

ULTRAPAR HOLDINGS INC

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Subject of the offer: Refinaria de Petróleo Ipiranga S.A.,

Distribuidora de Produtos de Petróleo Ipiranga S.A. and

Companhia Brasileira de Petróleo Ipiranga S.A.

Commission File Number: 001-14950

Investors will be able to obtain copies of the offering document and other documents from the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street N.E., Washington D.C., 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the Public Reference Room. The documents may also be obtained from the website maintained by the SEC at <http://www.sec.gov>, which contains reports and other information regarding registrants that file electronically with the SEC. In addition, documents (including any exhibits) filed with the SEC by Ultrapar Participações S.A. will be available free of charge from the Investor Relations office of Ultrapar Participações S.A., located at Avenida Brigadeiro Luis Antonio, 1343, 9º Andar São Paulo, SP, Brazil 01317-910, tel: 011-55-11-3177-6695. **PLEASE, READ THE DOCUMENTS CAREFULLY BEFORE MAKING A DECISION REGARDING THE MERGER.**

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Strictly private and confidential

Valuation Report to Ultrapar Participações

Ultrapar Participações S.A., Refinaria Petroleo Ipiranga S.A., Distribuidora de Produtos de Petroleo Ipiranga S.A.,
Companhia Brasileira de Petroleo Ipiranga

April 4, 2007

A Passion to Perform.

Disclaimer

nThese materials may only be used by Ultrapar Participações S.A. (“Ultrapar”) for the purposes defined in the engagement letter signed with Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. (“Deutsche Bank”). Neither Deutsche Bank nor any of its affiliates or any of its or their officers, directors, employees, affiliates, advisors, agents or representatives (collectively, “Deutsche Bank Representatives”) makes any express or implied representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of any of the materials set forth herein or provides advice relating to tax, accounting, legal, antitrust, or other regulatory matters. Nothing contained in the accompanying materials is, or shall be relied upon as, a promise or representation as to the past or the future

nIn connection with Deutsche Bank’s role of “conducting a valuation analysis / preparing a valuation report” for Ultrapar, and in preparing its report as to the respective valuations of Companhia Brasileira de Petróleo Ipiranga (“CBPI”), Distribuidora de Produtos de Petróleo Ipiranga S.A. (“DPPI”) and Refinaria de Petróleo Ipiranga S.A. (“RIPI”) (collectively, “Ipiranga”, or the “Ipiranga Group”) and Ultrapar, Deutsche Bank has reviewed certain publicly available financial and other information concerning Ultrapar and the Ipiranga Group and certain internal analyses and other information furnished to it by Ultrapar and the Ipiranga Group. Deutsche Bank has also held discussions with members of the senior managements of Ultrapar and the Ipiranga Group, and with respect to certain assets, the senior management of Braskem, regarding the businesses and prospects of their respective companies and the operations of the combined company following the transactions described herein. In addition, Deutsche Bank has (i) reviewed the reported prices and trading activity for Ultrapar’s and the Ipiranga Group’s stock, (ii) compared certain financial and stock market information for Ultrapar and the Ipiranga Group with similar information for certain other companies whose securities are publicly traded, (iii) reviewed the financial terms of certain recent business combinations which it deemed comparable in whole or in part, (iv) reviewed the terms of the agreements governing the transaction, and (v) performed such other studies and analyses and considered such other factors as it deemed appropriate

Disclaimer (continued)

nDeutsche Bank has not assumed responsibility for independent verification of, and has not independently verified, any information, whether publicly available or furnished to it, concerning Ultrapar or the Ipiranga Group, including, without limitation, any financial information, forecasts or projections considered in connection with the preparation of its report as to the respective valuations of Ultrapar and the Ipiranga Group. Accordingly, for purposes of its report, Deutsche Bank has assumed and relied upon the accuracy and completeness of all such information and Deutsche Bank has not conducted a physical inspection of any of the properties or assets, and has not prepared or obtained any independent evaluation or appraisal of any of the assets or liabilities, of Ultrapar or the Ipiranga Group. However, Deutsche Bank considers consistent the information used in this Report

nIt should be understood that any valuations, financial and other forecasts and/or estimates or projections and other assumptions contained in the accompanying materials (including, without limitation, regarding financial and operating performance), were prepared or derived from information (whether oral or in writing) supplied solely by the respective managements of Ultrapar, the Ipiranga Group and Braskem or derived from other public sources, without any independent verification by Deutsche Bank, and involve numerous and significant subjective determinations and assumptions by Ultrapar and the Ipiranga Group, which may not be correct. As a result, it is expected that there will be a difference between actual and estimated or projected results, and actual results may vary materially from those shown herein. In addition, with respect to any such information made available to Deutsche Bank and used in its analyses, Deutsche Bank has assumed that they have been reasonably prepared on bases reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of the respective managements of Ultrapar and the Ipiranga Group as to the matters covered thereby. The Report observes the requirements imposed by Brazilian Securities Regulation, in particular Rule #361/02 of the Brazilian Securities Commission ("CVM")

nAccordingly, in preparing its report as to the respective valuations of Ultrapar and the Ipiranga Group, neither Deutsche Bank nor any of the Deutsche Bank Representatives make any express or implied representation or warranty, or express any view, as to the accuracy, reasonableness, completeness or achievability of any such financial and other forecasts and/or estimates or projections, or as to the determinations or assumptions on which they are based. Deutsche Bank's report is necessarily based upon economic, market and other conditions as in effect on, and the information made available to it as of, the date hereof

Disclaimer (continued)

n Deutsche Bank has also assumed that all material governmental, regulatory or other approvals and consents required in connection with the consummation of the transaction will be obtained and that in connection with obtaining any necessary governmental, regulatory or other approvals and consents, or any amendments, modifications or waivers to any agreements, instruments or orders to which either Ultrapar or the Ipiranga Group is a party or is subject or by which it is bound, no limitations, restrictions or conditions will be imposed or amendments, modifications or waivers made that would have a material adverse effect on Ultrapar or the Ipiranga Group or materially reduce the contemplated benefits of the transaction to Ultrapar

n This Report was based on the information available until today, and the views expressed are subject to change based upon a number of factors, including market conditions and Ultrapar's and the Ipiranga Group's business and prospects. Deutsche Bank does not undertake any obligation to update or otherwise revise these materials after the date hereof

n This Report and its conclusions are not recommendations by Deutsche Bank as to whether Ipiranga shareholders should tender their shares in the mandatory tender offer, or to Ultrapar or Ipiranga shareholders as to the fairness to such shareholders, from a financial point of view, of the exchange ratio in the incorporation of RIPI, CBPI, DPPI shares in Ultrapar. Each shareholder must reach its own conclusions about the advisability of accepting the offer presented by Ultrapar and the incorporation of the shares of CBPI, DBPI and RIPI by Ultrapar

n This valuation report incorporates the changes requested by the Brazilian Securities Exchange Commission (Comissão de Valores Mobiliários – CVM) detailed in the following documents: (i) OFICIO/CVM/SRE/GER-1/Nº 1017/2007, (ii) OFICIO/CVM/SRE/GER-1/Nº 1018/2007, (iii) OFICIO/CVM/SRE/GER-1/Nº 1019/2007, (iv) OFICIO/CVM/SRE/GER-1/Nº 1427/2007, (v) OFICIO/CVM/SRE/GER-1/Nº 1428/2007, (vi) OFICIO/CVM/SRE/GER-1/Nº 1429/2007 and (vii) OFICIO/CVM/SRE/GER-1/Nº 1703/2007. This revised book does not present a different assessment of value than the one presented by Deutsche Bank on the Valuation Report dated July 4th, 2007

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Executive summary

Section 1

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Executive summary

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Executive summary

Section 1

Initial considerations

n This appraisal report (“Report” or “Valuation Report”) was prepared by Deutsche Bank as requested by Ultrapar

nThe Report observes the requirements imposed by Brazilian Securities Regulation, in particular Rule #361/02 of the Brazilian Securities Commission (“CVM”). Ultrapar requested this Report to be used in connection with (i) the mandatory tender offers related to the acquisition by Ultrapar of the control of Ipiranga Group, and (ii) the incorporation of CBPI, DPPI and RIPI shares in Ultrapar

nThe ranges for the respective valuations of Ultrapar, CBPI, DPPI and RIPI are limited to 10% due to a requirement imposed by Rule #361/02 of the CVM

Executive summary**Section 1****Scope of Deutsche Bank's analysis**

The objective of this Valuation Report is to present economic valuations of both Ultrapar and Ipiranga Group in accordance with the criteria defined as mandatory by the CVM

Under the CVM Rule #361/02, Deutsche Bank has conducted an analysis using the following methodologies and assumptions:

n Economic value based on discounted cash flow ("DCF") analysis for the main operating companies and comparable multiples for some smaller operating subsidiaries

- Based on publicly available information and discussions with management of Ultrapar and Ipiranga

n Market value based on average share prices weighted by traded volume
Average share price weighted by traded volume during the last twelve months ended March 16, 2007 (last trading day pre-announcement)

- n Book value of the shares
Based on Ultrapar and Ipiranga's audited financial statements as of December 31, 2006

Among the different valuation methodologies presented in this Valuation Report, Deutsche Bank believes that economic value based on DCF and comparable multiples is the most applicable methodology for valuing Ultrapar and Ipiranga

Economic value - methodologies for different business lines

Discounted cash flow	Codename	WACC	Public company comparables	Codename
Companhia Brasileira de Petróleo Ipiranga	CBPI	12.2%	Ipiranga Química S.A.	IQ
Distribuidora de Prod. de Petróleo Ipiranga	DPPI	12.3%	Empresa Carioca de Prod. Químicos S.A.	EMCA
Copesul Central Química	Copesul	11.2%	Ipiranga Asfaltos	IASA
Ipiranga Petroquímica S.A.	IPQ	11.8%	AM/PM Comestíveis Isa-Sul Administração e Part. Ltda	AM/PM
Ultrapar Participações	Ultrapar	10.6%	Refinaria Petróleo Ipiranga S.A.	Isa-sul Refinery

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Valuation range - price per share

(a) Based on discounted cash flow analysis (DCF) and comparable multiples
(b) Market value based on weighted average shares for the 12 months prior to date of announcement (c) Book value based on latest public company filing dated 12/31/2006

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Conducting the economic valuation

The three main economic valuation methodologies used were: Discounted Cash Flow (“DCF”), comparable public companies’ multiples and comparable precedent transaction multiples

	Discounted Cash Flow - DCF Analysis	Comparable Public Company Analysis	Comparable Precedent Transaction Analysis
Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Un-levered projections of cash flow to the firm • Terminal value calculation based on perpetuity growth (Gordon’s growth model) or exit multiple • Cash flow and terminal value discounted by a discount rate that corresponds to the Company’s Weighted Average Cost of Capital (“WACC”) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of listed companies that are comparable to the business being assessed • Calculation of value (TEV or equity) as a multiple of value drivers (sales, Ebitda, earnings, etc.) • Multiples of value are applied to the corresponding value driver of the Company being assessed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of transactions involving companies with comparable activities • Calculation of the implied multiples of value in those transactions • Multiples of value are applied to the corresponding value driver of the Company being assessed
Potential advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimates the intrinsic value of the Company • Valuation takes into consideration the risk-return profile of the investment, and can be adjusted for the country risk • Takes into consideration the company’s 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In efficient markets, it properly reflects the market consensus of value of a given industry • Reflects historical performance and industry trends 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflects the implied value of transactions in a given industry

capital structure

- More flexibility to incorporate expected changes in the business profile such as change in product mix, capacity expansion, etc.

Potential disadvantages

- Subject to different view of the Company's future generation of cash and risk
- Uncertainties of longer forecasts

- Difficulty to identify companies that are comparable to the asset being assessed
- Does not reflect differences among the companies such as capital structure, profitability, management, etc
- Results can be affected by adverse situations not linked to valuation (macroeconomic, political, etc.)

- Difficulty to identify companies/ transactions that are comparable
- Characteristics of the transaction might affect valuation such as competitiveness of the sale process, estimated synergies of the potential buyer, defensive play, etc
- It does not reflect the differences among the companies' potential returns
- Limited public information available

Considerations

- Maximum flexibility to incorporate in the valuation several value drivers such as discount rate (driven by capital structure,

- Limited sample in the local market requires evaluator to expand to different markets (normally with different characteristics)

- Limited sample

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country risk,
cost of equity),
perpetuity
growth and
expected
performance
(as opposed to
historical
performance)

- Does not incorporate specific nature of the company being assessed
- Based on historical performance, it incorporates market trend

Notes: (1) TEV - Total Enterprise Value = Equity plus Net debt.

