

Cosan Ltd.
Form 6-K
February 28, 2014

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

Report of Foreign Issuer

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

For the month of February, 2014

Commission File Number: 1-33659

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

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

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

Form X	Form
20-F	40-F

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

Yes No X

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

Yes No X

COSAN LIMITED

Item

1. Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting
 2. Cosan Limited consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2013 and report of independent registered public accounting firm
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Item 1

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on the criteria set forth in Internal Control- Integrated Framework 1992 issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organization of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on that assessment management has concluded that as of December 31, 2013, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective.

Management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores Independentes, the Company's independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears herein.

São Paulo, Brazil
February 26, 2014

/s/ Rubens Ometto Silveira Mello
Rubens Ometto Silveira Mello
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Marcelo Eduardo Martins
Marcelo Eduardo Martins
Chief Financial and Investor Relations Officer

Item 2

Cosan Limited

Consolidated financial statements at
December 31, 2013 and reports of independent
registered public accounting firms

Cosan Limited

Consolidated financial statements

December 31, 2013

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the board of directors and shareholders
Cosan Limited

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated statement of financial position and the related consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, shareholders' equity and cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Cosan Limited and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2013 and March 31, 2013, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the nine month-period ended December 31, 2013 and for the year ended March 31, 2013 in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework 1992 issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in "Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting". Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

As discussed in Note 4.2.(c) to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed the manner in which it accounted for joint arrangements under IFRS 11 - Joint Arrangements

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

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

Campinas, Brazil
February 26, 2014.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers
Auditores Independentes

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Cosan Limited

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statement of financial position of Cosan Limited and subsidiaries as of April 1, 2012, and the restated consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2012. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

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 the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Cosan Limited and subsidiaries at April 1, 2012 and the restated consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2012, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by International Accounting Standards Board.

As discussed in Note 4, the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been restated for both retrospective adoption of IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements", and also the correction of an error.

São Paulo, Brazil, February 26, 2014

/s/ ERNST & YOUNG
Auditores Independentes S.S.

Cosan Limited

Consolidated statement of financial position
 December 31, 2013, March 31, 2013 and April 1, 2012
 (In thousands of Brazilian Reais - R\$)

	Note	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	April 1, 2012
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	6	1,509,565	1,544,072	1,036,217
Restricted cash		-	18,220	18,233
Investment securities		87,978	105,856	-
Trade receivables	7	844,483	857,136	232,464
Derivative financial instruments	32	-	32,301	-
Inventories	8	311,980	275,697	150,991
Receivables from related parties	11	46,788	37,642	70,432
Income tax receivable		56,340	42,644	49,796
Other current tax receivable	9	85,433	63,720	16,584
Other financial assets	10	63,054	59,299	40,080
Dividends receivable		26,350	119,297	226,703
Other assets		217,927	202,065	58,311
		3,249,898	3,357,949	1,899,811
Assets held for sale	31	314,104	85,426	-
Current assets		3,564,002	3,443,375	1,899,811
Non-current assets				
Trade receivables	7	238,460	9,505	-
Deferred tax assets	21	232,188	220,356	245,267
Receivables from related parties	11	504,481	535,336	718,615
Income tax receivable		49,268	38,840	-
Other non-current tax receivable	9	18,366	17,881	1,006
Judicial deposits	22	361,554	383,253	351,354
Other financial assets	10	407,107	446,950	640,964
Derivative financial instruments	32	513,934	113,555	-
Other non-current asset		493,340	412,022	366,369
Equity method investments	13	103,316	50,556	325,577
Investment in joint ventures	14	8,498,259	8,582,741	8,189,588
Investment property	15	2,281,509	2,473,438	-
Property, plant and equipment	16	1,271,910	1,178,297	1,656,149
Intangible assets and goodwill	17	10,078,040	9,614,898	1,469,382
Non-current assets		25,051,732	24,077,628	13,964,271
Total assets		28,615,734	27,521,003	15,864,082

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

Cosan Limited

Consolidated statement of financial position
 December 31, 2013, March 31, 2013 and April 1, 2012
 (In thousands of Brazilian Reais - R\$)

	Note	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	April 1, 2012
Liabilities				
Loans and borrowings	18	1,050,862	1,608,373	83,505
Derivative financial instruments	32	50,879	10,009	5,282
Trade payables	19	862,429	799,479	95,318
Employee benefits payable		103,296	94,262	42,894
Income tax payable		28,143	12,672	7,016
Other current tax payable	20	199,056	147,691	132,674
Dividends payable		92,759	83,279	8,696
Payables to related parties	11	105,463	91,433	121,769
Other current liabilities		157,806	139,909	105,705
Current liabilities		2,650,693	2,987,107	602,859
Loans and borrowings	18	8,042,094	6,899,631	1,993,851
Derivative financial instruments	32	280,462	-	-
Other non-current tax payable	20	1,010,767	951,207	1,185,907
Provision for legal proceedings	22	722,458	825,684	764,266
Payables to related parties	11	-	-	16,626
Pension and post-employment benefits	33	339,135	376,059	37,312
Deferred tax liabilities	21	1,698,622	1,766,264	1,305,826
Other non-current liabilities		551,739	509,030	530,880
Non-current liabilities		12,645,277	11,327,875	5,834,668
Total liabilities		15,295,970	14,314,982	6,437,527
Equity				
Share capital	23	5,328	5,328	5,328
Additional paid in capital		3,828,858	3,856,849	3,811,808
Other comprehensive income		(84,887)	(58,908)	(176,500)
Retained earnings		2,136,975	2,194,051	1,923,638
Equity attributable to:				
Owners of the Company		5,886,274	5,997,320	5,564,274
Non-controlling interests	13	7,433,490	7,208,701	3,862,281
Total equity		13,319,764	13,206,021	9,426,555
Total equity and liabilities		28,615,734	27,521,003	15,864,082

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

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Cosan Limited

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
 For the nine months ended December 31, 2013 and for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012
 (In thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, except earnings per share)

	Note	Nine months ended December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	March 31, 2012(Restated)
Net sales	27	6,878,214	4,586,209	4,563,554
Cost of sales	28	(4,878,229)	(3,211,309)	(3,696,185)
Gross profit		1,999,985	1,374,900	867,369
Selling expenses	28	(603,965)	(459,433)	(318,429)
General and administrative expenses	28	(466,933)	(419,533)	(274,462)
Other income (expense), net	30	76,272	173,739	(21,729)
		(994,626)	(705,227)	(614,620)
Gain on the de-recognition of subsidiaries to form the Joint Ventures	26	-	-	2,752,731
Operating (expense) income		(994,626)	(705,227)	2,138,111
Income before financial results, equity in income of associates and income taxes		1,005,359	669,673	3,005,480
Equity in income of investees				
Equity in income of associates	13	5,497	70,414	39,188
Equity in income of jointly controlled entity	14	242,036	603,912	349,363
		247,533	674,326	388,551
Financial results	29			
Finance expense		(804,606)	(578,005)	(580,769)
Finance income		179,904	163,663	323,633
Foreign exchange losses, net		(324,495)	(83,254)	(16,535)
Derivatives		235,485	74,483	14,596
		(713,712)	(423,113)	(259,075)
Profit before taxes		539,180	920,886	3,134,956
Income taxes expenses	21			
Current		(129,976)	(100,049)	(58,743)
Deferred		90,782	(26,304)	(960,364)
		(39,194)	(126,353)	(1,019,107)
Profit from continuing operations		499,986	794,533	2,115,849

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Profit from discontinued operations, net of tax	-	138,918	64,248
Profit for the year	499,986	933,451	2,180,097

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Cosan Limited

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
 For the nine months ended December 31, 2013 and for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012
 (In thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, except earnings per share)

Other comprehensive income

Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:

Actuarial gain (loss) on defined benefit plan	42,438	(52,253)	-
Taxes on items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(14,429)	(17,767)	-
	28,009	(70,020)	-

Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:

Foreign currency translation effect	(42,892)	2,583	20,724
(Loss) gain on cash flow hedge in jointly controlled entity	(9,736)	54,083	238,503
Revaluation of investment property	-	83,318	-
Changes in fair value of available for sale securities	13,753	10,805	(35,892)
Taxes on items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(1,366)	120,889	(68,888)
	(40,241)	271,678	154,447
Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year, net of tax	(12,232)	201,658	154,447

Total comprehensive income for the year	487,754	1,135,109	2,334,544
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Net income attributable to:

Owners of the Company (including discontinued operations)	122,618	424,070	1,176,367
Non-controlling interests	377,368	509,381	1,003,730

Total comprehensive income attributable to:

Owners of the Company	96,639	541,662	1,275,486
Non-controlling interests	391,115	593,447	1,059,058

Basic earnings per share	24		
Continued operations	R\$ 0.46	R\$ 1.27	R\$ 4.23
Discontinued operations	-	R\$ 0.33	R\$ 0.15
	R\$ 0.46	R\$ 1.60	R\$ 4.38
Diluted earnings per share	24		
Continued operations	R\$ 0.33	R\$ 1.06	R\$ 4.23
Discontinued operations	-	R\$ 0.33	R\$ 0.15
	R\$ 0.33	R\$ 1.39	R\$ 4.38

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

Cosan Limited

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity

For the nine months ended December 31, 2013 and for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012

(In thousands of Brazilian Reais - R\$)

	Share capital	Capital reserve Additional paid in capital	Other comprehensive income	Equity attributable Retained to owners earnings of the Company		No controlling interests
At April 01, 2011	5,328	3,943,837	(275,619)	879,262	4,552,808	2,762,92
Profit for the year	-	-	-	1,176,367	1,176,367	1,003,73
Other comprehensive income						
Foreign currency translation effects	-	-	15,790	-	15,790	4,93
Gain on cash flow hedge in jointly controlled entity	-	-	98,087	-	98,087	59,32
Changes in fair value of available for sale securities	-	-	(14,758)	-	(14,758)	(8,93
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	99,119	1,176,367	1,275,486	1,059,05
Contributions by and distributions to owners of the Company						
Dividends - non-controlling interests	-	(30,065)	-	-	(30,065)	(17,17
	-	6,728	-	-	6,728	4,07

Share based compensation						
Acquisition of treasury shares	-	(109,392)	-	-	(109,392)	
Dividends	-	-	-	(140,998)	(140,998)	
Total contributions by and distributions to owners of the Company	-	(132,729)	-	(140,998)	(273,727)	(13,10)
Transactions with owners of the Company						
Formation of the Joint Ventures	-	-	-	-	-	(16,45)
Corporate reorganization - Rumo Group	-	-	-	(1,993)	(1,993)	77,80
Other	-	700	-	11,000	11,700	(8,01)
Total transactions with owners of the Company	-	700	-	9,007	9,707	53,39
At March 31, 2012 (Restated)	5,328	3,811,808	(176,500)	1,923,638	5,564,274	3,862,28

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

Cosan Limited

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity

For the nine months ended December 31, 2013 and for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012

(In thousands of Brazilian Reais - R\$)

	Share capital	Capital reserve Additional paid in capital	Other comprehensive income	Equity attributable Retained to owners earnings of the Company		Non- controlling interests
At April 01, 2012	5,328	3,811,808	(176,500)	1,923,638	5,564,274	3,862,281
Profit for the year	-	-	-	424,070	424,070	509,381
Other comprehensive income						
Foreign currency translation effects	-	-	(3,381)	-	(3,381)	5,964
Loss on cash flow hedge in jointly controlled entity	-	-	22,239	-	22,239	13,456
Revaluation of investment property	-	-	118,832	-	118,832	71,903
Actuarial loss on defined benefit plan	-	-	(21,486)	-	(21,486)	(13,001)
Changes in fair value of available for sale securities	-	-	1,388	-	1,388	5,744
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	117,592	424,070	541,662	593,447

Contributions by and distributions to owners of the Company						
Share options exercised	-	10,444	-	-	10,444	6,320
Dividends - non-controlling interests	-	(1,295)	-	-	(1,295)	1,316
Share based compensation	-	8,284	-	-	8,284	5,012
Dividends	-	-	-	(153,657)	(153,657)	(315,259)
Total contributions by and distributions to owners of the Company	-	17,433	-	(153,657)	(136,224)	(302,611)
Transactions with owners of the Company						
Corporate reorganization - Raízen Group	-	31,693	-	-	31,693	19,173
Acquisition of treasury shares	-	(17,250)	-	-	(17,250)	-
Acquisition of non-controlling interest	-	(2,859)	-	-	(2,859)	(79,641)
Business combination - COMGÁS	-	15,754	-	-	15,754	1,863,331
Business combination - Radar	-	270	-	-	270	1,285,593
Business combination - Logispot non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	(32,872)
Total transactions with owners of the Company	-	27,608	-	-	27,608	3,055,584

At March 31, 2013 (Restated)	5,328	3,856,849	(58,908)	2,194,051	5,997,320	7,208,701	13
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Cosan Limited

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity

For the nine months ended December 31, 2013 and for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012

(In thousands of Brazilian Reais - R\$)

	Share capital	Capital reserve Additional paid in capital	Other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	Equity attributable to owners of the Company		Non-controlling interests
At April 01, 2013	5,328	3,856,849	(58,908)	2,194,051		5,997,320	7,208,701
Profit for the nine months	-	-	-	122,618		122,618	377,368
Other comprehensive income							
Foreign currency translation effects	-	-	(34,984)	-		(34,984)	(7,907)
Loss on cash flow hedge in jointly controlled entity	-	-	(4,004)	-		(4,004)	(2,422)
Actuarial gain on defined benefit plan	-	-	11,334	-		11,334	16,675
Changes in fair value of available for sale securities	-	-	1,675	-		1,675	7,402
Total comprehensive income for the nine months	-	-	(25,979)	122,618		96,639	391,116
Contributions by and distributions to owners of the Company	-	10,120	-	-		10,120	6,123

Share options exercised						
Dividends - non-controlling interests	-	889	-	-	889	(589)
Share based compensation	-	4,109	-	-	4,109	2,486
Dividends	-	-	-	(179,694)	(179,694)	(148,586)
Total contributions by and distributions to owners of the Company	-	15,118	-	(179,694)	(164,576)	(140,566)
Transactions with owners of the Company						
Acquisition of treasury shares	-	(43,412)	-	-	(43,412)	(26,268)
Expired dividends	-	303	-	-	303	507
Total transactions with owners of the Company	-	(43,109)	-	-	(43,109)	(25,761)
At December 31, 2013	5,328	3,828,858	(84,887)	2,136,975	5,886,274	7,433,490

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

Cosan Limited

Consolidated statement of cash flows

For the nine months ended December 31, 2013 and for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012

(In thousands of Brazilian Reais - R\$)

	Note	Nine months ended December 31, 2013	Year ended March 31, 2013 (Restated)	March 31, 2012 (Restated)
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit before taxes		539,180	920,886	3,134,956
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation and amortization	16 / 17	439,144	334,786	260,880
Biological assets		-	-	(9,136)
Equity in income of investees	13	(5,497)	(70,414)	(39,188)
Equity in income of jointly controlled entity	14	(242,036)	(603,912)	(349,363)
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets		6,922	(100,349)	(19,516)
Share-based compensation expense		6,595	13,295	10,800
Changes in fair value of investment property	15	(125,324)	(138,776)	-
Provisions for legal proceedings		80,944	49,334	80,943
Indexation charges, interest and exchange gains/losses, net		825,774	438,361	355,072
Effect of the formation of Joint Ventures		-	-	(2,850,868)
Other		43,948	67,440	16,974
		1,569,650	910,651	591,554
Changes in:				
Trade receivables		(254,236)	(62,414)	(285,107)
Securities		-	(14,276)	-
Restricted cash		18,220	-	124,659
Cash from discontinued operations	31	-	116,387	21,233
Inventories		(28,324)	(33,355)	(371,060)
Recoverable taxes		(13,167)	(28,488)	83,798
Related parties		(8,519)	(104,078)	(280,886)
Advances to suppliers		4,954	15,269	(103,972)
Trade payables		55,728	(5,280)	103,469
Employee benefits		(14,216)	(55,194)	89,807
Provisions for legal proceedings		(107,484)	(9,212)	71,593
Income tax and other tax		(156,476)	(313,702)	745,229
Other		82,340	(133,193)	(138,333)
		(421,180)	(627,536)	60,430
Net cash generated by operating activities		1,148,470	283,115	651,984
Cash flows from investing activities				
Acquisitions net of cash acquired		-	(2,995,499)	(145,861)
Capital contribution in associates		(79,594)	(61,014)	-
Cash contributed - formation of Raízen		-	-	(394,766)

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Dividends received from associates		3,684	-	-
Dividends received from jointly controlled entity		406,424	578,757	134,051
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	16 / 17	(976,119)	(649,681)	(678,442)
Acquisition of biological assets		-	-	(158,119)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment, intangible and investments, net of cash contributed		65,350	220,719	65,835
Proceeds from sale of discontinued operation	31	57,175	196,546	-
Net cash used in discontinued operation	31	-	(411)	(2,859)
Net cash used in investing activities		(523,080)	(2,710,583)	(1,180,161)

Cosan Limited

Consolidated statement of cash flows

For the nine months ended December 31, 2013 and for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012

(In thousands of Brazilian Reais - R\$)

Cash flows from financing activities

Loans and borrowings raised	1,072,339	6,197,855	1,818,518
Payment of principal and interest on loans and borrowings	(1,460,470)	(2,787,121)	(963,388)
Acquisition of non-controlling interest	-	(82,500)	-
Redemption of shares in subsidiary	-	-	(99,784)
Derivative financial instruments	82,621	-	(96,606)
Dividends paid	(314,446)	(396,462)	(333,659)
Treasury shares	(69,659)	(17,250)	(48,258)
Proceeds from exercise of share options	16,243	16,764	-
Net cash (used in) generated by financing activities	(673,372)	2,931,286	276,823
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(47,982)	503,818	(251,354)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,544,072	1,036,217	1,271,780
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held	13,475	4,037	15,791
Cash and cash equivalents at the ended of the year	1,509,565	1,544,072	1,036,217
Supplemental cash flow information			
Interest paid	376,526	166,068	136,210
Income taxes paid	129,539	224,640	80,699

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

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

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1

Operations

Cosan Limited (“Cosan”) was incorporated in Bermuda on April 30, 2007. Cosan’s class A common shares are traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE – CZZ). The BDRs (Brazilian Depositary Receipts) representing Cosan’s class A common shares are listed on the São Paulo Stock Exchange (BM&FBovespa – CZLT33). Mr. Rubens Ometto Silveira Mello is the ultimate controlling shareholder of Cosan. Cosan controls Cosan S.A. Indústria e Comércio (“Cosan S.A.”) and its subsidiaries with a 62.30 % interest. Cosan, Cosan S.A. and its subsidiaries are collectively referred to as the “Company”.

The Company’s primary activities are in the following business segments: (i) Piped natural gas distribution to part of the State of São Paulo through its subsidiary Companhia de Gás de São Paulo – COMGÁS (“COMGÁS”), which is consolidated since November 2012 (See Note 12); (ii) Logistics services including transportation, port loading and storage of sugar, through its subsidiary Rumo Logística Operadora Multimodal S.A. (“Rumo”); (iii) Purchase, sale and leasing of agricultural land through its subsidiary, Radar Propriedades Agrícolas S.A. (“Radar”); (iv) Production and distribution of lubricants under the Mobil licensed trademark in Brazil, Bolivia, Uruguay and Paraguay, in addition to the European and Asian market using the Comma brand and corporate activities; and (v) other investments, in addition to the corporate structures of the Company (“Cosan’s other business”).

The Company also holds interests in two jointly controlled entities (“Joint Ventures” or “JVs”): (i) Raízen Combustíveis S.A. (“Raízen Combustíveis”), fuel distribution business, and (ii) Raízen Energia S.A. (“Raízen Energia”), production and marketing of sugar, ethanol and energy cogeneration, produced from sugar cane bagasse. Cosan and Royal Dutch Shell (“Shell”) share control of the two entities, where each owns 50% of the economic control. Up until the adoption of IFRS11 – Joint Arrangements (“IFRS 11”), these investments were accounted for using the proportional consolidation method. Upon the adoption of IFRS 11 in fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, these investments are accounted for under the equity method (Note 14).

On November 5, 2012, the Company completed the acquisition of 60.05% of COMGÁS from BG Group for R\$ 3.4 billion. COMGÁS has been consolidated from the acquisition date and represents a separate segment.

On October 24, 2012, the Company signed an Amendment to the Association Agreement and Other Covenants signed on May 28, 2012, with Camil Alimentos SA (“Camil”) whereby it agreed the sale of all of the shares of its subsidiary, Docelar Alimentos e Bebidas S.A., to Camil (Note 10 b)).

The Annual General Shareholders' Meeting held on July 31, 2013, approved a fiscal year end change from March 31st to December 31st. This change was driven by changes in the Company’s investment portfolio, in which other business that do not use the harvest year (March 31) have become more significant. With this change, the Company’s fiscal year begins January 1st, and end December 31st each year. Accordingly, these consolidated financial statements are for the nine months ended December 31, 2013 (transition period) and years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, therefore, they are not comparable.

2

Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial

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Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the nine months ended December 31, 2013 and for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012
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Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on February 26, 2014.

2.2 Basis of measurement

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

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

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Brazilian reais. However, the functional currency of Cosan Limited is the U.S. dollar (US\$). The Brazilian real is the functional currency of Cosan S.A., its subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities, located in Brazil, as it is the currency of the primary economic environment in which they operate, generate and expend cash. The functional currency for the subsidiaries located outside Brazil is U.S. dollar or the British pound.

The financial statements are presented in Brazilian real (R\$).

2.4 Use of estimates and judgments

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

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

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

- Note 12 – Business combinations

When the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of another entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities, it is accounted for as a subsidiary and consolidated into the financial statements. We consider we have control over Radar, without

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

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owning a majority of the common shares, as Cosan S.A.'s rights under the Shareholders' Agreement provides Cosan S.A. the ability to direct all relevant activities of Radar and have a majority say in the key financial and operating decisions of Radar.

In addition, the vast majority of the rights of the non-controlling shareholders were considered protective in nature. Cosan is also able to appoint a majority of the members of the Board of Directors and has outstanding warrants against the non-controlling shareholders which are currently exercisable and enable Cosan the ability to purchase an additional 20% participation in Radar (Note 12).

