

BRASIL TELECOM HOLDING CO
Form 20-F
May 09, 2007

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, DC 20549

FORM 20-F

**ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006
Commission file number: 1-14477**

BRASIL TELECOM PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.

(F/K/A TELE CENTRO SUL PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.)
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

**Brazil Telecom Holding
Company**
(Translation of Registrant's Name
into English)

The Federative Republic of Brazil
(Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)

**SIA/Sul, ASP, Lote D, Bloco B
71215-000 Setor de Indústria, Brasília, DF, Brazil**
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

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

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange On Which Registered
Preferred Shares, without par value, represented by American Depositary Shares*	New York Stock Exchange

* American Depositary Shares issuable upon deposit of Preferred Shares were registered under a separate registration statement on Form F-6.

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: None

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by this Annual Report:

At December 31, 2006 there were outstanding:
132,550,888,203 Common Shares, without par value
229,937,525,684 Preferred Shares, without par value

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

Securities Act.

Yes No

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

Yes No

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

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non-Accelerated Filer

Indicate by check mark which financial statement item the Registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 Item 18

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<u>PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS ANNUAL REPORT</u>	<u>5</u>
PART I	
<u>ITEM 3.</u>	
<u>Key Information</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>Selected Financial Data</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>Exchange Rates</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Risk Factors</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>ITEM 4.</u>	
<u>Information on the Company</u>	<u>29</u>
<u>History and Development of the Company</u>	<u>29</u>
<u>Capital Expenditures</u>	<u>38</u>
<u>Business Overview</u>	<u>39</u>
<u>Regulation of the Brazilian Telecommunications Industry</u>	<u>74</u>
<u>Property, Plant and Equipment</u>	<u>82</u>
<u>Environmental and Other Regulatory Matters</u>	<u>82</u>
<u>ITEM 5.</u>	
<u>Operating and Financial Review and Prospects</u>	<u>83</u>
<u>Overview of Results of Operations</u>	<u>83</u>
<u>US GAAP Reconciliation</u>	<u>88</u>
<u>Critical Accounting Policies</u>	<u>89</u>
<u>New Accounting Pronouncements</u>	<u>92</u>
<u>Results of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006</u>	<u>94</u>
<u>Liquidity and Capital Resources</u>	<u>113</u>
<u>ITEM 6.</u>	
<u>Directors, Senior Management and Employees</u>	<u>121</u>
<u>Board of Directors and Senior Management</u>	<u>121</u>
<u>Board Practices</u>	<u>125</u>
<u>Corporate Governance Practices</u>	<u>128</u>
<u>Employees</u>	<u>128</u>
<u>Performance Bonus Plan</u>	<u>129</u>
<u>Share Ownership</u>	<u>129</u>
<u>ITEM 7.</u>	
<u>Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions</u>	<u>130</u>
<u>Major Shareholders</u>	<u>130</u>
<u>Related Party Transactions</u>	<u>136</u>
<u>ITEM 8.</u>	
<u>Financial Information</u>	<u>138</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information</u>	<u>138</u>
<u>Legal Proceedings</u>	<u>138</u>

	<u>Dividend Policy</u>	146
<u>ITEM 9.</u>	<u>The Offer and Listing</u>	148
	<u>Offer and Listing Details</u>	148
	<u>Markets</u>	151
<u>ITEM 10.</u>	<u>Additional Information</u>	153
	<u>Memorandum and Articles of Association</u>	153
	<u>Material Contracts</u>	154
	<u>Exchange Controls</u>	160
	<u>Taxation</u>	161
	<u>Documents on Display</u>	169
<u>ITEM 11.</u>	<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk</u>	169
	<u>Quantitative Information About Market Risk</u>	169

PART II

<u>ITEM 14.</u>	<u>Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and use of Proceeds</u>	172
<u>ITEM 16A.</u>	<u>Audit Committee Financial Expert</u>	173
<u>ITEM 16B.</u>	<u>Code of Ethics</u>	173
<u>ITEM 16C.</u>	<u>Principal Accountant Fees and Services</u>	173
<u>ITEM 16D.</u>	<u>Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees</u>	174
<u>ITEM 16E.</u>	<u>Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated PurchaserS</u>	175

PART III

<u>ITEM 17.</u>	<u>FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>	176
<u>ITEM 18.</u>	<u>FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>	176
<u>ITEM 19.</u>	<u>EXHIBITS</u>	176

INDEX OF DEFINED TERMS
TECHNICAL GLOSSARY

SIGNATURES

EXHIBIT 8.1 SUBSIDIARIES OF BRASIL TELECOM PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.
CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002
CERTIFICATION OF RICARDO KNOEPFELMACHER, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002
CERTIFICATION OF PAULO NARCÉLIO SIMÕES AMARAL, FINANCIAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER
CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002
INDEX TO EXHIBITS

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

In this Annual Report, Brasil Telecom Participações S.A., a corporation organized under the laws of the Federative Republic of Brazil and its subsidiaries are referred to collectively as Brasil Telecom, our company, we, us or the Registrant. References to our company's businesses and operations are references to the businesses and operations of our company on a consolidated basis for the years 2004, 2005 and 2006.

References to (i) the *real*, *reais* or R\$ are to Brazilian *reais* (plural) and the Brazilian *real* (singular) and (ii) *dolla* or US\$ are to United States dollars. All amounts in Brazilian currencies that existed prior to the adoption of the *real* as the Brazilian currency on July 1, 1994 have been restated in *reais*. On March 30, 2007, the Commercial Market selling rate (as defined in Item 3 Key Information Selected Financial Data Exchange Rates) was R\$2.0504 to US\$1.00 as published by the Brazilian Central Bank. The exchange rate information in this Annual Report should not be construed as a representation that any such amounts have been, would have been or could be converted at this or any other exchange rate.

Our audited consolidated financial statements were prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in Brazil (Brazilian GAAP) which are similar to the Brazilian Corporate Law (Law 6,404/76, as amended by Law 10,303/01), except for the effects of the recognition of inflationary effects from January 1, 1996 to December 31, 2000, and are consistent with the rules and regulations of the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM *Comissão de Valores Mobiliários*), and the accounting standards issued by the Brazilian Institute of Independent Auditors (*Instituto dos Auditores Independentes do Brasil* or IBRACON). Investors should note that financial statements prepared in accordance with Brazilian GAAP differ from financial statements prepared in accordance with Brazilian Corporate Law in the methodology used for the recognition of inflation, among other things. Since all assets impacted by the recognition of inflationary effects from January 1, 1996 to December 31, 2000 were fully depreciated at December 31, 2004, this difference ceased to exist subsequent to December 31, 2004. See Notes 2a and 2b to our audited consolidated financial statements for (i) a summary of the principal differences between Brazilian GAAP and Brazilian Corporate Law as they relate to us and (ii) a reconciliation from Brazilian Corporate Law to Brazilian GAAP of shareholders' equity as of December 31, 2004 and net income for the year ended December 31, 2004. Brazilian GAAP when applied to us differs in certain important respects from generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (US GAAP). See Note 35 to our audited consolidated financial statements for (i) a summary of the principal differences between Brazilian GAAP and US GAAP as they relate to us and (ii) a reconciliation to US GAAP of shareholders' equity as of December 31, 2005 and 2006 and net income (loss) for each of the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006. These audited consolidated financial statements are referred to herein as the Financial Statements.

Our audited annual consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2004 and 2005, and for each of the two years ended December 31, 2004 and 2005 prepared in accordance with Brazilian GAAP with reconciliation of shareholders' equity and net income (loss) to US GAAP, included in this Annual Report, have been audited by KPMG Auditores Independentes, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board as stated in their report appearing in this Annual Report on Form 20-F (Annual Report).

Our audited annual consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2006, and for the year ended December 31, 2006 prepared in accordance with Brazilian GAAP with reconciliation of shareholders' equity and net income (loss) to US GAAP, included in this Annual Report, have been audited by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Auditores Independentes, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board as stated in their report appearing in this Annual Report.

The Index of Defined Terms that begins on page 178 lists the page where each defined term is defined within this document. Technical terms are defined in the Technical Glossary on page 180.

Certain figures included in this Annual Report have been subject to rounding adjustments. Accordingly, figures shown as totals in certain tables may not be an arithmetic aggregation of the figures that precede them.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This Annual Report contains forward-looking statements. We may also make forward-looking statements in press releases and oral statements. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. The words anticipates, believes, estimates, expects, forecasts, intends, plans, predicts, projects, targets and similar words are intended to identify these forward-looking statements.

In this Annual Report, we have made forward-looking statements with respect to, but not limited to:

our marketing strategy;

our ability to meet our network expansion, service quality and modernization obligations;

our market share in general and the growth in our Internet service offerings in particular;

our compliance with radiation standards;

the reduction of our labor force;

the payment of our debt;

the material adverse financial effect of any labor, civil or tax claims arising out of acts committed by Telebrás prior to the effective date of the breakup of Telebrás;

the retroactive application of state value-added taxes to certain services, including installation services, rendered during the five years preceding June 30, 1998;

the growth in the customer base and products offered by cable television services providers in our region;

our projected capital expenditures; and

our liquidity.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of performance. They involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions because they relate to future events and therefore depend on circumstances that may or may not occur in the future. Our future results and shareholder values may differ materially from those expressed in or suggested by these forward-looking statements. Many of the factors that will determine these results and values are beyond our ability to control or predict.

Because these forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, there are important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. These factors include:

the performance of the Brazilian economy generally;

the levels of exchange rates between Brazilian and foreign currencies;

the telecommunications policy of Brazil's federal government;

the growth of the Brazilian telecommunications industry as a whole;

the introduction of competition to the Brazilian telecommunications industry in general and in our region in particular;

the receipt of additional, and/or the revocation of our existing, governmental approvals and licenses;

the availability of financing;

the resolution of disputes among certain of our controlling shareholders;

changes in the rates that we may charge under government regulations;

the emergence of new technologies and the response of our customer base to those technologies;

our ability to grow our business, in particular our mobile telephone business;

acquisitions by us of other companies; and

other factors discussed under Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors.

The reader should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and we do not undertake any obligation to update them in light of new information or future developments. Neither our independent auditors, nor any other independent accountants, have compiled, examined, or performed any procedures, with respect to the prospective financial information contained herein, nor have they expressed any opinion or any other form of assurance on such information or its achievability, and assume no responsibility for, and disclaim any association with the prospective financial information.

Information included in this Annual Report concerning Brazil, Telecom Italia International N.V. (TII), Techold Participações S.A. (Techold) and Timepart Participações Ltda. (Timepart) and other direct and indirect shareholders has been included herein based on public filings or other sources we assume to be correct but we have not independently verified such information.

PART I**ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION****Selected Financial Data*****Background***

The selected financial information presented herein should be read in conjunction with our Financial Statements and notes, which appear elsewhere in this Annual Report. Our selected financial information is presented on a consolidated basis for all years presented.

In the selected financial information, amounts are presented in Brazilian reais, except where noted, and all amounts are in thousands, except number of shares and per share amounts.

The following paragraphs discuss some important features of the presentation of the selected financial information and our Financial Statements. These features should be considered when evaluating the selected financial information and our Financial Statements and Notes.

Brazilian GAAP and US GAAP

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Brazilian GAAP, which differs in certain significant respects from US GAAP.

See Note 35 to our Financial Statements for (i) a summary of the principal differences between Brazilian GAAP and US GAAP as they relate to us, and (ii) a reconciliation to US GAAP of shareholders' equity as of December 31, 2005 and 2006 and net income (loss) for each of the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006.