Executive summary

Section 1

Deutsche Bank credentials

nHeadquartered in Frankfurt am Main, Germany, Deutsche Bank is the largest bank in Germany, and one of the largest financial institutions in Europe and the world, as measured by total assets of € 1,126 billion as of December 31, 2006. As of that date, Deutsche Bank employed 68,849 people on a full-time equivalent basis, operating in 73 countries out of 1,717 facilities worldwide, of which 54 % were in Germany. Deutsche Bank offers a wide variety of investment, financial and related products and services to private individuals, corporate entities and institutional clients around the world (source: Deutsche Bank's 2006 annual report)

nDeutsche Bank and its affiliates' expertise in assessing Brazilian publicly listed companies includes: the advisory to Ashmore Energy International on the acquisition of Prisma Energy International in 2006, and the fairness opinion valuation of Companhia Siderúrgica Belgo Mineira in 2005

nIn addition to that, Deutsche Bank was responsible for the valuation report of Cia. Metalic Nordeste for Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional ("CSN") in 2002

nDeutsche Bank or its affiliates also advised La Seda de Barcelona S.A. ("LSB") on the acquisition of Eastman Chemical Iberica S.A. from Eastman Chemical Company in 2007, advised Linde AG on the sale of equipment business of BOC Edwards to CCMP Capital in 2007, advised Gazprom on the sale of a 10.7% stake to Rosneftegaz, advised ConocoPhillips on the divestment of selected European downstream assets (pending), advised Giant Industries on its sale to Western Refining Inc. and provided a fairness opinion valuation (pending), and is advising Valero on strategic alternatives for the Lima, Ohio refinery, among other assignments

nOther selected transactions that involved valuation of public companies include: the advisory to Fairchild Semiconductor International in its acquisition of System General Corp, and the advisory to Healthcare REIT in its acquisition of Windrose Medical Properties Trust. Deutsche Bank also acted as advisor to International DisplayWorks Inc. when it was acquired by Flextronics International Ltd. and to US LEC Corp when it merged with Paetec Communications, Inc. All these transactions required a fairness opinion valuation

nDeutsche Bank and its affiliates have a qualified team of professionals based in New York and São Paulo led by Mr. Ian Reid who was responsible for producing this Report

nIn delivering the Report, Deutsche Bank followed its internal policies applicable to the delivery of valuation reports, including forming an internal valuation committee to review and approve the report

The valuation committee is comprised of at least 3 senior bankers from the M&A department that had met at least twice as it is usual on the 2nd and 4th of April

Executive summary

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Additional considerations

n The date of this Report is April 4, 2007

n This Report may be solely used in the context of the request made by Ultrapar to Deutsche Bank

n Research reports prepared by different areas of Deutsche Bank may utilize different assumptions with respect to the future performance of Ultrapar and Ipiranga than those used in the Valuation Report, and thus potentially present significantly different conclusions with respect to valuation. Those different areas at Deutsche Bank are independent to the Corporate Finance and Mergers and Acquisitions department that was responsible for the elaboration of this Report. Those different areas have their own sources of information and a different assessment about what they make available to the public in the form of publications, and there is no communication between the professionals involved in the elaboration of this report and the professionals of those different areas. Deutsche Bank has strict internal policies regarding the segregation of public and private areas at the bank and monitoring the information flow between them in order to guarantee that both areas operate independently

n In compliance with the resolution CVM #361/02, Deutsche Bank states that as of April 4, 2007:

- There is no commercial or credit relationship that could impact this Report
- There is no conflict of interest that compromises the independence necessary to prepare this Report
- Deutsche Bank and its affiliates held 8,527 non-voting shares of Braskem and 171,000 ADRs of Braskem; 62,175 voting shares of Petrobras, and 500,540 ADRs of Petrobras; Deutsche Bank and its affiliates did not hold, directly or indirectly, any shares of CBPI, DBPI and RIPI, nor did they hold shares or ADRs of Ultrapar, Petrobras or Braskem other than the shares/ADRs mentioned above

Deutsche Bank is engaged in sales and trading transactions with Petrobras and Braskem, which includes, but is not limited to, derivatives

In May 2006, Deutsche Bank received R\$2,673,760.50 net of taxes from Petrobras for the advisory and structuring services rendered in connection with the acquisition of ABB's stake in Termobahia. Deutsche Bank did not receive any other fees from Ultrapar, Braskem or Petrobras in connection with financial advisory, consulting or auditing services, or any other investment banking services over the past 12 months

- Deutsche Bank will receive US\$3,000,000 net of taxes as a fee for the delivery of this Report

Ian Reid - Managing Director

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Section 1

Additional considerations (continued)

**Ian Reid – Managing
Director**

n Ian Reid, Managing Director for Corporate Finance and Mergers and Acquisitions for Latin America, was responsible for the preparation of this Valuation Report. Projects relevant in which Mr. Reid has been involved include the merger of Brahma and Antarctica to create Ambev, the unwinding of CSN's controlling interest in CVRD (advisor to CVRD), acquisition of Bolivian refinery by Petrobras (advisor to Petrobras), the sale of Latasa by Bradesco, Alcoa, and JPMorgan to Rexam (advisor to the sellers), the acquisition of Panamco by Coca Cola FEMSA (advisor to Coca Cola FEMSA), the repurchase by FEMSA of Interbrew's stake in Femsal Cerveza (advisor to FEMSA)

**Jose Securato –
Vice President**

n Jose Securato, Vice President for Corporate Finance and Mergers and Acquisitions for Latin America, also participated in the preparation of this Valuation Report. His experience includes, among others, advisory to Ashmore Energy International in its acquisition of Prisma Energy International in 2006 (which included valuation of Elektro), the valuation of Cia. Metalic Nordeste for Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional ("CSN") in 2002, the sale of 40% of Indura in Chile in 2007, the sale of AGF Chile in 2004, the sale of Ática & Scipione in 2004, the acquisition of TCO/NBT in 2003 and Valuation Reports for the following companies or their businesses: Banco Itaú Argentina, Itausaga Corr. Seguros, Itaupromotora de Vendas, Intrag DTVM, BFB, FIBEMGE, BANERJ, CENF, LAJEADO, ROSAL, and MARTINÓPOLIS between 1998 and 1999

Also participating in the preparation of this Valuation Report:

**Steve
Guberer –
Associate**

n Steve Guberer, Associate for Corporate Finance and Mergers and Acquisitions for Latin America, joined Deutsche Bank one year ago. His experience includes advisory for Fortress Investment Group and Centerbridge Partners in their US\$8.9 billion buyout of Penn National Gaming Inc., announced in June 2007. Steve worked at Deloitte & Touche from 2000 until 2004. Steve received his MBA from the University of Chicago and his bachelor's degree in accounting from Rutgers University

**Hunter
Kushner –
Analyst**

n Hunter Kushner, Analyst for Corporate Finance and Mergers and Acquisitions for Latin America, joined Deutsche Bank in June 2006. Hunter has worked on the IPO of Klabin Segall in addition to other projects. Hunter has worked in the Investment Management Division at JPMorgan and at Moore Capital Management. He received his Bachelor

of Arts in Political Science from Yale University

**Guilherme
Gama –
Analyst**

nGuilherme Gama, Analyst for Corporate Finance and Mergers and Acquisitions for Latin America, joined Deutsche Bank in 2005. His experience includes the initial public offering of Klabin Segall, the public offering of 2008 Notes by Sabesp, and the bond issuance of 10-year notes of US\$140 million in value as well as the additional perpetual offering by Globo Comunicações. Prior to this, Guilherme was Financial Director and Junior Business Administrator for the Fundação Getulio Vargas, São Paulo, and in the period between 1999 and 2002, he was responsible for operations and technical and logistical assistance for Gran Coffee Com. Loc. Serv., a business in the sector of coffee serving systems

nOther areas of the bank including the team for Mergers and Acquisitions, the group entitled Energy, Utilities, and Chemicals, and the group entitled Oil & Gas also contributed to this report

Valuation summary

Section 2

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Section 2

Tab A

Ultrapar

Valuation summary

Section 2

Ultrapar Participações S.A.

Source: Public Ultrapar information

Company description

Ultrapar is a holding company for 3 separate operating companies: Oxiteno, Ultragaz, and Ultracargo

Major subsidiaries

Ultragaz Participações LTDA

- Ultragaz is the leading distributor of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) in Brazil, and one of the largest distributors in the world by volume

- Distributes bottled and bulk LPG to residential, commercial, and industrial clients in Brazil
- 2006 revenue of US\$1.4 billion, and volume sold of 1.5 million tons

Oxiteno S.A.

- A second-generation producer of commodity & specialty petrochemicals
- Oxiteno is the largest producer of ethylene oxide and its main derivatives in Latin America
- 2006 revenue of US\$707 million, and volume sold of 544,000 tons

Ultracargo Oper. Logísticas e Participações LTDA

- Provides integrated logistics services for special products
- 2006 revenue of \$103 million
- Storage capacity at 2006 year end of 240 thousand cubic meters.
- Traveled in 2006 approximately 43 million kilometers

Source: Public Ultrapar information

Valuation summary

Section 2

Ultrapar valuation

Prior to the share merger, Ultrapar's share value ranges from R\$64.48 to R\$71.26 based on the economic value

Economic value (R\$)			
Ultrapar TEV (before steps 1 and 2)		5,879	
(+) net cash		19	
Ultrapar Equity value (before steps 1 and 2)		5,898	
(+) assets acquired ^(a)		497	
(-) price paid ^(b)		(876)	
Ultrapar equity value (after steps 1 and 2)		5,520	
Total number of shares (million)		81.3	
Price per share – R\$ per share	64.48	67.87	71.26
	-5%		+5%

Note: Figures in R\$ million unless otherwise noted.

(a) refer to page 38 of the Valuation Report for more details

(b) Net value to be paid by Ultrapar for steps 1 and 2, net of the value received from Dynamo for the sale of certain Ipiranga PN's shares

Source: Ultrapar information and Deutsche Bank

Weighted average share price

LTM to announcement^(a)

	ON		PN
Total volume (000's)		NA	17,108
W.A. share price (R\$ per share)		NA	43.08
(a) From 03/15/2006 to 03/16/2007			

Note: Ultrapar's ON shares have not traded for over 12 months.

Source: FactSet

Book value – Ultrapar

12/31/2006

Shareholder equity – (R\$ million)	1,940.7
Total number of shares (million)	81.3
Book value per share (R\$ per share)	23.86

Note: Book value based on operating company financials as of 12/31/2006

Source: Company's filings

Weighted average share price

announcement to April 2, 2007^(a)

	ON		PN
Total volume (000's)		NA	2,822
W.A. share price (R\$ per share)		NA	56.10
(a) From 03/16/2007 to 04/02/2007			

Source: FactSet

Valuation summary

Section 2

Tab B

RIPI

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Valuation summary

Section 2

Refinaria Petroleo Ipiranga SA – RIPI

Company description

RIPI is a holding company for certain Ipiranga investments and operates a refinery

Major subsidiaries

Companhia Brasileira de Petroleo Ipiranga (CBPI)

- A fuels distributor in Brazil, except in Rio Grande do Sul, Roraima and Amapá
- 2006 revenue of US\$9.8 billion and volume sold of 12.2 billion cubic meters

Distrib. de Produtos de Petroleo Ipiranga (DPPI)

- A fuels distributor in Southern Brazil
- 2006 revenue of \$1.6 billion and volume sold of 1.8 billion cubic meters

Ipiranga Química (IQ)

- A wholesale distributor of chemical products with over 5,000 clients in 50 different markets
- 2006 revenue of US\$212.3 million and EBITDA of US\$9.5 million
- Through its ownership in IQ, RIPI indirectly controls Copesul (with Braskem) and IPQ

Ipiranga Petroquímica (IPQ)

- A 2nd generation producer of high-end petrochemicals
- 2006 revenue of US\$924.3 million and volume sold of 636,100 tons

Copesul

- A naphtha-based cracker owned by Ipiranga & Braskem
- 2006 revenue of US\$2.9 billion and volume of 2.962 million tons

Note: Volume sold refers to total volume; Revenue figures not consolidated

Source: Public RIPI information

Note: Families include Gouvea, Tellechea, Mello, bastos, and Ormazabal families
Source: Public Ipiranga information

Valuation summary

Section 2

RIPI valuation

RIPI's share value ranges from R\$51.63 to R\$57.06 based on the economic value

(R\$ million)	Economic value		
	100% TEV	Proportionate TEV	
IQ SA	3,051	58.53%	1,786
CBPI SA	4,029	11.42%	460
DPPI SA	1,552	7.65%	119
RIPI Opco ¹	9	100.0%	9
RIPI – Total Enterprise Value			2,373
(-) net debt			(765)
RIPI – Equity value			1,609
Total number of shares (million)			29.6
Price per share – R\$ per share		51.63	54.35
		-5%	+5%

Note: Figures in R\$ million unless otherwise noted.

(1) Based on multiples detailed on pages 61 and 83

Source: RIPI information and Deutsche Bank

Weighted average share price

LTM to announcement^(a)

	ON	PN
Total volume (000's)	1,843	5,850
W.A. share price (R\$ per share)	45.81	32.75

(a) From 03/15/2006 to 03/16/2007

Source: FactSet

Book value – RIPI SA

	12/31/2006
Shareholder equity – (R\$ million)	577.3
Total number of shares (million)	29.6
Book value per share (R\$ per share)	19.50

Note: Book value based on operating company financials as of 12/31/2006

Source: Company's filings

Weighted average share price

announcement to April 2, 2007^(a)

	ON	PN
Total volume (000's)	528	1,495
W.A. share price (R\$ per share)	91.57	44.85

(a) From 03/16/2007 to 04/02/2007

Source: FactSet

Valuation summary

Section 2

Tab C

DPPI

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Valuation summary

Section 2

Distribuidora de Produtos de Petroleo Ipiranga SA – DPPI

Company description

DPPI is a distributor of fuels in Southern Brazil

The Company delivers fuels to retail gas stations, industrial sites

Approximately 65% of volume is sold to retail gas stations

In 2006, core volume (gasoline, alcohol, and diesel fuels) was 1.8 billion cubic meters. Total volume (including GNV, lubricants, & others) was marginally higher

In 2006, the Company had 2.5% of the Brazilian market by volume sold

Major subsidiaries

Isa-Sul Administração e Participações (Isa-Sul)

- Owns 152 of the gas stations in DPPI's region

- 2006 revenue of US\$8.7 million and EBITDA of US\$7.5 million

Companhia Brasileira de Petroleo Ipiranga (CBPI)

- A fuels distributor in Brazil, except in Rio Grande do Sul, Roraima and Amapá

- 2006 revenue of US\$9.8 billion and volume sold of 12.2 billion cubic meters

- Through its ownership in CBPI, DPPI indirectly owns a minority stake in IQ, IPQ, and Copesul

Ipiranga Química (IQ)

- A wholesale distributor of chemical products with over 5,000 clients in 50 different markets

- 2006 revenue of US\$212.3 million and EBITDA of US\$9.5 million

Ipiranga Petroquímica (IPQ)

- A 2nd generation producer of high-end petrochemicals

- 2006 revenue of US\$924.3 million and volume sold of 636,100 tons

Copesul

- A naphtha-based cracker owned by Ipiranga & Braskem

- 2006 revenue of US\$2.9 billion and volume of 2.962 million tons

Note: Volumes refer to volumes sold. Revenues are not consolidated

Source: Public DPPI information

Corporate structure

Note: Families include Gouvea, Tellechea, Mello, Bastos, and Ormazabal families

Source: Public Ipiranga information

Valuation summary

Section 2

DPPI valuation

DPPI's share value ranges from R\$41.11 to R\$45.44 based on the economic value

(R\$ million)	Economic value		Proportionate TEV	
	100% TEV			
CBPI	4,029	21.01%	847	
DPPI Opco ¹	706	100.00%	706	
DIPPI – Total Enterprise Value			1,552	
(-) net debt			(168)	
DPPI – Equity value			1,385	
Total number of shares (million)			32.0	
Price per share – R\$ per share		41.11	43.28	45.44
		-5%		+5%