- Notes 16 and 17 – Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The calculation of depreciation and amortization of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment is based on estimated useful lives. In addition, the determination of the fair value of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment acquired in a business combination or arising from the formation of a Joint Venture is a significant estimate.

The Company annually performs a review of impairment indicators for intangible assets and property, plant and equipment. Also, an impairment test is undertaken for goodwill. Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount of the different cash generating units to which goodwill is allocated are explained in Note 17.

- Note 21 – Income taxes and social contribution

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

- Other non-current asset

The Company has recognized a receivable in relation to a lawsuit filed against the Federal Government, claiming indemnification due to price controls, which receipt is virtually certain, as the Supreme Court passed final judgment and the Federal Government is unable to appeal (Note 22).

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are included in the following notes:

- Note 7 – Trade receivables

Estimate of receivable from contract under arbitration:

As described in Note 7, the Company is a defendant in legal action initiated by América Latina Logística (“ALL”), a supplier of rail transport and lessee of rolling stock, in relation

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to the investment and transportation contracts entered into in 2009. The Company has requested arbitration to enforce its contractual rights and for ALL to comply with the terms of the agreements. Services for rail transport continue to be provided by ALL.

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

- Note 32 – Fair value of derivatives and other financial instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and liabilities recorded in the consolidated financial statements cannot be derived from active markets, their fair value is determined using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in determining fair values. Judgment is required in the determination of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions on these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

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

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

- Note 34 – Share based payments

Cosan S.A. measures employees' share based compensation cost by reference to the fair value of the shares at the grant date. The estimation of fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the plan. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the assumption of the expected life of the stock option, volatility and dividend yield. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 34.

- Note 22 – Provisions for legal proceedings recognized on business combination transactions

Provisions for legal proceedings resulting from business combinations are estimated at fair value.

Contingent consideration payables resulting from business combinations are estimated at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. At December 31, 2013 and March 31, 2013, the Company had contingent

consideration of R\$ 209,689 and R\$ 194,164,

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

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respectively, in relation to the business combination of CLE in 2008.

3 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently by the Company to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

3.1 Basis of consolidation

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

	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013	Ownership percentage April 1, 2012
Directly owned subsidiary			
Cosan S.A.	62.30	62.30	62.30
Interest of Cosan S.A. in its subsidiaries			
Subsidiaries			
Administração de Participações Aguassanta Ltda.	65.00	65.00	91.50
Águas da Ponte Alta S.A.	65.00	65.00	91.50
Bioinvestments Negócios e Participações S.A.	65.00	65.00	91.50
CCL Cayman Finance Limited	100.00	100.00	100.00
Comma Oil Chemicals	100.00	100.00	-
Companhia de Gás de São Paulo - COMGÁS	60.05	60.05	-
Copsapar Participações S.A.	-	-	90.00
Cosan Biomassa S.A.	100.00	100.00	-
Cosan Cayman Finance Limited	100.00	100.00	100.00
Cosan Cayman II Limited	100.00	100.00	100.00
Cosan Global Limited	100.00	-	-
Cosan Infraestrutura S.A.	100.00	100.00	-
Cosan Lubes Investiments Limited	100.00	100.00	-
Cosan Investimentos e Participações S.A.	100.00	-	-
Cosan Lubrificantes e Especialidades S.A.	100.00	100.00	100.00
Cosan Luxembourg S.A.	100.00	100.00	-
Cosan Overseas Limited	100.00	100.00	100.00
Cosan US, Inc.	100.00	100.00	-
Docelar Alimentos e Bebidas S.A.	-	-	99.90
Handson Participações S.A.	-	-	100.00
Logisport Armazéns Gerais S.A.(2)	38.25	38.25	38.25

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Nova Agrícola Ponte Alta S.A.(1)	29.50	29.50	-
Nova Amaralina S.A. Propriedades Agrícolas(1)	29.50	29.50	-
Nova Santa Barbara Agrícola S.A.(1)	29.50	29.50	-
Novo Rumo Logística S.A.	100.00	100.00	92.90
Pasadena Empreendimentos e Participações S.A.	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proud Participações S.A.	65.00	65.00	100.00
Radar II Propriedades Agrícolas S.A.	65.00	65.00	-
Radar Propriedades Agrícolas S.A. (1)	29.50	29.50	-
Rumo Logística Operadora Multimodal S.A.	75.00	75.00	69.67
Stallion S.A.	100.00	100.00	100.00
Terras da Ponte Alta S.A.(1)	29.50	29.50	-
Vale da Ponte Alta S.A.	65.00	65.00	91.50

- (1) See details related on gain of control in Note 12 II;
(2) Cosan has control over this subsidiary through an interest of 51% held by Rumo.

a) Business combinations

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

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

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

Goodwill is initially measured as the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the fair value of non-controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and

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liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognized in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

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

b) Non-controlling interests

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

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

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions – that is, as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners. The difference between fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

c) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including special purpose entities) over which the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights, direct or indirectly. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Company controls another entity. The Company also assesses existence of control where it does not have more than 50% of the voting power but is able to govern the financial and operating policies by virtue of de-facto control.

De-facto control may arise in circumstances where the size of the Company's voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of other shareholders give the Company the power to govern the financial and operating policies, etc.

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

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

d) Investments in associates (equity method investees)

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

percent and 50 percent of the voting power of another entity.

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

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

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

e) Investments in jointly controlled entities

The Company has interests in joint ventures, which are jointly controlled entities, whereby the ventures have a contractual arrangement that establishes joint control over the voting and economic activities of the entity. The contractual arrangements require unanimous agreement for financial and operating decisions among the ventures. The Company recognizes its interest in the joint ventures using the equity method (Note 4 and 14).

f) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

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

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

3.2 Foreign currency

a) Foreign currency transactions

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

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

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

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- Available-for-sale equity investments (except an impairment is recognized in which case foreign currency differences that have been recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss);
- A financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective; or
 - Qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent the hedge is effective.

b) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities derived from foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to Brazilian reais using the exchange rates at the reporting date. Income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to Brazilian reais using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

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

When the settlement of a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, foreign currency gains and losses arising from such item are considered part of the net investment in the foreign operation and are recognized in other comprehensive income, and presented in the translation reserve in equity.

c) Translation of subsidiaries and associates' financial statements

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

- Assets and liabilities have been translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date;
- Statement of income, comprehensive income and statement of cash flows have been translated using the monthly average exchange rate; and
 - Equity has been translated using the historical exchange rate.

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Translation effects have been recognized in equity in the "Cumulative translation adjustment" line item.

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

The exchange rate of the Brazilian Real (R\$) to the U.S. Dollar (US\$) was R\$ 2.3426 = US\$ 1.00 at December 31, 2013, R\$ 2.0138 = US\$ 1.00 at March 31, 2013 and R\$ 1.8221 = US\$ 1.00 at April 1, 2012.

3.3 Financial instruments

a) Non-derivative financial assets

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

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

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

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

I. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held-for trading or is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial assets are designated at fair value through profit or loss if the Company manages such investments and makes purchase and sale decisions based on their fair value in

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accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and changes therein, which takes into account any dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.

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

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

II. Held-to-maturity financial assets

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

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

III. Loans and receivables

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

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

IV. Available-for-sale financial assets

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

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

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

b) Cash and cash equivalents

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

c) Non-derivative financial liabilities

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

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

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

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

Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the statement of cash flows.

Interests paid are disclosed as financing activities in the statements of cash flows.

d) Derivative financial instruments, including hedge accounting

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

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

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

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

I. Cash flow hedges

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

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

II. Fair value hedge

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

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expenses".

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

III. Embedded derivatives

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

IV. Other derivative financial instruments

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

3.4 Inventory

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

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

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

3.5 Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets or groups of assets are classified as held for sale when their carrying amount is to be recovered principally through a sale transaction and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying value or fair value less costs to sell. Any loss in the value of a group of assets classified as held for sale is initially allocated to goodwill and then to remaining assets and liabilities on a pro rata basis, except that no loss is allocated to inventories, financial assets, deferred tax assets, pension plan assets and investment property. Losses recognized upon classification as held for sale and subsequent gains and losses are recognized in income. Gains are not recognized in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognized.

3.6 Investment property

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

Sale of farms are not recognized in profit or loss until (i) the sale is concluded, (ii) the Company determines that buyer's payment is probable; (iii) the revenue can be reliably measured, and (iv) the Company has transferred the ownership risks to the buyer, without any continuing involvement. The

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gain from sale of farms is reported in the statement of profit or loss in “Other, net” for the difference between the consideration received and the carrying amount of the farm sold.

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

3.7 Property, plant and equipment

a) Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

b) Reclassification to investment property

When the use of a property changes from held to use to investment property, the property is

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remeasured at fair value and reclassified as investment property. Any gain or loss arising on this remeasurement is recognized in equity.

c) Subsequent costs

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

d) Depreciation

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

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

Annual depreciation rates are shown below:

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

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

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

3.8 Intangible assets and goodwill

a) Goodwill

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

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b) Research and development

Expenditures on research activities, undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge, are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Research and development activities involve a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved products and processes. Research and development expenditures are capitalized only if development costs can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. Research and development expenditures are capitalized include the cost of materials, direct labor, overhead costs that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use, and capitalized borrowing costs. Other research and development expenditures are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Capitalized research and development expenditures are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

c) Other intangible assets

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

d) Subsequent expenditure

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

e) Amortization

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

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

f) Contracts with customers

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

g) Intangible assets related to the gas concession agreement

The Company's subsidiary COMGÁS, entered into a public concession agreement for the distribution of granted by the Conceding Authority, which, at the end of the concession will hold a significant portion of the infrastructure, controls what services must be rendered and

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regulates the prices charged. The concession agreement grants COMGÁS with the right to charge customers for the supply of gas during the term of the concession agreement. Therefore, COMGÁS recognizes this right as an intangible asset.

The intangible asset comprises: (i) the concession right recognized upon the business combination of COMGÁS, that is amortized over the concession period on a straight line basis; and (ii) the acquired or constructed underlying assets of the concession, comprised of the infrastructure necessary for the distribution of gas, that are amortized depreciated reflecting the pattern in which the future economic benefits of the asset are expected to be consumed by the Company, or the final term of the concession, whatever occurs first. The consumption pattern of the assets is related to the economic useful lives of each of the underlying assets that comprise the concession. This economic useful life is also used by the regulator to determine the basis for measuring the tariff for rendering the services of the concession, in accordance with the concession contract entered into with the Grantor.

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

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

3.9 Impairment

a) Non-derivative financial assets

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

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

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I. Financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

In assessing impairment collectively, the Company uses historical trends of the probability of default, the timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgment as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be higher or lower than suggested by historical trends.

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

II. Available-for-sale financial assets

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

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

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b) Non-financial assets

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

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. Subject to an operating segment ceiling test, CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated are aggregated so that the level at which impairment testing is performed reflects the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal reporting purposes. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to Companies of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

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

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

3.10 Provisions

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

As of December 31, 2013 and March 31, 2013, the Company recognized a contingent consideration of R\$ 209,689 and R\$ 194,164, respectively, in relation to the business combination of Esso in 2008. This contingent consideration is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

The consideration is contingent on meeting certain targets for gross revenues and sales quantities of some former ExxonMobil products for a 10 year period from the date of acquisition in 2008.

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3.11 Employee benefits

a) Short-term employee benefits

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

b) Share-based payment transactions

The grant-date fair value of share-based payment awards granted to employees is recognized as an employee compensation expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees become unconditionally entitled to the awards. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market performance conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognized as an expense is based on the number of awards that meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date. For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant-date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

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

c) Defined contribution plans

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

d) Defined benefit plans

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

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

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

The Company recognizes gains and losses on the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan when the curtailment or settlement occurs. The gain or loss on curtailment or settlement comprises any resulting change in the fair value of plan assets, any change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation, any related actuarial gains and losses and past service cost that had not previously been recognized.

e) Other long-term employee benefit

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

3.12 Revenue

a) Sales of goods

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

b) Sales of services

Revenues from services are recognized when the entity transfers to the buyer the significant

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risks and rewards inherent to the services, when they are probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company, as well as its value and related costs, can be measured reliably. Service prices are established based on service orders or contracts. Services for which payment is made in advance are recorded as deferred revenue in other liabilities and recognized in revenue when the services are rendered.

I. Billed revenue

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

II. Unbilled revenue

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

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

III. Concession construction revenue

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

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

3.13 Leases

a) Leased assets

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

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

b) Leased payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis

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over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognized as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

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

c) Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

At inception of an arrangement, the Company determines whether such an arrangement is or contains a lease. This will be the case if the following two criteria are met:

- The fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets; and
- The arrangement contains a right to use the asset(s).

At inception or on reassessment of the arrangement, the Company separates payments and other consideration required by such an arrangement into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. If the Company concludes in a finance lease that it is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, then an asset and a liability are recognized at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying asset. Subsequently the liability is reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance cost on the liability is recognized using the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

3.14 Finance income and finance expense

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested (including available-for-sale financial assets), dividend income, gains on the disposal of available-for-sale financial assets, fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, gains on the remeasurement to fair value of any pre-existing interest in an acquiree in a business combination, gains on hedging instruments that are recognized in profit or loss and reclassifications of net gains previously recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date that the Company's right to receive payment is established, which in the case of quoted securities is normally the ex-dividend date.

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

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

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

3.15 Tax

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

Also, for some subsidiaries income tax and social contribution are calculated based on the Brazilian presumed profits method by taxing a profit percentage of 32% of operating revenues at a rate of 15% plus an additional 10% on taxable revenue in excess of R\$ 240 for income tax; and 9% on taxable revenue for social contribution.

a) Current tax

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

b) Deferred tax

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

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

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

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary

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differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

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

c) Indirect tax

Net revenue is recognized net of discounts and sales taxes.

d) Tax exposures

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

4 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures and immaterial correction of an error

4.1 New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2013, and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Company, except the following set out below:

I. IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments', addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. IFRS 9 was issued in November 2009 and October 2010. It replaces the parts of IAS 39 that relate to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. IFRS 9 requires financial assets to be classified into two measurement categories: those measured as at fair value and those measured at amortized cost. The determination is made at initial recognition. The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing its financial instruments and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instrument. For financial liabilities, the standard retains most of the IAS 39 requirements. The main change is that, in cases where the fair

value option is taken for financial liabilities, the part of a fair value change due to an entity's own credit risk is recorded in other comprehensive income rather than the income statement, unless this

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creates an accounting mismatch. The Company is yet to assess IFRS 9's full impact. The Company will also consider the impact of the remaining phases of IFRS 9 when completed by the Board.

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

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

4.2 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The following standards have been adopted by the Company for the first time for the fiscal year beginning April 1, 2013:

(a) Amendment to IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statement

The main change resulting from these amendments is a requirement for entities to group items presented in 'other comprehensive income' (OCI) on the basis of whether they are potentially reclassifiable to profit or loss subsequently (reclassification adjustments).

(b) IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statement

IFRS 10 builds on existing principles by identifying the concept of control as the determining factor in whether an entity should be included within the consolidated financial statements of the parent company. The standard provides additional guidance to assist in the determination of control where this is difficult to assess. The application of IFRS 10, did not have an impact on the financial statements.

(c) IFRS 11, Joint Arrangements

IFRS 11, focuses on the rights and obligations of the parties to the arrangement rather than its legal form. There are two types of joint arrangements: joint operations and joint ventures. Joint operations arise where the investors have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities of an arrangement. A joint operator accounts for its share of the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Joint ventures arise where the investors have rights to the net assets of the arrangement; joint ventures are accounted for under the equity method. Proportional consolidation of joint arrangements is no longer permitted.

Upon the application of IFRS 11, the Company reassessed the accounting for its investments in Raízen Combustíveis and Raízen Energia, and classified them as jointly controlled entities (Joint Ventures) under the new standard. As such, for the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company accounted for these joint ventures under the equity method

as opposed to the proportional consolidation method applied until March 31, 2013. The joints ventures in Raízen Combustíveis and Raízen Energia, were created on June 1, 2011, therefore the

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Statement of Profit or Loss for the year ended March 31, 2011 was not impacted by the adoption of the IFRS 11.

The impact of the application of IRFS 11, is described in 4.4 below.

(d) IFRS 12, Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities

IFRS 12, ‘Disclosures of interests in other entities’ includes the disclosure requirements for all forms of interests in other entities, including joint arrangements, associates, structured entities and other off balance sheet vehicles.

(e) IFRS 13, Fair Value measurement

IFRS 13 aims to improve consistency and reduce complexity by providing a precise definition of fair value and a single source of fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across IFRSs. The requirements, which are largely aligned between IFRSs and US GAAP, do not extend the use of fair value accounting but provide guidance on how it should be applied where its use is already required or permitted by other standards within IFRSs.

4.3 Immaterial correction of an error

During 2013, the Company identified an error related to the recognition of a tax receivable for the payment of the IPI tax (excise tax) on the purchase of raw materials since 2011. The Company recorded such payments as a tax receivable assuming that it would be able to compensate them with other taxes in the future. Upon further analyses of the tax legislation it was concluded that compensation is not allowed, therefore, the tax receivable should have not been recognized upon payment of the corresponding tax.

The tax receivable recorded since 2011 is as follows:

Year ending	
March 31st, 2013	17,896
March 31st, 2012	12,098
March 31st, 2011	19,638
	49,632

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The Company determined that the reversal of the tax credit recognized is not material to its statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income or cash flows in its previously issued financial statements. However, if the entire correction of the error had been recorded at December 31, 2013, the impact would have been significant to the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the nine months ended December 31, 2013. As a result, the Company has determined that it is appropriate to revise the prior period financial statements. The revisions to correct the error in the applicable prior periods are reflected in the financial information herein and will be reflected in future filings containing such financial information. The impact of the correction of an error is described in 4.4 below.

4.4 Impact of changes in accounting policies and immaterial correction of an error

The tables below show the impact of changes in accounting policies derived from the application of IFRS 11 and the immaterial correction of an error to the consolidated financial position at March 31, 2013 and April 1, 2012, the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012:

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For the nine months ended December 31, 2013 and for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012
(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2013			
	As	Application	Immaterial	As restated
	previously	of the equity	correction	
	reported	method on	of an error	
		Joint		
		Ventures		
		(IFRS 11)		
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	2,493,179	(949,107)	-	1,544,072
Restricted cash	92,596	(74,376)	-	18,220
Investment securities	105,856	-	-	105,856
Trade receivables	1,691,559	(834,423)	-	857,136
Derivative financial instruments	115,364	(83,063)	-	32,301
Inventories	911,910	(636,213)	-	275,697
Receivables from related parties	202,476	(164,834)	-	37,642
Advances to suppliers	268,516	(268,516)	-	-
Income tax receivable	152,906	(110,262)	-	42,644
Other current tax receivable	278,697	(165,345)	(49,632)	63,720
Other financial assets	59,299	-	-	59,299
Dividends receivable	-	119,297	-	119,297
Other assets	96,011	106,054	-	202,065
	6,468,369	(3,060,788)	(49,632)	3,357,949
Assets held for sale	85,426	-	-	85,426
Current assets	6,553,795	(3,060,788)	(49,632)	3,443,375
Trade receivables	73,386	(63,881)	-	9,505
Deferred tax assets	388,732	(185,251)	16,875	220,356
Advances to suppliers	14,856	(14,856)	-	-
Receivables from related parties	681,512	(146,176)	-	535,336
Income tax receivable	-	38,840	-	38,840
Other non-current tax receivable	136,305	(118,424)	-	17,881
Judicial deposits	544,895	(161,642)	-	383,253
Other financial assets	627,137	(180,187)	-	446,950
Derivative financial instruments	113,555	-	-	113,555
Other non-current asset	434,488	(22,466)	-	412,022
Equity method investments	168,032	(117,476)	-	50,556
Investment in joint ventures	-	8,582,741	-	8,582,741
Investment property	2,473,438	-	-	2,473,438
Biological assets	989,239	(989,239)	-	-

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Property, plant and equipment	7,435,103	(6,256,806)	-	1,178,297
Intangible assets and goodwill	13,161,838	(3,546,940)	-	9,614,898
Non-current assets	27,242,516	(3,181,763)	16,875	24,077,628
Total assets	33,796,311	(6,242,551)	(32,757)	27,521,003

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the nine months ended December 31, 2013 and for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012
(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2013			
	As	Application	Immaterial	As restated
	previously	of the equity	correction	
	reported	method on	of an error	
		Joint		
		Ventures		
		(IFRS 11)		
Liabilities				
Loans and borrowings	2,153,572	(545,199)	-	1,608,373
Derivative financial instruments	28,163	(18,154)	-	10,009
Trade payables	1,387,651	(588,172)	-	799,479
Employee benefits payable	274,430	(180,168)	-	94,262
Income tax payable	37,984	(25,312)	-	12,672
Other current tax liabilities	208,065	(60,374)	-	147,691
Dividends payable	67,364	15,915	-	83,279
Payables to related parties	117,360	(25,927)	-	91,433
Deferred revenue	41,345	(41,345)	-	-
Other current liabilities	339,441	(199,532)	-	139,909
Current liabilities	4,655,375	(1,668,268)	-	2,987,107
Loans and borrowings	9,665,155	(2,765,524)	-	6,899,631
Other non-current tax liabilities	970,310	(19,103)	-	951,207
Provision for legal proceedings	1,145,348	(319,664)	-	825,684
Payables to related parties	318,465	(318,465)	-	-
Pension and post-employment benefits	376,059	-	-	376,059
Deferred tax liabilities	2,616,711	(850,447)	-	1,766,264
Deferred revenue	174,622	(174,622)	-	-
Other non-current liabilities	578,291	(69,261)	-	509,030
Non-current liabilities	15,844,961	(4,517,086)	-	11,327,875
Total liabilities	20,500,336	(6,185,354)	-	14,314,982
Equity				
Share capital	5,328	-	-	5,328
Additional paid in capital	3,856,849	-	-	3,856,849
Other comprehensive income	(58,908)	-	-	(58,908)
Retained earnings	2,214,459	-	(20,408)	2,194,051
Equity attributable to:				

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Owners of the Company	6,017,728	-	(20,408)	5,997,320
Non-controlling interests	7,278,247	(57,197)	(12,349)	7,208,701
Total equity	13,295,975	(57,197)	(32,757)	13,206,021
Total equity and liabilities	33,796,311	(6,242,551)	(32,757)	27,521,003

