dollar exchange variation	14,287	14,056
		1,439,029	871,321
Non-current			
In local currency			
BNDES (ii)	TJLP + 1 to 4.1%	201,514	113,524
Working capital (i)	TJLP + 1.7%	-	6,401
PAFIDC Quotas (iii)	Senior A - 105.0% of CDI	-	495,131

	Senior B - 101.0% of CDI	-	167,893
Leasing	CDI rate + 0.14% pa.	13,020	-
In foreign currency - BNDES (ii)	with swap for Brazilian reais exchange variation + 4.1%	8,513	19,672
Working capital (i)	Weighted average rate 102.2% of CDI (103.9% in 2006)	696,247	579,531
		919,294	1,382,152

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13. Loans and Financing (Continued)

The Company uses swaps to switch obligations from fixed interest rate in U.S. dollar to Brazilian real related to CDI (floating) interest rate. The Company entered, contemporaneously with the same counterparty, into cross-currency interest rate swaps and has treated the instruments on a combined basis as though the loans were originally denominated in *reais* and accrued interest at floating rates.

The annualized CDI benchmark rate at December 31, 2007 was 11.8% (15.0% at December 31, 2006).

(i) Working capital financing

This financing is obtained from local banks and partly used to fund customer receivables (the amounts not securitized with PAFIDC), and to finance CBD's growth. These arrangements do not have collateral, but are guaranteed by CBD in case of Sendas Distribuidora.

(ii) BNDES credit line

The line of credit agreements, denominated in *reais*, obtained from the Brazilian National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES), are either subject to the indexation based on TJLP rate (long-term rate), plus annual interest rates, or are based on various foreign currencies to reflect the BNDES' funding portfolio, plus annual interest rates. Amounts are due in monthly installments after a grace period, as mentioned below.

The Company cannot offer any assets as collateral for loans to other parties without the prior authorization of BNDES and is required to comply with certain debt covenants, calculated on the consolidated balance sheet, in accordance with Brazilian GAAP, including: (i) maintenance of a capitalization ratio (shareholders' equity/total assets) equal to or in excess of 0.40 and (ii) maintenance of a current ratio (current assets/current liabilities) equal to or in excess of 1.05. Management effectively controls and monitors the covenants. The Company was in compliance with such covenants as of December 31, 2007. CBD guarantees the debts of all subsidiaries.

At December 31

Contract date	Annual financial charges	Grace in period in months	Number of monthly installments	Maturity	2007	2006
January 13, 2000	TJLP + 3.5%	12	72	January 2007	-	885
November 10, 2000	TJLP + 1 to 3.5%	20	60	May 2007	-	18,849
November 10, 2000	Basket of currencies + 3.5%	20	60	July 2007	-	4,154

November 14, 2000	TJLP + 2.0%	20	60	June 2007	-	1,358
March 12, 2002	Basket of currencies + 3.5%	12	48	March 2007	-	161
April 25, 2002	TJLP + 3.5%	6	60	October 2007	-	8,521
April 25, 2002	Basket of currencies + 3.5%	6	60	October 2007	-	1,179
November 11, 2003	Basket of currencies + 4.125%	14	60	January 2010	16,438	29,246
November 11, 2003	TJLP + 4.125%	12	60	November 2009	107,845	163,604
November 11, 2003	TJLP + 1.0%	12	60	November 2009	6,513	9,879
May 05, 2007	TJLP + 3.2%	6	60	November 2012	161,813	-
May 05, 2007	TJLP + 2.7%	6	60	November 2012	23,376	-
					315,985	237,836

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13. Loans and Financing (Continued)(ii) BNDES credit line (Continued)

In the event the TJLP exceeds 6% per annum, the excess is added to the principal. In 2007 and 2006, R\$ 636 and R\$ 4,732, respectively, were added to the principal.

(iii) Redeemable PAFIDC quotas of interest

As per Official Memorandum CVM/SNC/SEP 01/2006, the Company reclassified the amounts under the caption Redeemable PAFIDC quotas of interest, due to their characteristics, to the Loans and financing group of accounts (Note 7).