Note: Figures in R\$ million, except unless otherwise noted

(1) Further details on page 83

Source: DPPI information and Deutsche Bank

Weighted average share price

LTM to announcement^(a)

	ON	PN
Total volume (000's)	24	2,919
W.A. share price (R\$ per share)	41.69	24.99

(a) From 03/15/2006 to 03/16/2007

Source: FactSet

Book value – DPPI SA

	12/31/2006
Shareholder equity – (R\$ million)	804.0
Total number of shares (million)	32.0
Book value per share (R\$ per share)	25.13

Note: Book value based on operating company financials as of 12/31/2006

Source: Company's filings

Weighted average share price

announcement to April 2, 2007^(a)

	ON	PN
Total volume (000's)	61	514
W.A. share price (R\$ per share)	96.53	34.69

(a) From 03/16/2007 to 04/02/2007

Source: FactSet

Valuation summary

Section 2

Tab D

CBPI

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Valuation summary

Section 2

Companhia Brasileira de Petroleo Ipiranga – CBPI

Company description

The largest company in the Ipiranga Group by revenue, CBPI is a distributor of fuels in Brazil, except in Rio Grande do Sul, Roraima and Amapá

The Company delivers fuels to retail gas stations, industrial sites

Approximately 65% of volume is sold to retail gas stations

In 2006, core volume (gasoline, alcohol, and diesel fuels) was 11.6 billion cubic meters. Total volume (including GNV, lubricants, & others) was 12.2 billion cubic meters

In 2006, the Company had 16.9% share of the Brazilian market by volume

Major subsidiaries**Empresa Carioca de Produtos Químicos (EMCA)**

- Produces specialty oils with applications in the pharmaceutical, food, cosmetic, and plastics industries
- 2006 revenue of US\$42.5 million and EBITDA of US\$1.4 million

Ipiranga Asfaltos (IASA)

- Produces asphalt and asphalt additives, and provides pavement services
- 2006 sales of US\$114.3 million and EBITDA of US\$6.1 million

AM/PM Comestíveis

- A chain of retail convenience stores attached to CBPI gas stations
- 2006 sales of US\$8.4 million and EBITDA of US\$14.7 million, which includes other operating income

Ipiranga Química SA (IQ)

- A wholesale distributor of chemical products with over 5,000 clients in 50 different markets
- 2006 revenue of US\$212.3 million and EBITDA of US\$9.5 million
- Through its ownership in IQ, CBPI, indirectly has a stake in IPQ and Copesul

Ipiranga Petroquímica (IPQ)

- A 2nd generation producer of high-end petrochemicals
- 2006 revenue of US\$924.3 million and volume sold of 636,100 tons

Copesul

- A naphtha-based cracker owned by Ipiranga & Braskem
- 2006 revenue of US\$2.9 billion and volume of 2.962 million tons

Source: Public CBPI information

Corporate structure

Note: Families include Gouvea, Tellechea, Mello, Bastos, and Ormazabal families

Valuation summary

Section 2

CBPI valuation

CBPI's share valueranges from R\$26.97 to R\$29.81 based on the economic value

(R\$ million)	Economic value		Book value - CBPI	
	100% TEV	Proportionate TEV		12/31/2006
Copesul	5,635	29.46% 1,660 (1)	Shareholder equity - (R\$ million)	1,555.2
IPQ Opco	1,452	100.00% 1,452 (2)	Total number of shares (million)	106.0
100% IPQ SA.		3,112 (3)=(1)+(2)	Book value per share (R\$ per share)	14.68
IPQ SA.	3,112	92.39% 2,875 (4)=(3)x stake		
IQ Opco	176	100.00% 176 (5)		
100% IQ SA		3,051 (6)=(4)+(5)		
IQ SA	3,051	41.47% 1,265 (7)=(6)x stake		
CBPI Opco	2,764	100.00% 2,764 (8)		
CBPI - Total Enterprise Value		4,029 (9)=(7)+(8)		
(-) net debt		(1,021)		
CBPI - Equity Value		3,008		
Total number of shares (million)		106.0		
Price per share - R\$ per share		26.97 28.39 29.81		
		-5% +5%		

Note: Figures in R\$ million, except unless otherwise noted
Source: Ipiranga information and Deutsche Bank

Note: Book value based on operating company financials as of 12/31/2006

Source: Company's filings

	Weighted average share price LTM to announcement (a)		Weighted average share price announcement to April 2, 2007 (a)	
	ON	PN	ON	PN
Total volume (000's)	123	62.524	168	7,94
W.A. share price (R\$ per share)	21.72	18.32	52.55	23.2
(a) From 03/15/2006 to 03/16/2007			(a) From 03/16/2007 to 04/02/2007	
Source: FactSet			Source: FactSet	

Economic value of assets

Section 3

Section 3

Economic value of assets

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Economic value of assets

Section 3

Valuation considerations

The companies were valued on a stand-alone basis

The valuation of each asset excludes any potential synergies that could be achieved as a result of the transaction

DCF

n	Basic assumptions	
	–	10-year projections
	–	Base date of DCF valuation is December 31, 2006
	–	Exchange rate of 2.1385 R\$/US\$ as of 12/31/2006
	–	Models projected in nominal Brazilian Reais; cash flows were converted to US Dollars based on average exchange rate for the year
	–	WACC in nominal US Dollars
	–	To discount the annual cash flow to the present value, it considers that cash flow is generated in the middle of the year (in June) ¹
n	Perpetuity	
	–	Calculated based on Gordon's growth formula
	–	Adjustments to capex/ depreciation, tax rates, net operating working capital
	–	Petrochemical companies: perpetuity cash flow adjusted for mid-cycle
n	Equity value	
	–	TEV minus net debt (as defined in the glossary)

DCF valuation

n	Companhia Brasileira de Petróleo Ipiranga
n	Distribuidora de Prod. de Petróleo Ipiranga
n	Copesul Central Química
n	Ipiranga Petroquímica S.A.
n	Ultrapar Participações

Source: Ultrapar and Deutsche Bank

Multiples

n	Basic assumptions
---	-------------------

	–	Based on multiples of EBITDA
n	Precedent transactions	
	–	Applied to LTM EBITDA
n	Trading comparables	
	–	Applied to 2006 EBITDA except for petrochemicals, where an average of 3 - 5 years (normalized EBITDA) was used depending on the company

Multiple -based valuation

n	Ipiranga Química S.A. – precedent transactions
n	Empresa Carioca de Prod. Químicos S.A. – trading comps
n	Ipiranga Asfaltos – precedent transactions
n	AM/PM Comestíveis – trading comps
n	Isa-Sul Adm. e Part. Ltda – implied multiple from DPPI DCF

Source: Ultrapar and Deutsche Bank

¹ Assumes that the cash is generated evenly over the year, and for the purpose of discounting it to the net present value, it assumes the generation of cash occurs in the middle of the year (i.e. June), and not at the end of the year (i.e. December)

Economic value of assets

Section 3

Weighted Average Cost of Capital and Cost of Equity
WACC and KeWACC definition*(US\$ nominal)*

Ipiranga companies

	Ultrapar	CBPI	DPPI	Copesul	IPQ
<u>I. Beta calculation</u>					
1. Beta un-levered ^(a)	0.64	0.90	0.90	0.86	0.86
Long-term optimal debt (D)/cap (D+E) ratio	35% ^(b)	40% ^(c)	40% ^(c)	50% ^(c)	50% ^(c)
Long-term optimal equity (E) /cap (D+E) ratio	65% ^(b)	60% ^(c)	60% ^(c)	50% ^(c)	50% ^(c)
Marginal tax rate (tax) ^(d)	22%	26%	23%	33%	25%
2. Re-levered equity beta ()	0.92	1.35	1.36	1.44	1.50
<u>II. Calculation of Cost of Capital</u>					
US risk free rate (Rfr) ^(e)	4.5% p.a.	4.5% p.a.	4.5% p.a.	4.5% p.a.	4.5% p.a.
Local risk premium (CRP) ^(f)	200 bps	200 bps	200 bps	200 bps	200 bps
Local long-term risk free rate	6.5% p.a.	6.5% p.a.	6.5% p.a.	6.5% p.a.	6.5% p.a.
US equity risk premium (ERP) ^(g)	7.1% p.a.	7.1% p.a.	7.1% p.a.	7.1% p.a.	7.1% p.a.
3. Cost of Equity (Ke)	13.0% p.a.	16.1% p.a.	16.2% p.a.	16.7% p.a.	17.2% p.a.
Local long-term risk free rate	6.5% p.a.	6.5% p.a.	6.5% p.a.	6.5% p.a.	6.5% p.a.
Long-term corporate risk spread ^(h)	150 bps	200 bps	200 bps	200 bps	200 bps
4. Cost of Debt (Kd)	8.0% p.a.	8.50% p.a.	8.50% p.a.	8.50% p.a.	8.50% p.a.

5. WACC	10.6% p.a.	12.2% p.a.	12.3% p.a.	11.2% p.a.	11.8% p.a.
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Note: (a) Ultrapar's beta is the observed and the betas for Grupo Ipiranga's companies are the betas against the S&P 500 for the sample of companies that represent each industry. Based on 2 years of weekly betas. CBPI and DPPI's betas were based on Pantry Inc, Casey's General Stores, and Alimentacion Couche Tard Inc² Copesul and IPQ's betas were based on Copesul, Braskem, Suzano Petroquímica, Petroquímica União, BASF and Nova Chemicals (source: *Bloomberg as of February 18, 2007*)

(b) Based on a more conservative company risk profile than the optimal capital structure for the industry

(c) Based on comparable public companies

(d) Marginal tax rates as provided by the management of the companies. Refer to supporting material in Appendix IV

(e) US risk free rate is the yield of the US Treasury (source: *FactSet*)

(f) Local risk premium based on spread of the sovereign bond to the equivalent US Treasury (source: *Bloomberg*)

(g) Equity risk premium from Ibbotson's 2006 report

(h) Long term corporate risk spreads are based on companies outstanding debt (source: *the companies' financials*)

Source: *Bloomberg, Factset and the companies*

² Pantry Inc., Casey's General Stores, and Alimentation Couche Tard Inc. are businesses whose principal activities include the distribution of gasoline (77%, 71%, and 58% of 2006 sales respectively). The operation of convenience stores is a secondary activity totally dependent on the distribution of gasoline

Economic value of assets

Section 3

Macroeconomic assumptions

US Economy	2004A	2005A	2006A	2007E	2008E	2009E	2010E	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E	2015E	2016E
Inflation ⁽¹⁾	1.6%	2.6%	2.3%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
US Treasury ⁽¹⁾	4.1%	4.1%	4.7%	4.5%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Brazil Economy	2004A	2005A	2006A	2007E	2008E	2009E	2010E	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E	2015E	2016E
GDP - real growth ⁽²⁾	4.9%	2.3%	2.9%	3.5%	3.7%	3.6%	3.4%	3.3%	3.1%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
GDP - nominal growth	12.8%	9.7%	6.1%	7.4%	7.8%	7.2%	7.0%	6.9%	6.7%	6.6%	6.6%	6.6%	6.6%
Brazilian population growth ⁽³⁾	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
Inflation (IPCA) ⁽¹⁾	7.6%	5.7%	3.1%	3.8%	4.0%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Selic (average) ⁽⁴⁾	16.2%	19.0%	15.1%	12.2%	11.1%	10.0%	9.5%	9.5%	9.5%	9.5%	9.5%	9.5%	9.5%
CDI (Brazilian interbank rate) ⁽¹⁾	16.2%	19.0%	15.0%	12.7%	11.6%	10.5%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
FX rate - eop ⁽⁵⁾	2.65	2.34	2.14	2.18	2.29	2.32	2.36	2.39	2.43	2.46	2.50	2.54	2.57
FX rate - avg ⁽⁵⁾	2.93	2.43	2.19	2.16	2.24	2.31	2.34	2.38	2.41	2.45	2.48	2.52	2.56
Average R\$ devaluation	(20.3%)	(9.9%)	(1.5%)	3.7%	3.0%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%

Notes and Sources:

(1) Based on estimates of the market and Deutsche Bank

(2) Based on IBGE's old methodology³. Source: IBGE for 2004 to 2006, and based on estimates of the market and Deutsche Bank for 2007 and onwards

(3) IBGE – Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics

(4) Market consensus for 2007 and 2008 (source: BCB, February 2007) and based on estimates of the market and Deutsche Bank for 2009 and onwards

(5) Market consensus for 2007 and 2008 (source: BCB, February 2007). Brazil – USA purchase power parity (PPP) for 2009 onwards

³IBGE had recently published the parameters of a new methodology for the calculation of Brazilian GDP, however at the time of publication of the Report, projections based on the new methodology were not available. We therefore consider it most appropriate to use the old methodology, based on which projections were available.