Difference from Financial Statements Published in Brazil

Our statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with the Brazilian Corporate Law (the Statutory Financial Statements) are the basis for dividend and tax determinations. See Notes 2a and 2b to our Financial Statements for (i) a summary of the principal differences between Brazilian GAAP and Brazilian Corporate Law as they relate to us and (ii) a reconciliation from Brazilian Corporate Law to Brazilian GAAP of shareholders' equity as of December 31, 2004 and net income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2004. Our Statutory Financial Statements also differ from our Financial Statements in respect of certain reclassifications, and presentation of comparative information.

Selected Financial Information

Income Statement Data:	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<i>Brazilian GAAP:</i>					
Net operating revenue	7,071,368	7,154,194	9,064,855	10,138,684	10,296,659
Cost of services	(5,159,526)	(5,455,434)	(6,177,981)	(6,520,605)	(6,461,172)
Gross profit	1,911,842	2,459,760	2,886,874	3,618,079	3,835,487
Operating expenses:					
Selling expenses	(777,270)	(822,622)	(1,107,981)	(1,656,243)	(1,470,641)
General and administrative expenses	(699,989)	(867,151)	(1,037,932)	(1,288,497)	(1,330,400)
Other net operating income (expenses)	121,181	(211,308)	(69,142)	(635,903)	(263,930)
Operating income before net financial expenses	555,764	558,678	671,819	37,436	770,516
Net financial expenses	(330,460)	(610,159)	(399,841)	(387,388)	(82,421)
Operating income (loss)	225,304	(51,481)	271,978	(349,952)	688,095
Net non-operating income (expenses)	(78,312)	(550,022)	(111,771)	(146,560)	31,419
Income (loss) before taxes and minority interests	146,992	(601,503)	160,207	(496,512)	719,514
Income and social contribution tax benefits	(916)	261,390	5,818	373,097	(108,081)
Income (loss) before minority interests	146,076	(340,113)	166,025	(123,415)	611,433
Minority interests	2,397	171,466	(37,907)	93,860	(141,065)
Net income (loss)	148,473	(168,647)	128,118	(29,555)	470,368
Number of Common Shares (millions) ⁽¹⁾	131,663,516	132,550,888	132,550,888	132,550,888	132,550,888
Number of Preferred Shares millions) ⁽¹⁾	219,863,511	222,670,188	226,007,753	229,937,525	229,937,525
Net income (loss) per thousand Common Shares (<i>reais</i>) ⁽¹⁾	1.13	(1.27)	1.88	(0.22)	3.53
Dividends per thousand Common Shares (<i>reais</i>) ⁽¹⁾	0.51	0.39	0.70	1.33	1.07
Dividends per thousand Common Shares (dollars) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	0.15	0.13	0.26	0.57	0.50
Dividends per thousand Preferred Shares (<i>reais</i>) ⁽¹⁾	0.51	0.39	0.70	1.33	1.07
Dividends per thousand Preferred Shares (dollars) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	0.15	0.13	0.26	0.57	0.50

(1) See Note 3st to our Financial Statements. Shares outstanding at the balance sheet date.

- (2) Dividends per thousand shares were converted into dollars at the Commercial Market selling rate, of R\$3.5333 per dollar on December 31, 2002, of R\$2.8892 per dollar on December 31, 2003, of R\$2.6544 per dollar on December 31, 2004, R\$2.3407 per dollar on December 31, 2005, and of R\$2.1380 per dollar on December 31, 2006, respectively.

Selected Financial Information (continued)					
Income Statement Data (continued)	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
US GAAP:					
Net income (loss)	279,899	(8,347)	271,444	291,066	646,707
Net income (loss) per thousand shares (<i>reais</i>) ⁽¹⁾ :					
Common Shares Basic	0.80	(0.02)	0.76	0.80	1.78
Common Shares Diluted	0.80	(0.02)	0.76	0.80	1.78
Preferred Shares Basic	0.80	(0.02)	0.76	0.80	1.78
Preferred Shares Diluted	0.80	(0.02)	0.76	0.80	1.78

- (1) In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 128, *Earnings Per Share*, or SFAS 128, basic and diluted earnings per share have been calculated, for US GAAP purposes, using the two class method. See Note 35e to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

	At December 31				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	(Thousands of <i>reais</i>)				
Balance Sheet Data:					
Brazilian GAAP:					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,596,163	1,956,656	3,226,593	2,613,773	3,973,952
Short term investments	-	-	-	-	89,424
Intangibles ⁽¹⁾	647,442	812,149	1,139,070	1,220,055	1,163,432
Property, plant and equipment, net	9,766,000	8,524,302	8,289,371	7,587,619	6,535,347
Deferred Charges	452,167	341,568	387,712	194,444	138,467
Total assets	17,154,721	16,636,543	18,721,897	17,580,918	17,793,790
Loans and financing current portion	611,212	1,668,348	832,789	1,144,236	993,188
Swaps related to loans and financing current portion	(19,338)	28,610	23,849	57,445	116,376
Loans and financing non-current portion	3,584,293	2,061,928	3,749,272	3,075,746	3,961,397
Swaps related to loans and financing non-current portion	-	31,116	102,319	291,654	304,229
Total liabilities (including funds for capitalization and minority interests)	9,768,766	9,361,372	11,274,014	12,334,898	12,516,188
Shareholders' equity	6,663,432	6,261,431	6,128,490	5,246,020	5,277,602
US GAAP:					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,005,236	625,687	543,804	362,090	422,736
Short term investments	590,927	1,330,969	2,682,789	2,251,683	3,640,640
Intangibles ⁽²⁾	1,266,117	1,451,656	1,940,633	1,909,582	1,890,302
Property, plant and equipment, net	11,914,654	10,019,199	9,737,320	9,034,824	8,058,042
Total assets	19,928,425	18,652,859	20,528,011	19,362,941	19,782,626
Loans and financing current portion	499,300	1,515,583	596,640	839,754	794,739
Swaps related to loans and financing current portion	(28,838)	6,314	16,805	54,068	115,326
Loans and financing non-current portion	3,389,399	1,816,385	3,520,208	2,911,527	3,917,350
Swaps related to loans and financing non-current portion	-	6,867	72,099	274,513	301,483
Total liabilities (including funds for capitalization and minority interests)	9,768,766	9,361,372	11,274,014	12,334,898	12,516,188

interests)	13,120,074	12,070,595	13,911,640	13,359,365	13,441,495
Shareholders' equity	6,808,351	6,582,264	6,616,371	6,003,576	6,341,131

- (1) Includes the goodwill from our acquisition of a controlling stake in Companhia Riograndense de Telecomunicações (CRT), which was calculated based on book value.
- (2) Intangibles under US GAAP include the goodwill from our merger with Telesc, Telegoiás, Telebrasília, Telemat, Telems, Teleron, Teleacre and CTMR and our merger with CRT at December 31, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006, and amounts relating to our personal communication system (PCS) licenses at December 31, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006. See Note 35o to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Cash Flows	2004	2005	2006
BRGAAP			
Operating activities	3,652,660	2,660,461	2,661,914
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,269,937	(612,820)	1,360,179
USGAAP¹			
Operating activities	2,300,839	3,091,567	1,132,381
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(81,884)	(181,714)	60,646

- (1) As described in Note 35.u, under US GAAP, cash equivalents are defined as short-term, highly liquid investments, which are both readily convertible to known amounts of cash and original maturities of 90 days or less. The Company holds certain highly liquid, low risk financial investments, comprised principally of high quality government debt, which are classified as cash equivalents under BR GAAP. Although the investments have high level of liquidity and present insignificant risks of changes in value, under US GAAP, since these investments have original maturities of over 90 days, such investments do not qualify as cash equivalents. This change in definition had no impact on either shareholders' equity or net income for the periods presented.

Exchange Rates

Until March 14, 2005, there were two principal foreign exchange markets in Brazil: the commercial rate exchange market (the Commercial Market) and the floating rate exchange market (the Floating Market). Most foreign trade and financial foreign currency exchange transactions were carried out on the Commercial Market. Purchases of foreign exchange in the Commercial Market could be carried out only through a financial institution authorized to buy and sell currency in that market. The Floating Market rate generally applies to specific transactions for which the approval of the Brazilian Central Bank (or the Central Bank) was not required.

On March 4, 2005, the National Monetary Council (CMN) enacted new rules with respect to the foreign exchange market in Brazil. Resolution 3.265 unified the Commercial Market and the Floating Market in a single market (the Foreign Exchange Market). The new rules also eliminated previous restrictions thereby allowing more flexibility for the purchase and sale of foreign currency. The unified Foreign Exchange Market is intended to simplify both inbound and out bound exchange transactions by permitting exchange contracts to be executed by the local institutions authorized to deal in foreign exchange. Foreign currencies may only be purchased through a Brazilian financial institution authorized to operate in the market. Furthermore, under the Foreign Exchange Market, Brazilian entities and individuals may purchase and sell foreign currency in transactions of any nature and without any limitations on the amounts involved, subject to the legality of the transaction and in accordance with the economic basis of the transactions and obligations set forth in the respective documentation. Rates are freely negotiated but the Central Bank may, in limited circumstances, intervene in the Foreign Exchange Market to curb excessive volatility.

Under the *Real Plan* (Real Plan), adopted on July 1, 1994, the *real* was introduced as the official unit of Brazilian currency, with each *real* having an exchange rate of R\$1.00 to US\$1.00. The issuance of *reais* was initially subject to quantitative limits backed by a corresponding amount of dollars in reserves, but the government subsequently expanded those quantitative limits and allowed the *real* to float, with parity between the *real*/dollar (R\$1.00 to US\$1.00) as a ceiling.

Since January 15, 1999, the *real* has been allowed to float freely. In 2000, the *real* devalued by 9.3% against the dollar to R\$1.9554. Further deterioration in the political and economic environment in 2001, in addition to the

Brazilian energy crisis, resulted in the *real* devaluing by 18.7% against the dollar in that year. In 2002, as a reaction to political and economic uncertainties, the global economic downturn, the crisis in Argentina and the Brazilian presidential elections, the dollar appreciated by 52.3% against the *real* to R\$3.5333 per US\$1.00 at December 31, 2002. The *real* recovered in 2003, appreciating by 18.2% to R\$2.8892 per US\$1.00, at December 31,

2003. In 2004, the *real* appreciated by 8.1% against the dollar, quoted at R\$2.6544 per US\$1.00 on December 31, 2004. In 2005, the real appreciated by 13.4% against the dollar, quoted at R\$2.3407 per US\$1.00 on December 31, 2005. In 2006, the real appreciated by 9.5% against the dollar, quoted at R\$2.1380 per US\$1.00 on December 31, 2006. We cannot guarantee that the *real* will not substantially devalue again in the future. See Risk Factors Risks Relating to Brazil.

Selling Rate for Dollars

As of March 30, 2007, the selling rate published by the Brazilian Central Bank was R\$2.0504 per US\$1.00. The following table sets forth the reported high and low selling rates for dollars for the months indicated.

	High	Low
October 2006	2.1676	2.1331
November 2006	2.1870	2.1353
December 2006	2.1693	2.1380
January 2007	2.1556	2.1247
February 2007	2.1182	2.0766
March 2007	2.1388	2.0504

Source: Brazilian Central Bank

The following table sets forth the reported high and low, average and period-end selling rates for dollars for the annual periods indicated. The average selling rates represent the average of the month-end commercial market selling rates (R\$/US\$) during the relevant period.