Characteristics of the PAFIDC quotas of interest:

Types of quotas	Number	Yield	Redemption date
Senior A	5.826	105% of CDI	05/26/2008
Senior B	4.300	101% of CDI	05/26/2008
		101% of CDI + 0.5%	
Senior C	130	p.a.	05/26/2008

(iv) Maturities long-term

2009	109,106
2010	411,298
2011	364,480
2012	34,410
	919,294

14. Debenturesa) Breakdown of outstanding debentures:

Type	Outstanding Securities	Annual financial charges	
		2007	2006

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5th issue - 1st series	Floating	-	CDI + 0.95%	-	414,761
	No				
6th issue - 1st series	preference	54,000	CDI + 0.5%	559,268	-
	No				
6th issue - 2nd series	preference	23,965	CDI + 0.5%	248,201	-
6th issue - 1st ans 2nd series	Interest swap	-	104.96% of CDI	62	-
Total				807,531	414,761
Noncurrent liabilities				(779,650)	-
Current liabilities				27,881	414,761

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14. Debentures (Continued)b) Debenture transactions:

	Number of debentures	Value
At December 31, 2005	40.149	419.469
Interest paid	-	(67.219)
Interest accrued	-	62.511
At December 31, 2006	40.149	414.761
Amortization of principal - 5th issue	(40.149)	(401.490)
6th issuance	77.965	779.650
Interest paid	-	(89.313)
Interest accrued	-	103.923
At December 31, 2007	77.965	807.531

c) Additional information

Sixth issue on March 1, 2007, the shareholders approved the issuance and public placement of R\$ 779,650 of 77,965 non-convertible debentures. The Company received proceeds of R\$ 551,518, for 54,000 debentures issued from the first series, and R\$ 245,263 of 23,965 debentures (with discount of 0.24032%), issued from the second series. From the total proceeds obtained from second series, R\$ 242,721 were used to amortize 23,965 debentures of the fifth issuance and part of the interest. The debentures are indexed to the average rate of CDI and bear annual spread of 0.5%, payable every six months, starting on September 1st, 2007 and finishing on March 1st, 2013. The debentures principal amortization will take place on March 1, 2011, March 1, 2012 and March 1, 2013, amounting to 25,988 debentures for each year. The debentures will not be subject to renegotiation until maturity at March 1, 2013. The Company is in compliance with debt covenants provided for in the 6th issuance, calculated based on the consolidated balance sheet, in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil: (i) net debt (debt less cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable) not higher than the balance of shareholders equity; (ii) maintenance of a ratio between net debt and EBITDA, lower or equal to 3.25.

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15. Taxes and Social Contribution Payable

These are composed of the following:

	2007	2006
Current		
Taxes paid in installments	60,443	52,553
Pis and Cofins payable	25,031	6,583
Provision for income tax and social contribution	16,944	9,539
	102,418	68,675
Non-current		
Taxes paid in installments	250,837	261,101
	353,255	329,776

The Company filed application for the Special Tax Payment Installments Program (PAES), pursuant to Law 10,680/2003. These installment payments are subject to the Long-Term Interest Rate TJLP and may be payable in up to 120 months. From the total amount of R\$ 311,280, R\$ 33,258 are under review by tax authorities.

The amounts payable in installments were as follows:

	2007	2006
Current		
I.N.S.S. (Social security tax)	37,561	35,799
CPMF	12,035	16,225
VAT and others	10,847	529
	60,443	52,553
Noncurrent		
I.N.S.S. (Social security tax)	169,115	196,895
CPMF	54,159	59,575
VAT and others	27,563	4,631
	250,837	261,101

16. Provision for Contingencies

Provision for contingencies is estimated by management, supported by its legal counsel. Such provision was accrued in an amount considered sufficient to cover losses considered probable and is disclosed below net of judicial deposits:

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16. Provision for Contingencies (Continued)

	COFINS e PIS	Others	Labor	Civil and Other	Total
Balances as of December 31, 2005	921,963	9,013	44,567	101,368	1,076,911
Additions	19,577	34,850	15,766	23,818	94,011
Reversal/Payments	(9,862)	(23,765)	(26,367)	(6,373)	(66,367)
Monetary restatement	79,642	4,482	8,742	12,042	104,908
Judicial deposits	-	-	(36,715)	(35,121)	(71,836)
Balances as of December 31, 2006	1,011,320	24,580	5,993	95,734	1,137,627
Additions	26,250	2,570	19,462	22,821	71,103
Reversal/Payments	(6,886)	-	(18,087)	(21,264)	(46,237)
Monetary restatement	55,497	2,389	6,083	11,517	75,486
Judicial deposits	-	-	(11,050)	(10,740)	(21,790)
Balances as of December 31, 2007	1,086,181	29,539	2,401	98,068	1,216,189

a) Taxes

Tax-related contingencies are indexed to the SELIC – Central Bank Overnight Rate, which presented a cumulative rate of 11.25% for the year ended December 31, 2007 (14.13% in 2006), and are subject, when applicable, to fines. In all cases, both interest charges and fines, when applicable, have been computed with respect to unpaid amounts and are fully accrued.