Economic value of assets

Section 3

Tab A

Ultrapar

Economic value of assets

Section 3

Ultrapar consolidated - DCF valuation

Ultrapar consolidates: Ultragas, the #1 LPG distributor in Brazil, Oxiteno, the main producer of Ethylene Oxide and its main derivatives in Latin America, and Ultracargo, a logistic company for special products

	2007E	2008E	2009E	2010E	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E	2015E	2016E	Per
1. EBIT	157	163	218	239	249	251	257	286	297	347	
annual growth	n.a.	4.1%	33.2%	9.7%	4.4%	0.6%	2.4%	11.3%	3.9%	16.8%	5
(-) tax	(37)	(38)	(47)	(51)	(53)	(54)	(56)	(64)	(67)	(77)	
effective tax rate	(23.4%)	(23.5%)	(21.6%)	(21.3%)	(21.1%)	(21.5%)	(21.7%)	(22.4%)	(22.6%)	(22.1%)	(22.
3. EBIT (-) tax	120	125	171	188	197	197	201	222	230	270	
(+) Depreciation & Amortization	93	103	111	119	127	131	134	116	119	87	
(-) Capex	(253)	(154)	(103)	(96)	(99)	(101)	(104)	(106)	(100)	(98)	
(-) Changes in net operating working capital	(7)	(19)	(50)	(21)	(19)	(17)	(16)	(13)	(11)	(11)	
4. Free cash flow to the Firm	(47)	56	129	190	206	209	215	218	238	248	
annual growth	n.a	n.m	130.4%	47.8%	8.3%	1.5%	3.0%	1.5%	9.0%	4.0%	

Note: Annual free cash flow in US\$ millions

Effective tax rate based on the effective tax rates of Ultragas, Oxiteno, and Ultracargo

Perpetuity's cash flow is based on long-term real growth of 3% corresponding to long-term expectations for GDP growth. These assumptions were evaluated in due diligence sessions confirmed by management of the businesses and are considered consistent with long-term growth expectations in each sector

Source: Company information and Ultrapar management guidance

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TEV (R\$ million)

(R\$ million) Perpetuity growth(a) (Gordon's growth model)

(a) Values converted into Reais at 2.14 R\$/US\$. Net present value and perpetuity value calculated in US\$

TEV/ 2007 EBITDA

(R\$ million) Perpetuity growth(a) (Gordon's growth model)

(a) Values converted into Reais at 2.14 R\$/US\$. Net present value and perpetuity value calculated in US\$

Economic value of assets

Section 3

Assumptions - Ultragas

Selected income statement drivers

Bottled LPG volumes are driven by population growth, while Bulk sales are driven by GDP growth

Cash gross margins per ton are constant in real terms adjusted for Brazilian inflation

Note: Excludes depreciation

Source: Company information and Ultrapar management guidance

Economic value of assets

Section 3

Assumptions - Ultragaz (continued)
Selected income statement drivers

Revenues are driven by increasing volumes and are adjusted for inflation

Selling expenses are constant as a percentage of sales, while General and Administrative expenses are adjusted for inflation

Economic value of assets**Section 3****Assumptions - Ultragaz (continued)**

Selected balance sheet drivers

Capex/ton is based on sales volumes and adjusted for inflation**Based on property, plant and equipment depreciation schedule****Net operating working capital assumptions are in line with 2006**

	Change in net operating working capital										
Net operating working capital (R\$ million)	2005A	2006A	2007E	2008E	2009E	2010E	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E	2015E
Net operating working capital	150.2	126.4	133.5	141.9	150.0	158.5	167.4	176.6	186.2	196.3	207.1
(+) current assets	216	203	215	228	241	255	269	284	299	316	333
(-) current liabilities	(65)	(77)	(81)	(87)	(91)	(97)	(102)	(107)	(113)	(119)	(126)
Change in net operating working capital											
(Increase) / Decrease in net operating working capital			(7)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(9)	(9)	(10)	(10)	(11)

Source: Company information and Ultrapar management guidance

Economic value of assets

Section 3

Assumptions - Oxiteno

Selected income statement drivers

Oxiteno is currently in the process of increasing its capacity (expected to be fully operational in 2009)

Oxiteno's strategy is to meet Brazil's demand for specialties (expected to grow twice as fast as GDP)

Specialties prices are constant in US Dollars and commodities prices are based on CMAI projections in US Dollars

Economic value of assets

Section 3

Assumptions - Oxiteno (continued)

Selected income statement drivers

Revenue forecast reflects the capacity expansion and change in production mix

Sales are expected to shift over-time from commodities to specialties and from exports to the domestic market

The production shift to specialties diminishes the cyclical nature of the EBITDA margin

Economic value of assets**Section 3****Assumptions - Oxiteno** (continued)

Selected balance sheet drivers

Capex is based on Ultrapar guidance relating to the capacity increase**Based on property, plant and equipment depreciation schedule****Net operating working capital assumptions are in line with 2006****Change in net operating working capital**

Net operating working capital (R\$ million)	2005A	2006A	2007E	2008E	2009E	2010E	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E	2015E	2016E
Net operating working capital	259.5	361.2	368.0	400.0	504.5	543.7	580.0	611.8	641.0	661.7	677.3	694.2
(+) current assets	352	468	478	520	651	700	747	791	830	858	878	898
(-) current liabilities	(92)	(107)	(110)	(120)	(147)	(157)	(167)	(179)	(189)	(196)	(200)	(204)
Change in net operating working capital (Increase) / Decrease in net operating working capital			(7)	(32)	(105)	(39)	(36)	(32)	(29)	(21)	(16)	(17)

Source: Company information and Ultrapar management guidance

⁴ Relevant investment projects of the Oxiteno subsidiary are: expansion of the production capacity of ethylene oxide and specialty chemicals at Camaçari, Bahia; a new plant for fatty alcohols and derivatives at Camaçari, Bahia; and the expansion of production capacity of ethylene oxide and specialty chemicals at Mauá, São Paulo, as announced to the market through Ultrapar's press releases dated August 17, 2006, and February 16, 2005

Economic value of assets

Section 3

Assumptions - Ultracargo

Selected income statement drivers

Storage capacity utilized increasing from 78% as of 2007 to 95% as of 2010 based on Ultracargo guidance

Transportation capacity utilized increasing from 84% as of 2007 to 95% as of 2010

Economic value of assets

Section 3

Assumptions - Ultracargo (continued)

Selected income statement drivers

Revenues increase as a result of volume growth and price inflation

Economic value of assets**Section 3****Assumptions - Ultracargo (continued)**

Selected balance sheet drivers

Capacity increase between 2004 and 2006**Based on property, plant and equipment depreciation schedule****Net operating working capital assumptions are in line with 2006**

Net operating working capital (R\$ million)	Change in net operating working capital							
	2005A	2006A	2007E	2008E	2009E	2010E	2011E	2012E
Net operating working capital	14.0	16.1	17.7	19.4	21.1	22.9	23.9	24.9
(+) current assets	33	35	38	42	46	50	52	54
(-) current liabilities	(19)	(19)	(20)	(23)	(25)	(27)	(28)	(29)
Change in net operating working capital								
(Increase) / Decrease in net operating working capital			(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)

Source: Company information and Ultrapar management guidance

Economic value of assets

Section 3

Tab B

Ultrapar prior to the share merger

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Economic value of assets

Section 3

Ultrapar prior to the share merger

After completing the acquisition of the control block (step 1) and tendering for the other voting shareholders (step 2), Ultrapar will have acquired 41.3% of RIPI, 35.4% of DPPI, and 4.1% of CBPI

Ultrapar will spend R\$876 million on steps 1 and 2

- o After completing steps 1 and 2, Ultrapar will have acquired 41.3% of RIPI, 35.4% of DPPI, and 4.1% of CBPI
- o Ultrapar will spend R\$876 million on steps 1 and 2
- o These stakes are equivalent to 41.3% of the refinery, 38.5% of the distribution business of DPPI, and 16.9% of the distribution business of CBPI

Ipiranga SA	Stake at S.A.	Stake at Opco	
RIPI SA	41.3%	41.3%	Refinery
DPPI SA	35.4%	38.5%	DPPI distribution
CBPI SA	4.1%	16.9%	CBPI distribution

(R\$ million)			TEV (5)	Equity
Assets acquired by Ultrapar			591	497
Refinery	(1)	41,3%	1	(10)
DPPI		38,5%	272	290
distribution	(2)			
CBPI		16,9%	315	217
distribution	(3)			
CBPI EMCA	(4)	16,9%	3	0

- (1) Includes 1/3 of the Refinery only
- (2) Includes ISA-Sul
- (3) Includes CBPI distribution and the AM/PM convenience stores in the South and Southeast
- (3) Assumes that Petrobras will pay with cash for 100% of its stake and will assume no debt from CBPI
- (4) EMCA will be 100% owned by Ultrapar
- (5) Represents Ultrapar's stake in the acquired assets

Economic value of assets

Section 3

Tab C

Fuel distribution - CBPI

Economic value of assets**Section 3****CBPI distribution – DCF valuation**

CBPI: A fuel distributor operating in Brazil, except Rio Grande do Sul, Roraima and Amapa

In addition to the distribution business, CBPI also consolidates AM/PM, IASA, and EMCA totaling R\$2.7 billion TEV (refer to page 61)

	2007E	2008E	2009E	2010E	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E	2015E	2016E	Perp.
1. EBIT	90	106	122	142	164	251	268	298	340	361	379
annual growth	n.a.	18.3%	14.7%	16.5%	15.7%	52.6%	6.9%	11.0%	14.1%	6.3%	5.1%
(-) tax	(23)	(27)	(31)	(36)	(42)	(64)	(69)	(76)	(87)	(93)	(97)
effective tax rate	(25.6%)	(25.6%)	(25.6%)	(25.6%)	(25.6%)	(25.6%)	(25.6%)	(25.6%)	(25.6%)	(25.6%)	(25.6%)
3. EBIT (-) tax	67	79	91	106	122	187	200	222	253	269	282
(+) Depreciation & Amortization	41	47	52	60	69	78	86	84	73	84	83
(-) Capex, net of reimbursement	(74)	(63)	(91)	(116)	(134)	(98)	(105)	(127)	(144)	(137)	(130)
(-) Changes in net operating working capital	(8)	(46)	(55)	(58)	(61)	(37)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(59)	(61)
4. Free cash flow to the Firm	27	17	(3)	(8)	(4)	130	131	128	130	156	174
annual growth	n.a.	(37.9%)	(120.4%)	125.6%	(43.1%)	n.a.	0.4%	(1.8%)	1.1%	20.1%	n.m.

Note: Annual free cash flow in US\$ millions

Cash flow in perpetuity reflects a 3% growth in sales volume compared to 2016 in line with GDP's 3% long-term expected real growth. These assumptions were evaluated in due diligence sessions confirmed by management of the businesses and consistent with expectations of long-term growth in each sector

Source: Based on company information, confirmed by Ipiranga management

TEV (R\$ million)

(R\$ million) Perpetuity growth(a) (Gordon's growth model)

(a) Values converted into Reais at 2.14 R\$/US\$. Net present value and perpetuity value calculated in US\$

TEV/ 2007 EBITDA

(R\$ million) Perpetuity growth(a) (Gordon's growth model)

(a) Values converted into Reais at 2.14 R\$/US\$. Net present value and perpetuity value calculated in US\$

Economic value of assets

Section 3

Assumptions – CBPI distribution

Selected income statement drivers

Gas and alcohol volumes in the Brazilian market were forecasted based on a regression on number of cars in Brazil as a function of GDP per capita, and consumption per car

Diesel volumes in the Brazilian market were projected as a result of a regression on diesel volumes in Brazil on GDP growth

Assumes the weighted average contribution margin of gasoline and ethanol is constant in real Reais

⁵ CBPI has the objective of increasing its market share, which is deemed feasible by its management. This assumption was verified in a confirmatory due diligence session, and corroborated by the fact that CBPI gained 2 (two) percentage points of market share between 2001 and 2005, according to the National Petroleum Agency, ANP. However, the market consultant indicated that in order to gain 2 (two) percentage points market share in the coming years, it would demand stronger capex and higher marketing expenses to support this growth. It is expected that CBPI's market share will stabilize at 18.9% after 2012, when CBPI sales will grow at the market pace, around 8% per year. A scenario in which sales would grow above this pace and therefore resulting in further market share increase would demand significant investments and is inconsistent with the expected increasing competition in the long term, considering a market dominated by 5 main players (which now control about 70% of the market) and numerous other players

Economic value of assets

Section 3

Assumptions – CBPI distribution (continued)
Selected income statement drivers

Revenue increases driven by market share and gross margin per product increases

EBITDA margins in 2008-2011 are affected by selling expenses relating to market share growth, stabilized from 2012-2016

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Economic value of underlying assets

Section 3

Assumptions – CBPI distribution (continued)

Selected income statement drivers

CBPI will increase the number of stations in its network by approximately 3.2% per year as a result of increased volumes of fuel and the increase in market share by 200 basis points

Selling expenses increase in 2007 through 2011 due to CBPI's strategy to increase market share

Economic value of underlying assets**Section 3****Assumptions – CBPI distribution** (continued)

Selected balance sheet drivers

CAPEX based on number of new stores needed to increase market share as well as for renovating existing stations

Based on property, plant and equipment depreciation schedule

Net operating working capital assumptions are in line with 2006

Change in net operating working capital

Net operating working capital (R\$ million)	2005A	2006A	2007E	2008E	2009E	2010E	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E	2015E	2016E
Net operating working capital	671	872	889	992	1,119	1,253	1,399	1,487	1,608	1,734	1,863	2,015
(+) current assets	1,342	1,491	1,681	1,882	2,126	2,386	2,668	2,888	3,123	3,377	3,651	3,947
(-) current liabilities	671	618	792	890	1,007	1,133	1,270	1,401	1,515	1,644	1,788	1,931
Change in net operating working capital (Increase) / Decrease in net operating working capital			(17)	(103)	(127)	(135)	(145)	(88)	(122)	(125)	(130)	(152)

Source: Based on company information and an external consultant - José Magro, confirmed by Ipiranga management

Economic value of assets

Section 3

Tab D

Fuel distribution - DPPI

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Economic value of assets**Section 3****DPPI distribution – DCF Valuation**

DPPI: A fuel distributor operating in 2 states in the South of Brazil

Isa-Sul, a wholly owned subsidiary of DPPI, owns 152 gas stations in DPPI's region. Isa-Sul is valued based on DPPI's TEV multiple of 2006 EBITDA

Based on 2006 figures, Isa-Sul is valued at R\$140 million (refer to pages 61 and 83)

DPPI opco including Isa-Sul is valued at R\$706 million, or US\$330 million (R\$566 million related to DPPI ex-Isa Sul plus R\$140 million related to Isa-Sul)

	2007E	2008E	2009E	2010E	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E	2015E	2016E	Perp.
1. EBIT	29	34	35	37	39	41	44	48	55	58	63
annual growth	n.a.	14.3%	4.5%	6.5%	4.6%	5.3%	5.5%	11.2%	13.6%	4.8%	9.2%
(-) tax	(7)	(8)	(8)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(13)	(13)	(14)
effective tax rate	(22.8%)	(22.8%)	(22.8%)	(22.8%)	(22.8%)	(22.8%)	(22.8%)	(22.8%)	(22.8%)	(22.8%)	(22.8%)
3. EBIT (-)											
tax	23	26	27	29	30	32	34	37	42	44	49
(+)											
Depreciation & Amortization	8	9	10	10	11	12	13	11	8	9	19
(-) Capex	(15)	(8)	(6)	(11)	(8)	(13)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(9)	(19)
(-) Changes in net operating working capital	(12)	(13)	(13)	(12)	(10)	(11)	(11)	(12)	(12)	(13)	(14)
4. Free cash flow to the Firm											
annual growth	5	14	18	17	23	20	23	25	27	31	35
	n.a.	199.4%	28.0%	(6.2%)	38.7%	(12.7%)	14.0%	6.4%	7.7%	18.4%	n.m.