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For the nine months ended December 31, 2013 and for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012
(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

			April 1, 2012	
	As previously reported at March 31, 2012	Application of the equity method on Joint Ventures (IFRS 11)	Immaterial correction of an error	As restated
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,654,146	(617,929)	-	1,036,217
Restricted cash	94,268	(76,035)	-	18,233
Trade receivables	963,587	(731,123)	-	232,464
Derivative financial instruments	19,590	(19,590)	-	-
Inventories	748,150	(597,159)	-	150,991
Receivables from related parties	678,374	(607,942)	-	70,432
Income tax receivable	107,561	(57,765)	-	49,796
Other current tax receivable	217,535	(169,216)	(31,735)	16,584
Other financial assets	40,080	-	-	40,080
Dividends receivable	861	225,842	-	226,703
Other assets	229,428	(171,117)	-	58,311
Current assets	4,753,580	(2,822,034)	(31,735)	1,899,811
Trade receivables	81,627	(81,627)	-	-
Deferred tax assets	543,024	(308,547)	10,790	245,267
Advances to suppliers	21,865	(21,865)	-	-
Receivables from related parties	753,153	(34,538)	-	718,615
Other non-current tax receivable	111,856	(110,850)	-	1,006
Judicial deposits	509,235	(157,881)	-	351,354
Other financial assets	790,402	(149,438)	-	640,964
Other non-current asset	417,107	(50,738)	-	366,369
Equity method investments	419,029	(93,452)	-	325,577
Investment in joint ventures	-	8,189,588	-	8,189,588
Biological assets	968,023	(968,023)	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	7,866,963	(6,210,814)	-	1,656,149
Intangible assets and goodwill	4,932,255	(3,462,873)	-	1,469,382
Non-current assets	17,414,539	(3,461,058)	10,790	13,964,271
Total assets	22,168,119	(6,283,092)	(20,945)	15,864,082

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For the nine months ended December 31, 2013 and for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012
(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

				April 1, 2012
	As previously reported at March 31, 2012	Application of the equity method on Joint Ventures (IFRS 11)	Immaterial correction of an error	As restated
Liabilities				
Loans and borrowings	540,237	(456,732)	-	83,505
Derivative financial instruments	9,611	(4,329)	-	5,282
Trade payables	606,029	(510,711)	-	95,318
Employee benefits payable	183,660	(140,766)	-	42,894
Income tax payable	11,973	(4,957)	-	7,016
Other current tax liabilities	229,746	(97,072)	-	132,674
Dividends payable	9,725	(1,029)	-	8,696
Payables to related parties	175,488	(53,719)	-	121,769
Deferred revenue	38,040	(38,040)	-	-
Other current liabilities	269,954	(164,249)	-	105,705
Current liabilities	2,074,463	(1,471,604)	-	602,859
Loans and borrowings	4,659,152	(2,665,301)	-	1,993,851
Other non-current tax liabilities	1,202,624	(16,717)	-	1,185,907
Provision for legal proceedings	1,051,677	(287,411)	-	764,266
Payables to related parties	389,718	(373,092)	-	16,626
Pension and post-employment benefits	37,312	-	-	37,312
Deferred tax liabilities	2,443,430	(1,137,604)	-	1,305,826
Deferred revenue	196,260	(196,260)	-	-
Other non-current liabilities	631,860	(100,980)	-	530,880
Non-current liabilities	10,612,033	(4,777,365)	-	5,834,668
Total liabilities	12,686,496	(6,248,969)	-	6,437,527
Equity				
Share capital	5,328	-	-	5,328
Additional paid in capital	3,811,808	-	-	3,811,808
Other comprehensive income	(176,500)	-	-	(176,500)
Retained earnings	1,936,687	-	(13,049)	1,923,638
Equity attributable to:				

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Owners of the Company	5,577,323	-	(13,049)	5,564,274
Non-controlling interests	3,904,300	(34,123)	(7,896)	3,862,281
Total equity	9,481,623	(34,123)	(20,945)	9,426,555
Total equity and liabilities	22,168,119	(6,283,092)	(20,945)	15,864,082

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

				March 31, 2013
	As previously reported	Application of the equity method on Joint Ventures (IFRS 11)	Immaterial correction of an error	As restated
Net sales	30,016,488	(25,430,279)	-	4,586,209
Cost of sales	(26,684,266)	23,472,957	-	(3,211,309)
Gross profit	3,332,222	(1,957,322)	-	1,374,900
Selling expenses	(1,292,312)	832,879	-	(459,433)
General and administrative expenses	(845,460)	425,927	-	(419,533)
Other income (expense), net	326,310	(134,675)	(17,896)	173,739
Operating (loss) income	(1,811,462)	1,124,131	(17,896)	(705,227)
Income before financial results, equity in income of associates and income taxes	1,520,760	(833,191)	(17,896)	669,673
Equity in income of associates				
Equity in income of investees	58,860	11,554	-	70,414
Equity in income of jointly controlled entity	-	603,912	-	603,912
	58,860	615,466	-	674,326
Financial results				
Finance expense	(781,330)	203,325	-	(578,005)
Finance income	262,887	(99,224)	-	163,663
Foreign exchange losses, net	(146,789)	63,535	-	(83,254)
Derivatives	45,604	28,879	-	74,483
	(619,628)	196,515	-	(423,113)
Profit (loss) before taxes	959,992	(21,210)	(17,896)	920,886
Income taxes expenses				
Current	(294,638)	194,589	-	(100,049)
Deferred	153,427	(185,816)	6,085	(26,304)
	(141,211)	8,773	6,085	(126,353)
Profit (loss) from continuing operations	818,781	(12,437)	(11,811)	794,533

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Profit from discontinued operation, net of tax	138,918	-	-	138,918
Profit (loss) for the year	957,699	(12,437)	(11,811)	933,451
Net income (loss) attributable to				
Owners of the Company (including discontinued operation)	431,429	-	(7,359)	424,070
Non-controlling interests	526,270	(12,437)	(4,452)	509,381
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,159,357	(12,437)	(11,811)	1,135,109

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For the nine months ended December 31, 2013 and for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012
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				March 31, 2012
	As previously reported	Application of the equity method on Joint Ventures (IFRS 11)	Immaterial correction of an error	As restated
Net sales	23,390,450	(18,826,896)	-	4,563,554
Cost of sales	(20,887,643)	17,191,458	-	(3,696,185)
Gross profit	2,502,807	(1,635,438)	-	867,369
Selling expenses	(1,052,310)	733,881	-	(318,429)
General and administrative expenses	(634,015)	359,553	-	(274,462)
Other income (expense), net	122,436	(132,067)	(12,098)	(21,729)
	(1,563,889)	961,367	(12,098)	(614,620)
Gain on the de-recognition of subsidiaries to form the Joint Venture	2,752,730	1	-	2,752,731
Operating (loss) income	1,188,841	961,368	(12,098)	2,138,111
Income before financial results, equity in income of associates and income taxes	3,691,648	(674,070)	(12,098)	3,005,480
Equity in income of associates				
Equity in income of investees	33,268	316,095	-	349,363
Equity in income of jointly controlled entity	-	39,188	-	39,188
	33,268	355,283	-	388,551
Financial results				
Finance expense	(585,990)	5,221	-	(580,769)
Finance income	203,798	119,835	-	323,633
Foreign exchange losses, net	(93,888)	77,353	-	(16,535)
Derivatives	(4,380)	18,976	-	14,596
	(480,460)	221,385	-	(259,075)
Profit (loss) before taxes	3,244,456	(97,402)	(12,098)	3,134,956
Income taxes expenses				
Current	(133,914)	75,171	-	(58,743)
Deferred	(982,458)	17,981	4,113	(960,364)

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	(1,116,372)	93,152	4,113	(1,019,107)
Profit (loss) from continuing operations	2,128,084	(4,250)	(7,985)	2,115,849
Profit from discontinued operation, net of tax	64,248	-	-	64,248
Profit (loss) for the year	2,192,332	(4,250)	(7,985)	2,180,097
Net income (loss) attributable to				
Owners of the Company				
(including discontinued operation)	1,181,342	-	(4,975)	1,176,367
Non-controlling interests	1,010,990	(4,250)	(3,010)	1,003,730
Total comprehensive income for the year	2,346,779	(4,250)	(7,985)	2,334,544

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March 31, 2013

	As previously reported	Application of the equity method on Joint Ventures (IFRS 11)	Immaterial correction of an error	As restated
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit before taxes	959,992	(21,210)	(17,896)	920,886
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation and amortization	1,544,087	(1,209,301)	-	334,786
Biological assets	112,511	(112,511)	-	-
Equity in income of investees	(58,860)	(11,554)	-	(70,414)
Equity in income of jointly controlled entity	-	(603,912)	-	(603,912)
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets	(86,436)	(13,913)	-	(100,349)
Share-based compensation expense	13,295	-	-	13,295
Changes in fair value of investment property	(138,776)	-	-	(138,776)
Provisions for legal proceedings	51,085	(1,751)	-	49,334
Indexation charges, interest and exchange gains/losses, net	658,910	(220,549)	-	438,361
Other	43,867	5,677	17,896	67,440
	3,099,675	(2,189,024)	-	910,651
Changes in:				
Trade receivables	(162,364)	99,950	-	(62,414)
Securities	(14,276)	-	-	(14,276)
Restricted cash	1,660	(1,660)	-	-
Cash from discontinued operations	116,387	-	-	116,387
Inventories	(81,309)	47,954	-	(33,355)
Recoverable taxes	(20,738)	(7,750)	-	(28,488)
Related parties	(125,484)	21,406	-	(104,078)
Advances to suppliers	36,885	(21,616)	-	15,269
Trade payables	85,518	(90,798)	-	(5,280)
Employee benefits	(11,757)	(43,437)	-	(55,194)
Provisions for legal proceedings	(9,212)	-	-	(9,212)
Derivative financial instruments	(5,424)	5,424	-	-
Income tax and other tax	(530,092)	216,390	-	(313,702)
Other	(38,042)	(95,151)	-	(133,193)
	(758,248)	130,712	-	(627,536)
Net cash generated by operating activities	2,341,427	(2,058,312)	-	283,115

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Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisitions net of cash acquired	(3,155,391)	98,878	- (3,056,513)
Dividends received from jointly controlled entity	-	578,757	- 578,757
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(1,701,980)	1,052,299	- (649,681)
Acquisition of biological assets	(474,392)	474,392	- -
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment, intangible and investments, net of cash contributed	333,727	(113,008)	- 220,719
Proceeds from sale of discontinued operation	196,546	-	- 196,546
Net cash used in discontinued operation	(411)	-	- (411)
Net cash used in investing activities	(4,801,901)	2,091,318	- (2,710,583)

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Cash flows from financing activities				
Loans and borrowings raised	6,868,759	(670,904)	-	6,197,855
Payment of principal and interest on loans and borrowings	(3,769,910)	982,789	-	(2,787,121)
Acquisition of non-controlling interest	(82,500)	-	-	(82,500)
Dividends paid	(379,759)	(16,703)	-	(396,462)
Treasury shares	(17,250)	-	-	(17,250)
Proceeds from exercise of share options	16,764	-	-	16,764
Capital subscribed in jointly controlled entities	659,366	(659,366)	-	-
Net cash generated by (used in) financing activities	3,295,470	(364,184)	-	2,931,286
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	834,996	(331,178)	-	503,818
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,654,146	(617,929)	-	1,036,217
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held	4,037	-	-	4,037
Cash and cash equivalents at the ended of the year	2,493,179	(949,107)	-	1,544,072
Supplemental cash flow information				
Interest paid	260,167	(94,099)	-	166,068
Income taxes paid	341,941	(117,301)	-	224,640

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For the nine months ended December 31, 2013 and for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012
(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

				March 31, 2012
	As previously reported	Application of the equity method on Joint Ventures (IFRS 11)	Immaterial correction of an error	As restated
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit before taxes	3,244,456	(97,402)	(12,098)	3,134,956
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation and amortization	1,141,064	(880,184)	-	260,880
Biological assets	(60,093)	50,957	-	(9,136)
Equity in income of investees	(33,268)	(5,920)	-	(39,188)
Equity in income of jointly controlled entity	-	(349,363)	-	(349,363)
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets	(65,962)	46,446	-	(19,516)
Share-based compensation expense	10,800	-	-	10,800
Provisions for legal proceedings	80,835	108	-	80,943
Indexation charges, interest and exchange gains/losses, net	644,163	(289,091)	-	355,072
Effect of the formation of Joint Ventures	(2,850,868)	-	-	(2,850,868)
Other	(5,783)	10,659	12,098	16,974
	2,105,344	(1,513,790)	-	591,554
Changes in:				
Trade receivables	(369,820)	84,713	-	(285,107)
Restricted cash	79,452	45,207	-	124,659
Cash provided from discontinued operations	21,233	-	-	21,233
Inventories	(184,225)	(186,835)	-	(371,060)
Recoverable taxes	(6,930)	90,728	-	83,798
Related parties	(738,014)	457,128	-	(280,886)
Advances to suppliers	(103,294)	(678)	-	(103,972)
Trade payables	224,033	(120,564)	-	103,469
Employee benefits	106,675	(16,868)	-	89,807
Provision for judicial demands	63,125	8,468	-	71,593
Income tax and other tax	742,474	2,755	-	745,229
Other	153,749	(292,082)	-	(138,333)
	(11,542)	71,972	-	60,430
Net cash generated by (used in) operating activities	2,093,802	(1,441,818)	-	651,984

Cash flows from investing activities				
Acquisitions net of cash acquired	(72,930)	(72,931)	-	(145,861)
Cash contributed - formation of Raízen	(173,116)	(221,650)	-	(394,766)
Dividends received from jointly controlled entity	121,433	12,618	-	134,051
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(1,624,012)	945,570	-	(678,442)
Acquisition of biological assets	(551,974)	393,855	-	(158,119)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment, intangible and investments, net of cash contributed	152,237	(86,402)	-	65,835
Net cash used in discontinued operation	(2,859)	-	-	(2,859)
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,151,221)	971,060	-	(1,180,161)

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the nine months ended December 31, 2013 and for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012
(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

Cash flows from financing activities

Loans and borrowings raised	2,346,396	(527,878)	-	1,818,518
Payment of principal and interest on loans and borrowings	(1,889,362)	925,974	-	(963,388)
Redemption of shares in subsidiary	(99,784)	-	-	(99,784)
Derivative financial instruments	(112,281)	15,675	-	(96,606)
Dividends paid	(333,659)	-	-	(333,659)
Treasury shares	(48,258)	-	-	(48,258)
Capital subscribed in jointly controlled entities	560,946	(560,946)	-	-
Net cash generated by (used in) financing activities	423,998	(147,175)	-	276,823
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	366,579	(617,933)	-	(251,354)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,271,780	-	-	1,271,780
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held	15,791	-	-	15,791
Cash and cash equivalents at the ended of the year	1,654,150	(617,933)	-	1,036,217
Supplemental cash flow information				
Interest paid	305,527	(169,317)	-	136,210
Income taxes paid	179,655	(98,956)	-	80,699

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the nine months ended December 31, 2013 and for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012
(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

5 Operating segments

Segment information

The following segment information is based on the information used by Cosan's senior management to assess the performance of the operating segments and to make decisions with regards to the allocation of resources. This information is prepared on a consistent basis with the accounting policies used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. Cosan evaluates the performance of its operating segments based on the measure of EBITDA. A reconciliation of EBITDA to profit (loss) of the year is presented below.

Operating segments

- I. Raízen Energia: production and marketing of a variety of products derived from sugar cane, including raw sugar (VHP), anhydrous and hydrated ethanol, and activities related to energy cogeneration from sugarcane bagasse. In addition, this segment holds interests in companies engaged in research and development on new technology;
- II. Raízen Combustíveis: distribution and marketing of fuels, mainly through a franchised network of service stations under the brand "Shell" and "Esso" throughout Brazil;
- III. COMGÁS: distribution of piped natural gas to part of the State of São Paulo (approximately 180 municipalities, including the region called Greater São Paulo) to customers in the industrial, residential, commercial, automotive, thermogeneration and cogeneration sectors;
- IV. Rumo: logistics services for transport, storage and port loading of commodities, mainly for sugar products;
- V. Radar: management, buying, selling and leasing of agricultural;
- VI. Lubricants: production and distribution of lubricants under the Mobil brand in Brazil, Bolivia, Uruguay and Paraguay, as well as European and Asian market with a Comma trademark; Due to the adoption of IFRS 11, whereby the Company no longer proportionally consolidates the results of Raízen Energia and Raízen Combustíveis, the Lubricants segment met the quantitative thresholds to be separately reportable, and the comparative segment information is being restated;
- VII. Cosan's others business: other investments, in addition to the corporate activities of the Company.

The segments Raízen Energia and Raízen Combustíveis are equity accounted for and no longer proportionally consolidated into our financial statements as a result of the adoption of IFRS 11. However, the Company's senior management continues to review segment information of 100% of the results of these segments and a reconciliation of these segments to the entity's financial information is presented in the column "Deconsolidation IFRS 11."

The following assets and income statement selected information by segment was prepared on the same basis as the accounting practices used in the preparation of consolidated information:

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the nine months ended December 31, 2013 and for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012
(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

	Raízen Energia	Raízen Combustíveis	COMGÁS	Rumo	Radar	Lubricants	Cosan's other business	Nine months ended Dec effects IFRS 11	Segmen elimination
Statement of income:									
Net sales	6,850,389	37,580,570	4,888,895	749,350	54,732	1,185,199	38	(44,430,959)	-
Domestic market	2,964,443	37,580,570	4,888,895	676,924	54,732	947,274	38	(40,545,013)	-
External market	3,885,946	-	-	72,426	-	237,925	-	(3,885,946)	-
Gross profit	1,260,349	1,916,015	1,364,700	301,905	48,674	284,668	38	(3,176,364)	-
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(885,716)	(1,093,999)	(661,678)	(57,588)	(18,369)	(234,102)	(99,161)	1,979,715	-
Other income (expenses)	(35,209)	292,211	(1,599)	(14,364)	131,191	(19,135)	(19,821)	(257,002)	-
Financial income	186,230	69,070	44,659	41,292	3,812	23,409	75,740	(255,300)	(9,008)
Financial expense	(346,004)	(63,418)	(163,090)	(27,975)	(668)	(51,689)	(570,192)	409,422	9,008
Exchange rate	(370,860)	(181,419)	(162,449)	372	(48)	21,419	(183,789)	552,279	-
Derivatives	(115,634)	76,566	139,899	-	-	1,857	93,729	39,068	-
Equity in income of investees	(24,075)	4,826	-	-	29	(7,812)	412,204	19,249	(398,924)
Equity in income of jointly controlled entity	-	-	-	-	-	-	242,036	-	-
Income tax and social contribution	122,199	(298,084)	(152,740)	(83,167)	(10,230)	(23,918)	230,861	175,885	-
Profit (loss) for the period	(208,720)	721,768	407,702	160,475	154,391	(5,303)	181,645	(513,048)	(398,924)
Other selected data:									
	1,386,600	385,728	322,170	58,955	727	55,452	1,840	(1,772,328)	-

Depreciation and amortization									
EBITDA	1,701,949	1,504,781	1,023,593	288,907	162,252	79,071	537,137	(3,206,730)	(398,924)
Addition PP&E, intangible and biological assets (cash)	1,513,389	681,241	677,695	198,047	60	81,353	18,965	(2,194,630)	-
Reconciliation of EBITDA									
Profit (loss) for the period	(208,720)	721,768	407,702	160,474	154,391	(5,303)	181,646	(513,048)	(398,924)
Income tax and social contribution	(122,199)	298,084	152,740	83,167	10,230	23,918	(230,861)	(175,885)	-
Financial result, net	646,268	99,201	140,981	(13,689)	(3,096)	5,004	584,512	(745,469)	-
Depreciation and amortization	1,386,600	385,728	322,170	58,955	727	55,452	1,840	(1,772,328)	-
EBITDA	1,701,949	1,504,781	1,023,593	288,907	162,252	79,071	537,137	(3,206,730)	(398,924)

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the nine months ended December 31, 2013 and for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012
(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

	Raízen Energia	Raízen Combustíveis	COMGÁS	Rumo	Radar	Lubricants	Cosan's other business	Deconsolidated effects IFRS 11	Year en Segme eliminati
Statement of income:									
Net sales	8,468,238	43,532,232	2,398,989	712,776	51,853	1,417,474	5,117	(52,000,470)	
Domestic market	3,454,440	43,532,232	2,398,989	631,908	51,853	1,237,348	5,117	(46,986,672)	
External market	5,013,798	-	-	80,868	-	180,126	-	(5,013,798)	
Gross profit	1,586,321	2,333,213	660,676	292,217	50,111	366,779	5,117	(3,919,534)	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(1,129,083)	(1,388,539)	(387,440)	(58,088)	(14,898)	(272,184)	(146,356)	2,517,622	
Other income (expenses)	49,837	219,520	(2,221)	(7,492)	144,344	(18,570)	57,678	(269,357)	
Financial income	185,572	133,362	16,894	35,658	4,484	43,332	63,295	(318,934)	
Financial expense	(198,174)	(96,058)	(92,178)	(35,567)	(1,421)	(39,976)	(408,863)	294,232	
Exchange rate Derivatives	(266,135)	(93,841)	(297)	98	(5)	105,712	(188,762)	359,976	
Equity in income of investees	(23,107)	-	-	-	-	(111)	427,732	23,107	(357,200)
Equity in income of jointly controlled entity	-	-	-	-	-	-	603,912	-	
Income tax and social contribution	176,742	(314,838)	(47,439)	(76,423)	(13,180)	(50,735)	61,424	138,096	
Profit (loss) for the period	326,311	790,724	159,875	150,403	169,435	139,833	532,194	(1,117,035)	(357,200)
Other selected data:	1,924,301	494,301	200,451	70,043	877	61,759	1,656	(2,418,602)	