COFINS and PIS

The rate for COFINS increased from 2% to 3%, and the tax base of both COFINS and PIS was extended in 1999 to encompass other types of income, including financial income. The Company is challenging the increase in contributions of COFINS and the expansion of the base of such contributions. Provision for COFINS and PIS includes unpaid amounts, monetarily restated, amounting to R\$ 971,004 (R\$ 915,313 in 2006) resulting from the lawsuit filed by the Company and its subsidiaries, claiming the right to not apply Law 9718/98, allowing the Company to pay COFINS under the terms of Complementary Law 70/91 (2% of revenue) and of PIS under Law 9715/98 (0.65% of revenue) as from February 1, 1999. The lawsuits are in progress at the Regional Federal Court, and up to this moment, the Company has not been required to make judicial deposits.

As the calculation system of such contributions started to use the non-cumulative tax principle, starting by PIS as from December 1, 2002, with the Law 10637/02, and COFINS, as from February 2004 by means of Law 10833/03, the Company and its subsidiaries then started to apply said rules, as well as to discuss at court the expansion of the tax base of such contributions, aiming at continuing its application by the concept of sales revenues, and taking credits not accepted by laws, such as financial expenses and third parties expenses. The provision recorded in the balance sheet in the amount of R\$ 115,177 (R\$ 96,007 in 2006), includes the unpaid installment, monetarily restated. In addition, the Company challenges the limit of percentage for credit of COFINS credit over the opening inventory derived from Law 10833/03. Due to a judicial authorization, the Company is using such contingent credits and is accruing a provision for contingencies related to such amounts.

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16. Provision for Contingencies (Continued)a) Taxes (Continued)Others

The Company and its subsidiaries have other tax contingencies, which after analysis of its legal counsels, were deemed as probable losses: a) lawsuit questioning the non-levy of IPI over codfish imports, which awaits decision by appellate court judge; b) federal administrative assessment about the restatement of equity accounts by an index higher than that accepted by tax authorities, which awaits decision by administrative appellate court judge (Summer Plan); c) administrative assessment referring to the collection of debts of withholding tax (IRRF), social contribution on income (CSLL), which also awaits decision by administrative appellate court judge; and not clearly d) administrative assessment due to contingent offsetting of INSS credit made by the Company provided for by law, awaiting for court verdict; e) tax assessment related to purchase, manufacturing and sale transactions for export purposes of soybean and its byproducts, in which, in the tax authorities understanding, the circulation of products did not take place. For these issues, the Company was assessed by federal tax authorities for PIS, COFINS and income tax. The amount accrued in the financial statements for such issues is R\$ 29,539 (R\$ 24,580 in 2006). The Company has no judicial deposits related to such issues.

b) Labor claims

The Company is part of numerous lawsuits involving disputes with its former employees, primarily arising from dismissals in the ordinary course of business. As of December 31, 2007, the Company recorded a provision of R\$ 50,166 (R\$ 42,708 in 2006) assessed as probable risk. Lawsuits with possible unfavorable outcome assessed by our legal counsel are amounted to R\$ 7,151 (R\$ 9,734 in 2006). Management, assisted by its legal counsels, evaluates these contingencies and provides for losses where reasonably estimable, considering historical data regarding the amounts paid. Labor claims are indexed to the Referential Interest Rate (TR) (2.0% accumulated in the year ended December 31, 2007) plus 1% monthly interest. The corresponding judicial deposits amounts to R\$ 2,401 (R\$ 5,993 in 2006).

c) Civil and other

The Company is a defendant, at several judicial levels, in lawsuits of civil natures, among others. The Company s Management accrues provisions in amounts considered sufficient to cover unfavorable court decisions when its internal and external legal counsels consider losses to be probable.