For the Year Ended December 31,	High	Low	Average	Period End
2002	3.955	2.271	2.915	3.533
2003	3.662	2.822	3.060	2.889
2004	3.205	2.654	2.926	2.654
2005	2.762	2.163	2.434	2.340
2006	2.3711	2.0586	2.1771	2.1380

Source: Brazilian Central Bank

Brazilian law provides that whenever there is a serious imbalance in Brazil's balance of payments or reliable information to foresee such an imbalance temporary restrictions may be imposed on remittances of foreign capital abroad. We cannot guarantee that these restrictive measures will not be taken by the Brazilian government in the future. See Risk Factors Risks Related to Operations In Brazil.

RISK FACTORS

The following are risk factors that relate materially to our company and to an investment in our Preferred Shares or American Depositary Shares (ADSs). Our business, results of operations or financial condition could be harmed if any of these risks materialize and, as a result, the trading price of our Preferred Shares or ADSs could decline and a holder of those securities could lose a substantial portion or all of his investment.

Risks Related to Our Business

Regulatory developments could affect our services, including placing restrictions on the rates we charge for our services, which could adversely impact our business.

Our main activities, wireline phone services, as well as the main activities of our competitors, are subject to regulation and inspection by the Agência Nacional de Telecomunicações (Anatel). The regulations enacted by Anatel and applicable to our activities include provisions regarding charges, fees, universalization, quality of services, consumer s rights net expansion, licenses, competition, changes in our corporate control (including participation by foreign investors), interconnection and other operational issues related to the functioning of our telecommunications net.

Any changes in the laws, regulations or governmental policies applicable to the telecommunications sector or in the interpretation of such laws and regulations may have material adverse effects on our financial condition and results of operations.

Although there are some indications expressed by Anatel and by the Ministry of Communications at the end of each year, it is not possible to predict which policies for the telecommunications sector will be adopted by the government in the future or the consequences of such policies to our business and the business of our competitors.

The new concession contracts contain sections regarding the new General Plan for Quality Targets (*Plano Geral de Metas de Qualidade*; the PGMQ) and the new General Plan for Universalization Targets (*Plano Geral de Metas de Universalização*; the PGMU) related to (i) new targets for the universalization of services; (ii) changes in the criteria for the charging of local calls, substituting pulses for minutes in the calculation of charges after July 2007; (iii) new parameters for the adjustment of rates (the Telecommunications Industry Index (IST) became the official index to measure the sector inflation and adjust rates, although private-regime companies that compete with us do not require Anatel s approval when setting their rates and may unilaterally determine the prices they charge for their services) and interconnection rates; and (iv) portability of fixed line telephone numbers. There is a risk that Anatel may change the values of network use (VUM) as agreed to between BrT and BrT GSM.

Anatel, has already provided an agenda for 2007, highlighting some topics that will develop this year, including a Plan for Competition Target (*Plano Geral de Metas de Competição*), a review of the general mobile regulations, the Plan for Authorization Targets (*Plano Geral de Metas de Autorização*) (for mobile telecommunications) and the regulation of multimedia services.

These changes, some of them yet to be implemented, may affect the financial balance of our concession contract and adversely affect our business and financial conditions. We are still discussing certain terms of the new concession contract with Anatel, which we renewed in December 2005, to reconcile the fact that such terms do not contemplate investments made by us to reach the previous targets determined by our old concession contract, the fact that we are to bear the costs associated with the new universalization targets and the fact that the IST may not accurately reflect inflation in a given period, or the variation of the IGP-DI, the inflation index used before the IST. We cannot assure you that we will be able to successfully challenge such provisions. Since the IST was greater than actual inflation in

2006, 3.22% to 3.14%, respectively, the loss in comparison to the IGP-DI, the previously used index which would have amounted to 3.74%, must be considered.

Our Concession Contracts could be terminated under several scenarios, each of which would adversely affect our financial condition.

According to the General Telecommunications Law, as well as according to the concession contracts, the concessions are revocable in the following situations:

non-renewal upon the expiration of the concessions;

an extraordinary situation in which the public interest is in jeopardy, during which time the Brazilian government may operate our company. In such cases, the Brazilian government must be legislatively authorized to terminate the concession and our company must be indemnified;

contractual, legal or free-will termination by us when an act or omission of the Brazilian government makes rendering services excessively burdensome to us, or:

the occurrence of:

- (a) a split-up, spin-off, amalgamation, merger, capital reduction or transfer of our corporate power without Anatel's authorization;
- (b) the transfer of the concessions without Anatel's authorization;
- (c) our dissolution or bankruptcy;
- (d) an extraordinary situation where Brazilian government intervention, although legally possible, is not undertaken since such intervention would prove to be inconvenient, unnecessary or would result in unfair benefits for us;
- (e) our failure to comply with the universalization targets.

The benefits we obtain from the concession contracts are a primary component of our financial performance. The loss of any or all of those contracts would materially affect our ability to continue operations.

A proposed bill of law terminating monthly subscription fees may adversely affect our business and financial condition.

On May 12, 2004, the Consumer Defense Committee of the House of Representatives approved a bill of law proposing the termination of the monthly subscription fees charged for fixed-line services by Brazilian telephone concessionaires, including our company. The bill is still under consideration before the House of Representatives, where a special committee was created on June 3, 2005, to discuss and to make a report regarding the bill. To date there have been no further developments. The bill will be subject to the approval of the House of Representatives, the Senate and the President. In 2006 our revenue of monthly subscription fees charged for fixed-line was R\$3.5 billion. Should this bill be approved, it may have an impact on our current rate structure and, as a result, our operations and competitive position could be adversely affected.

The procedure to establish the rules for the portability of fixed-line telephone numbers was initiated in 2006 and, when finally implemented, could result in a significant loss of our fixed-line customers.

At the end of the year 2006, the procedure to establish the rules for the portability of fixed-line and mobile telephone numbers was initiated. Portability allows customers to change from one telecommunications services concessionary/authorized company to another without having to change their fixed-line or mobile telephone numbers (access code). The forecasted date for the complete implementation of the regulations and procedures is 2009. According to Anatel's expectations, it will be possible for customers to change their operators in the same area code as well as their addresses in the same area code without changing their telephone numbers. Anatel's objective in introducing the telephone number portability is to increase the competition among the operators.

Two important components of the portability plan that may adversely affect our business are: (i) the customers do not need to contact us to change to another operator, so we will only be notified of the change without any opportunity to influence the customers' decisions; and (ii) the costs of portability will be paid for by the operators, not by the customers.

Portability was recently approved by Anatel pursuant to a specific regulation in this regard (Resolution 460). According to this regulation, portability shall be totally implemented by the first quarter of 2009.

We are subject to financial covenants and other contractual provisions under our existing indebtedness. Failure to comply with these provisions could adversely affect our business and financial condition.

The agreements that govern our debt, including our credit facilities with National Bank for Social and Economic Development (Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social - BNDES), contain a number of significant covenants, the failure to comply with which could adversely impact our business. In particular, the terms of these agreements restrict our ability, and the ability of our subsidiaries, to incur additional debt, make capital expenditures, grant liens, pledge assets, sell or dispose of assets and make certain acquisitions, mergers and consolidations. Furthermore, in accordance with a number of our debt agreements, including our credit facilities with BNDES, we are required to comply with these covenants and maintain certain specified financial ratios in order to maintain the current maturity dates for these debt agreements. As a general rule, the occurrence of an event of default under an agreement may trigger the acceleration of other agreements representing our indebtedness.

On January 5, 2006, we announced that we intended to book provisions in our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005, in the amount of R\$622 million (see description in ITEM 10. Additional Information BNDES Loan Agreement). Such provisions, if booked, could affect our results and, accordingly, jeopardize the compliance in the fiscal year ended on December 31, 2005 until and including the third quarter of 2006 of financial covenants set forth in certain debt agreements, including the credit facilities with BNDES, and the *Escritura de Emissão*, relating to the Debentures of the 4th issuance, being the 3rd public, the loan agreements entered into with Japan Bank of International Cooperation (JBIC) and with Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation.

Therefore, prior to making the decision to book the provisions, we initiated negotiations with our creditors to temporarily adjust the affected financial covenants, in particular the ratio between EBITDA under Brazilian GAAP and the financial expenses and EBITDA Margin.

On January 6, 2006, we entered into negotiations with BNDES and the financial institutions acting as its agents under the credit facilities. According to the provisions of our agreements with BNDES, in the event of a failure by us to comply with certain semiannual financial covenants, BNDES may request the retention of funds in a blocked account. If, after the creation of such blocked account, we fail to comply with the financial covenants in the following semester, BNDES together with the financial institutions may, at its own discretion, declare the acceleration of the outstanding debt. On February 3, 2006, we successfully obtained a waiver from BNDES in order to avoid the acceleration of the agreements in view of a potential failure to comply with the financial covenants in the first semester of 2006.

In the first semester of 2006, as a result of the booking of provisions in our financial statements, we failed to comply with certain financial covenants established in our agreements with BNDES for Brasil Telecom Participações S.A. Consequently, BNDES, together with the pool of financial institutions, ran a retention of R\$192.2 million of our cash investments during 2006, without penalties concerning interest or fees, which would be retained until the agreed covenants were restored.

On December 8, 2006, we entered into contractual amendments with BNDES and the pool of financial institutions, which altered the structure of financial covenants that must be fulfilled by us. Therefore, funds temporarily retained as a guarantee were released since we were again in compliance with the current financial covenants.

On January 30, 2006, the holders of our outstanding debentures of the 4th issuance approved an adjustment to the financial covenant relating to the ratio between Consolidated EBITDA and Consolidated Financial Expenses,

contained in Section 4.19.1(e)(i) *Escritura de Emissão* from equal or higher than 2.25, to equal or higher than 1.5, as of the fourth quarter of 2005, until and including the third quarter of 2006.

On February 17, 2006, we signed the First Amendment to the Loan Agreement entered into with JBIC, dated March 18, 2004, and the First Amendment to the Loan Agreement entered into with Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, dated March 24, 2004. These amendments adjusted the financial covenants in each respective loan agreement relating to EBITDA and the financial expenses from equal or higher than 2.25, to equal or higher than 1.5, as of the fourth quarter until and including the third quarter of 2006. For the fourth quarter of 2005 we achieved a Consolidated EBITDA to Consolidated Financial Expenses ratio of 2.17.

Compliance with these covenants in future periods will depend upon our financial and operating performance, which may be affected by adverse business, market and economic conditions. If we are unable to comply with these covenants, or to obtain waivers from our lenders, our debt agreements may be accelerated and the terms of our debt agreements may be otherwise amended adversely. If we are unable to meet our debt service obligations or comply with our debt covenants, we could be forced to restructure or refinance our indebtedness, seek additional equity capital or sell assets.

Certain beneficial owners directly or indirectly control a large percentage of our voting shares, and their interests may conflict with the interests of our other shareholders, including minority shareholders. Disputes among our controlling shareholders and entities that manage our controlling shareholders have had and could in the future have a material adverse effect on our management and operations.

We are controlled by Solpart Participações S.A. (Solpart), whose stockholders are Timepart, Techold and Brasilco S.r.l. (a wholly owned subsidiary of TII) (Brasilco). As our controlling shareholder, Solpart has the power to modify our business plan, modify our dividend plan and sell our material assets. As of the date of this annual report, control of Solpart, as well as certain actions taken by Solpart's shareholders and their affiliates are the subject of a number of judicial and arbitration proceedings.