Depreciation and amortization									
EBITDA	2,408,269	1,658,495	471,466	296,680	180,434	137,673	949,739	(4,066,764)	(357,200)
Addition PP&E, intangible and biological assets (cash)	2,404,514	677,245	294,359	266,661	760	72,891	2,461	(3,081,759)	
Reconciliation of EBITDA									
Profit (loss) for the period	326,311	790,724	159,875	150,403	169,435	139,833	532,194	(1,117,035)	(357,200)
Income tax and social contribution	(176,742)	314,838	47,439	76,423	13,180	50,735	(61,424)	(138,096)	
Financial result, net	334,399	58,632	63,701	(189)	(3,058)	(114,654)	477,313	(393,031)	
Depreciation and amortization	1,924,301	494,301	200,451	70,043	877	61,759	1,656	(2,418,602)	
EBITDA	2,408,269	1,658,495	471,466	296,680	180,434	137,673	949,739	(4,066,764)	(357,200)

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the nine months ended December 31, 2013 and for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012

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

	Year ended March 31, 2012 (R\$)								
	Raízen Energia	Raízen Combustíveis	Rumo	Lubricants	Cosan's other business	Deconsolidated effects IFRS 11	Segment elimination	Total consolidated	Disco oper
Statement of income:									
Net sales	7,247,410	35,096,051	571,989	1,037,740	22,005	(39,411,641)	-	4,563,554	7
Domestic market	3,925,554	35,096,051	567,265	1,037,740	22,005	(36,089,785)	-	4,558,830	7
External market	3,321,856	-	4,724	-	-	(3,321,856)	-	4,724	
Gross profit	1,669,611	1,958,726	177,923	313,181	18,805	(3,270,877)	-	867,369	1
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(953,381)	(1,445,358)	(41,541)	(218,630)	(120,855)	2,186,874	-	(592,891)	(9
Gain on the de-recognition of subsidiaries to from the Joint Venture	-	-	-	(7,200)	2,759,931	-	-	2,752,731	
Other income (expenses)	84,504	270,736	19,461	14,558	(138,359)	(264,133)	(8,496)	(21,729)	
Financial income	147,657	119,392	43,019	68,811	189,999	(245,245)	-	323,633	
Financial expense	(464,720)	(80,556)	(33,492)	(90,597)	(397,431)	486,027	-	(580,769)	(
Exchange rate Derivatives	31,858	(121,040)	(530)	144,253	(225,783)	154,707	-	(16,535)	
	(13,145)	-	(5)	(1,485)	(18,048)	47,279	-	14,596	
Equity in income of investees	(189,767)	16,071	-	(6,450)	526,795	11,840	(319,301)	39,188	
Equity in income of jointly controlled entity	-	-	-	-	349,363	-	-	349,363	
Income tax and social contribution	(79,900)	(192,056)	(55,035)	(37,315)	(841,104)	186,303	-	(1,019,107)	

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Profit (loss) for the period	232,717	525,915	109,800	179,126	2,103,313	(707,225)	(327,797)	2,115,849
Other selected data:								
Depreciation and amortization	1,549,993	365,603	57,323	62,502	141,055	(1,915,596)	-	260,880
Addition PP&E, intangible and biological assets (cash)	2,577,859	491,734	268,985	-	99,473	(2,678,849)	-	759,202
Other financial information								
Profit (loss) for the period	232,717	525,915	109,800	179,126	2,103,313	(707,225)	(327,797)	2,115,849
Income tax and social contribution	79,900	192,056	55,035	37,315	841,104	(186,303)	-	1,019,107
Financial result, net	298,350	82,204	(8,992)	(120,982)	451,263	(442,768)	-	259,075
Depreciation and amortization	1,549,993	365,603	57,323	62,502	141,055	(1,915,596)	-	260,880
Total	2,160,960	1,165,778	213,166	157,961	3,536,735	(3,251,892)	(327,797)	3,654,911

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the nine months ended December 31, 2013 and for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012
(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

Statement of financial position:	Raízen Energia	Raízen Combustíveis	COMGÁS	Rumo	Radar Lubricants	Cosan's other business	Deconsolidated effects IFRS 11	S elim
Cash and cash equivalents	1,058,483	328,992	535,957	497,753	13,408	57,892	404,555	(1,387,475)
Securities	-	-	-	-	87,978	-	-	-
Trade receivables	416,746	1,435,095	582,889	32,506	28,052	200,796	240	(1,851,841)
Inventories	2,026,925	1,057,049	121,253	5,237	-	185,490	-	(3,083,974)
Current other assets	1,279,553	484,475	248,803	22,389	323,475	45,227	384,102	(1,764,028)
Equity method investments	408,591	254,826	-	-	-	15,364	12,183,235	(663,417)
Investment in joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,498,259	-
Biological Assets	1,867,765	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,867,765)
Investment property	-	-	-	-	2,281,509	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	9,504,874	2,494,488	-	1,013,149	11,195	197,137	50,429	(11,999,362)
Intangible assets	3,100,227	4,038,312	8,450,541	755,635	89	867,826	3,949	(7,138,539)
Non-current other assets	1,534,557	1,403,117	332,918	234,965	4,884	(93,658)	2,755,380	(2,937,674)
Loans and borrowings	(7,732,778)	(862,521)	(2,841,387)	(705,974)	-	(209,579)	(5,336,016)	8,595,299
Trade payables	(633,505)	(551,176)	(706,397)	(82,872)	(1,216)	(70,102)	(1,560)	1,184,681
Employee benefits	(249,919)	(60,091)	(59,417)	(12,522)	(4,247)	(13,039)	(14,070)	310,010
Current other liabilities	(495,240)	(525,188)	(301,089)	(127,287)	(31,020)	(107,826)	(280,883)	1,020,428
Non-current other	(1,693,036)	(2,715,727)	(863,768)	(198,620)	(85,951)	(327,564)	(3,543,346)	4,408,763

liabilities

Total assets

(net of

liabilities)

allocated by

segment

10,393,243

6,781,651

5,500,303

1,434,359

2,628,156

747,964

15,104,274

(17,174,894)

(12,09

Total assets

21,197,721

11,496,354

10,272,361

2,561,634

2,750,590

1,476,074

24,280,149

(32,694,075)

(12,72

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the nine months ended December 31, 2013 and for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012

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

Statement of financial position:	Raízen Energia	Raízen Combustíveis	COMGÁS	Rumo	Radar Lubricants	Cosan's other business	Deconsolidated effects IFRS 11	March 31, 2013	Se
Cash and cash equivalents	1,759,501	138,713	327,504	502,460	122	951,959	516,122	(1,898,214)	(754)
Securities	-	-	-	17,643	68,906	5,031	14,276	-	
Trade receivables	378,161	1,290,683	569,168	80,865	26,639	180,223	241	(1,668,844)	
Inventories	370,449	906,870	108,837	6,153	-	160,707	-	(1,277,319)	
Current other assets	1,195,232	1,297,472	340,041	41,581	7,386	32,445	376,894	(2,492,704)	(98)
Equity method investments	267,489	-	-	-	-	-	6,651,225	(267,489)	(6,600)
Investment in joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,582,741	-	
Biological Assets	1,978,477	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,978,477)	
Investment property	-	-	-	-	2,473,438	-	-	-	
Property, plant and equipment	9,896,478	2,634,126	-	952,915	11,852	176,512	37,018	(12,530,604)	
Intangible assets	3,050,310	4,043,571	8,071,839	677,860	99	862,955	2,145	(7,093,881)	
Non-current other assets	1,360,708	1,269,341	184,269	28,518	48,298	(56,615)	2,342,696	(2,630,049)	(408)
Loans and borrowings	(5,888,977)	(732,469)	(2,710,599)	(713,004)	-	(167,263)	(5,666,202)	6,621,446	74
Trade payables	(491,797)	(684,546)	(678,172)	(46,391)	(996)	(71,979)	(1,941)	1,176,343	
Employee benefits	(282,797)	(77,538)	(34,002)	(14,330)	(13,390)	(15,334)	(17,206)	360,335	
Current other liabilities	(1,230,988)	(766,869)	(105,463)	(134,685)	(26,244)	(47,689)	(247,599)	1,997,857	7
Non-current other	(1,699,138)	(2,648,162)	(845,093)	(125,632)	(74,813)	(427,228)	(3,341,628)	4,347,300	38

liabilities

Total assets

(net of

liabilities)

allocated by

segment

10,663,108	6,671,192	5,228,329	1,273,953	2,521,297	1,583,724	9,248,783	(17,334,300)	(6,650,000)
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20,256,805	11,580,776	9,601,658	2,307,995	2,636,740	2,313,217	18,523,358	(31,837,581)	(7,861,000)
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Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the nine months ended December 31, 2013 and for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012
(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

Statement of financial position:	Raízen Energia	Raízen Combustiveis	Rumo Lubricants	Cosan's other business	Deconsolidated effects IFRS 11	Segment elimination	Total consolidated
Cash and cash equivalents	1,200,483	35,377	414,126	187,147	405,110	(1,235,860)	1,006,383
Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	350,846	1,111,398	43,145	90,813	2,286	(1,462,244)	136,244
Inventories	463,825	730,492	2,551	112,492	-	(1,194,317)	115,043
Current other assets	2,263,898	1,461,701	53,736	43,250	397,781	(3,725,599)	403,862
Equity method investments	169,912	-	-	(15)	2,515,144	(169,912)	325,577
Investment in joint ventures	-	-	-	-	8,189,588	-	8,189,588
Biological Assets	1,936,046	-	-	-	-	(1,936,046)	-
Investment property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	9,658,979	2,779,641	879,469	186,789	543,918	(12,438,620)	1,610,176
Intangible assets	2,996,846	3,928,900	604,963	778,786	85,621	(6,925,746)	1,469,370
Non-current other assets	938,235	1,511,731	31,964	247,971	2,321,916	(2,449,965)	2,282,459
Loans and borrowings	(5,605,244)	(638,823)	(631,701)	-	(1,445,655)	6,244,067	(2,077,356)
Trade payables	(544,016)	(500,814)	(25,240)	(48,271)	(1,838)	1,044,830	(75,349)
Employee benefits	(209,700)	(71,832)	(9,850)	(13,917)	(11,874)	281,532	(35,641)
Current other liabilities	(1,329,556)	(1,327,048)	(30,773)	(61,980)	(296,590)	2,656,604	(316,500)
Non-current other	(2,200,352)	(2,663,502)	(135,820)	(10,561)	(4,034,760)	4,863,853	(3,825,575)

liabilities

Total assets

(net of

liabilities)

allocated by

segment 10,090,202 6,357,219 1,196,570 1,512,504 8,670,647 (16,447,421) (2,171,440) 9,208,281

Total assets 19,979,070 11,559,239 2,029,954 1,647,233 14,461,363 (31,538,309) (2,599,849) 15,538,701

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the nine months ended December 31, 2013 and for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012
(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

Detailed net sales per segment:

	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	March 31, 2012 (Restated)
Raízen Energia			
Sugar	3,127,616	4,353,994	3,912,824
Ethanol	3,143,254	3,299,938	2,871,515
Cogeneration	376,579	569,709	235,129
Other	202,940	244,597	227,942
	6,850,389	8,468,238	7,247,410
Raízen Combustíveis			
Fuels	37,553,167	43,516,040	35,032,782
Other	27,403	16,192	63,269
	37,580,570	43,532,232	35,096,051
COMGÁS (1)			
Industrial	3,065,600	1,535,941	-
Residential	522,642	203,254	-
Thermogeneration	212,103	148,652	-
Cogeneration	187,457	112,705	-
Automotive	151,195	77,486	-
Commercial	186,932	84,517	-
Construction revenue	536,482	230,038	-
Other	26,484	6,396	-
	4,888,895	2,398,989	-
Rumo			
Port lifting	138,236	150,028	141,026
Logistics	597,476	549,420	413,364
Other	13,638	13,328	17,599
	749,350	712,776	571,989
Radar (2)			
Property sale	5,694	4,721	-
Land lease	49,038	47,132	-
	54,732	51,853	-
Lubricants			
Lubricants	1,040,150	1,245,571	1,018,801
Basic Oil	137,309	162,021	18,939
Other	7,740	9,882	-
	1,185,199	1,417,474	1,037,740

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Cosan's other business	38	5,117	22,005
IFRS 11 - Deconsolidated of Joint Ventures and eliminations	(44,430,959)	(52,000,470)	(39,411,641)
Total	6,878,214	4,586,209	4,563,554

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the nine months ended December 31, 2013 and for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012
(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

- (1) Segment created from the acquisition of COMGÁS in November 5, 2012;
(2) Segment created from the gain control on the Radar and its subsidiaries in July 14, 2012.

Net sales per region

The percentages of net sales of Rumo and Lubricants by geographic area for the quarter ended are as follow:

	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	March 31, 2012 (Restated)
Brazil	84.31%	86.90%	90.51%
South America (excepting Brazil)	12.44%	10.81%	0.55%
Europe	2.27%	1.73%	8.78%
Middle East and Asia	0.79%	0.53%	0.16%
North America	0.09%	-	-
Other	0.10%	0.03%	-
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

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

Concentration of customers

COMGÁS

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

Rumo

In 2013, 35% of the segment's net sales was generated from Raízen Energia (and 40% in march 2013).

Radar

In 2013, 22% of the segment's net sales was generated from sales to Raízen Energia.

Lubricants

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

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

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

6	Cash and cash equivalents		
	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	April 1, 2012
Brazilian Reais			
Short-term investments	1,387,295	1,376,365	950,580
U.S. Dollars			
Cash and bank deposits	122,270	167,707	85,637
	1,509,565	1,544,072	1,036,217

Short-term investments are mainly comprised of exclusive funds as presented below:

	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	April 1, 2012
Exclusive funds			
Commitment transactions	662,262	802,634	647,298
Bank certificate of deposits - CDB	175,895	89,255	268,169
	838,157	891,889	915,467
Bank investments			
Bank certificate of deposits - CDB	147,782	177,711	6,781
Commitment transactions	342,894	292,506	-
Other financial investments	58,462	14,259	28,332
	549,138	484,476	35,113
	1,387,295	1,376,365	950,580

7	Trade receivables		
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The balance of trade receivables is comprised of the following:

	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	April 01, 2012
Domestic	1,087,118	872,683	241,385
Foreign	24,453	15,369	4,510

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Allowance for doubtful accounts	(28,628)	(21,411)	(13,431)
	1,082,943	866,641	232,464
Current	844,483	857,136	232,464
Non-current	238,460	9,505	-

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the nine months ended December 31, 2013 and for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012
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The ageing of trade receivables is as follows:

	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	April 01, 2012
Not overdue	776,342	734,041	203,822
Overdue:			
From 1 to 30 days	78,110	98,361	18,202
From 31 to 60 days	38,546	15,644	5,945
From 61 to 90 days	58,044	7,101	209
More than 90 days	131,901	11,494	4,286
	1,082,943	866,641	232,464

Changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts is as follows:

At April 1, 2011	(91,197)
Provision	(16,696)
Reversal	8,878
Write-offs	-
Net addition on the de-recognition of subsidiaries to form the Joint Venture	85,584
At March 31, 2012 (Restated)	(13,431)
Provision	(18,802)
Reversal	10,127
Write-offs	695
At March 31, 2013 (Restated)	(21,411)
Provision	(24,891)
Reversal	960
Write-offs	16,714
At December 31, 2013	(28,628)

In October 10, 2013, ALL – América Latina Logística S.A. (“ALL”), issued a press release announcing that it has initiated legal actions in relation to the contracts entered with Rumo. Rumo, on the other hand, filed a request for arbitration against ALL, among other administrative and judicial measures to enforce their contractual rights and to request that ALL complies with the terms of the agreement signed in 2009, as amended, including the 4th and 5th amendment signed on May 31, 2013. There are no judicial decisions suspending the validity of the contracts signed between ALL and Rumo.

As of December 31, 2013, Rumo has recorded accounts receivable from ALL amounting to R\$ 225,401 (R\$ 73,627 on March 31, 2013) for services provided under the agreements in accordance with IAS 18 - Revenue. Additionally, some compensation, amounting to R\$ 61,069, including penalties and interest, were not recognized because they have not yet fulfilled all the criteria for revenue recognition.

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the nine months ended December 31, 2013 and for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012
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8	Inventories		
	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	April 01, 2012
Finished goods	185,620	160,751	142,213
Work in process	82,361	75,809	-
Spare parts and other	44,331	39,392	8,983
Provision for slow moving inventory and obsolescence	(332)	(255)	(205)
	311,980	275,697	150,991

Changes in the provision for slow moving inventory and obsolescence is as follows:

At April 1, 2011	(19,567)
Provision	(1,697)
Reversal	4,966
Write-offs	1,372
Net addition on the de-recognition of subsidiaries to form the Joint Ventures	14,721
At March 31, 2012 (Restated)	(205)
Provision	(94)
Reversal	-
Write-offs	44
At March 31, 2013 (Restated)	(255)
Provision	(77)
Reversal	-
Write-offs	-
At December 31, 2013	(332)

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Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the nine months ended December 31, 2013 and for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012
(Amounts in thousands of Brazilian Reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

9	Other tax receivable		
	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	April 01, 2012
COFINS - Revenue tax	613	2,476	6,455
PIS - Revenue tax	133	537	1,413
ICMS - State VAT	97,622	77,535	3,051
IPI - Exercise tax	-	-	5,279
Other	5,431	1,053	1,392
	103,799	81,601	17,590
Current	85,433	63,720	16,584
Non-current	18,366	17,881	1,006

10	Other financial assets		
	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	April 01, 2012
Exxon Mobil financial assets (a)	309,378	295,782	540,224
Fair value for Radar option	-	-	140,820
Receivable from sale of discontinued operations (b)	160,783	210,467	-
	470,161	506,249	681,044
Current	63,054	59,299	40,080
Non-current	407,107	446,950	640,964

- a) On June 28, 2011, Cosan Lubrificantes e Especialidades S.A., the successor entity of Esso Brasileira de Petróleo Ltda. ("Essobrás"), joined the Brazilian Government's tax amnesty and refinancing program ("REFIS") upon request of its prior owner, ExxonMobil Brasil Holdings B.V. ("ExxonMobil"), to settle certain tax contingencies that existed prior to the acquisition of Essobrás by the Company. ExxonMobil is legally responsible for tax contingencies that existed prior to the acquisition by the Company; therefore, this financial asset represents the amounts that the Company will be reimbursed from ExxonMobil.
- b) On October 24, 2012, the Company signed an Amendment to the Association Agreement and Other Covenants, of May 28, 2012, with Camil Alimentos SA ("Camil") where by it agreed the sale of all of the shares issued by its subsidiary, Docelar Alimentos e Bebidas S.A., to Camil, for a total price of R\$ 293,770. As at December 31, 2013, R\$ 160,783 is still outstanding, to be received in three remaining installments, through October 24, 2016. The fair

value of the receivable is equivalent to the carrying amount as the installments due are adjusted for inflation.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the nine months ended December 31, 2013 and for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012
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11	Related parties		
	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	April 01, 2012
a) Receivables from and payables to related parties are as follows:			
Current assets			
Commercial operations			
Raízen Energia S.A.(ii)	27,681	26,045	-
Transport services	10,538	16,885	876
Lubricants	3,086	4,984	3,586
Other	14,057	4,176	29,810
Raízen Combustíveis S.A.(ii)	4,048	4,003	28,485
Aguassanta Participações S.A.	6,368	-	-
Other	-	70	321
	38,097	30,118	63,078
Corporate operation / Agreements			
Raízen Energia S.A.(ii)	1,468	319	-
	1,468	319	-
Financial operations			
Rezende Barbosa Group(iii)	7,223	7,205	7,354
	7,223	7,205	7,354
	46,788	37,642	70,432
Non-current assets			
Commercial operations			
Raízen Energia S.A.(ii)	-	358	-
Raízen Combustíveis S.A.(ii)	-	244	-
Other	-	94	-
	-	696	-
Receivables under the framework agreement			
Raízen Energia S.A.(ii)	305,183	322,553	429,480
Raízen Combustíveis S.A.(ii)	90,756	79,824	175,623
	395,939	402,377	605,103
Financial operations			
Rezende Barbosa Group (iii)	107,002	127,828	105,751
Other	-	2,825	414
	107,002	130,653	106,165
Corporate restructuring			

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CTC - Centro de Tecnologia Canavieira	-	-	6,147
Other	1,540	1,610	1,200
	1,540	1,610	7,347
	504,481	535,336	718,615
Total	551,269	572,978	789,047

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For the nine months ended December 31, 2013 and for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012
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	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	April 01, 2012
Current liabilities			
Commercial operations			
Shell Brazil Holding B.V.(i)	5,986	2,259	-
Raízen Energia S.A.(ii)	18,491	18,851	67,788
Purchase of sugar	-	-	37,915
Advances from port services	7,998	10,246	1,336
Shared expenses	10,204	8,242	28,537
Other	289	363	-
Raízen Combustíveis S.A.(ii)	1,709	974	642
Other	34	241	-
	26,220	22,325	68,430
Corporate operations / Agreements			
Raízen Combustíveis S.A.(ii)	8,800	9,316	-
Raízen Energia S.A.(ii)	70,443	59,792	52,228
	79,243	69,108	52,228
Financial operations			
Other	-	-	1,111
	-	-	1,111
	105,463	91,433	121,769
Non-current liabilities			
Commercial operations			
Raízen Energia S.A.	-	-	1,580
	-	-	1,580
Corporate operations / Agreements			
Shell Brazil Holding B.V.	-	-	11,195
Other	-	-	3,851
	-	-	15,046
	-	-	16,626
Total	105,463	91,433	138,395

Cosan Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the nine months ended December 31, 2013 and for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012
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b) Related party transactions are as follows:

Commercial operations of Cosan with its subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities are carried out at market prices and market conditions. During nine months ended December 31, 2013 and the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, no losses for doubtful accounts was recorded with regards to receivables from related parties.