Among these lawsuits, we emphasize the following:

The Company is claiming to not pay the contributions provided for by Complementary Law 110/2001 related to the FGTS (Government Severance Indemnity Fund for Employees) financing. The Company obtained a preliminary injunction recognizing the right to not pay such contributions. Subsequently, this preliminary injunction was reversed, determining the judicial deposit of unpaid amounts during the effectiveness period of the preliminary injunction. The enforceability of tax credit is suspended in view of appeal filed, which awaits decision by the Regional Federal Court.

The amount accrued is R\$ 46,896 (R\$ 43,156 in 2006) and the Company made a judicial deposit in the amount of R\$ 8,036 judicial deposit, protecting the period in which it was not covered by the preliminary injunction.

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16. Provision for Contingencies (Continued)

c) Civil and other (Continued)

The Company is claiming to not pay the contribution to SEBRAE, as enacted by Law 8,029/90, and is asking to offset the amounts paid with balances payable to SESC (Social Service for Trade) and SENAC (National Service for Commercial Training), excluding the 30% limit. The Company was granted the right to not pay the SEBRAE contributions, provided that judicial deposits are made, as usual. The proceeding awaits a decision of the extraordinary appeal. The accrued amount is R\$ 37,511 (R\$ 31,122 in 2006), and the Company has judicial deposit in the amount of R\$ 37,328 (R\$ 30,825 in 2006).

The Company is challenging the constitutionality of the FUNRURAL (Rural Workers Assistance Fund) for companies located in urban areas. The lawsuit is in progress at the Regional Federal Court and the amount of the provision is R\$ 33,141 (R\$ 30,516 in 2006). There is no judicial deposit for such proceeding.

The Company files and answers various lawsuits in which it requests the review of lease amounts paid by the stores. In these lawsuits, the judge determines a provisional lease amount, which then is paid by the stores, until a report and a decision define the final lease amount. The accrued provision is the difference between the amount originally paid by the stores and that defined provisionally in these lawsuits. At December 31, 2007 the accrual amount for these lawsuits is R\$ 11,955 (R\$ 11,507 in 2006), for which there are no judicial deposits.

d) Possible losses

The Company has other contingencies which have been analyzed by the legal counsel and deemed as possible but not probable; therefore, have not been accrued, at December 31, 2007, as follows:

INSS (Social Security Tax) The Company was assessed regarding the non-levy of payroll charges on benefits granted to its employees, and the loss, considered possible, amounts to R\$ 116,462 (R\$ 106,117 in 2006). These proceedings are under administrative discussion.

Income tax, withholding tax and CSL The Company was assessed regarding the taxes mentioned, with varied subject-matters, such as offsetting proceedings, undeductible provisions, all of them awaiting decision in the administrative level the amount of which corresponds to R\$ 69,309 (R\$ 49,695 in 2006).

COFINS, PIS and CPMF The Company was assessed with respect to the taxes mentioned with varied subject-matters, such as offsetting Finsocial, tax payment discrepancies, in addition to PIS and COFINS assessment of soybean operations, previously mentioned. The amount involved in these assessments is R\$ 243,637 (R\$ 212,996 in 2006) and await administrative decision.

ICMS The Company was assessed by state tax authorities regarding the appropriation of energy credits, acquisitions from suppliers considered to be disreputable, refund of tax replacement without due compliance of ancillary obligations brought by CAT Ordinance 17 of the State of São Paulo, among others. At the end of 2007, the Company was assessed by the State of São Paulo, amounting to nearly R\$ 557,764, of which approximately R\$ 425,000 were evaluated by the management and legal counsels as possible losses. The total amount of these assessments amounts to

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R\$ 878,062 (R\$ 330,894 in 2006), which await a final decision in the administrative and court levels

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16. Provision for Contingencies (Continued)**d) Possible losses (Continued)**

Service Tax (ISS), Municipal Real Estate Tax (IPTU), Property Transfer Tax (ITBI) and other these are related to assessments on third parties retention, tax payment discrepancies, fines due to non-compliance of ancillary obligations and sundry taxes, the amount of which is R\$ 17,891 and await administrative and court decisions. In 2006, these amounts were classified as remote losses by the legal counsels.

Other contingencies They are related to administrative lawsuits and lawsuits under the civil court scope, special civil court, Consumer Protection Agency PROCON (in many states), Weight and Measure Institute IPEM, National Institute of Metrology, Standardization and Industrial Quality INMETRO and National Health Surveillance Agency ANVISA, in great majority related to suits for damages, amounting to R\$ 45,139 (R\$ 52,404 in 2006).