Note: Annual free cash flow in US\$ millions

Cash flow in perpetuity reflects a 3% growth in sales volume compared to 2016 in line with GDP's 3% long-term expected real growth. These assumptions were evaluated in due diligence sessions confirmed by management of the businesses and consistent with expectations of long-term growth in each sector

Source: Based on company information, confirmed by Ipiranga management

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TEV (R\$ million)

(R\$ million) Perpetuity growth(a) (Gordon's growth model)

(a) Values converted into Reais at 2.14 R\$/US\$. Net present value and perpetuity value calculated in US\$

TEV/ 2007 EBITDA

(R\$ million) Perpetuity growth(a) (Gordon's growth model)

(a) Values converted into Reais at 2.14 R\$/US\$. Net present value and perpetuity value calculated in US\$

Economic value of assets

Section 3

Assumptions – DPPI distribution

Selected income statement drivers

Gas and alcohol volumes in the Brazilian market were forecasted based on a regression on number of cars in Brazil as a function of GDP per capita, and consumption per car

Diesel volumes in the Brazilian market were projected as a result of a regression on diesel volumes in Brazil on GDP growth

Given its leadership in the region, DPPI presents little market share fluctuation

DPPI's market share remains approximately constant because DPPI is a leader in the region in which it operates – Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina – with an already high 35% (thirty-five percent) market share. Nationally, DPPI reduced its market share from 2.9% in 2001 to 2.6% in 2005 according to the National Petroleum Agency – ANP. As per the recommendation of the market consultant, which was validated on confirmatory due diligence session with DPPI's management, DPPI would tend to maintain its market share given DPPI's dominant position in the region, or even lose some market participation to competition in line with the company's recent performance.

Economic value of assets

Section 3

Assumptions – DPPI distribution (continued)
Selected income statement drivers

Revenues driven by volumes and contribution margin per product

Projected EBITDA margin is expected to improve in relation to 2006

Economic value of assets**Section 3****Assumptions – DPPI distribution**

Selected balance sheet drivers

CAPEX based on the number of new stores needed to increase market share as well as for renovating existing stations

Based on property, plant and equipment depreciation schedule

Net operating working capital assumptions are in line with 2006

Change in net operating working capital

Net operating working capital (R\$ million)	2005A	2006A	2007E	2008E	2009E	2010E	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E	2015E	2016E
Net operating working capital	145	255	280	310	340	368	392	417	445	475	506	539
(+) current assets	232	310	338	375	412	446	474	505	539	575	613	653
(-) current liabilities	87	55	59	65	71	77	82	88	93	100	107	114
Change in net operating working capital												
(Increase) /												
Decrease in net operating working capital			(25)	(30)	(31)	(28)	(23)	(26)	(28)	(29)	(31)	(33)

Source: Based on company information and an external consultant - José Magro, confirmed by Ipiranga management

Economic value of assets

Section 3

Tab E

Copesul

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Economic value of assets**Section 3****Copesul – DCF valuation**

Copesul is a naphtha-based cracker jointly controlled by Ipiranga (29.5%) and Braskem (29.5%)

2006 production consisted of 39% ethylene, 20% propylene, 10% benzene, and 31% other by-products

	2007E	2008E	2009E	2010E	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E	2015E	2016E	Perp.
1. EBIT	402	294	273	228	231	315	365	454	521	488	374
annual growth	(3.6%)	(26.9%)	(6.9%)	(16.5%)	1.1%	36.6%	15.6%	24.6%	14.6%	(6.4%)	2.0%
(-) tax	(132)	(96)	(90)	(75)	(76)	(103)	(119)	(149)	(171)	(160)	(122)
effective tax rate	(32.8%)	(32.8%)	(32.8%)	(32.8%)	(32.8%)	(32.8%)	(32.8%)	(32.8%)	(32.8%)	(32.8%)	(32.8%)
3. EBIT (-)											
tax	270	198	184	154	155	212	245	306	350	328	251
(+)											
Depreciation & Amortization	109	107	105	105	45	8	9	11	12	13	31
(-) Capex	(26)	(26)	(27)	(27)	(28)	(28)	(29)	(29)	(30)	(30)	(31)
(-) Changes in net operating working capital	24	41	4	17	(5)	(42)	(26)	(45)	(35)	10	0
4. Free cash flow to the Firm	378	319	266	248	169	150	199	242	297	321	251
annual growth	n.a.	(15.5%)	(16.6%)	(6.6%)	(32.2%)	(11.2%)	33.1%	21.3%	23.0%	7.9%	n.m.
<i>Note:</i>	<i>Annual free cash flow in US\$ millions</i>										
<i>Source:</i>	<i>Based on company information, confirmed by Ipiranga management</i>										

TEV (R\$ million)

(a) Values converted into Reais at 2.14 R\$/US\$. Net present value and perpetuity value calculated in US\$
Source: Based on company information, confirmed by Ipiranga management

TEV/Normalized EBITDA

Note: EBITDA normalized for the industry cycle
(a) Values converted into Reais at 2.14 R\$/US\$. Net present value and perpetuity value calculated in US\$

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Source: Based on company information, confirmed by Ipiranga management

Economic value of assets

Section 3

Assumptions – Copesul

Selected income statement drivers

Volumes remain constant at 2006 levels

Gross margin was driven by ethylene, propylene, and benzene cash spreads based on CMAI data adjusted for Brazil

Economic value of assets

Section 3

Assumptions – Copesul (continued)
Selected income statement drivers

Revenues projected as a constant spread to gross margin

EBITDA margins reflect the ethylene business cycle, based on CMAI data

Economic value of assets**Section 3****Assumptions – Copesul (continued)**

Selected balance sheet drivers

Maintenance CAPEX projected based on company, information confirmed by management**Based on property, plant and equipment depreciation schedule****Net operating working capital assumptions are in line with 2006**

	Change in net operating working capital											
Net operating working capital (R\$ million)	2005A	2006A	2007E	2008E	2009E	2010E	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E	2015E	2016E
Net operating working capital	459	557	506	414	406	366	377	478	543	655	744	719
(+) current assets	795	1,061	982	795	776	694	714	917	1,046	1,272	1,450	1,398
(-) current liabilities	336	504	476	380	370	328	337	439	503	617	706	678
Change in net operating working capital												
(Increase) /												
Decrease in net operating working capital			51	92	8	40	(11)	(101)	(65)	(112)	(89)	25

Source: Based on company information, confirmed by Ipiranga management

Economic value of assets

Section 3

Tab F

IPQ

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Economic value of assets**Section 3****IPQ - DCF valuation****IPQ is a 2nd generation producer of high-end petrochemicals****In 2006, volume sold reached 638,000 tons**

	2007E	2008E	2009E	2010E	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E	2015E	2016E	Perp.
1. EBIT	87	89	86	73	83	79	86	96	106	104	80
annual growth	n.a.	2.2%	(3.2%)	(15.9%)	14.2%	(4.7%)	8.8%	12.2%	10.5%	(2.7%)	2.0%
(-) tax	(22)	(22)	(22)	(18)	(21)	(20)	(21)	(24)	(27)	(26)	(20)
effective tax rate	(25.0%)	(25.0%)	(25.0%)	(25.0%)	(25.0%)	(25.0%)	(25.0%)	(25.0%)	(25.0%)	(25.0%)	(25.0%)
3. EBIT (-) tax (+)	65	67	65	54	62	59	64	72	80	78	60
Depreciation & Amortization	15	15	15	15	15	16	16	16	16	16	17
(-) Capex	(5)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(17)
(-) Changes in net operating working capital	15	(0)	0	(1)	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	(1)	0
4. Free cash flow to the Firm	90	77	75	63	73	68	74	82	91	87	60
annual growth	n.a.	(15.2%)	(2.3%)	(15.5%)	14.9%	(6.4%)	8.6%	10.5%	11.1%	(3.9%)	n.m.

Note: Annual free cash flow in US\$ millions

Source: Based on company information, confirmed by Ipiranga management

TEV (R\$ million)

(R\$ million) Perpetuity growth(a) (Gordon's growth model)

(a) Values converted into Reais at 2.14 R\$/US\$. Net present value and perpetuity value calculated in US\$

TEV/ Average EBITDA

(R\$ million) Perpetuity growth(a) (Gordon's growth model)

(a) Values converted into Reais at 2.14 R\$/US\$. Net present value and perpetuity value calculated in US\$

Economic value of assets

Section 3

Assumptions - IPQ

Selected income statement drivers

Volumes remain flat at 600 thousand tons based on company information confirmed by Ipiranga management

Gross margin is based on cash spreads of Polyethylene and Polypropylene based on adjusted CMAI forecasts

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Economic value of assets

Section 3

Assumptions - IPQ (continued)

Selected balance sheet drivers

CMAI price forecasts for Polyethylene and Polypropylene in US Dollars

Economic value of assets**Section 3****Assumptions - IPQ** (continued)

Selected balance sheet drivers

Maintenance CAPEX projected based on company information, confirmed by Ipiranga management**Based on property, plant and equipment depreciation schedule****Net operating working capital assumptions are in line with 2006**

Net operating working capital (R\$ million)	Change in net operating working capital											
	2005A	2006A	2007E	2008E	2009E	2010E	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E	2015E	2016E
Net operating working capital	(36)	68	36	36	36	38	37	40	41	43	41	43
(+) current assets	409	619	517	522	474	438	437	462	509	588	570	564
(-) current liabilities	445	551	481	486	439	400	400	422	468	545	529	522
Change in net operating working capital (Increase) / Decrease in net operating working capital			32	(0)	1	(3)	1	(3)	(1)	(2)	2	(2)

Source: Based on company information, confirmed by Ipiranga management

Economic value of assets

Section 3

Tab G

Valuation of other assets based on multiples

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Economic value of assets

Section 3

Valuation summary - Other

Company	Description	TEV (R\$mm)	TEV/'06 EBITDA
Refinaria de Petróleo Ipiranga (RIPI)	The business has operated on a break even basis (sometimes given special tax incentives by the State)	9	6.5x (pg. 77)
Ipiranga Química S.A. (IQ)	Valuation based on comparable trading companies detailed on page 77 A chemical products distributor with over 5,000 clients in 50 different markets	176	8.6x (pg. 76)
Empresa Carioca de Produtos Químicos S.A. (EMCA)	Valuation based on precedent transactions detailed on page 76 A producer of specialty petrochemicals; consolidated by CBPI SA Valuation based on comparable trading companies Comparable sample includes both specialty and commodity petrochemical trading companies detailed on page 75	18	6.3x (pg. 75)
Ipiranga Asfaltos (IASA)	A producer of asphalt and pavement surface products Valuation based on precedent transactions detailed on page 77	89	6.8x (pg. 77)
AM/PM Comestíveis	A retail convenience store chain attached to DPPI and CBPI gas stations, consolidated by CBPI Valuation based on comparable trading companies detailed on page 76 A subsidiary that owns 152 and operates 15 of the gas stations in DPPI's	236	7.5x (pg. 76)

Isa-Sul Administração e
Part. Ltda.

region

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8.8x
(pg. 83)

n Valuation based on the same multiple as DPPI
implied by the DCF as described on note (1)
below

Note: All valuation based on the median of the sample of multiples of comparable companies applied to metrics in US dollars, unless otherwise noted

Valuation was estimated based on EBITDA multiples given that EBITDA is a proxy for cash flow generation. The use of EBITDA as a value driver has the advantage of taking into consideration profitability combined with mitigating the impact of financial leverage

(1) 8.8x=US\$265 million/US\$ 30 million; equivalent to TEV of DPPI (ex-Isa Sul) in US dollars divided by EBITDA of DPPI (ex- Isa Sul) in 2006 in US dollars

Source: Company information and Wall Street Research

Final considerations

Section 4

Section 4

Final considerations

Final considerations**Section 4****Share price range****Share price range based on the economic value (R\$ per share)**

	-5%	Mid-range	+5%
CBPI	26.97	28.39	29.81
DPPI	41.11	43.28	45.44
RIPI	51.63	54.35	57.06
Ultrapar	64.48	67.87	71.26

Note: 10% range in compliance with the CVM Resolution #361/02.