	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	March 31, 2012 (Restated)
Sales of goods and services			
Raízen Energia S.A.(ii)	279,185	299,676	259,961
Other	203	2	4
	279,388	299,678	259,965
Purchase of goods / Inputs			
Raízen Energia S.A.(ii)	(13)	(63,605)	(502,372)
Raízen Combustíveis S.A.(ii)	(1,035)	(546)	(122)
	(1,048)	(64,151)	(502,494)
Land lease			
Raízen Energia S.A.(ii)	43,995	52,558	75,417
	43,995	52,558	75,417
Shared income (expense)			
Aguassanta Participações S.A.	295	700	-
Raízen Energia S.A.(ii)	(7,950)	(14,683)	(13,861)
	(7,655)	(13,983)	(13,861)
Financial result			
Rezende Barbosa Group(iii)	804	1,684	949
Raízen Energia S.A.(ii)	1,781	363	225
Impulso Participações	-	(976)	-
Aldwich Temple Venture Capital Ltd.	(153)	(88)	-
Other	113	(21)	-
	2,545	962	1,174
Total	317,225	275,064	(179,799)

(i) Shell

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

(ii) Raízen Energia and Raízen Combustíveis

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

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

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(iii) Rezende Barbosa Group

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

c) Officers' and directors' compensation

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

	Nine months ended December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	Years ended March 31, 2012 (Restated)
Regular compensation	19,299	31,922	24,994
Stock option expense (Note 34)	6,595	13,295	10,800
Bonuses and other variable compensation	13,092	61,377	33,075
	38,986	106,594	68,869

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Business combinations and other acquisitions

I. COMGÁS

On November 5, 2012, Cosan, through its subsidiary Provence Participações S.A. ("Provence"), obtained control of COMGÁS by acquiring 60.05% of its shares from BG Group for R\$ 3.4 billion in cash, of which R\$ 3.3 billion was financed through long term borrowings.

COMGÁS is located in the city of São Paulo, State of São Paulo, and its main activity is the distribution of piped natural gas in part of the territory of the State of São Paulo (approximately 180 municipalities, in São Paulo state) to residential, commercial and industrial customers and also supplies gas for use as fuel for vehicles and electricity generation. As a result of the acquisition, Cosan diversified its investment portfolio in accordance with management's strategic planning.

On December 19, 2012, the Extraordinary General Meeting of COMGÁS' shareholders, approved the reverse merger with its immediate parent company, Provence, as proposed by the administrators of COMGÁS and Provence on December 03, 2012. Provence's main assets at that date comprised the investment held in COMGÁS and tax goodwill totaling R\$ 2,482,767 representing expected future profitability of the investment in COMGÁS. Upon completion of the merger a deferred tax asset was recorded in the surviving legal entity COMGÁS, in relation to a future tax benefit

for goodwill tax deductibility for an amount of R\$ 844,141.

The following table summarizes the consideration transferred and the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition as well as non-controlling interest in the net assets acquired as the proportionate share in the recognized amounts of COMGÁS' identifiable net assets:

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At November 05, 2012

Consideration transferred	3,400,000
Cash acquired	(426,876)
Total of consideration transferred	2,973,124
Fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed	
Trade receivables	694,047
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(95,480)
Financial instruments	144,330
Inventories	99,424
Intangible assets(a)	8,014,135
Other credits	340,320
Loans and borrowings	(2,568,802)
Trade payables	(692,480)
Taxes payable	(208,489)
Deferred income taxes(b)	(442,262)
Provision for judicial demands	(51,592)
Other liabilities(c)	(391,191)
Net assets acquired	4,841,960
Non-controlling interests	(1,868,836)
Consideration transferred	2,973,124

- (a) The balance of intangible assets acquired of R\$ 8,014,135 at the acquisition date includes the fair value step-up of the intangible asset representing the public concession contract for distribution of gas with the Grantor in the amount of R\$ 4,460,113. During the nine-month period ended December 31, 2013, the Company revised its estimate of the preliminary purchase price allocation, which was a preliminary estimate of the fair value of the concession contract and fair value step-up of R\$ 7,979,275 and R\$ 4,425,252, respectively.
- (b) Deferred income taxes of R\$ 442,262 includes a deferred tax asset in the amount of R\$ 844,141 in relation to future goodwill tax deductibility.
- (c) The fair value of other liabilities amounting to R\$ 391,193 includes the fair value of liabilities of post-retirement benefits of R\$ 126,594.

For the year ended March 31, 2013, the consolidated statement of profit or loss includes revenues and the net profit of COMGÁS in the amount of R\$ 2,398,989 and R\$ 159,875, respectively, generated since the acquisition date.

Had COMGÁS been consolidated since April 1, 2012, the unaudited pro-forma net revenues and net profit for the year ended March 31, 2013, would have been R\$ 5,606,912 and R\$ 284,456, respectively. Pro-forma information

represents an approximate measure of the performance of the combined group on an annualized basis and a reference point for comparison in future periods. Pro-

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the nine months ended December 31, 2013 and for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012
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forma information was calculated by aggregating the results of COMGÁS and the Company and does not represent the actual consolidated results for the year.

Shell Brazil Holding BV, which has a direct and indirect interest in COMGÁS, corresponding to 18.2% of its share capital, has been granted an option to convert its current stake of 21,805,645 COMGÁS common shares into 30,917,231 of Cosan S.A. shares. The exercise of this option may occur during a period of approximately 30 days at the third, fourth or fifth anniversary from the closing date, with the last one maturing on April 30, 2017. If exercised, Cosan Limited will receive all the shares of COMGÁS held directly and indirectly by Shell Brazil Holdings BV. This equity instrument was recorded in non-controlling interest, initially at fair value of R\$ 15,601.

II. Radar

On July 14, 2012, Cosan gained control of Radar (mainly due to operating and commercial policies), through an amendment in Radar's Statutes and Shareholders Agreement, which granted Cosan control over the operations of Radar, with no consideration transferred. No gain or loss was recognized in relation to the previously held interest, as the main assets held by Radar (agricultural investment property (land), is recorded at fair value. The Company started to consolidate the results of operations of Radar as of that date.

Radar is located in the city of São Paulo and its main activities are the purchase, financing, leasing, management, operation and sale of agricultural investments, through direct or indirect acquisition of rural properties, services, imports of agricultural products and inputs, as well as participation as a partner or shareholder in other companies directly or indirectly related to the activities described above.

Fair value of previously held equity interest	349,139
Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	1,845,341
Percent interest	18.92

Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	349,139
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The estimated fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed on the date control was gained is as follows:

Account	
Cash and cash equivalents	111,654
Trade receivables	19,995
Other credits	8,062
Equity method investments	6,579
Property, plant and equipment	8,248
Investment property	1,784,413
Trade payables	(4,185)

Dividends payable	(21,015)
Deferred tax liabilities	(52,126)
Other liabilities	(16,284)

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Fair value of net assets	1,845,341
	-
Non-controlling interests	1,496,202
	-
Previously held equity interest	349,139

The Company measured the participation of Radar's non-controlling interest according to the proportion of the non-controlling interest on the fair value of Radar's identifiable net assets.

No goodwill was recognized upon gaining control of Radar.

For the year ended March 31, 2013, the consolidated statement of profit or loss includes revenues and net profit of Radar in the amount of R\$37,424 and R\$144,197, respectively, generated since control was gained.

Had Radar been consolidated since April 1, 2012, the unaudited pro-forma net revenues and net profit for the year ended March 31, 2013, would have been R\$ 86,931 and R\$ 181,681, respectively. Pro-forma information represents an approximate measure of the performance of the combined group on an annualized basis and a reference point for comparison in future periods. Pro-forma information was calculated by aggregating the results of Radar and the Company and does not represent the actual consolidated results for the year.

Additionally, as at September 28, 2012, the Company contributed 23,099 hectares of agricultural land with a market valued of R\$539,979 to Radar for the strategic alignment of the Company's activities and as a result, the Company increased its direct and indirect ownership in Radar's capital stock from 18.90% to 37.70%.

The Company holds Radar's warrants, which provides and option to subscribe additional common shares of Radar at a price of R\$41.67 adjusted for inflation (IPCA), corresponding to an additional interest in its capital stock equal to up to 20% of the total shares the Company holds in Radar immediately before the exercise. The subscription option is exercisable upon the occurrence of certain conditions. The option may be entirely or partially exercised, on a single occasion, until September 9, 2018. Due to the business combination, this option was reclassified from assets to equity and presented under "Non-controlling interest" in equity.

III. Comma Oil and Chemicals Limited ("Comma")

On July 1, 2012, Cosan, through its subsidiary Cosan Lubes Investments Limited ("Cosan Lubes"), acquired 100% of the common shares of Comma in the amount of £ 60,000, equivalent to R\$ 190,234, with £ 54,000 financed by borrowings obtained by Cosan Lubes.

Comma is located in England and its activities are the manufacturing and commercialization of automotive chemicals, including lubricants, through specific distribution channels in the UK, also the Asian and other European market.

The fair value at the acquisition date of the consideration transferred totaled R\$152,919, which

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

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consisted of the following:

Consideration transferred	190,234
Cash receivable	(37,315)
	152,919

The estimated fair value of the acquired assets and liabilities assumed on the acquisition date was as follows:

Account	
Trade receivables	46,468
Inventories	33,672
Other credits	472
Property, plant and equipment	34,409
Intangible assets	49,493
Trade payables	(21,284)
Taxes payable	(3,900)
Other liabilities	(1,227)
Deferred tax liabilities	(17,143)
Fair value of net assets acquired	120,960
Consideration transferred, net of cash acquired	152,919
Goodwill	31,959

The purchase price allocation was completed by management, which was based on the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Goodwill was allocated to the Cosan's cash generating units that benefited from the acquisition. The fair value step up adjustments mainly related to the Comma trademark (R\$24,204), customer relationships (R\$25,289) and fixed assets (R\$17,618). The acquisition of Comma reinforces Cosan's strategy of entering the European Lubricants & Specialties market. Goodwill recognized on this acquisition mainly represents access to a new market and potential increase in market share.

For the year ended March 31, 2013, the consolidated statement of profit or loss includes revenues and net loss of Comma in the amount of R\$ 180,126 and R\$ 5,338, respectively, generated since the acquisition date.

Had Comma been consolidated since April 1, 2012, the unaudited pro-forma net revenues and net profit for the year ended March 31, 2013, would have been R\$ 232,634 and R\$ 3,242, respectively. Pro-forma information represents an approximate measure of the performance of the combined group on an annualized basis and a reference point for comparison in future periods. Pro-forma information was calculated by aggregating the results of Comma and the

Company and does not represent the actual consolidated results for the year.

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Equity method investments

	Issued shares of the investee	Number of shares held by Cosan	Percentage of interest (%)	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	Equity income of investee	Equity method adjustments	Dividends	Capital increase	Other	At December 31, 2013
Tellus Brasil Participações Ltda (a)	65,957,282	33,638,214	51.00	39,828	14,825	18	(839)	24,989	-	78,821
Novvi Limited Liabilities Company	200,002	100,001	50.00	-	(7,812)	998	-	22,178	-	15,364
Vertical UK LLP	-	-	50.00	9,641	-	1,330	(2,845)	-	-	8,126
Other investments	-	-	-	1,087	(1,516)	-	-	-	1,434	1,005
Total				50,556	5,497	2,346	(3,684)	47,167	1,434	103,316

	Issued shares of the investee	Number of shares held by Cosan	Percentage of interest (%)	April 1, 2012	Equity income of investee	Equity method adjustments	Dividends	Capital increase	Other	March 31, 2012 (Restated)
Radar Propriedades Agrícolas S.A.	21,148,989	4,001,167	18.92	283,259	67,611	-	(2,831)	-	(348,039)	
Tellus Brasil Participações Ltda (a)	65,957,282	33,638,214	51.00	7,979	7,337	93	-	23,489	930	39,821
Vertical UK LLP	-	-	50.00	-	-	-	-	9,641	-	9,641
Other investments	-	-	-	34,339	(4,534)	2,553	-	1,000	(32,271)	1,087
Total				325,577	70,414	2,646	(2,831)	34,130	(379,380)	50,556

Financial information of investees:

				December 31, 2013
	Assets	Liabilities	Equity	Net income and other comprehensive income
Tellus Brasil Participações Ltda (a)	1,664,607	119,130	1,545,477	290,686
Novvi Limited Liability Company	31,335	607	30,728	(15,222)
Vertical UK LLP	28,228	-	28,228	-

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	Assets	Liabilities	Equity	March 31, 2013 (Restated) Net income and other comprehensive income
Tellus Brasil Participações Ltda (a)	800,479	22,459	778,020	124,079
CTC - Centro Tecnologia Canavieira S.A.	216,910	56,859	160,051	(2,490)
Vertical UK LLP	19,282	-	19,282	-

	Assets	Liabilities	Equity	March 31, 2012 (Restated) Net income and other comprehensive income
Radar Propriedades Agrícolas S.A.	1,685,618	188,392	1,497,226	162,544
Tellus Brasil Participações Ltda (a)	244,417	87,972	156,445	44,271
CTC - Centro Tecnologia Canavieira S.A.	80,882	22,512	58,370	(27,414)

(a) The Company is entitled to 5% of the economic benefits of this associates as established in the shareholders agreement.

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b) Non-controlling interest:

	Issued shares of the investee	Number of shares held by non-controlling interest	Ownership percentage of controlling interest (%)	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	Equity in income of investee controlling adjustments	Equity method	Dividends	Other	December 31, 2013
Logisport Armazéns Gerais S.A.	2,040,816	1,000,000	61.75 %	37,902	(618)	-	-	(65)	37,219
Rumo Logística Operadora Multimodal S.A.	956,917	239,229	25.00 %	309,012	40,273	-	-	-	349,285
Radar Propriedades Agrícolas S.A.	21,148,989	17,147,822	81.08 %	1,528,729	74,151	7,345	(2,432)	-	1,607,793
Radar II Propriedades Agrícolas S.A.	830,690,258	290,710,861	35.00 %	305,708	27,217	516	(5,249)	-	328,192
Companhia de Gás de São Paulo - "COMGÁS"	119,822,797	47,864,807	39.95 %	1,852,661	162,793	9,817	(64,357)	324	1,961,238
Elimination of participation Radar II in Radar	-	-	-	(489,457)	(14,718)	(1,473)	368	65	(505,215)
Cosan S.A. Indústria e Comércio	407,214,353	252,444,538	37.70 %	3,664,146	88,270	(2,457)	(76,916)	(18,065)	3,654,978
Total				7,208,701	377,368	13,748	(148,586)	(17,741)	7,433,490
	Issued shares of the	Number of shares held	Ownership percentage	April 1, 2012	Equity in	Equity method	Business combination	Dividends	Other

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	investee	non-controlling	by of controlling interest (%)	of non-controlling	income	adjustments of investee				
Administração de Participações Aguassanta S.A.	-	-	-	14,744	146	-	-	-	-	-
Copsapar Participações S.A.	-	-	-	60,004	4,406	-	-		(1,389)	-
Logisport Armazéns Gerais S.A.	2,040,816	1,000,000	61.75 %	69,385	1,822	-	(32,872)	(433)	-	-
Rumo Logística Operadora Multimodal S.A.	956,917	239,229	25.00 %	286,325	37,146	-	-	(14,459)	-	-
Radar Propriedades Agrícolas S.A.	21,148,989	17,147,822	81.08 %	-	95,953	5,640	1,495,505	(68,369)	-	-
Radar II Propriedades Agrícolas S.A.	830,690,258	290,710,861	35.00 %	-	14,320	395	290,993	-	-	-
Companhia de Gás de São Paulo - "COMGÁS"	119,822,797	47,864,807	39.95 %	-	63,858	-	1,878,932	(91,965)	1,836	-
Elimination of participation Radar II in Radar	-	-	-	-	-	(1,131)	(501,068)	12,742	-	-
Cosan S.A. Indústria e Comércio	407,214,353	252,444,538	37.70 %	3,431,823	291,730	79,334	-	(151,386)	12,645	-
Total				3,862,281	509,381	84,238	3,131,490	(315,259)	(63,430)	-

Summarized balance sheet

Indirect	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Subsidiaries Direct
Logisport Armazéns Gerais S.A.	Rumo Logística Operadora Multimodal S.A.	Radar Propriedades Agrícolas S.A.	Radar II Propriedades Agrícolas S.A.	Companhia de Gás de São Paulo - "COMGÁS"

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	December 31,2013	March 31, 2013	December 31,2013	March 31, 2013	December 31,2013	March 31, 2013	December 31,2013	March 31, 2013	December 31,2013	March 31, 2013
Current										
Assets	3,972	13,754	555,515	640,317	223,574	37,036	489	3	1,488,902	1,345,641
Liabilities	(6,714)	(7,033)	(324,778)	(264,533)	(22,458)	(32,735)	-	(2)	(1,403,287)	(1,887,388)
Net current assets	(2,742)	6,721	230,737	375,784	201,116	4,301	489	1	85,615	(541,747)

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Non-current

Assets	40,270	30,416	1,921,880	1,568,824	1,855,301	1,935,204	259,104	872,319	8,783,460
Liabilities	(14,601)	(15,417)	(755,476)	(708,560)	(37,655)	(25,218)	-	-	(3,368,771)
Net non-current assets	25,669	14,999	1,166,404	860,264	1,817,646	1,909,986	259,104	872,319	5,414,689
Equity	22,927	21,720	1,397,141	1,236,048	2,018,762	1,914,287	259,593	872,320	5,500,304

Summarized statement of profit or loss

	Indirect Logisport Armazéns Gerais S.A.		Direct Rumo Logística Operadora Multimodal S.A.		Indirect Radar Propriedades Agrícolas S.A.		Direct Radar II Propriedades Agrícolas S.A.		Subsidiaries Direct Companhia de Gás de São Paulo - "COMGÁS"	
	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013
Net sales	12,122	22,743	742,962	706,020	14,433	19,828	-	-	4,888,897	2,398,980
Profit before taxes	2,664	6,316	243,201	223,261	94,783	190,256	15,240	42,371	560,443	207,314
Income taxes	(894)	(2,035)	(82,110)	(74,677)	(3,320)	(47,291)	-	(2)	(152,740)	(47,439)
Profit for the year	1,771	4,281	161,091	148,584	91,463	142,965	15,240	42,369	407,703	159,875

Dividends paid to non-controlling interests

	-	-	-	-	1,945	72,061	5,250	-	-	79,299
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Summarized statement of comprehensive income

	Indirect Logisport Armazéns Gerais S.A.		Direct Rumo Logística Operadora Multimodal S.A.		Indirect Radar Propriedades Agrícolas S.A.		Direct Radar II Propriedades Agrícolas S.A.		Subsidiaries Direct Companhia de Gás de São Paulo - "COMGÁS"	
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	December 31,2013	March 31, 2013	December 31,2013	March 31, 2013	December 31,2013	March 31, 2013	December 31,2013	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013
Profit for the year	1,771	4,281	161,091	148,584	91,463	142,965	15,240	42,369	407,703	159,875
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	16,017	-	2,604	-	24,574	(84,017)
Total comprehensive income	1,771	4,281	161,091	148,584	107,480	142,965	17,844	42,369	432,277	75,858
Comprehensive income allocated to non-controlling interest	868	2,098	40,273	37,146	87,145	115,916	6,245	14,829	172,695	30,305

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Summarized statements of cash flows (i)

	Radar Propriedades Agrícolas S.A.		Subsidiaries Companhia de Gás de São Paulo - "COMGÁS"	
	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013
Cash flows from operating activities			1,081,121	
Cash generated from operations	25,224	70,362		453,974
Income taxes paid	-	-	(121,308)	(174,038)
Net cash generated by (used in) operating activities	25,224	70,362	959,813	279,936
Net cash used in investing activities	(24,070)	(33,281)	(610,418)	(294,359)
Net cash used in financing activities	(3,000)	(88,883)	(140,942)	(84,949)
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,846)	(51,802)	208,453	(99,372)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	10,703	62,505	327,504	426,876
Cash and cash equivalents at the ended of the year	8,857	10,703	535,957	327,504

(i) Information presented for subsidiaries with material of non-controlling interest.

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14 Investment in jointly controlled entities

In June 2011, the Company entered into an agreement to jointly control 50% interest on the economic control of two companies:

- (i) Raízen Combustíveis which owns a network of about 4,700 service stations throughout Brazil, 62 distribution terminals and 54 airports terminals supplying aviation fuels;
- (ii) Raízen Energia, which operates in the production and sale of sugar, ethanol and cogeneration, mainly produced from sugar cane bagasse. Raízen Energia is responsible for the production of more than 2 billion liters of ethanol per year to supply the domestic and foreign market, 4 million tons of sugar and 934 MW of installed capacity of electricity production from sugarcane bagasse. Raízen Energia cultivates harvests and processes sugar cane - the main raw material used in the production of sugar and ethanol.

Cosan has joint control over Raízen Energia and Raízen Combustíveis by virtue of its 50% share in the equity shares of both companies and the requirement for unanimous consent by all parties over decisions related to the relevant activities of the arrangements. The investments have been classified as joint ventures under IFRS 11 and therefore the equity method of accounting is used in the consolidated financial statements. Prior to the adoption of IFRS 11, Cosan's interests in Raízen Energia and Raízen Combustíveis were proportionately consolidated.

Investments in jointly controlled entities had the following change in the period:

	Issued shares of the investee	Number of shares held by Cosan	Percentage of interest (%)	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	Equity in income of jointly controlled entity	Equity method adjustments	Dividends	Other equity effects	December 31, 2013
Raízen Combustíveis S.A.	3,303,168,484	1,651,584,242	50.00	3,278,866	352,515	(162)	(300,449)	(4,288)	3,326,482
Raízen Energia S.A.	5,902,595,634	2,951,297,817	50.00	5,303,875	(110,479)	(3,156)	(20,000)	1,537	5,171,777
Total				8,582,741	242,036	(3,318)	(320,449)	(2,751)	8,498,259

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	Issued shares of the investee	Number of shares held by Cosan	Percentage of interest (%)	March 31, 2012 (Restated)	Equity in income of jointly controlled entity	Equity method adjustments	Dividends	Incorporation	Other equity eff
Raízen Combustíveis S.A.	3,303,168,484	1,651,584,242	50.00	3,152,933	383,443	-	(306,894)	-	49,3
Raízen Energia S.A.	5,902,595,634	2,951,297,817	50.00	-	215,066	(8,037)	(551)	5,093,802	3,5
Raízen Energia Participações S.A.	5,902,595,634	2,951,297,817	50.00	5,036,655	5,403	51,744	-	(5,093,802)	
Total				8,189,588	603,912	43,707	(307,445)	-	52,9

The statement of financial position and statement of profit or loss of jointly controlled entities are disclosed in Note 4, Segments.