The outcome in the lawsuits above may change the likelihood of loss and may require additional provisions for contingencies to be recorded.

e) Appeal and judicial deposits (Restricted deposits escrow)

The Company is challenging the payment of certain taxes, contributions and labor-related obligations and has made court escrow deposits (restricted deposits) of equivalent amounts pending final legal decisions, in addition to collateral deposits related to provisions for judicial suits.

f) Guarantees

The Company has granted collaterals to some lawsuits of civil, labor and tax nature, as shown below:

Lawsuits	Real Estate	Equipment	Guarantee	Total
Tax	511,920	2,198	206,202	720,320
Labor	5,846	3,631	53,589	63,066
Civil and other	11,003	796	17,070	28,869
Total	528,769	6,625	276,861	812,255

g) Tax audits

In accordance with current legislation in Brazil, federal, state and municipal taxes and payroll charges are subject to audit by the related authorities, for periods that vary between 5 and 30 years.

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17. Income and Social Contribution Taxesa) Income and social contribution tax reconciliation

	2007	2006	2005
Income (loss) before income taxes	226,145	(258,555)	260,253
Employee's profit sharing	(13,399)	(13,421)	(14,453)
Income (loss) before adjusted income and social contribution taxes	212,746	(271,976)	245,800
Income and social contribution taxes at nominal rate	(64,917)	89,752	(71,282)
Income tax incentive	1,081	3,562	3,076
Partial reversal of provision for realization of deferred income tax, net	55,000	-	-
Equity pickup and provision for capital deficiency of subsidiary	(9,834)	(18,085)	(5,269)
Unrealized capital gains	-	78,961	-
Valuation allowance of deferred income tax assets	-	(161,196)	-
Other permanent adjustments and social contribution rates, net	7,266	5,534	20,481
Effective income tax	(11,404)	(1,472)	(52,994)
Income tax for the year			
Current	(49,720)	(92,200)	(133,861)
Deferred	38,316	90,728	80,867
Income tax and social contribution expenses	(11,404)	(1,472)	(52,994)
Effective rate	5.0	0.6	(21.6)

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17. Income and Social Contribution Taxes (Continued)b) Breakdown of deferred income and social contribution taxes

	2007	2006	2005
Deferred income and social contribution tax assets			
Tax loss carryforwards (i)	314,878	298,332	251,307
Provision for contingencies	66,673	65,294	50,131
Provision for interest rate swaps (calculated by cash basis under Tax Law).	59,975	80,188	42,329
Allowance for doubtful accounts	3,088	13,490	5,944
Goodwill in non-merged companies	74,762	79,433	84,360
Goodwill in merged company (iii)	517,294	517,294	-
Provision for goodwill reduction (Note 11)(i)	139,522	161,196	-
Deferred gain on dilution of investment	-	1,518	17,425
Others	22,998	20,803	16,833
	1,199,190	1,237,548	468,329
Valuation allowance (i)	(84,522)	(161,196)	-
Total deferred income and social contribution assets taxes, net	1,114,668	1,076,352	468,329
Current assets	88,128	238,676	84,745
Non-current assets	1,026,540	837,676	383,584
Total deferred income and social contribution assets taxes	1,114,668	1,076,352	468,329

(i) At December 31, 2007, in compliance with CVM Ruling 371, the Company and its subsidiaries recorded deferred income and social contribution taxes arising from tax loss carryforwards and temporary differences in the amount of R\$ 1,114,668 (R\$ 1,076,352 in 2006).

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as current or non-current based on the classification of the asset or liability underlying the temporary difference.

Recognition of deferred income and social contribution tax assets refer to tax loss carryforwards, acquired from Sé, and those generated by the subsidiary Sendas Distribuidora, realization of which, following restructuring measures and after deducting the valuation allowance was considered probable.

(ii) In 2007, Sendas Distribuidora recorded deferred income and social contribution taxes benefit in the amount of R\$ 91,469, originated from tax loss carryforward and decrease of the provision for goodwill reduction in 2007, for which management prepared projections and believes that such assets are realizable.

(iii) On December 20, 2006, the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of CBD approved the merger of Vieri into the Company.