Glossary

Section 5

Section 5

Glossary

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Glossary

Section 5

n **Beta:** beta against the S&P500, a measure of systemic risk

n **Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM):** methodology used to define the cost of equity

n **Capex:** Capital Expenditures

n **Cost of Equity (Ke):** return required by the equity holder

n **Cost of debt(Kd):** cost of third party financing

n **CVM:** Comissão de Valores Mobiliários

n **D&A:** depreciation and amortization

n **Net debt:** Cash and cash equivalents, net position in derivatives, export notes, short and long-term bank loans, receivable and payable dividends, short and long-term receivables and payables related to debentures, short and long-term pension funds deficits, provisions, and other receivables and payables to related parties, including subscription bonus (“bônus de subscrição”)

n **Drivers:** value drivers or key drivers

n **EBIT:** Earnings Before Interests and Taxes

n **EBITDA:** Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization

n **EMBI:** Emerging Markets Bond Index – Brazil is a proxy for the Brazilian sovereign debt yield curve. The EMBI-Brazil accounts for the weighted average premium of the Brazilian sovereign bonds to the US Treasury, which risk is perceived as practically zero (*source: O Estado de São Paulo*)

n **EV or TEV:** Enterprise value

n **Equity value:** TEV minus net debt

n **Dollar:** American Dollar

n **DCF:** Discounted cash flow

n **FCFF:** Free Cash Flow to Firm

n **Operating cash flow:** relates to cash inflows and outflows solely related to the operations

n **Free float:** percentage of shares in circulation of the total capital of the company

Glossary

Section 5

n **JCP:** interest on capital (“Juros sobre Capital Próprio”)

n **LTM:** Last twelve months

n **Gross income:** Total revenue, excluding deductions from sales and costs of production

n **IPCA:** consumer price index

n **NOPLAT:** Net Operating Profit Less Adjusted Taxes

n **ON:** “Ação Ordinária” ordinary or voting share

n **PN:** “Ação Preferencial” preferred or non-voting share

n **GDP:** Gross Domestic Product defined as goods and services produced in a country excluding expenses utilized in the process of production during a year. A method of measuring the total value generated by all economic activities

n **Nominal GDP** is GDP in nominal terms, including inflation. **Real GDP** is GDP in constant dollars in which the growth rate excludes inflation

n **ERP:** equity risk premium is the expected premium for investing in stocks

n **CRP:** country risk premium is the expected premium for investing in a certain specific country

n **Spread:** price or yield differential

n **“Tag-along”:** (minority) shareholders right to join a transaction in which another shareholder (usually controlling shareholder) is selling their stake. In Brazil, the legislation specifies that voting shareholders of public entities have the right to receive a minimum offer of 80% the price to be paid for control (the 80% tag-along right)

Glossary

Section 5

n **Terminal value:** value of the company at the end of the projection

n **Total Enterprise Value (TEV):** Total value of the company calculated based on economic value of shareholders' equity plus net debt

n **Risk free rate:** US Treasury

n **Return on Capital ("ROC"):** = growth rate divided by reinvestment rate

n **Reinvestment rate:** = (Capex-Depreciation plus Change in non-cash working capital) divided by (EBIT x (1-tax rate))

n **VP:** Present value

n **WACC:** Weighted Average Cost of Capital

Share price evolution

Appendix I

Appendix I

Share price evolution

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Share price evolution

Appendix I

Weighted average share prices - 3/17/06 - 3/17/07

Ultrapar (Share price in R\$, Volume in '000's)

Month	PN Price	Volume
March-06 ^(a)	38.27	676
April-06	36.41	990
May-06	36.99	1,078
June-06	34.49	1,511
July-06	33.88	1,159
August-06	35.51	1,503
September-06	38.48	905
October-06	40.40	1,296
November-06	47.58	1,702
December-06	47.75	1,088
January-07	51.07	1,938
February-07	53.02	2,530
March-07 ^(b)	50.78	733
WA share price	R\$43.1	

Notes: (a) March 17, 2006, to March 31, 2006 (15 days)

(b) March 1, 2007, to March 16, 2007 (16 days)

Source: FactSet

CBPI (Share price in R\$, Volume in '000's)

Month	PN Price	Volume	ON Price	Volume
March-06 ^(a)	15.65	3,401	20.00	6
April-06	17.94	6,389	20.75	16
May-06	17.84	5,933	21.83	3
June-06	17.48	5,717	20.63	7
July-06	17.02	5,001	21.83	4
August-06	17.30	6,600	24.12	0
September-06	17.28	4,821	21.11	3
October-06	18.78	4,459	21.29	24
November-06	18.56	4,189	21.67	17
December-06	18.96	4,221	21.93	23
January-07	19.18	4,891	22.22	12
February-07	22.28	3,579	26.04	7
March-07 ^(b)	22.36	3,322	27.87	1
WA share price	R\$18.3		R\$21.7	

Notes: (a) March 17, 2006, to March 31, 2006 (15 days)

(b) March 1, 2007, to March 16, 2007 (16 days)

Source: FactSet

RIPI (Share price in R\$, Volume in '000's)

Month	PN Price	Volume	ON Price	Volume
March-06 ^(a)	23.61	84	39.05	83
April-06	24.96	665	35.83	123
May-06	28.95	1,134	36.52	266
June-06	30.59	425	36.99	144
July-06	30.10	323	36.21	72
August-06	31.22	497	37.35	166
September-06	33.17	415	38.45	56
October-06	35.80	437	39.69	95
November-06	37.01	353	41.51	139
December-06	37.36	289	42.56	93
January-07	37.44	568	43.72	95
February-07	40.63	371	50.00	141
March-07 ^(b)	42.54	292	70.48	370
WA share price	R\$32.7		R\$45.8	

Notes: (a) March 17, 2006, to March 31, 2006 (15 days)

(b) March 1, 2007, to March 16, 2007 (16 days)

Source: FactSet

DPPI (Share price in R\$, Volume in '000's)

Month	PN Price	Volume	ON Price	Volume
March-06 ^(a)	23.03	38	39.00	2
April-06	24.01	251	42.47	2
May-06	25.12	185	38.05	2
June-06	24.02	398	42.92	1
July-06	24.09	113	35.74	2
August-06	23.20	261	32.25	2
September-06	23.09	115	36.54	0
October-06	23.08	318	30.20	2
November-06	23.71	460	27.71	1
December-06	25.54	316	28.69	2
January-07	27.98	239	30.00	1
February-07	32.70	138	35.00	0
March-07 ^(b)	33.08	87	55.96	8
WA share price	R\$25.0		R\$41.7	

Notes: (a) March 17, 2006, to March 31, 2006 (15 days)

(b) March 1, 2007, to March 16, 2007 (16 days)

Source: FactSet

Share price evolution

Appendix I

Ultrapar

LTM ending 3/16/2007

	ON - R\$	PN - R\$
Max	N.A	56.95
W.A.	N.A	43.08
Min	N.A	31.77

Note: R\$ per share
Source: Factset

3/16/2007 to 4/2/2007

	ON - R\$	PN - R\$
Max	N.A	63.75
W.A.	N.A	56.10
Min	N.A	49.29

Note: R\$ per share
Source: Factset

Share price evolution**Appendix I****RIPI**

LTM ending 3/16/2007

	ON - R\$	PN - R\$
Max	80.15	45.70
W.A.	45.81	32.75
Min	34.00	22.55

Note: R\$ per share

Source: Factset

3/16/2007 to 4/2/2007

	ON - R\$	PN - R\$
Max	97.68	47.50
W.A.	91.57	44.85
Min	80.15	41.51

Note: R\$ per share

Source: Factset

Share price evolution**Appendix I****CBPI**

LTM ending 3/16/2007

	ON - R\$	PN - R\$
Max	30.80	23.88
W.A.	21.72	18.32
Min	20.00	14.58

Note: R\$ per share

Source: Factset

3/16/2007 to 4/2/2007

	ON - R\$	PN - R\$
Max	53.50	25.30
W.A.	52.55	23.28
Min	30.80	22.10

Note: R\$ per share

Source: Factset

Share price evolution

Appendix I

DPPI

LTM ending 3/16/2007

	ON - R\$	PN - R\$
Max	60.00	34.99
W.A.	41.69	24.99
Min	27.50	22.00

Note: R\$ per share

Source: Factset

3/16/2007 to 4/2/2007

	ON - R\$	PN - R\$
Max	102.02	38.98
W.A.	96.53	34.69
Min	60.00	33.00

Note: R\$ per share

Source: Factset

Comparable multiples

Appendix II

Because there is no company that is directly comparable to EMCA, we judge that the multiples based on a sample of companies that included commodity and specialty chemical companies, consistent with the business model of EMCA, its margins, and its expected growth, would be an adequate parameter for valuation

Appendix II

Comparable multiples

Comparable multiples

Appendix II

Comparable public company analysis - Commodities and specialty chemicals

Company name	3/14/2007	Market	TEV	TEV / EBITDA		TEV / Sales		
	Price/share	Value		2006A	2007E	2006A	2007E	
<i>Commodities</i>								
Nova	\$29.70	\$2,477	\$4,208	6.2x	5.2x	0.6x	0.7x	
BASF	\$100.83	50,506	65,198	4.9x	4.9x	0.9x	0.9x	
Westlake	\$27.32	1,784	1,992	4.9x	5.1x	0.8x	0.7x	
Dow	\$43.38	41,949	49,950	6.4x	6.4x	1.0x	1.0x	
Lyondell PF(pigments sale)	\$30.40	7,664	14,714	4.7x	4.9x	0.6x	0.6x	
Braskem	\$6.46	2,332	4,484	5.7x	5.6x	0.8x	0.9x	
Suzano Petroquimica	\$2.16	488	1,220	n.a.	6.4x	1.1x	0.9x	
Petroquimica União	\$4.94	518	716	5.2x	6.6x	0.5x	0.5x	
			Mean - commodities	5.5x	5.6x	0.8x	0.8x	
			Median - commodities	5.2x	5.4x	0.8x	0.8x	
			Maximum - commodities	6.4x	6.6x	1.1x	1.0x	
			Minimum - commodities	4.7x	4.9x	0.5x	0.5x	
<i>Specialty chemicals</i>								
Clariant		\$16.05	\$3,637	\$4,973	6.9x	6.8x	0.7x	0.7x
Rhodia		\$3.50	4,220	6,794	7.1x	6.7x	1.1x	1.0x
Lubrizol		\$51.10	3,601	4,665	8.2x	7.7x	1.2x	1.1x
Huntsman		\$18.94	4,433	7,432	7.7x	6.4x	0.8x	0.8x
Celanese		\$30.40	5,288	7,619	6.6x	6.8x	1.3x	1.2x
			Mean - specialties	7.3x	6.9x	1.0x	1.0x	
			Median - specialties	7.1x	6.8x	1.1x	1.0x	
			Maximum - specialties	8.2x	7.7x	1.3x	1.2x	
			Minimum - specialties	6.6x	6.4x	0.7x	0.7x	

Median - Commodities & Specialties

6.3x

6.4x

0.8x

0.9x

Notes: All figures in US\$ million unless otherwise noted

Source: Companies information, FactSet and Bloomberg

Comparable multiples

Appendix II

Selected comparable multiples - Chemical distributors & Retail Brazil

Ipiranga Química was valued based on a EBITDA multiple of precedent transactions that involved the sale of distributors of chemical products

Precedent transaction analysis - Chemical distributors

Target - Buyer	Date	TEV	TEV/LTM	LTM
			EBITDA	Metric EBITDA
ChemCentral - Univar	Mar-07	\$650	9.3x	\$70
INT Muellor Chemical - NIB Capital	Jun-01	228	8.8x	26
HCI - Brenntag	Nov-00	306	8.5x	36
Ellis & Everard - Vopak Distribution	Jan-01	480	6.1x	79
		Mean	8.2x	
		Median	8.6x	
		Max	9.3x	
		Min	6.1x	

Notes: All figures in US\$ million unless otherwise noted.

Source: Companies information, FactSet and Bloomberg.

Among the companies listed in the local market, CBD is the one with a profile that most closely mirrors AM/PM⁷

Comparable public company analysis - Retail Brazil

Company name	Market Cap.	TEV	TEV / EBITDA	
			2006A	2007E
Pao de Acucar - CBD	\$4,042	\$4,687	7.5x	5.8x

Notes: All figures in US\$ million unless otherwise noted.

Source: Companies information, FactSet and Bloomberg.

⁷ Sales of CBD and AM/PM are primarily foods and consumer goods (foods and perishables exceeds 70% of CBD sales). In the last 5 years, CBD's average sales growth was 11.4% and EBITDA growth was 12.0%

Comparable multiples

Appendix II

Selected comparable multiples - Refiners and Asphalt producers

Alon, Delek, and Frontier are the companies that best mirror the business of Refinaria (RIPI Opco) and served as a valuation benchmark

Comparable public company analysis - Refiners

Company	Share price 3/23/2007	Market Cap	TEV / EBITDA				Price to earnings		
			TEV	2006A	2007E	2008E	2006A	2007E	2008E
Alon USA	\$36.30	\$1,699	\$2,175	8.7x	6.6x	8.4x	14.4x	10.6x	13.4x
Delek US Holdings	18.77	973	1,158	6.5	6.4	6.3	9.7	10.4	11.1
Frontier Oil	33.08	3,628	3,372	5.5	6.3	6.3	9.8	11.9	12.9
			Average	6.9	6.5	7.0	11.3	11.0	12.5
			Median	6.5	6.4	6.3	9.8	10.6	12.9
			Max	8.7	6.6	8.4	14.4	11.9	13.4
			Min	5.5	6.3	6.3	9.7	10.4	11.1

Notes: All figures in US\$ million unless otherwise noted.

Market Cap. includes options and in-the-money convertibles.

Source: Companies information, FactSet and Bloomberg.

IASA valuation was driven by precedent transactions that involved the sale of asphalt producers

Precedent transaction analysis - Asphalt producers

Target / Buyer	Date	TEV	TEV /	TEV /
			LTM EBITDA	LTM Sales
Frehner Construction / Aggregate Industries	5/11/2004	95.8	NA	0.6x
Better Materials Corp. / Hanson Building Materials	7/18/2003	155	7.3x	1.3x
S.E. Johnson / CRH plc	5/16/2003	177	6.3x	0.7x
Kiewit Materials / CSR	10/2/2002	648	8.8x	1.3x
Mount Hope Rock Products / CRH plc	4/30/2001	138	7.3x	1.3x
Northern Ohio Paving and Dolomite Group / CRH plc	6/21/2000	172	5.9x	1.3x
The Shelly Company / CRH plc	2/24/2000	362	5.7x	1.1x
Thompson-McCully / CRH plc	7/12/1999	422	8.0x	1.7x
Dell Contractors and Millington Quarry / CRH plc	7/5/1999	146	5.6x	1.0x

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MA Segale - Icon Materials / CRH plc	5/1/1998	60	NA	1.2x
		Mean	6.9x	1.1x
		Median	6.8x	1.2x
		Max	8.8x	1.7x
		Min	5.6x	0.6x

Notes: All figures in US\$ million unless otherwise noted.

CRH plc was previously known as Oldcastle Materials

Source: Companies information, FactSet and Bloomberg.