The cash flows and comprehensive income of the jointly controlled entities Raízen Energia and Raízen Combustíveis for the period of nine months ended December 31, 2013 and for the year ended March 31, 2013 are presented below:

	Raízen Energia			Raízen Combustíveis		
	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013	March 31, 2012
Cash flow						
Operating activities	485,843	2,659,558	(2,410,267)	559,917	1,456,774	(473,364)
Investing activities	(1,456,505)	(2,530,904)	1,590,487	349,623	(478,335)	351,634
Financing activities	269,644	430,364	(380,703)	(719,261)	(875,103)	86,353
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(701,018)	559,018	(1,200,483)	190,279	103,336	(35,377)
Other comprehensive loss income	(214,998)	293,170	190,415	721,444	790,724	619,251

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According to the terms of the Framework Agreement of Joint Venture Raízen, Cosan is responsible for legal proceedings that existed prior to the formation of Raízen, which are net of judicial deposits as of April 1, 2011, as well as tax installments on the REFIS (tax refinancing) program, recorded in "Other taxes payable". Additionally, Cosan is a party to a credit line agreement (Stand-by Facilities) granted to Raízen in the amount of US Dollars 500,000 thousand, which was unused at December 31, 2013.

15 Investment property

The balance of investment property is as follows:

At April 1, 2012	-
Effect of business combination ("Radar")	1,784,413
Transfer of assets between segments	468,152
Fair value of assets transferred - initial recognition	83,318
Change in fair value	138,776
Disposals	(1,221)
At March 31, 2013 (Restated)	2,473,438
Additions	2,909
Change in fair value	125,322
Disposals	(6,056)
Assets held for sale	(314,104)
At December 31, 2013	2,281,509

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

The fair value of agricultural land was determined based on the method of direct comparison of data from the market, based on transactions comparable properties (property type, location, and quality of the property) observed in the market (Level 2). The methodology used for determining the fair value considers direct comparisons of market information, such as market research, homogenization of values, price factors, sales, distances, facilities, access to land, topography and soil, land use (culture), rainfall level, among others according to the norms issued by ABNT – Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas. The portfolio is valued annually by independent experts and reviewed periodically by internal professionals technically qualified to perform such appraisals. Investment properties are not subject to any restrictions or liens.

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Property, plant and equipment

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

(i) Refer to intangible transfers due to the capitalization of these assets.

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	Land, buildings and improvements	Machinery, equipment and facilities	Rail cars and locomotives	Construction in progress	Other	Total
Cost						
At March 31, 2012						
(Restated)	1,009,282	262,648	391,647	191,025	45,696	1,900,298
Additions	5,486	10,504	41,511	246,689	10,265	314,455
Disposals	(71,653)	(1,782)	-	(1,431)	(13,097)	(87,963)
Transfers (i)	(477,956)	66,714	-	(220,174)	(8,603)	(640,019)
"Cosan Alimentos" de-consolidation	(61,806)	(28,471)	-	(9,860)	(2,991)	(103,128)
Business combination	32,479	8,866	(1)	285	602	42,231
At March 31, 2013						
(Restated)	435,832	318,479	433,157	206,534	31,872	1,425,874
Depreciation						
At March 31, 2012						
(Restated)	(62,805)	(136,825)	(18,397)	-	(26,122)	(244,149)
Additions	(12,454)	(23,856)	(12,963)	-	(3,320)	(52,593)
Disposals	317	229	-	-	3,186	3,732
Transfers (i)	(2,983)	8,568	-	-	13,271	18,856
"Cosan Alimentos" de-consolidation	6,847	17,816	-	-	1,914	26,577
At March 31, 2013						
(Restated)	(71,078)	(134,068)	(31,360)	-	(11,071)	(247,577)
At March 31, 2012						
(Restated)	946,477	125,823	373,250	191,025	19,574	1,656,149
At March 31, 2013						
(Restated)	364,754	184,411	401,797	206,534	20,801	1,178,297

(i) Refer to intangible transfers due to the capitalization of these assets, and transfers of Land to Investment property.

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Capitalization of borrowing costs

Capitalized borrowing costs for the nine months ended December 31, 2013, amounted to R\$ 6,019 (March 31, 2013 R\$ 6,593). The weighted average interest rate used to capitalize interest on the balance of construction in progress, was 5.96% p.a. for the nine months ended December 31,2013 (5,60% p.a. for the year ended March 31,2013).

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

(i) Refer to intangible transfers due to the capitalization of these assets.

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	Goodwill	Concession intangible asset - COMGÁS	Improvements in public concessions and operation licenses	Trademarks	Customer relationships	Other	Total
Cost							
At March 31, 2012 (Restated)	658,303	-	519,131	311,855	113,645	38,640	1,641,574
Additions	-	237,316	-	-	91,861	6,049	335,226
Disposals	-	(9,117)	-	-	(436)	(8)	(9,561)
Transfers (i)	-	-	99,746	-	-	275	100,021
Business combination "Cosan Alimentos"	47,513	7,513,941	-	24,204	392,123	98,708	8,076,489
de-consolidation	-	-	-	(83,585)	-	(128)	(83,713)
At March 31, 2013 (Restated)	705,816	7,742,140	618,877	252,474	597,193	143,536	10,060,036
Amortization							
At March 31, 2012 (Restated)	-	-	(14,968)	(74,188)	(77,136)	(5,900)	(172,192)
Additions	-	(135,053)	(27,665)	(22,824)	(74,421)	(21,539)	(281,502)
Disposals	-	8,006	-	-	436	-	8,442
Transfers (i)	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	(2)
"Cosan Alimentos" de-consolidation	-	-	-	-	-	116	116
At March 31, 2013 (Restated)	-	(127,047)	(42,633)	(97,012)	(151,121)	(27,325)	(445,138)
At March 31, 2012 (Restated)	658,303	-	504,163	237,667	36,509	32,740	1,469,382
At March 31, 2013 (Restated)	705,816	7,615,093	576,244	155,462	446,072	116,211	9,614,898

(i) Refer to intangible transfers due to the capitalization of these assets.

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Capitalization of borrowing costs

Capitalized borrowing costs for the nine months ended December 31, 2013, amounted to R\$ 20,973 (March 31, 2013 R \$ 7,279). The weighted average interest rate used to capitalize borrowing costs on the balance of construction in progress, was 8.40% p.a. for the nine months ended December 31, 2013 (8.32% p.a. for the year ended March 31, 2013).

	Annual rate of amortization - %	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	April 1, 2012
Intangible assets (excluding goodwill)				
	Over the concession term	8,000,845	7,615,093	-
Concession intangible asset - COMGÁS (a)				
	Over the concession term	387,245	305,251	221,429
Improvements in public grants (b)				
Operating license for port terminal (c)	4.00	262,190	270,995	282,734
		649,435	576,246	504,163
Trademarks				
Mobil	10.00	114,138	131,258	154,082
União	2.00	-	-	83,585
Comma		24,204	24,204	-
		138,342	155,462	237,667
Relationship with customers				
COMGÁS	3.00	375,184	369,054	-
Lubrificants	6.00	70,883	77,020	36,509
		446,067	446,074	36,509
Other				
Software licenses	20.00	91,695	89,068	32,482
Other	Up to 20	47,700	27,139	258
		139,395	116,207	32,740
		9,374,084	8,909,082	811,079

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- a) Refers to the concession intangible asset for the public gas distribution service, which represents the right to charge users for the supply of gas and it is comprised of: (i) the concession rights recognized in the business combination and (ii) concession assets as disclosed in Note 3.
- b) Refers to improvements made to the federal railways in relation to the agreements entered into by Rumo with ALL.
- c) License port operations and customer relationships of Rumo, recognized as a result business combinations.

Impairment testing of cash-generating units containing goodwill

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

During the period ended December 31, 2013, no impairment indicators were identified.

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

	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	April 1, 2012
Cash-generating unit Rumo	100,451	100,451	100,451
Cash-generating unit Lubricants	603,462	603,462	555,950
Cash-generating unit Cosan - Other Business	43	1,903	1,902
Total goodwill	703,956	705,816	658,303

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

The main assumptions and estimated involved are the following: (i) Rumo: estimates in relation to the Brazilian sugar production market, mainly exportable volumes; storage capacity; costs related to shipping services and port operations (stevedoring, charges and regulatory fees), (ii) Lubricants: expected growth in operations based on expected segmented GDP and other macroeconomic factors, as well as expected sales price of commodities.

Future cash flows are discounted using and discount rates between 7.5% and 11.5% (weighted average cost

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of capital) that reflect specific risks relating to the relevant assets in each cash-generating unit.

The impairment test performed as of December 31, 2013 did not result in the need to recognize impairment losses on the carrying value of intangible assets or goodwill. The determination of the recoverability of assets depends on certain key assumptions as described above which are influenced by current market, technological and economic conditions. These tests are not indicative of future impairment losses and/or whether they would be material.

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Loans and borrowings

Description (a)	Index(c)	Interest		Actual interest rate(b) (%)	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	April 01, 2012	Maturity date
Senior Notes Due 2018	Fixed		9.50	873,589	852,705	-	Mar-18	
Senior Notes Due 2023	Dollar (US\$)		5.00	1,086,716	987,914	-	Mar-23	
BNDES	TJLP		9.60	526,716	707,759	-	Jun-17	
BNDES	Selic		10.70	159,894	310,358	-	Oct-20	
BNDES	TJ462		7.94	525,636	77,477	-	Oct-20	
Perpetual notes	Dollar (US\$)		8.25	1,186,221	1,019,706	922,533	-	
Working capital	Dollar (US\$) + Libor		4.58 to 2.40	262,796	206,089	185,311	Sep/Oct-16	
Credit notes	110.00% CDI		10.75	393,646	367,013	337,810	Feb-14	
FINAME	Fixed		4.23	277,298	309,574	309,474	Nov-22	
FINAME	URTJLP		7.07	428,916	405,335	322,228	May-22	
Leasing	100.00%		9.77	1,068	2,020	-	Oct-14	
Foreign loans	Libor UK semiannual		4.27	209,340	167,021	-	Jun-17	
EIB	Dollar (US\$) + Libor		8.70	633,223	528,902	-	Jun-21	
Resolution 4131	Dollar (US\$) + Libor		10.58	413,477	549,106	-	Feb-18	
Debentures	123.00% CDI		12.02	1,443,941	1,394,694	-	Oct-20	
Non-convertible debentures	CDI		10.70	164,144	70,321	-	Aug-14	
Debentures	Fixed rate+IPCA		11.21	417,231	-	-	Sep-20	
FINEP	Fixed		5.00	89,104	89,020	-	Jan-21	
Promissory notes	103.00% CDI		10.07	-	402,104	-	-	
Credit assignment	CDI		1.38	-	60,886	-	-	
				9,092,956	8,508,004	2,077,356		
Current				1,050,862	1,608,373	83,505		

Non-current	8,042,094	6,899,631	1,993,851
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a) Loans and borrowings are guaranteed by promissory notes and endorsements of the Company and its jointly-controlled entities and controlling shareholders, besides other guarantees, such as: (i) credit rights originated from the expansion contracts of the logistic segment and gas distribution (BNDES), (ii) underlying assets (property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets) being financed (FINAME);

b) As at December 31, 2013, except where otherwise indicated.

c) TJLP and URTJLP are long-term interest rates set on loans by the BNDES, the Brazilian National Development Bank. Selic is the benchmark interest rate set by the Central Bank of Brazil. CDI is a benchmark interbank lending rate in Brazil. IPCA is the benchmark consumer price index used by the Central Bank of Brazil to set monetary policy.

Our non-current borrowings, less depreciation of expenses for placement of bonds, are scheduled to fall due within the following periods as of the balance sheet date:

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	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	April 01, 2012
13 to 24 months	595,917	442,311	458,697
25 to 36 months	666,297	451,812	1,040,426
37 to 48 months	650,006	488,808	126,420
49 to 60 months	1,626,221	1,425,945	125,888
61 to 72 months	1,101,334	272,800	79,827
73 to 84 months	1,071,570	717,233	79,827
85 to 96 months	65,043	913,609	54,321
Thereafter	2,265,706	2,187,113	28,445
	8,042,094	6,899,631	1,993,851

Senior Notes Due in 2018

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

Senior Notes Due in 2023

On March 14, 2013, the Company issued Senior Notes in the international market under “Regulation S” and “Rule 144A” in the amount of US\$ 500,000 thousand, bearing annual interest of 5%, payable semiannually in September and March of each year. Derivatives financial instruments have been entered into to mitigate the Company’s exposure to interest rate risks and foreign exchange risks by swapping a fixed interest rate with a local Brazilian CDI rate.

The Brazilian Development Bank - BNDES

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

Perpetual notes

On November 5, 2010 and July 13, 2011 Cosan Overseas Limited issued US\$ 500,000 thousand of perpetual notes in the foreign market under “Regulation S”, bearing annual interest of 8.25%, payable quarterly. Derivatives financial instruments have been entered into to mitigate the Company’s exposure to interest rate risks and foreign exchange risks by swapping a fixed interest rate with a local Brazilian CDI rate.

Bank debt – working capital

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

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

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third years, respectively.

FINAME

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

Foreign loans

On June 29, 2012 Cosan Lubs Investments Limited, obtained a loan of £ 54,000 thousand in order to acquire control of Comma Oil and Chemicals Limited in July 2012.

EIB

Refers to loans from the European Investment Bank denominated in U.S. Dollars, bearing LIBOR interest rate and maturing in 2021. These loans are protected by derivative instruments that swap the original rate for a local Brazilian CDI in Brazilian Reais. The funds were used to expand and support the natural gas distribution network.

Resolution 4131

Refers to funds raised outside of Brazil with several financial institutions, maturing through 2017, to finance COMGÁS' cash flow needs.

Debentures

On October 22, 2012, the Company issued two series of debentures, the first series in the amount of R\$ 1,900,000 and the second series in the amount of R\$ 1,400,000. The first series was paid in March 2013 and the second series has a term of eight years from the date of issuance, maturing in October 1, 2020, the indenture includes mandatory early redemption and/or prepayment clauses applicable in certain circumstances. The yield of the debentures includes compensatory interest corresponding to 123% of the accumulated variation of the average daily Brazilian DI rate.

Non-convertible debentures

On August 5, 2008, COMGÁS concluded the placement of a simple debenture, indivisible and not convertible into shares, at a par value of R\$ 100,000.

On August 2012 and 2013 the Company paid an accumulated 66.66% of the principal. The remaining amortization of the principal will occur in August 2014.

FINEP

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

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Promissory notes

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

The amortization of the principal and interest occurred upon maturity.

Covenants

The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to certain restrictive financial covenants set forth in existing loans and financing agreements in relation to certain financial and non-financial indicators.

As at December 31, 2013, Cosan, its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities were in compliance with all debt covenants.

Covenants are required to be calculated on an annual basis, at the end of each fiscal year.

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

	December 31, 2013	Carrying amount March 31, 2013 (Restated)	April 01, 2012	December 31, 2013	Fair value March 31, 2013 (Restated)	April 01, 2012
Senior / perpetual notes	3,174,894	2,887,652	930,097	2,977,658	3,016,642	939,397
Financing	5,918,062	5,620,352	1,147,259	5,918,062	5,620,352	1,147,259
Total	9,092,954	8,508,004	2,077,356	8,895,720	8,636,994	2,086,656

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

	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	April 01, 2012
Brazilian Real	5,278,083	5,028,016	969,511
Pound Sterling	209,340	167,021	-
US Dollar	3,605,531	3,312,967	1,107,845
Total	9,092,954	8,508,004	2,077,356

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	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	April 1, 2012
Natural gas suppliers	590,168	567,654	-
Materials and services suppliers	272,261	231,825	95,318
	862,429	799,479	95,318

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Other taxes payable

	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	April 1, 2012
ICMS – State VAT	77,466	58,997	9,977
IPI - Excise tax	-	-	-
INSS - Social security	2,842	2,372	2,080
PIS - Revenue tax	5,170	4,667	3,210
COFINS- Revenue tax	30,470	19,189	12,578
Recovery program – REFIS(i)	1,075,019	1,009,723	1,287,940
Other	18,856	3,950	2,796
	1,209,823	1,098,898	1,318,581
Current	199,056	147,691	132,674
Non-current	1,010,767	951,207	1,185,907

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

The maturities of long-term taxes payable are as follows:

	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	April 01, 2012
13 a 24 months	70,701	63,155	56,018
25 a 36 months	70,701	63,109	55,650
37 a 48 months	70,292	63,109	55,611
49 a 60 months	69,037	62,468	55,611
61 a 72 months	68,822	61,304	54,972
73 a 84 months	68,822	61,304	53,931
85 a 96 months	68,822	61,304	53,931
Thereafter	523,590	515,454	800,183
	1,010,767	951,207	1,185,907

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Income tax and social contribution

a) Reconciliation of income and social contribution tax expenses

	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	March 31, 2012 (Restated)
Profit before taxes	539,180	920,886	3,134,956
Income tax and social contribution at nominal rate (34%)	(183,321)	(313,101)	(1,065,885)
Adjustments to reconcile with effective tax rate			
Equity method investments (non taxable income)	84,161	229,270	132,107
Permanent differences (donations, gifts, etc.)	(3,859)	(3,944)	(9,114)
Stock options	(2,242)	(4,521)	-
Interest on capital	(15,292)	(19,531)	-
Tax loss	67,367	(60,994)	18,262
Non-taxable loss from overseas Companies	(14,788)	(9,141)	(136,396)
Tax basis differences related to entities taxed on the Brazilian presumed profits method	38,922	40,841	-
Foreign exchange effects of foreign subsidiaries	1,371	43,516	86,272
Other	(11,513)	(28,748)	(44,353)
Income tax and social contribution expense (current and deferred)	(39,194)	(126,353)	(1,019,107)
Effective rate - %	7.27	13.72	32.51

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b) Deferred income tax assets and liabilities

			December 31, 2013		March 31, 2013 (Restated)	April 1, 2012
	Basis	Income taxes (25%)	Social contribution (9%)	Total income taxes (34%)	Total income taxes (34%)	Total income taxes (34%)
Tax loss carryforwards						
Income tax loss carryforwards	1,130,624	282,656	-	282,656	238,154	275,029
Social contribution tax loss carryforwards	1,137,893	-	102,410	102,410	86,357	97,198
Temporary differences						
Foreign currency receivables and payables	34,127	8,532	3,071	11,603	(14,746)	(41,894)
Tax deductible goodwill	1,514,392	378,598	136,295	514,893	680,153	(88,534)
Provision for judicial demands	510,227	127,557	45,920	173,477	214,064	225,407
Allowance for doubtful accounts	159,583	39,896	14,362	54,258	42,386	31,166
Profit sharing	197,226	49,307	17,750	67,057	69,849	4,665
Derivatives instrumetns unrealized gains	316,145	79,036	28,453	107,489	27,853	-
Unrealized gain on sale of investiments	(90,864)	(22,716)	(8,178)	(30,894)	(43,016)	-
Other temporary diferences	(51,147)	(12,787)	(4,603)	(17,390)	8,712	37,897
Property, plant and equipment	(82,405)	(20,601)	(7,416)	(28,017)	-	-
Gain on formation of Joint Ventures	(3,338,362)	(834,590)	(300,452)	(1,135,042)	(1,243,578)	(1,272,118)
Unrealized gains on investment property	(2,282,750)	(45,655)	(24,654)	(70,309)	(76,326)	(124,515)
Assets held for sale	(312,864)	(6,257)	(3,379)	(9,636)	-	-
Concession contract	34,057	8,514	3,065	11,579	7,900	-
Regulatory asset	347,729	86,932	31,296	118,228	113,721	-
Gains or losses on actuarial liabilities	122,333	30,583	11,010	41,593	55,298	-
Business combination - Property, plant and equipment	(112,051)	(28,013)	(10,085)	(38,098)	(39,087)	(64,226)
	(4,240,913)	(1,060,228)	(381,682)	(1,441,910)	(1,536,754)	(96,130)

Business combination - Intangible assets						
Business combination - Other						
fair value adjustments	(52,078)	(13,019)	(4,687)	(17,706)	(18,780)	4,550
Other	(478,462)	(119,614)	(43,061)	(162,675)	(118,068)	(49,054)
Total		(1,071,869)	(394,565)	(1,466,434)	(1,545,908)	(1,060,559)
Deferred income tax - Assets						
				232,188	220,356	245,267
Deferred income tax - Liabilities						
				(1,698,622)	(1,766,264)	(1,305,826)
Total net deferred taxes						
				(1,466,434)	(1,545,908)	(1,060,559)

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c) Recoverability of deferred tax assets

In assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets, management estimates future taxable income and the timing of reversal of the temporary differences. When it is more likely than not that a part or all of the deferred tax assets are not recoverable a provision allowance is recorded. Under Brazilian tax law, tax loss carry forwards do not expire, however, their use is limited to up to 30% of annual taxable income.

At December 31, 2013, the Company expects to realize deferred taxes on loss carry forwards on income tax and social contribution as follows:

	December 31, 2013
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	51,900
Later than 5 years	333,166
Total	385,066

d) Changes in deferred income taxes, net:

At April 1, 2012 - Net deferred tax liability	(1,060,559)
Income	94,250
Other comprehensive income	121,599
Gain on disposal of discontinued operation	(73,738)
Business combination	(506,009)
Effect of incorporation in Joint Venture	(120,556)
Other	(895)
At March 31, 2013 (Restated) – Net deferred tax liability	(1,545,908)
Income	90,781
Other comprehensive income	(14,668)
Securities	(4,668)
Low tax benefit on goodwill	11,003
Other	(2,974)
At December 31, 2013 - Net deferred tax liability	(1,466,434)

In November 2013, the Provisional Measure (MP) 627 was enacted by the Brazilian Federal Revenue, introducing changes in the tax rules and eliminating the Transitional Tax System (RTT).

This measure establishes the tax treatment to be imposed on the new Brazilian accounting rules, introduced by Laws 11,638/2007 and 11,941/2008, whose main goal was to integrate the old Brazilian accounting rules international accounting rules (IFRS). The measure brings modifications to the determination of Corporate Income Taxes (IRPJ and CSLL) in relation to goodwill on the

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acquisition of shareholdings in subsidiaries or associates, and treatment of goodwill on merger and acquisition operations, adjustments to the fair valuation in the investee, re-operating or pre-industrial expenses and commercial leasing.

In accordance with the Provisional Measure, the new rules are effective for calendar year 2015, but can be early adopted for the calendar year 2014.

The Company analyzed the provisions of this MP, the implications of early adoption and the impacts in the financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, concluding that there are no material effects to be recorded. This analysis should be reviewed by the management when the Law is enacted, since there may be adjustments or changes to the final draft.

