

Section “Investments in Brazil”

Investments: The entrance of capital on the part of an individual or company (public companies and institutions, private companies etc.) in a foreign country. In the recipient country, the entrance of capital can be carried out by means of the creation of new ventures or through participation in already established companies to establish a branch of the investing company.

Company in Brazil: Entity through which the Chinese company operates a determinate project, ranging from totally owned subsidiaries, partially owned subsidiaries, Specific Purpose Entities (SPEs), among others.

Economic Activities and Sectors

The economic activities and sectors follow the divisions established by the *Classificação Nacional de Atividades Econômicas (CNAE)*, which draws on the framework of the *Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC)*.

AGRICULTURE: Economic activity that produces primary vegetable goods whether for nourishment or for the production of other products. This economic activity includes investments in the production of temporary (group 01.1); the production of permanent crops (group 01.3); the production of certified seeds and seedlings whether genetically modified or not (group 01.4) and also the storage of crops in silos and other types of storage.

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY: Economic Activity that encompasses the activities of extraction of minerals in subterranean mines, open pit mines or wells. This economic activity includes the sectors bellow:

Mining: Comprises the extraction of minerals in solid state such as coal, iron ore and other ores, including the complementary processing activities associated with the extraction, realized to higher the quality of the product and facilitate its commercialization, without, however, altering the physical and chemical characteristics of the minerals.

Oil and Gas: Comprises the extraction of oil and natural gas and the activities of preparation and operation of oil and gas fields.

ENERGY/POWER: This economic activity encompasses the generation of electricity in high tension, the transmission from the power plants to the distribution centers, the wholesale commercialization of electricity and the activities of coordination and control of the electricity generation and transmission operations.

INFRASTRUCTURE: This economic activity encompasses the infrastructure construction of roads, railways, tunnels, ports, pipelines, airports, subways, water distribution, among others. These constructions give support for the subsequent development of many other activities.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: This economic activity encompasses the physical, chemical and biological

transformation of materials, substances and components with the aim of obtaining new products. In general, the set of activities that are inserted in this category occurs in industrial plants and factories. This economic activity includes the sectors below:

Automotive: Comprises the production of automobiles and automobiles parts and equipment for the transportation of people and cargo.

Industrial Machinery: Comprises the production of machines and equipment, including mechanical components and parts for the industrial activities of agriculture, mineral extraction, construction, transportation, ventilation, refrigeration, thermal installations, among others.

Metallurgy: Encompasses the conversion of ferrous and non-ferrous minerals in metallurgic products by thermal, electrometallurgical means, among other techniques with the aim of obtaining intermediary products from the processing of the metallic minerals, such as pig iron, liquid steel, alumina (calcinated or not), metallurgical mattes of copper and nickel, the production of metals in primary or semi-finished forms (ingots, plates etc.), the production of laminates, re-laminates, drawn and re-drawn products (plates, bars, rails, rebars etc) and the production of pipes and tubes.

Technology: Comprises the production of electronic, optical and other products related to telecommunications, information and communication technology, as well as the production of highly technological products that draw on the latest technology.

Chemical Products: Comprises the transformation of organic or inorganic raw materials through chemical processes and the formulation of products and industrial gases, fertilizers, resins and fibbers, as well as pesticides.

FINANCES: This economic activity encompasses the operations of purchase and selling and trade of the property of financial assets. It involves also the activities of insurance, capitalization, re-insurance, pension plans, health plans and the support activities for the financial transactions.

SERVICES: Encompasses the provision of a variety of services that range from the establishment of channels of commerce (such as E-commerce) to hotel services, real state, mailing, recreational, cultural and sportive services, health services etc.

VALUE: Shown in millions of dollars (US\$M) at the time of the transaction date and retrieved from the same sources that reported the investments (newspapers, magazines, company websites). In the case of the value being reported in Reais (R\$), it was converted to US dollars (US\$) using the currency's quotation at the time of the investment (month, and, when possible, day of the investment), available on the website of Brazil's Central Bank.