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17. Income and Social Contribution Taxes (Continued)**b) Breakdown of deferred income and social contribution taxes (Continued)**

The goodwill special reserve accrued by the Company, as a result of such merger, as provided for by provision in paragraph 1 of article 6 of the CVM Ruling 319/99, will be written-off against retained earnings at the end of each fiscal year to the extent in which the tax benefit is related to the deductibility of goodwill amortization, and it represents an effective decrease of taxes payable by the Company.

In order to provide a better presentation of the financial statements, the goodwill merged, net of the provision, in the amount of R\$ 515,488 representing the tax benefit, plus the amount of R\$ 1,806, were reclassified in 2006 to deferred income tax line as of December 31, 2007 and 2006. (See more details on note 1 c).

The Company prepares annual studies of scenarios and generation of future taxable income, which are approved by management and by the Board of Directors, which supports the realization of this tax asset.

Based on such studies, the Company estimates that the recovery of tax credits will occur until ten years, as follows:

2008	88,128
2009	130,217
2010	190,754
2011	194,744
2012 to 2017	510,825
	1,114,668

18. Shareholders Equity**a) Share capital**

(i) Authorized capital comprises 400,000 (in thousand of shares) approved at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on November 26, 2007. Fully subscribed and paid-up capital is comprised at December 31, 2007 of 227,920 thousand (113,771,378 in 2006) registered shares with no par value, of which 99,680 shares are common (49,839,926 in 2006) and 128,240 preferred shares (63,931,453 in thousands in 2006).

(ii) The Extraordinary General Meeting held on July 30, 2007 approved the conversion of 113,885,493,433 non-par shares, of which 49,839,925,688 are common shares and 64,045,567,745 are preferred shares, representing the Company's capital stock, at the ratio of five hundred (500) existing shares for one (1) share of same type, and the Company's capital stock now is represented by 227,770,986 non-par shares, of which 99,679,851 are common shares and 128,091,135 are preferred shares. The number of shares and paid-in capital are already present in this note considering such conversion.

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18. Shareholders Equity (Continued)a) Share capital (Continued)

Breakdown of paid-in capital and share volume:

		Number of shares - in thousands	
	Share capital	Preferred shares	Common shares
At December 31, 2005	3,680,240	127,656	99,680
Capitalization of profit reserves	267,177	-	-
Stock option exercise			
Series VII	7,120	203	-
Series IX	92	4	-
At December 31, 2006	3,954,629	127,863	99,680
Capitalization of profit reserves	167,542	-	-
Capitalization of profit reserves	18,616	-	-
Stock option exercise			
Series VII	26	1	-
Series VIII	6,173	214	-
Series A1 Silver	2,872	117	-
Series A1 Gold	-	45	-
At December 31, 2007	4,149,858	128,240	99,680

At the Board of Directors Meetings held at May 15, July 10, November 28 and December 17, 2007, the paid-in capital increase with the exercise and payment of shares in the Stock Option Plan were approved as follows:

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18. Shareholders Equity (Continued)a) Share capital (Continued)

Meeting	Series	Number (thousand)	Unit values	Total
April 7, 2006	Serie VI	203	35.07	7,120
May 9, 2006	Serie VII	4	23.00	92
Total 2006		207		7,212
July 10, 2007	Serie VII	0.55	22.95	13
November 28, 2007	Serie VII	0.55	23.76	13
May 15, 2007	Serie VIII	194.94	28.89	5,631
July 10, 2007	Serie VIII	18.75	28.90	542
July 10, 2007	Serie A1 Silver	10.56	24.63	260
November 28, 2007	Serie A1 Silver	35.67	24.63	879
December 17, 2007	Serie A1 Silver	70.41	24.63	1,733
July 10, 2007	Serie A1 Gold	3.43	0.01	0
November 28, 2007	Serie A1 Gold	11.05	0.01	0
December 17, 2007	Serie A1 Gold	30.72	0.01	0
Total 2007		376.63		9,071

b) Share rights

The preferred shares are non-voting and have preference with respect to the distribution of capital in the event of liquidation. Each shareholder has the right pursuant to the Company's bylaws to receive a proportional amount, based on their respective holdings to total common and preferred shares outstanding, of a total dividend of at least 25% of annual net income determined on the basis of financial statements prepared in accordance with Brazilian GAAP, to the extent profits are distributable, and after transfers to reserves as required by Brazilian Corporation Law, and a proportional amount of any additional dividends declared. Since 2003, the preferred shares are entitled to receive a dividend 10% greater than that paid to common shares.