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Provision for legal proceedings

	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	April 01, 2012
Tax	410,890	487,047	470,843
Civil	146,011	159,871	99,565
Labor	165,557	178,766	193,858
	722,458	825,684	764,266

Judicial deposits as at December 31 and March 31, 2013, and April 1, 2012 are as follow:

	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	April 01, 2012
Tax	294,991	300,171	284,414
Labor	32,904	44,269	42,846
Civil and enviromental	33,659	38,813	24,094
	361,554	383,253	351,354

Changes in provision for legal proceedings:

	Tax	Civil	Labor	Total
At April 1, 2011	418,744	82,599	163,939	665,282
Increases	61,256	21,826	69,308	152,390
Settlement or write-offs	(19,841)	(9,588)	(49,844)	(79,273)
Monetary variation	25,406	8,702	14,340	48,448
	(14,722)	(3,974)	(3,885)	(22,581)

Net addition on the derecognition of subsidiaries to form the Joint Ventures				
At March 31, 2012 (Restated)	470,843	99,565	193,858	764,266
Increases	9,973	42,355	100,743	153,071
Settlement or write-offs	(19,434)	(36,568)	(125,675)	(181,677)
Business combinations	3,815	40,776	11,400	55,991
Monetary variation	21,850	13,743	(1,560)	34,033
At March 31, 2013 (Restated)	487,047	159,871	178,766	825,684
Increases	20,552	5,707	76,816	103,075
Settlement or write-offs	(120,575)	(31,559)	(123,527)	(275,661)
Monetary variation	23,866	11,992	33,502	69,360
At December 31, 2013	410,890	146,011	165,557	722,458

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Judicial claims deemed to be probable losses, accrued

a) Tax claims

Legal proceedings in relation to tax payments are as follow:

	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	April 1, 2012
Compensation with FINSOCIAL(i)	230,775	203,334	195,421
IPC - 89(ii)	74,879	83,536	82,173
INSS - Social security(iii)	46,291	39,345	-
State VAT - ICMS credits(iv)	20,114	100,336	87,752
PIS and COFINS - Revenue taxes	6,541	15,450	15,000
IPI - Excise tax	993	2,484	9,159
Federal income taxes	329	2,090	2,008
Other	30,968	40,472	79,330
	410,890	487,047	470,843

- I. During the period from October 2003 to November 2006 the subsidiary Cosan CL offset the FINSOCIAL tax against several other federal taxes, based on a final court decision in September 2003 following a decision that challenged the constitutionality of the FINSOCIAL. No judicial deposits were made for these processes.
- II. In 1993, Cosan Lubrificantes e Especialidades ("Cosan CLE") filed a lawsuit to challenge the balance sheet restatement index ("IPC") established by the Federal Government in 1989, considering that this index did not reflect the actual rate of inflation. The use of this index led the Company to overpay income and social contribution taxes. Cosan CLE obtained a favorable preliminary court ruling that allowed it to recalculate its financial position, using indices that better reflected the actual inflation over the period. In doing so the Company adjusted the amounts of income and social contribution taxes payable and offset the overpayments in subsequent years until 1997. Despite the favorable court rulings, the tax authorities issued a notice of infringement to the Company challenging all of the taxes that were offset. No judicial deposits were made for these processes.
- III. It mainly includes amounts related to social security contributions levied on income, pursuant to art. 22a of Law 8.212/91, whose constitutionality is being challenged in court. Judicial deposits have been made for the corresponding amounts.
- IV. A considerable portion of the amount accrued as ICMS was paid in cash under the provisions of Decree N° 58,811 issued on December 27, 2012, which established the State of São Paulo Special Installment Program of ICMS (a.k.a. PEP-ICMS). The amounts that have been provisioned refer to tax assessments by the tax authorities related to several types of ICMS credits. Amongst them: (a) assessment notice related to ICMS payments in the

purchase of raw materials which are considered for “use and consumption”, therefore, not eligible for compensation, (b) Assessment, as solidary debtor, for disregarding withholding obligations of ICMS taxes in relation to a tolling agreement, arising from an agricultural

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partnership signed between the Company's sugarcane plants and Central Paulista Ltda. Açúcar e Álcool.

b) Civil and environmental

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

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

Judicial claims deemed as possible losses, and therefore not accrued

a) Tax claims

Tax claims for which an unfavorable outcome is deemed possible and, therefore, not provisioned are as follow:

	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	April 01, 2012
ICMS - State VAT(i)	1,258,648	1,131,043	961,307
IRRF(ii)	608,563	212,074	204,249
Federal income taxes(iii)	694,498	462,942	232,867
INSS - social security and other(iv)	499,776	481,037	76,506
IPI - Excise tax credit - NT(v)	430,981	315,657	317,178
PIS and COFINS - Revenue taxes(vi)	483,469	281,230	218,769
Compensation with IPI - IN 67/98(vii)	115,004	197,787	188,479
Other	596,311	541,974	692,574
	4,687,250	3,623,744	2,891,929

I. ICMS

State VAT: Refers mainly to (i) Tax assessments filed against the Company for unpaid ICMS and non-compliance with accessory obligations, in connection with the partnership and manufacturing upon demand, with Central Paulista Açúcar e Álcool Ltda., between May to December 2006 and May to December 2007, (ii) ICMS levied on the remittances for the export of crystallized sugar, which the Company understands are tax exempted. However, the tax authorities, classify crystallized sugar as a semi-finished product therefore, subject to ICMS taxation and (iii) Penalties

related to the withholding of ICMS taxes on the sale of ethanol to customers residing in other states, (iv) ICMS withholdings rate differences on the sale of ethanol to companies located in other states, which subsequently had their tax

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registrations revoked, and (v) disallowance of ICMS tax credits in the sale of diesel fuel to customers engaged in the agroindustrial business. The State Tax Administration understands that because the diesel fuel sold is for agricultural use, which is not Company's core business, ICMS cannot be compensated and (e) ICMS payments on inventory differences arising from erroneous calculations by the State Tax Administration.

II. IRRF

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

III. Income taxes – Assessment notice

- a) In December 2011, the Company received an assessment notice claiming unpaid income and social contribution taxes for the period from 2006 to 2009, for an amount of R\$ 446.444 (set/13). Such claim is based on the following: (i) tax benefits that arose from the deduction of goodwill amortization, (ii) the offsetting of tax carry forwards and (iii) taxes on revaluation differences of the property, plant and equipment. The Company filed its defense in January 2012 and has classified any potential loss as possible, consistent with the opinion of its legal advisors. The Company quantified such possible loss in the amount of R\$ 221.780.
- b) In June 2013, the Company received an assessment notice claiming unpaid income and social contribution taxes for the period from 2009 to 2011, for an amount of R\$ 401.904, corresponding to the deduction of goodwill amortization. The Company challenged this assessment and has classified any potential loss as possible, consistent with the opinion of its legal advisors. The Company has quantified any possible loss in the amount of R\$ 291.724 and a remote loss in the amount of R\$ 110.180 in relation to the payment of fines.

IV. INSS – Social security

The legal proceeding related to INSS payment with possible unfavorable outcome involve the following: (a) The legality and constitutionality questioning of the Normative Instruction MPS/SRP N° 03/2005, which restricted the constitutional immunity over social contributions incidental over export revenues through direct sales, in a way that exports made via trading companies are now taxed by those contributions; (b) Assessment of SENAR (Rural apprenticeship scheme) social contribution on direct and indirect exports, in which the Brazilian IRS disregards the right to constitutional immunity, (c) Assessment of social security contribution over internal market resale of merchandises or even to third parties, which are not included in the calculation of the social security contributions tax basis, which should only incident over gross revenue arising from the establishment's effective production and not over acquired merchandises.

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V. IPI

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

VI. PIS and COFINS

Refers mainly to the reversal of PIS and COFINS credits, provided by Laws 10.637/2002 and 10.833/2003, respectively. Those reversals arise from a differing interpretation of the laws by the tax authorities in relation to raw materials. These discussions are still at the administrative level. There are also questions regarding the constitutionality of broadening the base of the PIS / COFINS conveyed by Law 9.718/98. Worth noting that the Supreme Court already pacified this issue, judging such unconstitutional exaction.

VII. Offsetting against IPI credits – IN 67/98

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

b) Civil and labor

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

	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	April 01, 2012
Civil	832,311	871,261	662,727
Labor	502,697	483,526	471,182
	1,335,008	1,354,787	1,133,909

Receivables from legal proceedings

The Company recognized a gain of R\$ 69,951 in December, 2013 and R\$ 318,358 in 2007, corresponding to a lawsuit filed against the Federal Government, claiming indemnification for the pricing of products, at the time when the industry was subject to government price control, which were established at a level that was not compatible to the economic reality of the sector. Final judgment was passed in favor of the Company.

The gain was recognized in income of the corresponding year, with a corresponding receivable in “Other non-current assets”.

At December 31, 2013, the asset recorded regarding the indemnity lawsuit and corresponding provision for

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attorney fees totaled R\$496,009 and R\$59,521 (R\$366,845 and R\$42,021 as at March 31, 2013), the lines "other assets" and "other liabilities" respectively. We consider the receipt of these amounts as virtually certain, as the Federal Government cannot appeal against the judgment. The fair value of the asset is equivalent to the carrying amount.

23 Stockholder' Equity

a) Share capital

As of December 31, 2013 Cosan Limited's share capital is comprised of the following:

Shareholders	Class A and / or BDRs	%	Class B1 shares	%
Queluz Holding Limited	6,358,175	3.65	66,321,766	68.85
Usina Costa Pinto S.A. Açúcar e Alcool	-	-	30,010,278	31.15
Gávea funds	30,657,762	17.58	-	-
Other	137,339,404	78.77	-	-
Total	174,355,341	100.00	96,332,044	100.00

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

b) Treasury shares

On September 16, 2011, the Board of Directors approved the repurchase of the Company's own stock to be held in treasury, canceled or sold. The deadline for completion of the transaction was 365 days and the maximum repurchase price was US\$ 100 million. The Company holds 5,996,502 treasury shares as of December 31, 2013 (5,996,502 shares at March 31, 2013 and April 1, 2012) with a market value of R\$ 13.72 at December 31, 2013 (R\$ 19.50 at March 31, 2013 and R\$ 27.06 at April 1, 2012).

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c) Other comprehensive income

	March 31, 2012	Comprehensive income	March 31, 2013	Comprehensive income	December 31, 2013
Foreign currency translation differences	(182,730)	2,583	(180,147)	(42,891)	(223,038)
Gain (loss) on cash flow hedge in jointly controlled entity	14,115	35,695	49,810	(6,426)	43,384
Revaluation of investment property reclassified from property, plant and equipment	-	190,735	190,735	-	190,735
Defined benefit actuarial plan losses	22,570	(34,487)	(11,917)	28,009	16,092
Changes in value of available for sale financial assets from securities	(23,689)	7,132	(16,557)	9,077	(7,480)
Total	(169,734)	201,658	31,924	(12,231)	19,693
Attributable to:					
Owners of the Company	(176,500)	117,592	(58,908)	(25,979)	(84,887)
Non-controlling interests	6,766	84,066	90,832	13,748	104,580

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Earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting average shares outstanding for the conversion of all potentially dilutive options.

The following table sets forth the calculation of earnings per share for the nine months ended December 31, 2013, and years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 (in thousand of Brazilian reais, except per share amounts):

	Nine months ended December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	Year ended March 31, 2012 (Restated)
Numerator			
Income from continuing operations			
Basic	122,618	337,521	1,136,339
Dilutive effect of subsidiary's stock option plan	(20,951)	(42,230)	-
Dilutive effect of put option (Note 12 I)	(15,601)	(15,601)	-

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Diluted	86,066	279,690	1,136,339
Income from discontinued operations	-	86,549	40,028
Denominator			
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	264,690,883	264,842,445	268,678,062
Basic earnings per share			
Continued operations	R\$ 0.46	R\$ 1.27	R\$ 4.23
Discontinued operations	-	R\$ 0.33	R\$ 0.15
	R\$ 0.46	R\$ 1.60	R\$ 4.38
Diluted earnings per share			
Continued operations	R\$ 0.33	R\$ 1.06	R\$ 4.23
Discontinued operations	-	R\$ 0.33	R\$ 0.15
	R\$ 0.33	R\$ 1.39	R\$ 4.38

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Commitments

a) Commitments for the acquisition of assets and regulatory targets

The Company, through its subsidiary COMGÁS, has contractual commitments for the acquisition of intangible assets amounting to R\$ 23,687 at December 31, 2013 (R\$ 61,961 on March 31, 2013) related to the acquisition, support and administration of the gas distribution network, as well as administrative and technology costs for the maintenance of the Company's business.

b) Lease agreements

Lessor

The Company, through its subsidiary Radar, has operating leases on agricultural land for the production of sugar cane and other grains.

The minimum lease receivables related to these agreements are calculated by the TRS and other commodities, and harvested volume per hectare as defined in contract. Revenues related to these contracts at December 31, 2013 are as follows:

	2014
2014	60,704
2015	60,704
2016	60,704
2017	60,704
2018	60,704
	303,520

Lessee

At December 31, 2013, future minimum lease payments on non-cancellable operating leases entered by Rumo are as follows:

	2014
2014	52,173
2015	57,787
2016	62,811
2017	68,998

2018	74,046
	315,815

The Company, through its subsidiary COMGÁS has 15 lease contracts for rental of properties. Rental expense amounted to R\$ 5,741 for the nine months ended December 31, 2013 (R\$ 1,510 for the year ended March 31, 2013).

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

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

	2013	2012
No later than 1 year	4,799	1,860
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	9,413	526
	14,212	2,386

c) Purchase

The Company through its subsidiary Rumo has contractual commitments in 2014 for the improvement of the railway network, aiming to expand the logistics segment in the coming years, for an amount of R\$ 209,000.

26Gain on the de-recognition of subsidiaries operations to form the Joint Ventures (Raízen Energia and Raízen Combustíveis)

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

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

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

The process of deconsolidating the contributed business, on June 1, 2011, and the recognition of the new interest at fair value resulted in a gain of R\$2,752,731 recorded in the year ended March 31, 2012 and shown below:

Fair value of the remaining interest in the joint ventures	8,105,546
Book value of business (assets and liabilities) contributed	(4,257,640)
Gain on derecognition of subsidiaries upon formation of Joint Ventures	3,847,906

Other amounts directly attributable to

de-recognition of subsidiaries	
Write-off of recoverable taxes not realizable upon de-consolidation(a)	(83,465)
Write-off of goodwill previously recorded by Cosan S.A. and Cosan Limited related to the contributed subsidiaries	(637,534)
Write-off of unrealized losses in relation to hedge accounting entered into by Cosan S.A. in relation to the operations of the de-consolidated subsidiaries	(157,988)
Pre-existing commitments of the de-consolidated subsidiaries	(78,995)
Other amounts(b)	(137,194)
Gain de-recognition of subsidiaries upon formation of joint ventures	2,752,730

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

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

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27	Gross Sales		
	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	March 31, 2012 (Restated)
Taxable gross revenue from sales of products and services	7,978,390	5,496,070	5,250,194
Construction revenue	536,482	230,038	-
Indirect taxes and deductions	(1,636,658)	(1,139,899)	(686,640)
Net revenue	6,878,214	4,586,209	4,563,554

28	Expenses by nature		
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The expenses are presented in the results by function. The reconciliation of income by nature/purpose for the nine months ended December 31, 2013, and the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 is as follows:

	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	March 31, 2012 (Restated)
Raw materials and consumables used	(3,533,382)	(2,725,069)	(3,102,417)
Resale fuels	-	-	-
Employee benefit expense	(1,021,922)	(430,930)	(243,798)
Selling expenses	(76,067)	(169,423)	(204,447)
Transportation expenses	(666,461)	(260,376)	(266,932)
Depreciation and amortization (2)	(424,580)	(317,270)	(250,617)
Other expenses	(226,715)	(187,207)	(220,865)
	(5,949,127)	(4,090,275)	(4,289,076)

Segregated as:

	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	March 31, 2012 (Restated)
Cost of sales	(4,878,229)	(3,211,309)	(3,696,185)
Selling	(603,965)	(459,433)	(318,429)
General and administrative (1)	(466,933)	(419,533)	(274,462)
	(5,949,127)	(4,090,275)	(4,289,076)

- 1) Research and development expenses for the year was R\$ 2,180.
- 2) Does not include R\$ 14,564 presented as a deduction of net sales (March 31, 2013 R\$ 17,516 and March 31, 2012 R\$ 10,263) related to the amortization of exclusivity selling rights paid to customers.

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29	Financial results		
	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	March 31, 2012 (Restated)
Financial expense			
Interest expense	(724,622)	(469,729)	(553,991)
Monetary variation	(34,753)	(9,102)	(103)
Bank fees	(45,230)	(99,174)	(26,675)
	(804,606)	(578,005)	(580,769)
Financial income			
Interest income	70,094	72,491	221,200
Monetary variation	10,648	7,845	9,452
Income from short term investments	99,162	83,327	92,981
Other	-	-	-
	179,904	163,663	323,633
Foreign exchange effects, net	(324,495)	(83,254)	(16,535)
	(324,495)	(83,254)	(16,535)
Derivative income (losses)			
Commodities derivatives	2,068	-	-
Exchange rate and interest rate derivatives	233,417	9,253	36,737
Warrants in associates	-	65,230	(22,141)
	235,485	74,483	14,596
	(713,712)	(423,113)	(259,075)

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

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30	Other income (expense), net	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	March 31, 2012 (Restated)
	Profit on port operations	5,687	-	-
	Provisions for legal proceedings	(94,571)	(65,426)	(91,450)
	(Loss) income on disposal of non-current assets	(7,788)	97,370	47,445
	Rental income	519	347	800
	Changes in the fair value of investment property	125,322	138,776	-
	Gain on corporate restructuring	8,181	-	-
	Other income	38,922	2,672	21,476
		76,272	173,739	(21,729)

31 Assets held for sale and discontinued operations

I. Non-current assets held for sale

On May 17, 2013, COMGÁS, completed the sale of land and buildings located in São Paulo, Brazil, for a total amount of R\$ 81,647.

As of December 31, 2013, Radar classified agricultural farms amounting to R\$ 314,104 as held for sale. These investment properties were already recorded at fair value. The costs to sell are not significant.

II. Discontinued operations

On October 24, 2012, the Company signed with Camil an Amendment to the Association Agreement and Other Covenants, concluded on May 28, 2012, whereby it was agreed to sell all the shares issued by the Company's former subsidiary ("Docelar Alimentos e Bedidas S.A.") to Camil (See Note 10 b)).

As required by IFRS 5 - Non-current assets available for sale and discontinued operations - the results of this subsidiary have to be presented in the line item "Discontinued Operations" in the statements of income for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012.

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32 Financial instruments

Financial risk management

Overview

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

- Foreign exchange risk;
- Interest rate risk;
- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk.

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

Risk management structure

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

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

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

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

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

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	December 31, 2013	Notional March 31, 2013 (Restated)	April 1, 2012	December 31, 2013	Fair value March 31, 2013 (Restated)	April 1, 2012	P&L(I)
COMGÁS derivatives							
Exchange rate risk							
Exchange rate derivatives							
Swap agreements	828,442	1,083,271	-	209,532	134,901	-	209,532
Other subsidiaries derivatives							
Exchange rate risk							
Exchange rate derivatives							
Term agreements	232,220	1,254,265	325,029	25,713	(11,194)	(5,282)	25,713
Interest rate and exchange rate risk							
Swap agreements (interest rate)							
	181,617	-	-	(13,573)	12,025	-	(13,573)
Swap agreements (interest and exchange rate)							
	1,662,806	-	-	(39,078)	115	-	(39,078)
	1,844,423	-	-	(52,651)	12,140	-	(52,651)
Total financial instruments contracted by the Company				182,594	135,847	(5,282)	182,594
Assets				513,934	145,856	-	
Liabilities				(331,340)	(10,009)	(5,282)	

Foreign exchange risk

The table below shows the consolidated position at December 31, 2013 of derivatives used to hedge exchange rates:

Derivatives	Purchased / Sold	Market	Agreement	Notional (US\$)	Notional (R\$ thousand)	Fair Value (R\$ thousand)
Financial instruments contracted by COMGÁS						
Composition of balance of derivative financial instruments non designated in hedge accounting:						
Swap/flx cx	N/A	OTC/Cetip		10,000	18,361	5,976

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			Cross curr Swap			
Swap/flx cx	N/A	OTC/Cetip	Cross curr Swap	10,000	18,361	5,936
Swap/flx cx	N/A	OTC/Cetip	Cross curr Swap	10,000	18,361	6,200
Swap/flx cx	N/A	OTC/Cetip	Cross curr Swap	14,381	26,406	8,907
Swap/flx cx	N/A	OTC/Cetip	Cross curr Swap	40,000	73,444	24,574
Swap/flx cx	N/A	OTC/Cetip	Cross curr Swap	39,922	69,580	23,579
Swap/flx cx	N/A	OTC/Cetip	Cross curr Swap	51,400	83,145	36,072
Swap/flx cx	N/A	OTC/Cetip	Cross curr Swap	20,000	32,352	14,251
Swap/flx cx	N/A	OTC/Cetip	Cross curr Swap	30,000	49,761	20,873
Swap/flx cx	N/A	OTC/Cetip	Cross curr Swap	42,435	70,387	29,914
Swap/flx cx	N/A	OTC/Cetip	Cross curr Swap	75,000	153,900	18,123
Swap/flx cx	N/A	OTC/Cetip	Cross curr Swap	50,000	99,384	15,515
Swap/flx cx	N/A	OTC/Cetip	Cross curr Swap	50,000	115,000	(388)
Sub-total Swap purchased				443,138	828,442	209,532
At December 31, 2013				443,138	828,442	209,532
At March 31, 2013 (Restated)				537,000	1,083,271	134,901

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Derivatives	Purchased / Sold	Market	Agreement	Maturity date	Notional (US\$ thousands)	Notional	Fair value
Financial instruments contracted by other subsidiaries							
Composition of balance of derivative financial instruments non designated in hedge accounting:							
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	Feb-14	6,188	13,521	1,202
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	Feb-14	4,197	8,190	1,788
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	May-14	6,188	13,743	1,232
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	May-14	4,197	8,340	1,785
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	Aug-14	6,188	14,002	1,253
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	Aug-14	4,197	8,507	1,783
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	Nov-14	6,188	14,261	1,274
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	Nov-14	4,197	8,666	1,789
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	Feb-15	6,188	14,497	1,324
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	Feb-15	4,197	8,813	1,811
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	May-15	6,188	14,726	1,404
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	May-15	4,197	8,942	1,864
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	Aug-15	6,188	15,003	1,480
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	Aug-15	4,197	9,089	1,924
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	Nov-15	6,188	15,254	1,582
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	Nov-15	4,197	9,231	1,992
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	Feb-14	13,063	31,322	(25)
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	Feb-14	1,721	4,107	15
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	Feb-14	1,749	3,990	197
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	Feb-14	1,749	4,129	59
Term	Purchased	OTC	NDF	Feb-14	1,612	3,885	(22)
Sub-total at December 31, 2013					102,974	232,218	25,711
Sub-total at March 31, 2013 (Restated)					114,235	1,254,265	(11,194)
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	175,000	347,690	14,141
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	50,000	106,595	6,135
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	50,000	106,595	4,977
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Dec-14	81,972	181,617	(433)
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	368,500	732,136	24,269
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	25,000	55,390	(11,160)
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	25,000	55,390	8,390
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-18	359,272	712,796	144,533
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	25,000	55,390	(13,163)
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	25,000	55,390	9,569
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	25,000	55,390	9,420
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	25,000	55,390	(13,239)

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Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	25,000	55,390	8,973
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	25,000	55,390	(12,668)
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	50,000	110,780	(5,041)
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	25,000	55,390	(2,617)
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	25,000	55,390	(2,520)
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	75,000	167,775	(989)
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	50,000	106,595	(1,567)
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	50,000	110,780	(6,512)
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	25,000	55,390	(3,250)
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	10,000	21,319	(636)
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	65,000	144,014	(6,592)

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Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Sep-16	75,000	179,063	(2,159)
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	(368,500)	(732,136)	(33,395)
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-23	(175,000)	(347,690)	(18,155)
Swap	N/A	OTC	Swap	Mar-18	(359,272)	(712,796)	(149,568)
Swap	Amortization Gain / Loss D1				-	-	607
Sub-total at December 31, 2013					831,972	1,844,423	(52,650)
Sub-total at March 31, 2013 (Restated)					-	-	12,140
At December 31, 2013					934,943	2,076,642	(26,938)
At March 31, 2013 (Restated)					114,235	1,254,265	946

As of March 31, 2012 the Company had forward contracts over its perpetual notes, in order to mitigate the risk from exchange rate variations arising from the US Dollar, with a notional of R\$325,029 (US\$155,775) and a fair value (liability) of 5,282.