BUSINESS STRUCTURE: Describes the manner that the business structure of a determinate project was conceived, encompassing mergers and acquisitions; acquisition of shares; purchases in a public auction or concession agreements, among others.

TYPE: indicates whether the projects are greenfield (new ventures, without pre-existing structures or facilities) or brownfield (project which adds to an existing structure; expansion of ventures or acquisition of existing facilities).

FINANCIAL AGENT: Bank or company which grants funding, loans or other credit operations. It is also the institution responsible for the analysis and approval of funding and negotiating assurances with the client.

Section “Economic Flows”

Export: Involves the exit of goods, products or services originating in national territory to other countries. They may involve payments, as in sales, or occur free of charge, as in donations.

Import: Involves the definitive or temporary entrance in national territory of goods, products or services originated in other countries.

Investment: The entrance of capital on the part of an individual or company (institutions, public companies, private companies etc.) in a foreign country. In the recipient country, the entrance of capital can be carried out by means of the creation of new ventures or through participation in already established companies to establish a branch of the investing company.

Value: Shown in millions of dollars (US\$M) in current rates.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND SECTORS

Agriculture: Sector which concerns itself with the production of primary vegetable goods, for food supply or to produce other goods.

Capital Goods: Goods that are used for the fabrication of others, especially consumer goods. Industrial machinery, equipment, construction materials etc.

Chemicals: Materials formed by one or more chemical compounds that can serve various functions, from domestic use to the industry or agriculture.

Communications: Sector that mainly encompasses telecommunications (Internet or other transmission services, such as satellites), information and communication technology (ICT), written media, radio, and television.

Consumer Goods: goods that directly meet a demand, used directly by the consumer - such as automobiles, clothing, appliances etc.

Education: Sector that encompasses educational institutions, from primary to tertiary education, education policy and administration, teacher training, education research, vocational training, and others.

Emergency Response: Supply of necessary staff, resources or materials for the management and organization of resources and responsibilities to handle emergency situations, with the goal of reducing the harmful effects of disasters.

Energy: Industries and companies involved in the generation and distribution of energy - hydroelectric, nuclear, solar or others.

Entertainment: Wide field which encompasses digital media, such as cable television or mobile device games, as well as cultural event productions, box office operations, merchandising and sponsorship management.

Finance: Operations of purchase or sale of financial assets and financial investments. Includes financial administration, monetary institutions, and others.

Health: Range of institutions and actors that develop activities of production and distribution of goods and services whose main goal is to promote individual and population health. Includes health policy and administration, research, personnel training, basic health, nutrition, disease control.

Industrial Machinery: Equipment, tools or machines used in industrial production.

Infrastructure: Range of activities or installations which serve as support for the development of others - roads, ports, airports, and others.

Intermediary Goods: Goods that are used in the production of others, not yet available for final consumption - such as cloths used in the making of clothing, components used in the making of cars, etc.

Mettallurgy: Branch of engineering associated with the production of metals and their alloys, covering their fabrication, foundry, treatment and transformation in various products.

Mining: Activity which comprehends the exploration and extraction of mineral substances from the subsoil, including metallic and non-metallic substances.

Oil and Gas: Exploration, production and refinement of brute petrol oils and natural gas. Includes tankers, refineries, platforms, pipelines, and companies which commercialize natural gas, petrol and their derivatives.

Raw Materials: Products or materials in their brute state, not yet submitted to a productive process; main substance from which others will be fabricated.

Real Estate: Handles the production and trading of immovable property.

Technology: Sector which engages the use of tools, processes and materials created through scientific knowledge to solve problems or facilitate human processes.

Tourism: Activities and services offered to people visiting other countries.

Transport and Storage: Movement of persons or merchandise between locations and stocking of goods in transit. Includes sector administration and policy, road, railway, aerial and aquatic transport, and storage, whether or not related to transport.

Utilities: Comprises service provision activities, from trade in goods to public or company administration.