On March 9, 2005, International Equity Investments, Inc. as the sole shareholder of CVC/Opportunity Equity Partners LP (since renamed Citigroup Venture Capital International Brazil, LP) (CVC LP) which holds a direct stake in our company and a substantial indirect stake in Zain Participações S.A. (Zain), a company that indirectly owns a majority of the voting interests in Solpart, and therefore indirectly owns a majority of the voting shares of our company and Brasil Telecom S.A., publicly announced the ouster of CVC/Opportunity Equity Partners, Ltd (CVC Ltd), currently named Opportunity Equity Partners, Ltd., (Opportunity Ltd.) from the management of CVC LP. Opportunity Ltd. was replaced by a new company incorporated abroad, Citigroup Venture Capital International Brazil LLC (CVC International Brazil).

On March 9, 2005, CVC LP, in compliance with CVM/SEP/GEA-2 Written Notice 225/05 and the terms of CVM Instruction 358, announced that International Equity Investments, Inc. and CVC International Brazil had entered into certain agreements with Investidores Institucionais Fundo de Investimento em Ações (Investidores Institucionais FIA), Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil Previ (Previ), Fundação dos Economistas Federais Funcef (Funcef) and Fundação Petrobrás de Seguridade Social Petros (Petros), including a voting agreement with respect to their shares of Zain (collectively, the Agreements).

Under the Agreements, CVC LP and Investidores Institucionais FIA, with combined holdings of approximately 90% of the voting shares of Zain, will jointly exercise the corporate control of Zain and Invitel S.A. (Invitel), a company controlled by Zain with approximately 68% of its voting shares, and in which Previ, Funcef, Petros and other Brazilian pension entities hold nearly all of the remaining shares. The Agreements also establish that the parties are to attempt to disinvest, under identical terms, jointly and in an organized manner, their shareholdings in Zain and

Invitel, companies which control, among other companies, us and our subsidiaries, Brasil Telecom S.A. and 14 Brasil Telecom Celular S.A. (BrT Celular).

In connection with the execution of the Agreements, Previ, Funcef and Petros signed the Put Option on Shares issued by Zain granting CVC LP a put option on its Zain shares, which may be exercised under certain circumstances during a limited period of time, but not before November 2007. CVC LP's right to exercise the put option is conditioned on the occurrence of certain future events, some of which are beyond the control of CVC LP,

Investidores Institucionais FIA, Previ, Funcef and Petros. If CVC LP exercises its put option, the exercise price is set at R\$1,045,941,692.43, adjusted by the variation of the IGP-DI Index + 5% p.a. The fulfillment of the conditions to the exercise of such put option granted by Previ, Funcef and Petros does not depend and is not tied to the occurrence of any operation or business involving, directly or indirectly, property or other assets owned by Zain, Invitel or any of their controlled companies, including us, Brasil Telecom S.A. and BrT Celular.

On April 12, 2005, Anatel issued a decision approving among other things: (i) the replacement of Opportunity Ltd. by CVC International Brazil as the general partner of CVC LP; (ii) the replacement of CVC/Opportunity Equity Partners Administradora de Recursos Ltda. by Angra Partners Consultoria Empresarial e Participações Ltda. as the new manager of Investidores Institucionais FIA, an indirect shareholder of Brasil Telecom Participações S.A. and Brasil Telecom S.A.; and (iii) certain changes resulting from the Agreements entered into by CVC LP and Investidores Institucionais. This decision was published in the Federal Gazette (*Diário Oficial*) on April 14, 2005. After reviewing our appeal filed by prior management related to Opportunity Ltd., Anatel upheld its April 12, 2005 decision.

On October 6, 2003, Fundação 14 de Previdência Privada (Fundação 14), successor to Fundação Sistel de Seguridade Social, was prevented by the other shareholders of Investidores Institucionais FIA from exercising its voting rights at the Investidores Institucionais FIA's Unitholders Meeting. At such meeting, Banco Opportunity S.A. was ousted from the administration of Investidores Institucionais FIA. Consequently, Fundação 14 brought an ordinary action before the 5th Federal Court of Rio de Janeiro against Previ and several investors in Investidores Institucionais FIA, seeking a declaration that the resolutions adopted at the Investidores Institucionais FIA's Unitholders Meeting held on October 6, 2003 were invalid. On May 18, 2005, an injunction granted on May 17, 2005 in favor of Fundação 14 by a federal tribunal in Rio de Janeiro, which would have allowed Banco Opportunity S.A. to return to the management of Investidores Institucionais FIA s was revoked by a decision granted by Superior Tribunal de Justiça (STJ), the highest Brazilian court for non-constitutional matters; in the proceeding SLS 128. On July 12, 2005, Fundação 14 filed before the 5th Federal Court of Rio de Janeiro a motion to abandon this lawsuit. To the best of our knowledge, this STJ decision is being challenged by Banco Opportunity S.A.

On July 27, 2005, at an Extraordinary General Shareholders Meeting, our shareholders removed and replaced the members of our board. The new board members assumed their board positions on August 25, 2005, and at their first formal meeting replaced our officers.

At an Extraordinary General Shareholders Meeting of Brasil Telecom S.A. held on September 30, 2005, the shareholders removed and replaced the prior members of the company s Board of Directors (except for Mr. Antonio Cardoso dos Santos, who was elected by the holders of the company s preferred stock and remains a director). Also on September 30, 2005, Brasil Telecom S.A. s newly constituted Board of Directors replaced all of the senior officers with a new management team, including Mr. Ricardo Knoepfelmacher, as Chief Executive Officer, Paulo Narcélio Simões Amaral, as Chief Financial Officer and Investor Relations Officer, Luiz Francisco Tenório Perrone as Human Resources Officer, and Francisco Aurelio Sampaio Santiago as Network Officer. Subsequently, at an Extraordinary General Shareholders Meetings held on November 17, 2005 and January 12, 2006, Brasil Telecom S.A. s shareholders removed and replaced the members of the company s fiscal council (which functions as the audit committee for purposes of SEC and NYSE rules and regulations).

The process of replacing the directors and officers of Brasil Telecom Participações S.A. and Brasil Telecom S.A. was litigious, as evidenced by various lawsuits filed by our former managers and their affiliates in an attempt to resume their former management roles. While we cannot predict the cumulative effect of this ongoing litigation on our business and results of operations, extensive litigation regarding ownership of our company creates uncertainty with respect to the identity of our current and future management, which may impair our ability to carry out our business plan.

In observance of their fiduciary duties, under the terms of the applicable legislation, the current management of Brasil Telecom Participações S.A. and the current management of Brasil Telecom S.A. have performed and continue to perform internal investigations of the businesses and operations conducted by the former managers appointed by Opportunity, Ltd. In the course of such investigations, the current managers identified management acts indicating abuse of controlling power, breach of fiduciary duties, and conflict of interest, as well as various violations of Brazilian law and our Bylaws.

Therefore, in accordance with a notice to shareholders released on December 12, 2005, we filed a formal complaint with the CVM - the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission, against our former management, Opportunity Fund and other individuals and companies, both domestic and foreign, linked to our former management, who have been involved with, or participated in any way, or benefited from the actions which are the object of the formal complaint. On March 21, 2006, a second formal complaint, as an amendment to the first complaint, was submitted to CVM, in light of new management actions identified.

We intend to pursue all appropriate legal measures to recover potential losses and damages suffered, consistent with our best interests and fiduciary obligations. On April 28, 2006, at Ordinary and Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders of Brasil Telecom S.A. and Brasil Telecom Participações S.A., the shareholders of each company approved the filing of damages lawsuits against prior management.

In addition, the disputes among the shareholders of Solpart, including the dispute over the ownership structure of Solpart, and management of entities which hold a stake in us and Zain may result in changes to our board and/or senior management.

The issues arising out of overlapping of licenses with Telecom Italia Mobile and its affiliates resulted in disputes which may divert management's attention and increase our legal expenses, and may also result in sanctions by Anatel.

When we received the certification of achievement of universalization targets for 2003, established by Anatel, we were already providing fixed-line telephone services (PSTN) at domestic local and long distance modalities (DLD) intra-regional in Region II of the General Concession Plan (PGO).

After the achievement of such targets, Anatel, in January 2004, issued authorizations enlarging our potential areas of operations: PSTN local and LDN (*Longa Distância Nacional* - Domestic Long Distance) in Regions I and III of PGO (and in a few sectors of Region II); International Long Distance Call (ILD) in Regions I, II and III of PGO; mobile telephone, by means of our subsidiary BrT Celular, in Region II of Personal Mobile Service (SMP). Our existing concession agreements were also expanded, allowing LDN calls to any Brazilian territory. If TII acquires an indirect controlling interest in our Parent, TII and TIM (Telecom Italia Mobile) could be viewed as affiliated companies under the Brazilian telecommunications law. As a result, our ability to render domestic (NLD) and international (ILD) fixed-line telephone services, as well as mobile telephone services, in the same regions as TIM, would be at risk of partial restriction or revocation by Anatel.

On January 16, 2004, Anatel issued Act 41,780, establishing a period of 18 months during which TII could reacquire an indirect controlling interest in our company, as long as TII neither participated nor voted on any issues related to the overlapping services offered by us and TIM, including domestic and international long distance calls and mobile telephone services. On June 30, 2004, the Administrative Council for Economic Defense - CADE, in the records of Writ of Prevention 08700,000018/2004-68, set forth restrictions on the exercise of control rights by TII and its representatives over the Boards of Directors of Solpart, our Parent and our company.

On July 7, 2005, Anatel declared, by means of Act 51,450, that the counting of an 18 month term to solve the overlapping of licenses would start on the date of the effective return of TII to our control group. On July 26, 2005, Anatel, by means of Order 576/2005, declared that the counting of term would start on April 28, 2005. Therefore, according to Anatel, the interested companies were required to adopt measures necessary to eliminate the overlapping of licenses by the end of the 18 month term, October 2006, under the penalty of legal sanctions.

Depending on the final decision of Anatel, the threatened sanctions could have a material adverse effect on the business and operations of us and our subsidiary, BrT Celular.

On October 18, 2006, Anatel communicated its preliminary consent to the operation presented by Telecom Itália Internacional (TII) with purpose of resolving the overlapping of licenses of Personal Mobile Service (SMP) in Region II of the General Authorization Plan (PGA), and of the domestic (NDL) and international (ILD) fixed-line telephone Service (STFC) in Regions I, II and III of the PGA.

Anatel maintained the prohibitions in connection with the exercise of voting rights and veto rights in the deliberations related to the services of STFC (NDL and ILD) and SMP. The operation consists in the transfer to Brasilco S.r.l. (TII whole-owned subsidiary, with headquarters in Italy) of the totality of the voting shares held by the TII in the capital stock of Solpart Participações S.A. (corresponding to 38%), controller of Brasil Telecom Participações S.A., Brasil Telecom S.A. and the 14 Brasil Telecom Celular S.A. The participation of TII in Brasilco S.r.l shall be managed by Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited.

On October, 27, 2006, we received the terms for resignation, dated October, 20, 2006, of two Members of our Board of Directors indicated by TII, as well as of their respective substitutes. Also in October, 27, 2006, the Company received a letter from its controlling shareholder, Solpart Participações S.A., communicating that TII already carried through the transference of the shares in the terms approved by Anatel - therefore, in time. In October, 30, 2006, the Company released to the market material fact relative to these two subjects.

Also, on October 30, 2006, Anatel communicated that the Telecom International Italy timely filed with Anatel, the necessary complementary documentation for analysis and approval of the operation: (i) evidence of the resignation of the Directors and substitutes of Telecom Italy International in the Board of Directors of Brasil Telecom and Solpart Participações S.A., and (ii) corporate documents related to the transfer of shares and the independent management of the Brasilco by Credit Suisse, as Trustee of Telecom Italia.