The Company's Bylaws provide that, to the extent funds are available, minimum non-cumulative preferred dividend to the preferred shares should be paid in the amount of R\$ 0.08 per thousand preferred shares and dividends to the preferred shares shall be 10% higher than the dividends to common shares up to or, if determined by the shareholders, in excess of the mandatory distribution.

Management is required by the Brazilian Corporation Law to propose the distribution of dividends at year-end, at least, up to the amount of mandatory dividend, which can include the interest on shareholders' equity, calculated according to Brazilian tax law, net of tax effects.

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18. Shareholders Equity (Continued)c) Capital reserve Goodwill special reserve

This reserve was generated by the corporate restructuring process outlined in Note 1 (c), and represents the amount of future tax benefit to be earned through the amortization of goodwill merged. The special reserve portion corresponding to the benefit earned may be capitalized at the end of each fiscal year to the benefit of the controlling shareholders, with the issuance of new shares. The capital increase will be subject to the preemptive right of non-controlling shareholders, in the proportion of their respective interest, by type and class, at the time of the issuance, and the amounts paid in the year related to such right will be directly delivered to the controlling shareholder, pursuant to provision in CVM Ruling 319/99 and CVM 349/01.

At December 31, 2006, the tax benefit recorded derived from the goodwill merged amounted to R\$ 517,294, which will be used in the capital increase, upon the realization of reserve.

d) Revenue reserve

(i) *Legal reserve* the legal reserve is formed based on appropriations from retained earnings of 5% of annual net income, before any appropriations, and limited to 20% of the capital.

(ii) *Expansion reserve* was approved by the shareholders to reserve funds to finance additional capital investments and working and current capital through the appropriation of up to 100% of the net income remaining after the legal appropriations and supported by capital budget, approved at shareholders meeting.

(iii) *Retention of earnings* the balance at December 31, 2007 is available to the Shareholders General Meeting for allocation.

e) Dividends proposed

At February 26, 2008, management proposed for resolution of the Annual General Meeting - AGO, dividends to be distributed, calculated as follows:

	Year ended December 31		
	2007	2006	2005
Net income for the year	210,878	85,524	256,990
Realization of unrealized earning reserve		-	4,069
Legal reserve	(10,544)	(4,276)	(12,849)
Dividend calculation basis	200,334	81,248	248,210

Minimum mandatory dividend - 25%	50,084	20,312	62,053
Dividends of R\$ 0.20804 per thousand common shares (2006 R\$ 0.16903; 2005 R\$ 0.51689)	20,737	8,425	25,762
Dividends of R\$ 0.22884 per thousand preferred shares (2006 R\$ 0.18594; 2005 R\$ 0.56857)	29,347	11,887	36,291

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18. Shareholders Equity (Continued)

f) Employees profit sharing plan

As provided for by the Company's bylaws, the Company's Board of Directors approved in a meeting held on December 6, 2007, the distribution of the amount of R\$ 13,399 (R\$ 13,421, R\$ 14,453 at December 31, 2006 and 2005).

g) Preferred stock option plan

(i) 1st Stock Option Plan

The Company offers a stock option plan for the purchase of preferred shares to management and employees. The shares issued under the Plan afford the beneficiaries the same rights granted to the Company other shareholders. The management of this plan was attributed to a committee designated by the Board of Directors.

The strike price for each lot of options is at least 60% of the weighted average price of the preferred shares traded in the week the option is granted.

The options vest in the following manner and terms: (i) 50% in the last month of the third year following the grant date (1st tranche) and (ii) up to 50% in the last month of the fifth year following the grant date (2nd tranche). The remaining portion of this second tranche is subject to restriction on sale until the beneficiary's retirement, as per formula defined in the plan which calculates the amount that will remain restricted.

The option strike price from the grant date to the exercise date is updated by the General Market Price Index - IGP-M variation, less dividends attributed for the period.

Pursuant to Clause 14.5 of the Plan, the application of the formula above shall be adjusted considering the reverse split of shares representing CBD paid-in capital, approved at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on July 30, 2007.

(ii) 2nd Stock Option Plan

The Extraordinary General Meeting held on December 20, 2006 approved the amendment to the Company's Stock Option Plan, approved by the Extraordinary General Meeting held at April 28, 1997.