**Overview of the industries in which
the assessed companies operate**

Appendix III

Appendix III

Overview of the industries in which the assessed companies operate

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**Overview of the industries in which
the assessed companies operate**

Appendix III

Brazilian fuel distribution industry

Ipiranga and Petrobras (BR) are the leading players in the Brazilian fuel distribution market

Changes in the regulatory framework benefited the independent (no brand) players

Summary

- n According to ANP, total consumption of fuel, including diesel, gasoline, and alcohol reached 67 million m³ in 2006
 - Consumption of fuel has reached an average annual growth rate of 1.4% in the last 5 years (0.9% growth for diesel, 1.2% for gasoline, and 6.7% for alcohol)
- n Consumption of the three main fuel products (gasoline, alcohol, and diesel) grows as the number of cars grows. Ethanol-fueled vehicles are expected to post the highest growth rate, due to the large number of flexible fuel (flex-fuel) cars entering the market
- n The fuel distribution industry in Brazil has significant growth potential based on the expected growth of the Brazilian economy, and the relatively high number of inhabitants per car observed in Brazil compared to other countries
- n Foreign players have been relatively conservative in regards to their expansion plans, while some have already exited the country. In contrast, Ipiranga and BR are committed to increase their market share and expand their national footprint

**Overview of the industries in which
the assessed companies operate**

Appendix III

Brazilian petrochemical industry

According to ABIQUIM, sales in the Brazilian chemical and petrochemical sector grew 17% between 2000 and 2006, or 2.7% per year

Brazilian market data – 2006

(000 tons)	Total production	Imports	Exports	Total consumption
Olefins	5,298	3	171	5,130
Aromatics	1,531	91	410	1,211
Polyolefins	3,570	402	1,022	2,949
PVC	676	127	51	752
PET	307	173	31	449
Caprolactam	45	7	18	34

Note: Total consumption is an estimate; 2006 figures based on preliminary data

Source: *Braskem 20-F*

Comments

- n The Brazilian petrochemical industry is organized into first, second, and third generation producers based on the stage of raw material processing
 - 1st generation producers convert naphtha into basic petrochemicals
 - 2nd generation producers process basic petrochemicals into intermediate products
 - 3rd generation producers transform intermediate products into final products
- n The Brazilian petrochemical industry is the largest in Latin America, but suffers from the lack of integration between businesses and the dependence on imports of raw materials such as naphtha
- n Petrobras and its subsidiaries are attempting to diminish Brazilian dependence on petrochemical imports through investment projects involving petroleum, gas, and naphtha
- n Brazil's major petrochemical production centers are located in Camaçari, Triunfo, and Cubatão. Two large investment projects are located in Rio de Janeiro (Comperi) and in Pernambuco (Abreu e Lima), with operations expected to begin in 2012
 - n According to BMI, the main companies operating in Brazil include Braskem, Copesul, Petroquímica União, Rio Polímeros, Ultrapar, Politenio, and Dow Química

Source: *Braskem 20-F, Business Monitor International*

**Overview of the industries in which
the assessed companies operate**

Appendix III

Brazilian LPG distribution industry

Summary

n In 2006, Brazilian LPG market sales totaled 6.5 million tons. 87% was produced in Brazil and the balance was imported

n Primary use of LPG:

– Bottled: Cooking (historically around 70% of sales)

– Bulk: Cooking and heating in shopping malls, hotels, residences, hospitals, and industrial centers

n Petrobras is responsible for all national production of LPG (87% of national consumption). LPG is transported from Petrobras storage facilities via pipelines and trucks to the LPG distributors, who then sell it in the retail market

n The market for LPG is considered mature with moderate growth potential, dependent on economic growth (which will lead consumers to substitute firewood for LPG)

n Market competition is largely based on brand positioning, customer service, and the efficiency of logistics and distribution

Source: Ultrapar 20-F

Distributors in the market

	2006	2005	2004
Ultragas	23.9%	24.0%	24.1%
SHV Gas	23.3%	23.4%	20.5%
Liquigás	21.7%	21.8%	21.8%
Butano	18.5%	18.3%	18.7%
Others	12.6%	12.5%	14.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Description

n Ultragas: Brazil's market leader in LPG distribution, with over 1.5 million tons delivered in 2006

n SHV Gas: A distributor controlled by multinational corporation SHV Energy, and operating under the brands “Minasgás” and “Supergasbrás”

n Liquigás: Acquired by Petrobras from the ENI Group in June 2004; has operated in the Brazilian LPG sector for over 40 years

n Butano: A Brazilian LPG distributor with over 45 years of market experience

Source: Ultrapar 20-F

Calculation backup

Appendix IV

Appendix IV

Calculation backup

Calculation backup

Appendix IV

TEV calculation for selected companies

RIPI Opco		DPPI Opco				IPQ S.A.	
Description	Obs.	Description	Obs.	Description	Obs.	Description	Obs.
EBITDA (R\$ million)	1.42 In 2006	TEV (R\$ million)	566	TEV DPPI (cash flow pg. 46)		Copesul (R\$ million)	5,635
R\$/US\$ average	2.19 2006 average	R\$/US\$ - report	2.1385			Copesul (R\$ million)	1,660
EBITDA (US\$ million)	0.6 In 2006	TEV (US\$ million)	265	(1) TEV DPPI in US\$		IPQ Op. (R\$ million)	1,452
Multiple TEV (US\$ million)	6.5x Refer to pg. 76	EBITDA (R\$ million)	66	EBITDA DPPI		TEV (R\$ million)	3,112
R\$/US\$ - report	4	R\$/US\$ average	2.19	average for 2006			
TEV (R\$ million)	9	EBITDA (US\$ million)	30.1	(2) EBITDA DPPI in US\$			
	TEV RIPI Opco	TEV/ 2006 EBITDA	8.8x	(3) = (2) / (1)			
		EBITDA (R\$ million)	16.3	EBITDA Isa-Sul 2006			
		R\$/US\$ average	2.19	average for 2006			
		EBITDA (US\$ million)	7.4	In 2006			
		Multiple	8.8x	(3) above			
		TEV (US\$ million)	65				
		R\$/US\$ - report	2.1385	12/31/2006			
		TEV (R\$ million)	140	TEV Isa-Sul			
		TEV (US\$ million)	566				
		TEV (R\$ million)	706	TEV DPPI Opco			

IQ Opco

Description	Obs.	Description	Obs.
EBITDA (R\$ million)	20.8 In 2006	EBITDA (R\$ million)	3
R\$/US\$ average	2.19 2006 average	R\$/US\$ average	2.19
EBITDA (US\$ million)	9.5 In 2006	EBITDA (US\$ million)	1.4
Multiple TEV (US\$ million)	8.6x Refer to pg. 76	Multiple TEV (US\$ million)	6.3x
R\$/US\$ - report	82	R\$/US\$ - report	9
	2.1385 12/31/2006		2.1385

CBPI Opco

Description	Obs.	EMCA	IASA	AM/PM	Obs.
EBITDA (R\$ million)	32.2 In 2006		13.4		
R\$/US\$ average	2.19 2006 average	2.19	2.19	2.19	2006 average
EBITDA (US\$ million)	14.7 In 2006		6.1		
Multiple TEV (US\$ million)	7.5x Refer to pgs. 75, 77 & 76	6.8x	6.8x	7.5x	
R\$/US\$ - report	110		42		
	2.1385 12/31/2006	2.1385	2.1385	2.1385	12/31/2006

TEV (R\$ million)	176	TEV IQ Opco	TEV (R\$ million)	18	89	236	TEV
			Description				
			TEV (R\$ million)	2,421	TEV CBPI (cash flow pg. 40)		
			TEV (R\$ million)	18	TEV EMCA		
			TEV (R\$ million)	89	TEV IASA		
			TEV (R\$ million)	236	TEV AM/PM		
			TEV (R\$ million)	2,764	TEV CBPI Opco		

Calculation backup**Appendix IV****Net debt calculation**

	Copesul
Total debt	358.71
Pension funds	8.85
Dividends payable	201.75
Contingencies	34.46
Payables to related parties	4.53
Cash & equivalents	(303.86)
Net debt/(cash)	304.44

Note: All figures in R\$ million

Source: Financial statements of Copesul as of December 31, 2006

	IPQ
Total debt	865.56
Pension funds	6.82
Dividends payable	17.15
Contingencies	9.44
Payables to related parties	(7.52)
Cash & equivalents	(21.22)
(+) 29.46% Copesul net debt	89.69
Net debt/(cash)	959.92

Note: All figures in R\$ million

Source: Financial statements of IPQ as of December 31, 2006

	IQ
Total debt	7.79
Pension funds	2.18
Dividends payable	(70.59)
Contingencies	0.87
Payables to related parties	123.59
Cash & equivalents	(4.00)
(+) 92.39% IPQ net debt	886.83
Net debt/(cash)	946.67

Note: All figures in R\$ million

Source: Financial statements of IQ as of December 31, 2006

	CBPI
Total debt	677.83
Pension funds	53.47
Dividends payable	0
Contingencies	91.37
Payables to related parties	(36.31)
Cash & equivalents	(157.64)
(+) 41.47% IQ net debt	392.61
Net debt/(cash)	1,021.33

Note: All figures in R\$ million

Source: Financial statements of CBPI as of December 31, 2006

Calculation backup**Appendix IV****Net debt calculation(continued)**

	DPPI
Total debt	60.61
Pension funds	31.18
Dividends payable	0
Contingencies	3.04
Payables to related parties	(40.80)
Cash & equivalents	(101.14)
(+) 21.01% CBPI net debt	214.62
Net debt/(cash)	167.52

Note: All figures in R\$ million

Source: Financial statements of DPPI as of December 31, 2006

	RIPI
Total debt	0
Pension funds	39.75
Dividends payable	17.89
Contingencies	1.37
Payables to related parties	27.87
Cash & equivalents	(5.70)
(+) 58.53% IQ	554.05
(+) 11.42% CBPI net debt	116.63
(+) 7.65% DPPI net debt	12.81
Net debt/(cash)	764.67

Note: All figures in R\$ million

Source: Financial statements of RIPI as of December 31, 2006

Ultrapar

Cash and Marketable securities	(1,070.08)
Long term investments	(547.98)
Short term Loans	102.76
Long term Loans	1,081.85
Debentures	312.79
Dividends	101.38
Pension funds	0
Net debt/(cash)	(19.28)

Note: All figures in R\$ million

Source: Financial statements of Ultrapar as of December 31, 2006

Calculation backup**Appendix IV****Corporate tax rate (IR+CS)**

When applicable, as in the cases of Copesul, CBPI, and DPPI, the projections were based on the average effective corporate tax rate over the past 3 years as shown in the tables that follow. This assumption was validated by the management of the companies in confirmatory due diligence performed by Deutsche Bank

For IPQ, in addition to the company's historical data, the projections were based on our assessment for companies in this sector. An effective tax rate of 25% for the coming years was considered adequate by the management of IPQ in confirmatory due diligence

Copesul				CBPI				DPPI	
	2004A	2005A	2006A		2004A	2005A	2006A		
Result before IR/CS1	722	722	822	Result before IR/CS1	231.0	294.3	239.3	Result before	
IR/CS	(242)	(231)	(270)	IR/CS	(58.7)	(79.0)	(58.9)	IR/CS	
Effective rate	33.5%	31.9%	32.8%	Effective rate	25.4%	26.9%	24.6%	Effective rate	
average	32.8%			average	25.6%			average	
(1) Excludes equity income result				(1) Excludes equity income result				(1) Excludes	
Values in millions of Reais				Values in millions of Reais				Values in mil	

For Ultrapar, the projections were based on a greater effective tax rate (22%) than the average of the last 3 years (16%). Such assumption is based on Ultrapar's guidance which reflects a conservative view of expected fiscal incentives for projects located in areas under the influence of ADENE (previously SUDENE)

Ultrapar	2004A	2005A	2006A
Result before IR/CS1	502.9	329.2	342.5
IR/CS	(81.5)	(49.3)	(61.4)
Effective rate	16.2%	15.0%	17.9%
average	16.4%		

(1) Excludes equity income result
Values in millions of Reais

Calculation backup**Appendix IV****Capital structure**

Our analysis is based on companies that best represent each sector, excluding the companies that, from our point of view, are under-levered or over-levered

Petrochemical

The optimal capital structure is estimated as 50% debt, 50% equity

Company	Market Cap¹	Net Debt²	Net debt/Cap
Braskem	4,966	4,512	48%
Suzano			
Petroquímica	970	1,541	61%
Petroquímica União	1,137	417	27%
		Average	45%
		Median	48%

Notes:

Values in R\$ million

(1) Market capitalization as of February 28, 2007

(2) Balance sheet as of December 2006 including minority interest

Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, and the companies

Distribution

The optimal capital structure is estimated as 40% debt, 60% equity

Company	Market Cap¹	Net Debt²	Net debt/Cap
Pantry	1,075	750	41%
		Average	41%
		Median	41%

Notes:

Values in R\$ million

(1) Market capitalization as of February 28, 2007

(2) Balance sheet as of December 2006 including minority interest

Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, and Pantry

Ultrapar

Our analysis uses a sub-optimal capital structure of 35% debt, 65% equity, based on the capital structure observed in a sample of companies* that include those with a sub-optimal capital structure, in line with the recent practice by Ultrapar of maintaining low financial leverage

Notes:

(*) For example: petrochemical companies (Braskem, Suzano Petroquímico, Petroquímica União) and gas distributors (Amerigas Partners LP, Ferrellgas Partners LP, Buckeye Partners LP, Enbridge Energy Partners LP, Enterprise Product Partners LP, Kinder Morgan Energy Partners LP, Magellan Midstream Partners LP, Plains All American Pipeline LP, Crosstex Energy LP, Copano

Energy LLC)

- n Fuel distribution: considering a capital structure based on the same sample used for the beta, it would result in a 12.7% WACC for CBPI and 12.7% WACC for DPPI. We considered more appropriate to use a more refined sample excluding the companies Casey's and Alimentation Couche, which have sub-optimal capital structures (less than 20% debt), that resulted in a 12.2% WACC for CBPI and 12.3% WACC for DPPI
- n Petrochemical: considering a capital structure based on the same sample used for the beta, it would result in a 11.7% WACC for Copesul and a 12.0% WACC for IPQ. We considered more appropriate to use a more refined sample excluding the companies Copesul, BASF, and Nova Chemicals, which have sub-optimal capital structures (below 20% debt and above 70% debt), that resulted in a 11.2% WACC for Copesul and 11.8% WACC for IPQ
- n For Ultrapar, we observed the debt to capital ratio of other companies with the same underlying operations as Ultrapar⁸, such as for example: petrochemical companies (Braskem, Suzano Petroquimica, Petroquimica União) and LPG distributors (Amerigas Partners LP, Ferrellgas Partners LP, Buckeye Partners LP, Enbridge Energy Partners LP, Enterprise Product Partners LP, Kinder Morgan Energy Partners LP, Magellan Midstream Partners LP, Plains All American Pipeline LP, Crosstex Energy Inc., Crosstex Energy LP, Copano Energy LLC). We have not excluded companies whose capital structure were sub-optimal in line with Ultrapar's management preference for a low financial leverage