With the confirmation still pending of the approval by Anatel of the documentation presented by TII to Anatel in October, 27, 2006, evidencing the implementation of the operation until October, 28, 2006, the overlapping of licenses for the exploration of SMP in Region II of PGA and the STFC of long national and international distance in regions I, II and III of the PGO will be terminated.

On November, 2006, TII submitted to Anatel the act of concentration with Brasilco S.r.l. On the same month, Anatel, following the legal proceeding, submitted this operation to the Council of Economic Defense - CADE.

It is important to make clear that this new operation does not have anything to do with the so-called April Merger Agreements . The next paragraphs make this point clear.

On April 28, 2005, certain TII affiliates and BrT Celular purported to enter into various corporate agreements, including an instrument called Merger Agreement and a Protocol related thereto. The April 28, 2005 agreements alleged that the proposed merger was justified as a possible solution to the overlapping regulatory licenses and authorizations with TIM, and to avoid sanctions and penalties which could be imposed by Anatel. Certain actions contemplated by these agreements have since been forbidden by injunctions issued by the US and Brazilian courts. The agreements are also subject to legal challenges by our indirect shareholders.

On March 15, 2006, we and our subsidiary, BrT Celular, began an arbitration against TIM International N.V. (TIMINT) and TIM Brasil Serviços e Participações S.A. (TIMB), seeking to annul the Merger Agreement. We disclosed such arbitration in a material fact on March 16, 2006

On May 2, 2006, TIMINT and TIMB announced their decision to terminate the Merger Agreement. In the same letter, TIMINT and TIMB reserved their alleged rights under sections 10.3 and 11.1 of the Merger Agreement.

The arbitration that we brought against the Merger Agreement and the counterclaims for damages presented by TIMINT and TIMB continues.

Problems with billing, invoicing and collection services may adversely affect our earnings.

By Resolution No. 343, dated as of July 17, 2003, Anatel established that carriers shall render invoicing and collection services to other carriers with which they had entered into traffic agreements. Upon the certification that we had achieved the then established universalization targets, we were authorized to complete long distance national and international calls. In addition, in July 2003, we were authorized to complete calls from mobile handsets serviced by other carriers. We have entered into co-billing agreements with several carriers to include on our telephone bills the long distance services rendered by such carriers, as well as the long distance services

rendered by other collective interest carriers. Any problems with the execution of invoicing and collection services by other carriers may adversely affect our levels of bad debts.

Any reduction in the offer of products by suppliers may adversely affect us.

We rely on several technology, equipment and services suppliers. Any difficulty in obtaining these products, due to, for example, a decrease in supply, excessive demand by global telecommunication players (causing product price pressure), discontinuity in the operations of one or more relevant suppliers (including bankruptcy or production problems), problems with the transfer or any other factor which affects the supplying of goods, may jeopardize either our expansion plans or the continuity of our services.

We sponsor employee social security plans and any changes in the regulations regarding mortality rates may require us to book additional provisions on our financial statements.

The amount, frequency and duration of our contributions to employee social security employees plans is directly related to the mortality rate, which represents the average life span of employees, among other factors.

Any change in these criteria may result in the need to contribute for longer periods in comparison to those initially provided. Consequently, we may be compelled to book additional provisions on our financial statements, which may adversely affect our results.

We may need to enter financing agreements with third parties in order to conclude potential strategic acquisitions and investments, and maintain wireless and fixed telephone line plants.

Funding necessary for proposed acquisitions and investments as well as for capital improvements to and maintenance of our wireless and fixed-line assets may not be available through funds arising out of ordinary cash flow. As a result, we may need to enter into financing agreements with third parties in the future. Such financing may not be available to us in acceptable and competitive conditions. If we are unable to obtain financings on terms favorable to us or at all, our strategic plans and operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Problems with sophisticated information and processing systems may have a significant adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our sophisticated information and processing systems are vital for our growth and our ability to monitor costs, collect debts, detect frauds, provide services to consumers, maintain operational efficiency and accomplish service targets, particularly in view of the increase in competition in our region. The updating and modernization of our systems may not be sufficient to avoid future flaws in each of these systems, which may have a significant adverse effect on our financial status and operational results.

We may be required to obtain certain environmental licenses or fines may be levied against us for the failure to obtain such licenses.

In Brazil, environmental licenses are regulated specially by Resolution No. 237/97, enacted by the National Environmental Council (CONAMA). This resolution lists those activities that require an environmental license and also establishes compulsory licensing for certain activities which may have a significant potential environmental impact.

In Brazil, federal, state and local governments each have the authority to determine whether an activity may potentially result in significant environmental effects and, consequently, demand and award environmental

permissions for the implementation of these activities. Our regular operations include the installation and maintenance of cables, wires and transmission antenna towers in our operating region. The installation and maintenance of cables, wires and transmission antenna towers are not referred to in CONAMA Resolution No. 237/97 as activities that require previous compulsory licenses. We cannot be assured, though, that a jurisdiction will not interpret installation and maintenance as activities that may potentially cause environmental impacts and therefore require us to obtain an environmental license for the implementation of these activities. If we are compelled to obtain environmental licenses in some jurisdictions and we fail to obtain these licenses, we may be

subject to the imposition of fines, which may vary from R\$500 to R\$10 million, total or partial suspension of those activities, and/or civil and criminal sanctions. According to environmental crimes law (Law nº 9,605/98), the criteria for the imposition of fines include the degree of the violation, taking into account the motivation for the violation, the consequences for public health and for the environment, and the criminal precedents of the agent regarding the accomplishment of environmental law and its economic capacity. The imposition of fines or the compliance with these environmental regulations may have a significant adverse effect on our business or results of operations.

Draft Disclosure of Brasil Telecom Trust Litigation

On July 12, 2006, the Company commenced litigation in the Probate Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, U.S.A. (In re Brasil Telecom S.A. Irrevocable Trust, No. 06P3268T1), asking the court to appoint Professor Claudio M. Considera in place of Roberto M. Unger as trustee of the Brasil Telecom S.A. Irrevocable Trust. The trust contains certain causes of action held by Brasil Telecom in the courts of Brazil but is governed by Massachusetts law. CVC/Opportunity Equity Partners Administradora de Recursos Ltda. opposes the Company's request, as it is currently empowered under the trust to appoint the successor trustee to Roberto M. Unger. The case is currently in the discovery stage, and resolution is expected to occur in the third quarter of 2007.

Consumer litigation related to the legality of our basic monthly subscription fees may have an adverse effect on our business.

We are a defendant in a considerable number of lawsuits, both individual and collective, which contest our right to charge users of our fixed-line service a basic monthly subscription fee for continuous access to the service. These lawsuits have been stayed by a preliminary decision in the conflict of jurisdiction proceeding brought by Anatel before the SCJ, in which we submitted a brief. As a result, all preliminary and final decisions in the basic monthly subscription fee lawsuits were suspended, and these lawsuits were no longer submitted to a brief due to the conflict of jurisdiction litigation. The conflict of jurisdiction disputes have been resolved and the lawsuits resumed their regular course. There are 85,000 lawsuits contemplating the monthly subscription fees issue. Of these lawsuits, 8,400 have had trial court judgments favorable to the temporary dismissal of the fees for fixed-line services access.

Risks Related to the Brazilian Telecommunications Industry

We face increasing competition in all segments of the Brazilian telecommunications industry, and the telecommunications industry may not continue to grow or may grow at a slower rate than in the past. This may have a material adverse effect on our market share, margins, results of operations and financial condition.

The telecommunications industry in Brazil is becoming increasingly competitive. Our public-regime fixed-line concessions are not exclusive, and Anatel could grant additional private-regime authorizations in our region. Our fixed-line services are also subject to competition from wireless service providers. However such competition is still limited by the fact that rates for wireless calls are currently much higher than rates for calls on our fixed-line network. We also face competition from wireless service providers in the low end of the market through the offer of prepaid plans by such wireless providers. To date, Telemar Norte Leste S.A. (Telemar), Empresa Brasileira de Telecomunicações S.A. (Embratel), Intelig Telecomunicações Ltda (Intelig), Telecomunicações de São Paulo S.A. (Telesp), Global Village Telecom (GVT), Telmex do Brasil Ltda (Telmex), Fonet Brasil Ltda (Fonet), and Novação Telecomunicações Ltda (Novação), Aerotech Telecomunicações Ltda. (Aerotech), Alpamay Telecomunicações e Participações Ltda. (Alpamay), Conceito Comercialização e Marketing Ltda. (Conceito), Easytone Telecomunicações Ltda. (Easytone), Empresa de Telefonia Multiusuário Ltda. (TM), Epsilon Informática e Telecomunicações Ltda. (Epsilon), Faulkland Tecnologia em Telefonia Ltda. (Faulkland), Fonar Telecomunicações Ltda. (Fonar), Global Osi Brasil Telecomunicações e Conectividade Ltda. (Global Osi), GT Group International Brasil Telecomunicações (GT), IDT Brasil Telecomunicações Ltda. (IDT), Impsat Comunicações Ltda. (Impsat), Linknet Tecnologia em

Telecomunicações Ltda. (Linknet), Nexus Telecomunicações Ltda. (Nexus), Rednox Telecomunicações S.A. (Rednox), RN Brasil Serviços de Provedores Ltda. (RN), Sermatel Comércio de Serviço de Tecnologia Ltda. (Sermatel), T-Leste Telecomunicações Leste São Paulo Ltda. (T-Leste), Telebit Telecomunicações e Participações S.A. (Telebit), Telecomunicações Dollarphone do Brasil Ltda. (Dollarphone), Transit do Brasil Ltda. (Transit) and Viper Serviços de

Telecomunicações S.A. (Viper) have been granted permission by Anatel to provide local fixed-line services in the totality of our region.

Additionally, to date, TNL PCS S.A. (Oi), Embratel, Intelig, Telesp, GVT, Albra Telecomunicações Ltda (Albra), TIM Celular S.A. (TIM Celular), Easytone Aerotech, Alpamay, Conceito, TM, Epsilon, Faulkland, Fonar, Global Osi, GT, IDT, Impsat, Linknet, Nexus, Rednox, Sermatel, T-Leste T-Leste, Telebit Dollarphone, Transit and Viper have been granted permission by Anatel to provide long distance telecommunications services in the totality of our region. Now we also have to compete in our region against competitors from outside of our region that offer fixed-line, mobile, data, local and/or long distance telecommunications services throughout Brazil. Increased competition could have a material adverse effect on our market share, margins, results of operations and financial condition. Since January 2004, we have developed the ability to counteract losses in our market share in the local fixed-line market by providing interregional and international long-distance telecommunications services.

In September 2004, we commenced offering wireless services. Wireless services are equally competitive and we face competition in Region II from (i) a joint venture between Telefônica S.A. (Telefônica) and PT Móveis SGPS S.A. (Portugal Telecom) (marketed under the brand name Vivo), (ii) Telmex, which competes against us in our region through América Móviles (marketed under the brand name Claro), (iii) TIM Celular, (iv) Sercomtel Celular S.A. (Sercomtel Celular), and (v) CTBC Celular S.A. (CTBC Celular). Competition for wireless telecommunications customers may require us to increase our costs and marketing expenses or provide services at lower rates than those we currently expect to charge for such services. Competition in data transmission services is not subject to regulatory restrictions. The market is open to a great number of competitors. Increased competition in data transmission services may require us to reduce the rates we charge for data transmission services. Anatel may grant new authorizations to explore wireless telecommunication services in 2007 that may increase the number of competitors in our region.

In addition, the Brazilian telecommunications industry is consolidating, which results in larger competitors with greater resources. There can be no assurance that increased competition in all segments of the Brazilian telecommunications industry will not have a material adverse effect on our market share, margins, results of operations and financial condition.