As from 2007, option issued to management and employees under the preferred stock option plan will have the following conditions:

Shares will be classified into two groups: Silver and Gold, and the quantity of Gold-type shares may be decreased and/or increased, at discretion of the Plan Management Committee based on Company performance, during the 36 months following the granting date.

The exercise price for each Silver-type thousand shares will correspond to the average of closing price of negotiations of the Company's preferred shares occurred over the last 20 trading sessions of BOVESPA, prior to the date on which

the Committee approves the grant of option, with discount of 20%. The price per each Gold-type thousand shares will correspond to R\$ 0.01.

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18. Shareholders Equity (Continued)**g) Preferred stock option plan (Continued)****(ii) 2nd Stock Option Plan (Continued)**

The option will vest at the end of the 36th month from the grant date, and expire after the 48th month. The grant date is defined as the date of the adherence agreement of respective series. For the gold series, the Committee is allowed to anticipate the exercise and modify the number of shares granted at its discretion.

The option issued under the previous plan, remain outstanding until the respective maturity dates.

(i) Information on the stock option plans is summarized below:

Breakdown of Series Granted

Series granted	Grant date	1st date of exercise	2nd date of exercise and expiration	Price		Number of shares (per thousand)			Balanced of option in force	
				On the granting date	End of period	Amount of shares granted	Exercised	Non-exercised by dismissal		Expired
Balance at December 31, 2006										
Serie VI	03/15/2002	03/15/2005	03/15/2007	23.50	35.92	825	(203)	(367)	-	25
Serie VII	03/16/2003	03/16/2006	03/16/2008	20.00	22.68	1,000	(295)	(246)	-	45
Serie VIII	04/30/2004	04/30/2007	04/30/2009	26.00	28.55	862	-	(260)	-	60
Serie IX	05/15/2005	05/15/2008	05/15/2010	26.00	26.08	989	-	(231)	-	75
Serie X	06/07/2006	06/07/2009	06/07/2011	33.00	33.78	901	-	(34)	-	86
						4,577	(498)	(1,138)	-	2,94
Balance at December 31, 2007										
Série VI	03/15/2002	03/15/2005	03/15/2007	23.50	35.92	825	(203)	(367)	(255)	
Série VII	03/16/2006	03/16/2006		20.00	24.34	1,000	(297)	(318)	-	38

			03/16/2008							
Série VIII	04/30/2004	04/30/2007	04/30/2009	13.00	30.67	862	(214)	(373)	-	27
Série IX	05/15/2005	05/15/2008	05/15/2010	13.00	27.99	989	-	(407)	-	58
Série X	06/07/2006	06/07/2009	06/07/2011	16.50	36.30	901	-	(210)	-	69
Série A1 - Gold	04/13/2007	04/30/2010	04/29/2011	0.01	0.01	324	(45)	(5)	-	27
Série A1 - Silver	04/13/2007	04/30/2010	04/29/2011	24.63	24.63	1,122	(117)	(49)	-	95
						6,023	(876)	(1,729)	(255)	3,16

The amount of shares at December 31, 2007 and 2006 is already presented considering the reverse split. In the table above, the end of period strike price includes the effect of inflation for all series except the Gold and Silver which are not subject to inflation adjustment.

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18. Shareholders Equity (Continued)g) Preferred stock option plan (Continued)(ii) 2nd Stock Option Plan (Continued)

Series granted	Granting date	Date of exercise	Series Exercised		Total per thousand (R\$)	Market price of the shares on the exercise date(R\$)
			Amount exercised	Exercise price (R\$)		
At December 31, 2006						
Serie VII	03/16/2003	12/13/2005	291	22.12	6,445	37.43
Serie VI	03/15/2002	04/07/2006	203	35.11	7,120	44.54
Serie VII	03/16/2003	06/09/2006	4	22.12	92	33.33
			498		13,657	
At December 31, 2007						
Série VI	03/15/2002	04/07/2006	203	35.11	7,120	44.54
Série VII	03/16/2003	12/13/2005	291	22.12	6,445	37.43
Série VII	03/16/2003	06/09/2006	4	22.12	91	33.33
Série VII	03/16/2003	07/10/2007	1	22.95	13	37.15
Série VII	03/16/2003	11/28/2007	1			