⁸ For example, the average of the betas of the referenced companies is 0.53, below the beta of 0.64 implicit for Ultrapar under the utilized assumptions (pg. 24). We consider the observed beta for Ultrapar to be more appropriate than the average of the comparable companies within similar operations. The betas for each company are: Braskem (0.76), Suzano Petroquimica (0.36), Petroquimica União (0.42), Amerigas Partners LP (0.24), Ferrellgas Partners LP (0.11), Buckeye Partners LP (0.42), Enbridge Energy Partners LP (0.32), Enterprise Product Partners LP (0.54), Kinder Morgan Energy Partners LP (0.34), Magellan idstream Partners LP (0.51), Plains All American Pipeline (0.47), Crosstex Energy Inc. (0.69), Crosstex Energy LP (0.42), Copano Energy LLC (0.44). (source: Bloomberg)

Calculation backup

Appendix IV

Brazilian fuel market

The volume of fuel (alcohol and gasoline only) was calculated by multiplying the number of cars in Brazil (based in the regression of number of cars versus the GDP per capita) by the estimated average consumption of fuel for each type of vehicle

The average fuel consumption was estimated to be approximately 1.23 m³/year for gasoline-based vehicles, and approximately 1.75m³/year for vehicles that consume alcohol, based on the different energy content of alcohol and gasoline

Calculation backup

Appendix IV

Capital expenditure – CBPI cash flow

(in millions of Reais unless otherwise indicated)

	2007E	2008E	2009E	2010E	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E	2015E	2016E	
a) Total investments by the company	304.2	288.9	357.9	429.3	498.2	449.4	486.7	554.3	611.8	626.0	
a.1) Fixed assets (50%)	152.1	144.5	178.9	214.6	249.1	224.7	243.3	277.1	305.9	313.0	Graph pg. 44
a.2) Financing to clients ¹ (50%)	152.1	144.5	178.9	214.6	249.1	224.7	243.3	277.1	305.9	313.0	
b) Repayment of financing to clients ²	144.9	147.3	147.2	158.5	179.3	214.2	229.5	239.0	248.4	275.5	
(a) - (b) = c) CBPI Investments (R\$ million)	159.3	141.6	210.7	270.8	318.8	235.1	257.2	315.2	363.4	350.6	
c) CBPI Investments (US\$ million)	73.7	63.2	91.3	115.7	134.2	97.6	105.2	127.0	144.3	137.2	DCF pg. 40

Notes: (1) Assumes that CBPI finances investments to clients over an average of 3 years
 (2) Repayment of principal included in other operating income (included in EBIT)

The Discounted Cash Flow depicted on page 40 of this Report is in US dollar in contrast to the chart on page 44 that is in Brazilian Reais

In general, all investments in the distribution network are equally shared between CBPI and the dealer (owner of the point of sale, or the “Client”). CBPI is responsible for 50% (fifty percent) of all capital expenditures, which are capitalized on the company’s balance sheet. The other 50% (fifty percent) of expenditures are the Clients’ responsibilities who pay for it through a financing line from CBPI, which is amortized over 3 years

CBPI’s cash outflow depicted in the Discounted Cash Flow is, therefore, 100% (one hundred percent) of the annual investments in the distribution network in each year (item “a” above) minus the Client’s repayments of financing relative to previous years investments (item “b” above)

Calculation backup

Appendix IV

Capital expenditure – DPPI cash flow

(in millions of Reais unless otherwise indicated)

	2007E	2008E	2009E	2010E	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E	2015E	2016E	
a) Total investments by the company	49.0	42.8	45.7	47.6	42.8	53.6	53.4	55.5	57.0	51.3	
a.1) Fixed assets (50%)	24.5	21.4	22.9	23.8	21.4	26.8	26.7	27.7	28.5	25.7	Graph pg. 49
a.2) Financing to clients ¹ (50%)	24.5	21.4	22.9	23.8	21.4	26.8	26.7	27.7	28.5	25.7	
b) Repayment of financing to clients ²	17.6	25.8	32.9	22.9	22.7	22.7	24.0	25.0	27.1	27.6	
(a) - (b) = c) DPPI Investments (R\$ million)	31.4	17.0	12.8	24.6	20.1	30.9	29.4	30.5	29.9	23.7	
c) DPPI Investments (US\$ million)	14.5	7.6	5.6	10.5	8.5	12.8	12.0	12.3	11.9	9.3	DCF pg. 46

Notes: (1) Assumes that CBPI finances investments to clients over an average of 3 years
 (2) Repayment of principal included in other operating income (included in EBIT)

The Discounted Cash Flow depicted on page 46 of this Report is in US dollar in contrast to the chart on page 49 that is in Brazilian Reais

In general, all investments in the distribution network are equally shared between CBPI and the dealer (owner of the point of sale, or the “Client”). CBPI is responsible for 50% (fifty percent) of all capital expenditures, which are capitalized on the company’s balance sheet. The other 50% (fifty percent) of expenditures are the Clients’ responsibilities who pay for it through a financing line from CBPI, which is amortized over 3 years

CBPI’s cash outflow depicted in the Discounted Cash Flow is, therefore, 100% (one hundred percent) of the annual investments in the distribution network in each year (item “a” above) minus the Client’s repayments of financing relative to previous years investments (item “b” above)

Other relevant information

Appendix V

Appendix V

Other relevant information

Other relevant information

Appendix V

Mr. José Manuel Magro – external consultant

Mr. José Manuel Magro was hired by Ultra to advise on the analysis of the Brazilian fuel market and on the analysis of CBPI and DPPI's operations

- n Mr. José Manuel Magro has a BBA from Fundação Getulio Vargas (RJ), got a postgraduate degree in International Marketing at INSEAD – France and earned his MBA in Marketing from a joint program ESPM Brazil / University of California Riverside, US
 - n Mr. José Manuel Magro has worked for over 18 years at the Shell group. Mr. José Manuel Magro joined Shell in Brasil in 1981 in the Lubricants Planning division, which was followed by assignments in Operations, Aviation business and Marketing divisions
- n In 1989, Mr. José Manuel Magro joined Shell Portugal as Marketing and Automotive Fuels Retail Director where he was responsible for the start-up of the Automotive division of Shell in Spain
- n In 1994, Mr. José Manuel Magro became the Marketing Coordinator for Shell's International Automotive Retail division based in London, England. He also represented Shell's shareholder to oversee the investments in the automotive retail businesses in South Europe and Latin America, especially in Italy, Spain, Portugal, Brazil, Chile and Argentina. Mr. José Manuel Magro assisted Group to launch and international policy for pricing fuels, the customer loyalty program "Smart" and the "Select" convenience store business
- n In 1997, Mr. José Manuel Magro returned to Shell Brasil as Director for the Automotive Fuels Retail Marketing division responsible for the development and management of the Brazilian retail network that reached 3,200 retail sites and over 300 convenience stores
- n At the end of 1999, Mr. José Manuel Magro left Shell to become the Marketing Vice President of TAM, a Brazilian airline carrier, where he launched the loyalty program "Fidelidade" and the partnerships with American Airlines and Air France
- n In 2002, Mr. José Manuel Magro joined the British global communication group WPP where he covered oil companies. He was part of the Global team responsible for the development of British Petroleum ("BP") brand. Also in 2002, Mr. José Manuel Magro became the CEO of the advertising agency Red Cell Brazil/ 141 Worldwide
- n In 2006, Mr. José Manuel Magro became Young & Rubicam's Vice President, the largest Brazilian advertising agency whose main clients include TAM, Casas Bahia, VIVO, Danone, Bradesco and Chevron/Texaco

Description of capital expenditure – CBPI

	Comments	NOPLAT growth <i>versus</i> Reinvestment rate
<p>The capex in perpetuity adds value to CBPI as the ROC is higher than the WACC</p>	<p>n Investments in perpetuity add value to CBPI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – In perpetuity, the normalized free cash flow to the Firm is 11.5% higher than the cash flow in the last year of the projections despite capex being higher than depreciation – The reinvestment rate in perpetuity is 45% lower than the average reinvestment rate over the projection period – The Return on Capital (“ROC”) in perpetuity is 29.6%, therefore higher than the cost of capital – $ROC = \text{growth rate} \div \text{reinvestment rate}$ 	
	<p>n CBPI’s free cash flow in perpetuity has been normalized⁹ to serve as base for the calculation of CBPI’s terminal value because the company in the end of the projections is not considered mature yet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – During the projections, NOPLAT growth fluctuates reflecting the company is not mature yet. Accordingly, the reinvestment rate also fluctuates – Assumes an annual 3% growth in volumes for CBPI to maintain its market share – Capex was estimated based on the expected number of gas stations required to sell the estimated volume of fuels – opening of 164 new gas stations to sell the extra fuel being distributed – renovating about 850 stations (equal to 20% of the base in the last year of the projections) – Repayment of client financing is sufficient to finance clients’ future capex 	
	<p>n In perpetuity, capex is greater than depreciation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – In this case, the growth in perpetuity requires substantial investments – Depreciation is not adjusted for inflation as the investments are – The projection is not sufficiently long to reach the expected maturity of the market in the terminal year 	<p>CBPI’s Reinvestment rate</p> <hr style="border: 1px solid black;"/>

n There are precedents in literature and in the Brazilian market

– Copeland stated that estimating cash flow in perpetuity should reflect expectations of the evolution of the business and the sector¹⁰

– This assumption is validated by Damodaran¹¹

– The Valuation Report for Ferronorte, Ferroban and ALL is based on Gordon's Growth Model in the final year of projections, in which capex was expected to be greater than depreciation

n Part of CBPI's investments is not CBPI's capex (and does not incorporate CBPI's asset base), but it also incorporate Clients net financing (refer to pg. 89 and 94)

(9) We believe it was inappropriate to perpetuate the last cash flow of the projections as CBPI has not yet reached its maturity at that point.

(10) "Estimating the continuing value parameters should be an integral part of the forecasting process. The continuing value parameters should reflect a coherent forecast for the long term economic situation of the company and its industry" from Valuation: measuring and managing the value of companies. Copeland, Tom. Koller, Tim. Murrin, Jack (McKinsey and Company). John Wiley and Sons, USA, 3rd edition, pg 277.

(11) The dark side of valuation: valuing old tech, new tech, and new economy companies, de Aswath Damodaran, pgs. 199 e 207.

Description of capital expenditure – CBPI(continued)

Reinvestment rate *versus* Sales volume growth

Note: Sales volume growth should not be compared with the “g” in Gordon’s growth model which corresponds to the growth of the free cash flow to the firm

Capex *versus* Depreciation

The hypothetical example above demonstrates that in years 10 and 11, when the company is in equilibrium and investing at the same rate as depreciation, there is a difference between capex and depreciation

The difference results from the monetary adjustment in assets value vis-a-vis the linear depreciation of assets (which is not adjusted for inflation)

Note: Values above are in nominal terms for illustrative purpose only

Considerations regarding AM/PM valuation

- n As usual in valuation exercises, we have used the DCF method for the most relevant companies that were part of the Ipiranga Group
 - We have used the DCF method to value Copesul, IPQ, CBPI Opco and DPPI Opco, which represents approximately 90% of the value of the Ipiranga Group
 - The other companies² being evaluated were valued based on multiples because the preparation of projections would be subject to a high level of imprecision and wouldn't improve the quality of the analysis
 - n We considered inappropriate to value AM/PM based on the DCF analysis
 - The projected cash flow would be subject to significant imprecision that wouldn't improve the conclusions from the analysis
 - A valuation based on DCF assumes the company is able to independently execute its business plan in order to maximize its value. This assumption is incorrect for AM/PM as its operations are directly dependent on CBPI's strategy on fuels distribution³
 - Forecasts for AM/PM would be based on arbitrary assumptions that would be difficult to justify, as for example, estimating the number of CBPI's clients that would be interested in opening an AM/PM store in their gas stations⁴ and how this additional AM/PM store would impact the consolidated margins. The valuation based on CBD's multiple avoided using such speculative assumptions about AM/PM business plan and therefore was the best estimate of AM/PM's value
 - n The quality of the valuation based on multiples depends on the quality of the sample⁵ and not on its size. The quality of the valuation analysis based on multiples depends on the similarities of the companies in the sample and the company being assessed. We have analyzed the companies that could potentially be included in the sample and we have selected those that in our opinion would be a good benchmark for the valuation of AM/PM
 - n AM/PM's valuation was based on CBD multiples because CBD is the Brazilian company that best reflects AM/PM's business plan. CBD has been selected⁶ as the best benchmark of value given its business profile, the characteristics of the products being sold, its growth profile and margins
 - n Historical growth rates reflect Ipiranga's strategy to launch AM/PM stores primarily on Ipiranga's own gas stations and in the best locations available in the network. In the future, we expect growth rates to be lower given that AM/PM's growth strategy and market positioning are limited to the gas station network, the desire and viability of opening AM/PM stores, and the Ipiranga Group and the clients agreeing on opening stores
- (12) Specifically, AM/PM represents approximately 6% of CBPI's value.
- (13) AM/PM is not able to independently outline and execute a plan to maximize sales and improve profitability, but rather, AM/PM is part of CBPI which in turn is focused on the business of distributing fuel, and therefore increase the Ipiranga's brand recognition. AM/PM does not operate in a captive market as AM/PM potential clients can acquire their products in other locations such as supermarkets (CBD), other gas stations (within the network or not), and other types of stores such as restaurants, coffee shops, etc.
- (14) Expanding the AM/PM network is not an exclusive decision of the Ipiranga Group, and therefore is not solely based on Ipiranga Group's economic perspective. Opening an AM/PM store depends on client and Ipiranga to agreeing

on opening a store. Note that the client is not obliged to open an AM/PM store, but rather, the Client could open any other convenience store in their gas stations. In addition, not all the gas stations are ready to the opening of an AM/PM store, which is subject to certain criteria such as location and space among others.

(15) Deutsche Bank did not consider correct to compare AM/PM to apparel stores such as Renner, internet based Submarino, department stores or any other retailer focused on selling toys or electronics

(16) Naturally, other companies were considered to be incorporated into the sample, however we understand CBD is the best benchmark of value comparable to AM/PM. Adding more companies to the sample just for the sake of increasing the number of companies in the sample would not improve the quality of the analysis nor the conclusions, but it would compromise the conclusions of the analysis.