Our ability to continue to compete successfully will depend on the success of our marketing, financial and other resources (including our access to capital) in comparison to our competitors and on our ability to anticipate and respond to competitive factors affecting the industry, including the introduction of new services, changes in consumer preferences, changes in regulation, demographic trends, economic conditions, discount pricing strategies by competitors as well as further industry consolidation. Currently, we compete with our competitors primarily on the basis of features, pricing and customer service. However, we cannot predict exactly which factors in the future will be important in maintaining our competitive position, such as the increasing need to offer promotions, discounts and other marketing initiatives, or what expenditures will be required to develop and provide the necessary technologies, products and services to remain competitive. An inability to compete in any of these factors may adversely affect our market share, margins, results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, we may also face increased competition due to unbundling regulations. On May 13, 2004, Anatel issued Order (*Despacho*) 172, which establishes rules for partial unbundling of local telephone networks, which we refer to as line sharing , and full unbundling of local telephone networks, and requires us to make our networks available to other telecommunications service providers. This legislation limits the rate we can charge for line sharing per line for broadband speeds of up to 512 kbps. Additional charges, such as co-location charges, are applied over the line sharing base price, increasing the total cost of the unbundled line. Anatel has not yet fixed rates for full unbundling, although we expect that these rates will be lower than the rates we currently are permitted to charge. This regulation was designed to increase competition in the local fixed-line and broadband Internet access markets by making it easier for new telephone companies operating under either the public or private regime to enter these

markets and for existing providers to provide new services or enter new regions, since the networks of all telecommunications service providers, including fixed-line operators such as us, will be made available at lower rates. Similarly, this legislation makes it easier for us to provide new services and enter into new regions in competition with other operators. However, operational rules for the implementation of unbundling have not yet been agreed to among Brazilian telecommunications operators. These regulations are recent, and as of December 31, 2006 no unbundled lines had been used by competitors in our region. We cannot assure you that we can

compete without suffering an adverse impact on market share, margins, and results of operations or financial condition based on the implementation of unbundling.

Moreover, cable television services companies are beginning to offer telecommunication services, and increasingly there are other alternatives to for consumers to obtain their telecommunication services, such as satellite transmission and voice over the Internet protocol (VoIP). Another example is the conversion of fixed-line telephone users to wireless telephone users. These changes may lead to the migration of some of our subscribers, resulting in a reduction in earnings, which may adversely affect our company.

Any economic, technological or other developments resulting in a slowdown in growth or a reduction in demand for our fixed-line or other services may harm our business and revenues. To remain competitive we must diversify further our services, and there can be no assurance that we will be successful in doing so.

We depend on other telecommunications services providers. We may not be able to enter into favorable interconnection and unbundling agreements.

In order to receive or send calls from or to customers of other fixed-line and wireless Brazilian networks and international networks, we must interconnect with the networks of our competitors. The Brazilian General Telecommunications Law requires all telecommunications service providers to interconnect their networks with those of other providers on a non-discriminatory basis. The rates to be paid by one fixed-line network operator to the other for the use of each other's fixed-line network are currently regulated by Anatel.

The current interconnection model is asymmetric, with higher rates in effect for mobile interconnection than fixed-line interconnection. As a result, mobile operators generally retain more than 80% of net revenues from fixed-to-mobile calls, while fixed-line carriers, like us, may offer this service incurring negative margins. In light of such imbalance, Anatel established that from July 2004 on, interconnection rates for wireless networks (the VU-M) would be freely negotiated. The companies agreed to establish a provisional readjustment and submit the final decision to Anatel's arbitration under the telecommunication sector legislation. This process is ongoing and no decision has yet been reached. We can not assume that Anatel's arbitration regarding the interconnection tariffs will be favorable to us. Although we are working to mitigate this risk by continuing to increase our mobile interconnection market share, if Anatel's decision is unfavorable to us, our operating and financial results may be adversely affected.

The failure to implement the technology necessary to assess and combat fraud on our network could adversely affect our results of operations.

The fraudulent use of telecommunications networks imposes a significant cost upon service providers, who must bear the cost of services provided to fraudulent users. We suffer loss of revenue as a result of fraudulent use, and also cash costs due to our obligation to reimburse carriers for the cost of services provided to fraudulent users. During 2004, we installed a Fraud Management System to detect and prevent fraud. In addition to a system to monitor customers' usage based on their traffic behavior, we implemented a system to keep subscribers under close surveillance. The fraud system is based on a signaling network and has an interface to the call-blocking platform in order to limit revenue loss once fraudulent use has been identified. We cannot guarantee that our Fraud Management System will effectively detect and prevent fraud.

Since 2006, all wireline and wireless telephone service providers created a group against frauds beginning to work together to control and reduce fraud cases. There can be no assurance that all operators with which our network is interconnected have appropriate anti-fraud treatment in their networks. In 2001, we created a fraud management department to provide specialized customer service to customers affected by fraud. During fiscal year 2002, several automated procedures were created and placed in various parts of our operations to detect and control possible

abnormalities that could represent fraudulent activities. These controls have a preventive function, and work both pro-actively and, should a fraud occur, reactively. In 2003, we implemented controls to capture fraud events automatically, such as a non-billing mechanism for fraud-blocked terminals, a cut-off limit system for service usage, and a webpage to gather any fraud claims from the community. At the end of 2003, we created the IT Revenue Assurance Group, which develops systems to assist the revenue assurance department in fraud combating. During 2004, the Group implemented a significant number of applications to monitor and detect fraud in different

areas including public telephone, bad debt, revenue chain, key performance indicators and others. These actions achieved a better level of control and mitigated the risk of loss from fraud as compared to previous years. We cannot guarantee that these fraud control measures will continue to be accurate and effective to reach the desired level of fraud control. We continue to deploy and implement the technology necessary to assess the accuracy and effectiveness of our fraud combative procedures. Should we not be able to correctly quantify and combat fraud on our network, our results of operations could be adversely affected.

Developments in the global telecommunications industry and technology are difficult to predict, and a failure by us to respond to such developments may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

All companies in the global telecommunications industry must adapt to rapid and significant changes in technology that are often difficult to anticipate. While we have been upgrading our network with technologically advanced fiber optic cable with a microwave overlay, it is possible that our network will be challenged by competition from improved or new technologies in the future. Technological changes may adversely affect our competitive position, require substantial new capital expenditures and/or require write-offs of obsolete technology. If we fail to implement technological advances, we may be unable to continue to compete in the global telecommunications industry.

The mobile telephone sector, in particular, requires considerable technological developments, constant capacity, quality and digital technology data transmission speed improvements, shorter development periods of new cycles and changes due to users' needs and preferences. New technologies, superior to the ones used by BrT GSM may be developed. Furthermore, it is expected that Anatel will promote 3G (Third Generation) mobile telephone auctions in the near future, which will allow eventual buyers of such licenses to adopt technological platforms which allow the offer of more advanced mobile telephone services than those allowed by our current mobile platform. Thus, it cannot be assured that we will remain competitive due to the adoption, in due time, of the new technologies, as they are developed.

In the event of a natural disaster, war, significant public disturbance or for economic reasons, the Brazilian government could temporarily seize or permanently expropriate our assets, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

The Brazilian government has the authority to temporarily seize all assets related to telecommunications concessions in the event of natural disaster, war, significant public disturbance, threats to internal peace, or for economic reasons and other reasons related to national security. In addition, the Brazilian government has the statutory right to permanently expropriate any telecommunications concession and claim any related assets for reasons of public interest. Brazilian law provides for compensation in connection with losses and damages related to temporary seizure or expropriation. However, in the event of a temporary seizure or expropriation of any of our assets there can be no assurance that the actual compensation paid would be adequate or that such payment would be timely. An inadequate or untimely payment would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Restructuring of Governmental Regulatory Agencies may adversely affect the operations of our company.

A bill of law subject to the approval of National Congress provides for the administration, organization and social controlling of Governmental Regulatory Agencies, such as Anatel. The purpose of this bill of law is to change the structure, functioning and competence of those agencies, by, among other measures: (i) implementing administration agreements to be entered into by and between the agencies and the correspondent related ministries; (ii) creating public hearings on the agencies, with the purpose of controlling the services rendered and monitoring the internal process of adjudication of accusations and complaints by citizens, either against the agencies' activities or the entities

subject to their control; (iii) changing the mandates of managers, including presidents and directors, to four years; and (iv) transferring the authority to award concession licenses for rendering public services to ministries, leaving for the agencies the task of regulating, inspecting, monitoring bid proceedings and awarding authorizations for the operation of services under private-regime.

Considering the level of political influence over the ministries, the agencies may be subject to further instability in their administration, which may trigger unexpected changes in regulation and policies affecting public services concessionary companies, such as our company. We cannot foresee the impact of the approval of the referred bill of law on our operations and our competitive position.

The failure to accomplish Anatel's targets may result in the imposition of sanctions and penalties on our company.

We are required to accomplish targets established by the Federal Government and Anatel. Due to the public nature of the services rendered by our company, according to the terms of the concession contracts and of the applicable regulation, we must cover a geographic area and comply with targets on the execution of the services rendered.

In this regard, the PGMU and the PGMQ also provide for targets that we must achieve. Potential consequences of our failure to comply with such targets include the imposition of fines and/or other penalties and the termination of our concession contract, which may cause significant financial loss to business, financial condition and results of operations. In 2007, Anatel intends to establish a General Plan of Competition Targets (*Plano Geral de Metas de Competição*), that will create new obligations upon our company.

Risks Related to Operations in Brazil

Brazilian political and economic conditions have a direct impact on our business and the market price of the Preferred Shares underlying our ADSs.

Substantially all of our operations and customers are located in Brazil. Accordingly, our financial condition and results of operations are substantially dependent on Brazil's economy, which has been characterized by frequent and occasionally drastic intervention by the Brazilian government and volatile economic cycles in the past.

The Central Bank has reduced the base interest rate (SELIC) from 17.75% in December 2004 to 12.75% in March, 2007. During that time period, however, facing various economic, political and inflation indicators during 2005, the Central Bank increased the SELIC to 19.75% between June and September 2005. In 2002, as a reaction to political and economic uncertainties, the global economic downturn, the crisis in Argentina and the Brazilian presidential elections, the dollar appreciated by 52.3% against the *real* to R\$3.5333 per US\$1.00 at December 31, 2002. The *real* recovered in 2003, appreciating by 18.2% to R\$2.8892 per US\$1.00, at December 31, 2003. In 2004, the *real* appreciated by 8.1% against the dollar, quoted at R\$2.6544 per US\$1.00 on December 31, 2004. In 2005, the *real* appreciated by 13.4% against the dollar, quoted at R\$2.3407 per US\$1.00 on December 31, 2005. In 2006, the *real* appreciated by 9.5% against the dollar, quoted at R\$2.1380 per US\$1.00 on December 31, 2006. We cannot guarantee that the *real* will not substantially devalue again in the future.

In the past, the Brazilian government has often changed monetary, fiscal, taxation and other policies to influence the course of Brazil's economy. We have no control over and cannot predict what measures or policies the Brazilian government may take in response to the current Brazilian economic situation or how Brazilian government intervention and government policies will affect the Brazilian economy and, both directly and indirectly, our operations and revenues.

Our operations, financial condition and the market price of our Preferred Shares and ADSs may be adversely affected by changes in policy involving exchange controls, tax and other matters, as well as factors such as:

fluctuations in exchange rates;

base interest rate fluctuations;

fiscal and taxation legislation changes;

24

inflation; and

other political, diplomatic, social and economic developments within and outside Brazil that affect the country.