As at December 31 and March 31, 2013, the Company and its subsidiaries had the following net exposure to the exchange rate variations on assets and liabilities denominated in US Dollars and British pounds:

	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)
Cash and cash equivalents	1,387,295	121,429
Trade receivables	24,453	15,369
Loans and borrowings	(3,814,871)	(3,479,988)
Foreign exchange exposure, net	(2,403,123)	(3,343,190)

Interest rate risk

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

Credit risk

In the subsidiary COMGÁS, there is no concentration of credit for major consumers, as no customer accounts for more than 10% of total sales volumes. COMGÁS is not exposed to such risk as its customer base is large and diversified.

Credit risk is managed through specific rules regarding client acceptance, including credit ratings and limits for customer exposure, including the requirement for a letter of credit from a major bank and obtaining actual warranties

when given credit, when applicable. Management believes that credit risk is adequately managed through its policy on allowance for doubtful accounts.

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

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

	Investment securities
AAA	1,074,087
AA	313,208
At December 31, 2013	1,387,295

Liquidity risk

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

The table below demonstrates the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities classified by due date at December 31, 2013. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contracted undiscounted cash flows.

	December 31, 2013				March 31, 2013
	Until 1 year	1 -2 years	3 – 5 years	More than 5 years	(Restated)
				Total	Total
Loans and borrowings	(1,095,942)	(722,526)	(2,925,990)	(6,251,929)	(13,747,862)
Trade payables	(862,429)	-	-	-	(799,479)
REFIS payable	-	(70,701)	(210,030)	(730,036)	(1,009,723)
Total	(1,958,371)	(793,227)	(3,136,020)	(6,981,965)	(15,557,064)

Hedge accounting

To protect the Company from potential fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates, the Company entered into certain derivative contracts that were designated for hedge accounting (fair value hedge) as of July 1, 2013, with the purpose of protecting the "2023 Senior Notes". The hedge relationship consists in swapping the cash flows (cross currency interest rate swaps) with a foreign currency risk (USD) for local currency (BRL) and a fixed interest rate for

a fixed percentage of the CDI (local market). The table below shows the fair value and gain recognized in the income statement:

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	December 31, 2013
Fair value of the Senior Notes 2023	1,067,134
Gain recognized in the financial result	50,648

Fair value

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

- The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and other short-term obligations approximate their respective carrying values due largely to the short-term maturities of these instruments.
- The fair value of marketable securities and bonds is based on price quotations at the date of the balance sheet. The fair value of non-negotiable instruments, bank loans and other debts, obligations under finance leases, as well as other non-current financial liabilities, are estimated using discounted future cash flow at the rates currently available for similar instruments.
- The fair value of the Senior Notes due in 2018 and 2023 listed on the Luxembourg stock exchange (Note 18) is based on their quoted market price at December 31, 2013 of 86.99% (103.28% at March, 31 2013) and 87.75% (101.37% at March, 31 2013), respectively, of the face value of the Notes as at December 31, 2013.
- The fair value of the perpetual bonds listed on the Luxembourg stock exchange (Note 18) is based on its quoted market price as December 31, 2013 of 99.75% (109.28% at March, 31 2013) of the face value of the bonds as at December 31, 2013.
- The fair value market of other loans and financing substantially approximate the amounts recorded in the financial statements, due to the fact that these financial instruments are subject to variable interest rates (Note 18).
- The fair value of available for sale financial assets, is obtained through quoted market prices in active markets, when available.

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

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Fair value hierarchy

The Company uses the following hierarchy to determine and disclose the fair values of financial instruments based on the valuation methodology used. See Note 15 for disclosures on investment property that is measured at fair value and Note 31 for disclosure of assets held for sale that are measured at fair value:

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

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

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

The fair value of assets and liabilities that are not quoted in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2. If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the asset or liability is included in Level 3.

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- I. Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments;
- II. The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves;
- III. Other techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

- Level 3: inputs for the instrument that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs). As of December 31, 2013 and March 31, 2013 there are no financial instruments classified as Level 1.

Below if the fair value of the Company's financial instruments classified as level 2:

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Financial instruments measured at fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Total
At December 31, 2013			
Derivative financial assets	-	513,934	513,934
Derivative financial liabilities	-	735,793	735,793
Pension plan assets	281,142	-	281,142
Securities	-	87,978	87,978
Total	281,142	1,337,705	1,618,847
At March 31, 2013 (Restated)			
Derivative financial assets	-	145,856	145,856
Derivative financial liabilities	-	(10,009)	(10,009)
Pension plan assets	324,445	-	324,445
Securities	-	105,856	105,856
Total	324,445	241,703	566,148

Sensitivity analysis

The following is the sensitivity analysis of the effects of changes in the relevant risk factors to which the Company is exposed to as of December 31, 2013:

i. Assumptions for sensitivity analysis

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

ii. Sensitivity analysis

(a) Sensitivity analysis on changes in foreign exchange rates

The probable scenario was defined based on the US Dollar market rates as at December 31, 2013, which determines the fair values of the derivatives at that date. Stressed scenarios were defined based on adverse impacts of a 25% and 50% on the US Dollar exchange rates used in the probable scenario.

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Risk factor	Probable scenario	Impacts on P&L(i)				
		Variation scenario (25%) Increase	Variation scenario (50%) Increase	Variation scenario (25%) Decrease	Variation scenario (50%) Decrease	
COMGÁS Derivatives						
Exchange rate and interest risks						
Exchange rate derivatives						
Swap contracts	Decrease in exchange rate R\$/US\$ and increase in CDI curve	209,532	537,252	859,186	(129,951)	(477,592)
Exchange rate risks						
Exchange rate derivatives						
Term agreements						
Purchasing agreements	Decrease in exchange rate R\$/US\$	25,713	85,570	145,427	(34,144)	(94,001)
Interest rate risk						
Swap contracts	Decrease in LIBOR curve	(433)	(87)	258	(780)	(1,128)
Swap contracts	No risk - asset and liability same position	(17,567)	-	-	-	-
Exchange rate and interest risks						
Swap contracts	Decrease in exchange rate R\$/US\$ and increase in CDI curve	(34,651)	178,747	403,610	(266,145)	(503,107)

Total impact	182,593	801,483	1,408,481	(431,020)	(1,075,829)
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(i) Exposure to fluctuations of controlled COMGÁS absorbed by the asset (liability), which are passed on to customers through periodic tariff revisions.

Based on the financial instruments denominated in US Dollars at December 31, 2013 the Company performed a sensitivity analysis by increasing and decreasing the exchange rate for R\$/US\$ by 25% and 50%. The probable scenario considers the estimated exchange rates at the due date of the transactions, as follows:

	Exchange rate sensitivity analysis (R\$/US\$)					
	2013	Probable	25%	Scenario 50%	-25%	-50%
At December 31, 2013	2.3426	2.3426	2.9283	3.5139	1.7570	1.1713

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

Exchange rate exposure	December 31, 2013				
	Balance	25%	50%	-25%	-50%
Bonds and Debentures - USD	(2,296,035)	(574,009)	(1,148,018)	574,009	1,148,018
Loans and borrowings (USD)	(1,309,495)	(327,374)	(654,748)	327,374	654,748

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Loans and borrowings (GBP)	(209,341)	(52,335)	(104,671)	52,335	104,671
Trade receivables	24,453	6,113	12,227	(6,113)	(12,227)
Effect on profit or loss		(947,605)	(1,895,210)	947,605	1,895,210

(b) Sensitivity analysis on changes in interest rates

The Company performed a sensitivity analysis on the interest rates on loans and borrowings net of the return on CDI investments with increases and decreases of 25% and 50%, the results of which are presented below:

Exposure interest rate

Operation	Balance	December 31, 2013			
		25%	50%	-25%	-50%
Short term investments	1,387,295	33,885	67,769	(33,885)	(67,769)
Securities	87,978	2,149	4,298	(2,149)	(4,298)
Loans and borrowings	(2,409,160)	(58,844)	(117,687)	58,844	117,687
Profit of the year		(22,810)	(45,620)	22,810	45,620

The categories of financial instruments are presented below:

	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Loans and receivables	Total
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	1,509,565	1,509,565
Trade receivables	-	844,483	844,483
Derivative financial instruments	513,934	-	513,934
Securities	-	87,978	87,978
Dividends receivable	-	26,350	26,350
Judicial deposits	-	361,554	361,554
Other financial assets	-	403,604	403,604
	513,934	3,233,534	3,747,468

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	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Other financial liabilities	Total
Liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	-	(9,092,956)	(9,092,956)
Derivative financial instruments	(331,341)	-	(331,341)
Trade payables	-	(862,429)	(862,429)
Dividends payable	-	(92,759)	(92,759)
	(331,341)	(10,048,144)	(10,379,485)

Capital management

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

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Pension and post-employment benefit plans

The following is the balance of pension and post-employment benefit plan:

	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	April 1, 2012
Futura	71,065	78,405	34,725
Futura II	828	2,795	2,587
COMGÁS	267,242	294,859	-
Total	339,135	376,059	37,312

a) Pension plans

Defined benefit

The Company's subsidiary Cosan Lubrificantes e Especialidades S.A. has a non-contributory defined benefit pension plan (Futura, formerly Previd Exxon) for certain employees upon retirement. This plan was amended to close it to new entrants and it was approved by the relevant authorities on May 5, 2011. No new employees are eligible to participate on the plan and participants are guaranteed a benefit proportionate to their accumulated entitlement as at March 31,

2011. During the year ended December 31, 2013, the amount of contributions totaled R\$ 7,775. During the year ended December 31, 2013, an actuarial gain was of R\$ 6,527 was recognized in other comprehensive income.

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Defined contribution

Since June 1, 2011, the Company and its subsidiaries have sponsored a defined contribution plan for all employees (Futura II). The Company does not have a legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not have sufficient assets to pay all of the benefits owed. During the year nine months ended December 31, 2013 the amount of contributions totaled R\$4,663 (R\$ 5,239 on March 31, 2013). During the year ended December 31, 2013, an actuarial loss of R\$129 (R\$54 on March 31, 2013), was recognized in other comprehensive income.

COMGÁS offers a supplementary retirement plan, through a defined contribution Free Benefit Generating Plan (“PGBL”). During the nine months ended December 31, 2013, employers’ contributions to the plan totaled R\$11,158 (R\$11,361 for March 31, 2013). For the nine months ended December 31, 2013, an actuarial gain of R\$37,235 was recognized in other comprehensive income.

b) Actuarial pension obligation

Futura

The pension obligation related to Futura is recorded in non-current liabilities as at December 31, 2013 for an amount of R\$71,065 (R\$78,405 on March 31, 2013 and R\$34,725 on April 1, 2012).

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

	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013 (Restated)	April 1, 2012
Present value of actuarial obligation at beginning of year	(402,850)	(362,715)	(383,823)
Interest expense	(29,684)	(34,208)	(38,345)
Current service cost	-	-	(455)
Benefits payment	18,784	24,883	27,845
Settlement / curtailment	-	5,412	54,779
Actuarial gain (loss) on obligation at beginning of the year	61,543	(36,222)	(22,716)
Present value of actuarial obligation at the end of the year	(352,207)	(402,850)	(362,715)

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Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the year	324,445	327,990	359,443
Return on plan assets	23,997	36,281	39,000
Contributions received by the fund	6,501	5,239	3,282
Benefit payments	(18,784)	(24,883)	(27,846)
Effect of migration to defined contribution - Settlement	-	(4,634)	(32,226)
Loss in fair value of plan assets	(55,017)	(15,548)	(13,663)
Fair value of plan assets end of the year	281,142	324,445	327,990
Present value of pension obligation in excess of fair value of plan assets	(71,065)	(78,405)	(34,725)

Total expense recognized in profit or loss is as follow:

	Nine months ended December 31, 2013	Year Ended	
		March 31, 2013 (Restated)	March 31, 2012 (Restated)
Current service cost	-	-	(455)
Interest expense	(29,684)	(34,208)	(38,345)
Expected return on plan assets	23,997	36,281	39,000
Early plan settlement	-	778	-
	(5,687)	2,851	200

Total amount recognized as accumulated other comprehensive income:

	Nine months ended December 31, 2013	Year Ended	
		March 31, 2013 (Restated)	March 31, 2012 (Restated)
Amount accumulated at the beginning of the year	(35,557)	(1,389)	22,621
Unrecognized gains (losses)	61,543	(51,770)	(36,379)
Deferred income tax	(20,925)	17,602	12,369
Amount accumulated at the end of the year	5,061	(35,557)	(1,389)

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Plan assets is comprised of the following:

	December 31, 2013		March 31, 2013 (Restated)		April 1, 2012	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Fixed income bonds	201,129	71.54	232,108	71.54	245,993	75.00
Variable-income securities	80,013	28.46	92,337	28.46	81,997	25.00
Total	281,142	100.00	324,445	100.00	327,990	100.00

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

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

Defined benefit plan	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013
Actuarial valuation method	Projected unit credit	Projected unit credit
Mortality table	AT 2000 segregated by sex, decreased by 10%	AT 83 segregated by sex, decreased by 10%
Discount rate for actuarial liability	Interest: 12.16% per year	Interest: 10.09% per year
Expected rate of return on plan assets	Interest: 12.16% per year	Interest: 11.30% per year
Salary growth rate	N/A	N/A
Increase rate of estimated benefits	0.00% per year + inflation: 5.4% per year	0.00% per year + inflation: 5.5% per year

The Company expects to make contributions for an amount of R\$ 6,501 in relation to its defined benefit plan and variable contribution plan in 2014.

COMGÁS

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

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

The actuarial assumptions are as follow:

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	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013
Discount rate	12.36	9.46
Inflation rate	5.5	5.5
Expected rate of return on plan assets	12.36	9.46
Future salary increases	8.66	8.66
Increase in pension plans	5.5	5.5
Morbidity (ageing factor)	3	3
Mortality (by gender)	AT-2000	AT-2000
Disabled Associates Mortality	IAPB-1957	IAPB-1957
Disability entry (modified)	UP-1984	UP-1984
	0.3/(Length of service + 1)	0.3/(Length of service + 1)
Turnover		

The Benefit plan was assessed by management in conjunction with its actuarial experts at December 31, 2013, to determine whether the contribution rates are sufficient to maintain reserves necessary to meet current and future payments.

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

	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013
Present value of actuarial obligations	274,433	301,514
Fair value of the plan assets	(7,191)	(6,655)
Net actuarial pension obligation	267,242	294,859

Change in actuarial obligations are shown below:

	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013
Actuarial liabilities at beginning of the year	294,859	-
Business combination - COMGÁS	-	288,593
Expenses	20,776	16,924
Employer contributions	(11,158)	(11,361)
Actuarial losses recognized in the other comprehensive income	(37,235)	703
Actuarial liabilities at end of the year	267,242	294,859

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Share-based payment

At the annual and extraordinary general shareholders' meeting held on July 29, 2011, the guidelines for the outlining and structuring of the stock option compensation plan for Cosan S.A.'s executives and employees was approved, authorizing the issue of up to 5% of shares comprising Cosan S.A.'s total capital. This stock option plan was created to attract and retain executives and key employees, offering them the opportunity to become Cosan S.A.'s shareholders.

On August 18, 2011, Cosan S.A.'s board of directors approved the total number of stock option awards of 12,000,000 common shares to be issued or treasury shares held by Cosan S.A., corresponding to 2.41% of the share capital at that time. On the same date the eligible executives were informed about the terms and conditions of the stock-option plan.

As of August 18, 2011, 9,825,000 awards were granted in the two tranches described below:

- Tranche A - The options can be exercised after a vesting period of one year, considering a maximum percentage of 20% per annum of the total stock options granted by Cosan S.A. for an exercise period of 5 years. Exercise period ends on August 19, 2016.
- Tranche B - The options can be exercised after a vesting period of one year, considering a maximum percentage of 10% per annum of the total stock options granted by Cosan S.A. within an exercise period of 10 years. Exercise period ends in August 19, 2021.

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

On April 24, 2013, 925,000 options, secured from the fifth year, were granted to eligible executives to be the main criteria in the table below:

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

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

	Options granted		
	August 18, 2011 Tranche A	August 18, 2011 Tranche B	April 24, 2013
Exercise price - R\$	22.8	22.8	45.22
Expected life (in years)	1 to 5	1 to 10	5

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Interest rate	12.39	12.39	13.35
Expected volatility	31.44	30.32	27.33
Fair value at grant date (weighted-average) - R\$	6.80	8.15	17.95

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Expected exercise - It is expected that options will be exercised when on vesting.

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

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

Risk free interest rate – the Company considered the prime rate as the risk free interest rate traded at BM&FBovespa on the grant date and for a term similar to the option maturity.

For the nine months ended December 31, 2013, R\$ 6,595 (R\$ 13,295 for the year ended March 31, 2013) had been recognized as compensation expense related to the stock option plan. The weighted average remaining contractual term for the unexercised options on December 31, 2013 was two years. The deferred compensation expense to be recognized in future years amounted to R\$ 21,166 at December 31, 2013.

The changes in the plan during the period was as follows:

	Number of options	Weighted- average exercise price
At March 31, 2012	9,825,000	22.80
Share options exercised	(723,000)	(23.18)
At March 31, 2013	9,102,000	23.74
Granted	925,000	45.50
Share options exercised	(682,000)	(23.18)
At December 31, 2013	9,345,000	23.74

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Subsequent events

Association

On February 24, 2014, Rumo submitted to ALL a binding proposal (the “Proposal”) from Rumo for the merger of ALL and Rumo (“Association”).

The Proposal entails the merger of all the shares issued by ALL (“Stock Merger”), of which the current shareholders of Rumo and ALL will be allotted thirty six point five percent (36.5%) and sixty-three point five percent (63.5%),

respectively, of the capital stock of the combined entity.

According to the Proposal, Cosan would appoint the majority of the Board of Directors, and therefore control

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the combined company.

ALL should submit the Proposal for approval of its Board of Directors within 40 calendar days from this date. If the Proposal is approved, the Board of Directors of ALL must summon a Shareholders' Meeting, to be held within 30 calendar days, to vote on the Stock Merger.

The Association is subject to certain conditions precedents, notably the following: Rumo must (i) register as a publicly held company and, simultaneously, list on the Novo Mercado segment of BM&FBovespa; (ii) obtain the regulatory approvals from Brazil's antitrust agency, CADE (Administrative Council for Economic Defense) and the National Land Transport Agency (ANTT); (iii) obtain all corporate and third-party approvals required by applicable laws and the bylaws of the companies.

The Association will provide synergies and the optimization of use of the rail and port assets of both companies, as well carry out investments that will help the current rail network operated by ALL to optimize the cargo origination and shipment capacity of both companies.

Corporate Restructuring

On February 24, 2014, the Company's management announced to its shareholders and the market in general that they will propose to shareholders a spin-off of assets for the creation of Cosan Logística, a company responsible for the investment in Rumo Logística, and Cosan Energia, a company responsible for the investments in Raízen, COMGÁS, Cosan Lubricants and Radar ("Spin-off"). Both companies will be public and listed in the Novo Mercado segment of BM&FBovespa ("New Companies").

The New Companies will have distinct strategic, operational and capital-structure profiles.

Cosan Energia will be a company of established business and management practices with participation in leading companies of the sector where it operates. Cosan Logística should be the investment vehicle of the current shareholders of Cosan in Rumo Logística, and also for the association between Rumo Logística and ALL – América Latina Logística, if the association is approved.

The spin-off seeks a segregation of the Company's activities in order that each business segment will focus in its sector, establishing suitable capital structures for each company. It also seeks to provide the market with greater transparency on each company's performance, which will allow better evaluation from shareholders and investors about each business individually, allowing resources to be allocated accordingly to each shareholder's interests and investment strategy.

Further information about the Company assets spin-off required under the terms of CVM Instruction nº 319/99 and other applicable rules will be the subject of a new material fact to be published in the near future.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

COSAN LIMITED

Date: February 27,
2014

By: /s/ Marcelo Eduardo Martins

Name: Marcelo Eduardo Martins

Title: Chief Financial Officer and Investor Relations Officer