On January 1, 2003, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva from the Labor Party took office as the new President of Brazil. Although the government has not departed significantly from the economic policies of the former administration, the *real* appreciated 9.5% against the dollar during 2006 and concerns remain about the future policies of the Brazilian government. While the current administration's policies to date have not been adverse to the telecommunications industry, uncertainty over the future economic policies of the Brazilian government may contribute to economic uncertainty in Brazil and to heightened volatility in the Brazilian international securities markets, which may have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

If Brazil experiences substantial inflation in the future, our revenues and the market price of the Preferred Shares and ADSs may be reduced.

Brazil has in the past experienced extremely high rates of inflation, with annual rates of inflation reaching as high as 2,489% in 1993 (according to the Brazilian National Consumer Price Index (*Índice Nacional de Preços ao Consumidor*) published by the *Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística* (IBGE). Inflation and governmental measures to combat inflation have both in the past had significant negative effects on the Brazilian economy. In 1994 the Brazilian Government introduced the *Plano Real* (Real Plan) with the objective of reducing inflation and building a base to sustainable economic growth.

Since the introduction of Plano Real, inflation has remained at stable levels, substantially below prior periods. However recent international events like the emerging markets crisis, the US terrorist attacks, and the subsequent military conflicts, have caused and may continue to cause destabilization in international markets. These events may affect the Brazilian economy in the form of fluctuations in the exchange rate between the US dollar and the Plano Real, interest rate increases, oil price increases, and, consequently, increases in the rate of inflation.

In 2004, the inflation rate measured by the Extensive Consumer Price Index (IPCA) was 7.6%, above the established initial target of 5.5%, but within the 2.5 percentage points of tolerance above and below the target. In 2005, the inflation rate was 5.7%, above the established target of 4.5%, but within the 2.5 percentage points of tolerance above and below the target. For 2006 and 2007, the established target is 4.5% with 2.5 percentage points of tolerance. The measured inflation by IPCA in 2006 was 3.14% and until February 28, 2007 the cumulative inflation was 0.882% .

Actions taken to combat inflation and public speculation about possible future actions have also contributed to economic uncertainty in Brazil and to heightened volatility in the Brazilian securities markets. If Brazil experiences substantial inflation in the future, our costs may increase, and our gross profit may be affected to the extent that our rate increases and our net operating revenues do not keep up with the rate of inflation. Additionally, our service debt and the cost of new financial funding may increase. We cannot predict the effect that an inflation increase would have on our financial condition, our capacity, our cash generation, or our operational results.

Devaluation of the real may lead to substantial losses on our liabilities denominated in or indexed to foreign currencies and a reduction in our revenues.

During the last four decades, the Brazilian Central Bank has periodically devalued the Brazilian currency. The exchange rate between the *real* and the dollar has varied significantly in recent years. For example, the *real*/dollar exchange rate fell from R\$1.9554 per dollar at December 31, 2000 to R\$3.5333 at December 31, 2002. In 2003, the *real* appreciated in value by 18.1% to R\$2.8892 per dollar. In 2004 the *real* appreciated in value by 8.1% to R\$2.6544 per dollar. In 2005 the *real* appreciated in value by 13.4% to R\$2.3407 per dollar. In 2006, the *real* appreciated in

value by 9.5% to R\$2.1380 per dollar.

A significant amount of our financial assets and liabilities are denominated in or indexed to foreign currencies, primarily dollars. As of December 31, 2006, R\$1,026.1 million or 20.7% of our financial indebtedness was denominated in a foreign currency. When the Brazilian currency is devalued, we incur losses on our liabilities

denominated in or indexed to foreign currencies, such as our dollar-denominated long-term debt and foreign currency loans, and experience gains on our monetary assets denominated in or indexed to foreign currencies, as the liabilities and assets are translated into *reais*. If devaluation occurs when the value of such liabilities significantly exceeds the value of such assets, including any financial instruments entered into to protect us from exchange rate variation, we could incur significant reduction in our revenues, even if their value has not changed in their original currency. This could adversely affect our ability to meet certain of our payment obligations. A failure to meet certain of our payment obligations could trigger a default in certain financial covenants in our loan and credit facilities, which would have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

We are subject to delays and delinquency on our accounts receivable.

Our business is affected by customers' ability to pay their bills. If the Brazilian economy worsens because of, among other factors:

the level of economic activity;

inflation;

devaluation of the *real*; or

an increase in domestic interest rates,

A greater portion of our customers may not be able to pay their bills, which would increase our bad debts and provisions for doubtful accounts. Strict regulation from Anatel prevents us from implementing certain policies that could have the effect of reducing delinquency, such as service restrictions or limitations on the types of services provided based on a subscriber's credit record. Losses from accounts receivable reached R\$384.3 million in 2006, against R\$449.3 million in 2005 and R\$411.3 million in 2004, decreasing in percentage of gross revenues terms, from 3.2% in 2004 to 3.1% in 2005 and 2.5% in 2006. However, if economic conditions worsen in Brazil or if we are unable to implement policies to limit subscriber delinquencies or otherwise select our customers, persistent subscriber delinquencies and bad debt can adversely affect our financial results. See Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates Provision for Doubtful Accounts.

Any increase in taxes levied on the telecommunications sector in connection with tax reforms expected to be implemented in the future could affect the results of our operations.

Increases in Brazil's already high level of taxation could adversely affect our profitability. Increases in taxes for the telecommunications sector usually result in higher tariffs for our customers. High tariff levels generally result in lower levels of usage of our services and, therefore, lower net sales. Lower net sales result in lower margins because a significant portion of our costs are fixed and thus do not vary substantially based on the level of usage of our network or our services. Although mobile and fixed services are equally taxed, there can be no assurance that the Brazilian government will not increase current tax levels, at state and/or federal levels, and that this will not adversely impact our business.

In December 2003, the Federal Senate approved part of a tax reform bill, the text of which was consolidated in Constitutional Amendment 42, enacted on December 19, 2003. Constitutional Amendment 42 provides for an extension on the assessment of the Provisional Contribution of Financial Transfers (*Contribuição Provisória sobre Movimentação Financeira - CPMF*), the assessment of *Programa de Integração Social* (*PIS*); and *Contribuição para Financiamento da Seguridade Social* (*COFINS*) taxes on import transactions, and the assessment of COFINS under a non-cumulative regime. Certain issues that were under discussion in 2003, related to taxes on the commercialization of goods and rendering of services, were not included in Constitutional Amendment 42 and may be

discussed again in 2007.

Some important issues originally provided for in the tax reform bill relate to: (i) harmonization of ICMS tax rules, which would be governed by a single federal legislation applicable to all states; (ii) equalization of ICMS rates; and (iii) limitations on granting tax incentives. If approved, such measures will be gradually adopted in 2007. Additionally, the Federal Senate has discussed the merger of the ICMS and IPI into a single federal tax assessed

upon the commercialization of goods and rendering of interstate and intermunicipal transportation and communication services. We cannot guarantee that, if the merger of the ICMS and IPI is accomplished, certain tax incentives granted to us in the past will continue to be granted, and cannot determine the effect that a cessation of such tax incentives may have on our results of operations. See Item 10. Additional Information Taxation.

Proposed changes in Brazilian labor law may affect our labor relations.

In April 2003, the Lower House reopened discussions regarding changes in the Brazilian Labor Law (*Consolidação das Leis do Trabalho*, or CLT). A further revision of union relations in Brazil is also under discussion in the Lower House. Although the progress of these proposed modifications has slowed during the last year as political forces have showed some resistance, we cannot predict the effect of any such modifications on our labor relations, which could have a negative effect on our business.

It may be difficult to effect service of process upon, or to enforce foreign judgments upon us, our directors and our officers.

We are organized under the laws of Brazil, and all of our directors and officers reside outside the United States. In addition, a substantial portion of our assets, and most or all of the assets of our directors and officers, are located in Brazil. As a result, it may be difficult for an ADS holder to effect service of process within the United States or other jurisdictions outside of Brazil upon us or such persons. In addition, because substantially all of our assets and all of our directors and officers reside outside the United States, any judgment obtained in the United States against us or any of our directors or officers may not be collectible within the United States. There is doubt as to the enforceability of civil liabilities under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act) or the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act) pursuant to original actions instituted in Brazil.

Risks Related to Our Preferred Shares and American Depositary Shares

Our ADS holders may not have the same rights with respect to voting, dividends, distributions, and preemptive rights, among others, that may expose our ADS holders to greater risk than holders of our Preferred Shares.

Our ADS holders may not have the same voting rights as holders of our Preferred Shares. Under our Bylaws and Brazilian Corporate Law, in the limited circumstances where holders of our Preferred Shares are able to vote, an ADS holder will be able to exercise voting rights with respect to the Preferred Shares represented by ADSs only in accordance with the provisions of the deposit agreement relating to the ADSs. There are practical limitations upon an the ability of holders of our ADSs to exercise voting rights due to the additional procedural steps involved in communicating with such holders. See Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders and Item 10. Additional Information Memorandum and Articles of Association Voting Rights.

An ADS holder that is a resident of the United States may not be able to exercise preemptive rights or certain other rights with respect to our Preferred Shares. A holder of our ADSs may not be able to exercise preemptive rights with respect to the ADSs unless a registration statement is effective with respect to those rights or an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act is available. We are not required to file a registration statement relating to preemptive rights with respect to our Preferred Shares, and there can be no assurance that we will file any such registration statement. If a registration statement is not filed and an exemption from registration does not exist, Citibank, N.A., as depositary (the Depositary), will attempt to sell the preemptive rights, and our ADS holders will be entitled to receive their share of the proceeds of the sale. However, the preemptive rights will expire if the Depositary cannot sell them, and therefore we cannot guarantee that our ADS holders will be able to either exercise their preemptive rights or receive the proceeds from their sale. For a more complete description of preemptive rights with respect to our Preferred Shares, see Item 10. Additional Information Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Pursuant to our deposit agreement with the Depositary, any payments of cash dividends and distributions that we may make will be made in Brazilian currency to *Banco Bradesco S.A.*, as custodian for the Preferred Shares underlying our ADSs, on behalf of the Depositary. The Depositary will then convert such proceeds into dollars and cause such dollars to be delivered to the Depositary for distribution to our ADS holders. Holders of ADSs could be

adversely affected by devaluations of the Brazilian currency that may occur due to delays in, or a refusal to grant, any required government approval for conversions of Brazilian currency payments and remittances abroad in connection with the Preferred Shares underlying our ADSs. See Item 10. Additional Information Memorandum and Articles of Association Dividends.

We may agree with the Depositary to modify the deposit agreement at any time without the consent of the holders of our ADSs. We will give holders of our ADSs 30 days' prior notice of any modifications that would materially prejudice any of their substantial rights under the deposit agreement. After receipt of such notice, our ADS holders will be bound by the modifications to the deposit agreement if such holders continue to hold ADSs after the modifications to the deposit agreement become effective.

Holders of ADSs may have fewer and less well-defined shareholders' rights than in the United States.

Our corporate affairs are governed by our Bylaws and Brazilian Corporate Law, which may differ from the legal principles that would apply if we were incorporated in a jurisdiction in the United States. Under Brazilian Corporate Law, the holders of our Preferred Shares and our ADSs may have fewer and less well-defined rights to protect their interests relative to actions taken by our board of directors or the holders of our Common Shares than under the laws of other jurisdictions outside Brazil.

Restrictions on insider trading and price manipulation, rules and policies against self-dealing and regarding the preservation of shareholder interests may not be as detailed, well-established and enforced in Brazil as in the United States, which may potentially disadvantage the holders of our Preferred Shares and/or ADSs. For example, when compared to Delaware Corporate Law, Brazilian Corporate Law and practice has less detailed and well-established rules, and fewer judicial precedents relating to the review of management decisions involving duty of care and duty of loyalty standards in the context of corporate restructurings, transactions with related parties and sale-of-business transactions. In addition, shareholders in Brazilian companies must hold at least 5.0% of the outstanding share capital of a corporation in order to have standing to bring shareholders' derivative suits. Furthermore, shareholders in Brazilian companies ordinarily do not have standing to bring class action suits.

The relative volatility and illiquidity of the Brazilian securities markets may substantially limit an ADS holder's ability to sell the Preferred Shares underlying the ADSs at the price and time desired.

Brazilian investments, such as investments in our securities, are subject to economic and political risks that may affect the ability of investors to receive payment, in whole or in part, in respect of their investments, including, among others:

changes in the regulatory, tax, economic and political environment; and

restrictions on foreign investment and on repatriation of capital invested.

The Brazilian securities markets are substantially smaller, less liquid, more concentrated and more volatile than major U.S. and European securities markets, and are not as highly regulated or supervised as those markets. As a consequence, the ability of our ADS holders to sell the Preferred Shares underlying the ADSs may be substantially limited.

Sales of substantial amounts of our ADSs in the public market could harm the market price of our ADSs.

We cannot predict the effect, if any, that future sales of our ADSs in the public market, or the availability of our ADSs for sale in the market, will have on the market price of our ADSs. We, therefore, can give no assurance that sales of substantial amounts of our ADSs in the public market, or the potential for large amounts of sales in the

market, whether under any registration statement or otherwise, would not cause the price of our ADSs to decline considerably or impair our future ability to raise capital through sales of our ADSs.

Developments in other countries may affect the Brazilian economy and the market price of our Preferred Shares and our ADSs.

The securities of Brazilian issuers have been influenced by economic and market conditions in other countries, especially other emerging market countries. Since the end of 1997, and in particular during 2001 and 2002, the international financial markets have experienced significant volatility as a result of economic problems in various emerging market countries. Investors subsequently have had a heightened risk perception for investments in such markets. As a result, in some periods, Brazil has experienced a significant outflow of dollars and Brazilian companies have faced higher costs for raising funds, both domestically and abroad and have been impeded from accessing international capital markets. We cannot assure investors that international capital markets will remain open to Brazilian companies, including our company, or that prevailing interest rates in these markets will be advantageous to us or that we will be able to obtain additional financing on acceptable terms or at all. As a consequence, the market value of our securities may be adversely affected by these or other events outside of Brazil. See Item 9. The Offer and Listing Offer and Listing Details. There can be no assurances that future events elsewhere, especially in emerging market countries, will not have an adverse effect on the market value of our Preferred Shares and our ADSs.

Changes in Brazilian tax laws may have an impact on the taxes applicable to the disposition of the ADSs.

According to Law 10,833, enacted on December 29, 2003, capital gains earned by a non-Brazilian resident upon the sale of assets located in Brazil to a Brazilian resident or to another non-Brazilian resident are subject to Brazilian withholding tax. If the sale of assets in Brazil is interpreted to include a sale of our ADSs or Preferred Shares, this new provision could result in the imposition of income tax on the gains arising from their disposition by a non-resident of Brazil to another non-resident of Brazil. However, gains obtained on transactions carried out at a stock exchange according to Resolution No. 2,689/00 are not subject to the provisions set forth by Law No. 10,833/03. Considering the general and unclear scope of Law 10,833 and the absence of judicial guidance in respect thereof, we cannot predict the exact scope of Law 10,833 or the effect that Law 10,833 will have on holders of our ADSs or Preferred Shares.

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY**History and Development of the Company**

Brasil Telecom Participações S.A. is a corporation organized under the laws of the Federative Republic of Brazil. We are one of the fixed-line telecommunications companies that resulted from the breakup and privatization of Telebrás by the Brazilian Federal Government in 1998. We are an amalgamation of the following operating companies formerly controlled by *Telebrás: Telecomunicações de Santa Catarina S.A. Telesc (Telesc), Telecomunicações de Goiás S.A. Telegoiás (Telegoiás), Telecomunicações de Brasília S.A. Telebrasília (Telebrasília), Telecomunicações do Mato Grosso S.A. Telemat (Telemat), Telecomunicações do Mato Grosso do Sul S.A. Telems (Telems), Telecomunicações de Rondônia S.A. Teleron (Teleron), Telecomunicações do Acre S.A. Teleacre (Teleacre), Companhia Telefônica Melhoramento e Resistência CTMR (CTMR), and our predecessor, Tele Centro Sul Participações S.A., and CRT, a company acquired by us from Telefônica S.A. in July 2000.*

Our principal executive office is located at SIA/Sul, ASP, Lote D, Bloco B 71215-000 *Setor de Indústria e Abastecimento*, Brasília, DF, Brazil, and our telephone number is (55-61) 3415-1140. Our agent in the United States is CT Corporation System, located at 111 Eighth Avenue, 13th floor, New York, New York 10011.

Historical Background

Prior to the incorporation of Telebrás in 1972, there were more than 900 telecommunications companies operating throughout Brazil. Between 1972 and 1975, Telebrás acquired almost all of the other telephone companies in Brazil

and thus came to have a monopoly over the provision of public telecommunications services in almost all areas of the country. Beginning in 1995, the Federal Government undertook a comprehensive reform of Brazil's telecommunications regulatory system. In July 1997, Brazil's National Congress approved the *Lei Geral de Telecomunicações* (the General Telecommunications Law, and together with the regulations, decrees, orders and

plans on telecommunications issued by Brazil's Executive Branch, the Telecommunications Regulations), which provided for the establishment of a new regulatory framework, the introduction of competition and the privatization of Telebrás.

The General Telecommunications Law established Anatel as the regulator of the telecommunications industry in Brazil. Anatel is administratively independent from the Brazilian Government and financially autonomous. Anatel is required to report on its activities to the Ministry of Communications and to the Brazilian Congress on an annual basis. In addition, any proposed regulation of Anatel is subject to a period of public comment, including public hearings. Anatel's decisions may be challenged in the Brazilian courts. Among its functions are the following:

- to propose the implementation or elimination of services in the public regime;
- to manage the spectrum of radio frequency and the use of orbits;
- to approve tariff readjustment;
- to settle conflicts of interest among the companies that render telecommunications services;
- to protect and defend the rights of users of the telecommunications services;
- to prevent, control and impose economic penalties in the telecommunications industry;
- to impose restrictions, limits or conditions on corporate groups in obtaining or transferring the concessions, permissions and authorizations, in order to ensure a competitive environment; and
- to establish the rate structure for each kind of service rendered in the public regime.

On January 30, 1998, in preparation for the restructuring and privatization of Telebrás, the cellular telecommunications operations of Telebrás' operating subsidiaries were spun off into separate companies. On May 22, 1998, Telebrás was restructured to form, in addition to Telebrás, 12 new holding companies by means of a procedure under Brazilian Corporate Law called *cisão*, or split-up. These new holding companies were allocated virtually all the assets and liabilities of Telebrás, including the shares held by Telebrás in its operating companies. The split-up of Telebrás into 12 new holding companies is referred to herein as the breakup of Telebrás.

These holding companies, together with their respective subsidiaries, consisted of (i) eight cellular service providers, each operating in one of the regions into which Brazil has been divided for purposes of cellular telecommunications services in the frequency range formerly used by each of the former operating companies of Telebrás, (ii) three regional fixed-line service providers, each providing local and intra-state long-distance service in one of the three regions into which Brazil has been divided for purposes of fixed-line telecommunications, and (iii) Embratel, providing domestic (including intraregional and interregional) long-distance telephone service and international telephone service throughout Brazil.

Set forth below are maps of Brazil showing the locations of the fixed-line, long-distance regions and cellular regions into which the country was split-up following the breakup of Telebrás:

Brasil Telecom Participações S.A. (formerly known as *Tele Centro Sul Participações S.A.*) is one of the three holding companies providing local, interregional and international long-distance telecommunications services in Brazil. See Item 7 Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders. In the breakup of Telebrás, we were allocated all the share capital held by Telebrás in Telesc, Telegoiás, Telebrasília, Telemat, Telems, Teleron, Teleacre, CTMR and Telepar; companies which provided fixed-line telecommunications service in the northern, western, central and southern regions of Brazil. See Business Overview Our Region. In July 1998, the Federal Government sold all of its voting shares in these holding companies, including the shares it held in our company, to private sector buyers. The sale of all of the Federal Government's voting shares in the holding companies to private sector buyers is referred to herein as the privatization of Telebrás. As a result of the merger of Telepar, Telesc, Telegoiás, Telebrasília, Telemat, Telems, Teleron, Teleacre, CTMR and CRT, ultimately turning into Brasil Telecom S.A., we became the leading local and intraregional fixed-line telecommunications service provider in our region. The principal other relevant fixed-line telecommunications service provider in our region is Global Village Telecom (Sercomtel and CTBC also operate partially in our region but we do not service the same cities). For intraregional long-distance telecommunications services, Intelig and Embratel, among others, are providers that are authorized to provide long-distance services in our region.

The other major telecommunications operators which were created as a result of the privatization of Telebrás are: Telemar which is our mirror telecommunications service provider in Region I, Telesp which is our mirror telecommunications service provider in Region III, and, Embratel which provides domestic and international long-distance service throughout Brazil. Brasil Telecom, Telemar, Telesp and Embratel all operate pursuant to public concessions granted by Anatel.

Since the privatization of Telebrás, Anatel has continued to implement regulations in order to promote competition and quality of service in the Brazilian telecommunications marketplace. As part of this policy initiative, Anatel has allowed new private competitors into the Brazilian market to compete directly against us. In addition, Anatel has required us and the other public concession service providers to meet certain quality and universalization targets before we could compete in other service providers' market areas. On January 19, 2004, we received certification by Anatel that we had accomplished our universalization targets, and accordingly we are authorized to offer local fixed and domestic and international long-distance telephone services originated inside or outside our region as well as mobile services in our region. The certification of other service providers' compliance with universalization and expansion targets permits other service providers, including Telemar, Telesp and Embratel, to operate in our region. Any other service provider can get Anatel's authorization to provide service and compete with us. We cannot, however, confirm the identity of the service providers that will be so authorized, the timing of such authorizations, or the extent of the authorized services, should any service providers be so authorized.

History of Our Company

The following bullet points briefly illustrate our history:

November 27, 1963: Telepar was incorporated as a corporation under the laws of Brazil.

June 5, 1975: The control of our company was transferred to the Brazilian government and we became a subsidiary of Telebrás.

May 22, 1998: Restructuring of Telebrás System, with the creation of *Tele Centro Sul Participações S.A.* (currently *Brasil Telecom Participações S.A.*), a holding company of Telesc, Telepar, Telegoiás, Telebrasília, Telemat, Telems, Teleron, Teleacre and CTMR.

July 29, 1998: Solpart acquired *Tele Centro Sul Participações S.A.* (currently *Brasil Telecom Participações S.A.*), from the Brazilian government in the privatization process of Telebrás.

February 28, 2000: The concessionaires Telesc, Telepar, Telegoiás, Telebrasília, Telemat, Telems, Teleron, Teleacre and CTMR, controlled by our predecessor, Tele Centro Sul Participações S.A., currently Brasil Telecom Participações S.A., were reorganized and merged into Telepar and became a single company.

April 28, 2000: In accordance with our strategy of becoming a national telecommunications company, we changed our corporate name from *Tele Centro Participações S.A.* to *Brasil Telecom Participações S.A.*

July 31, 2000: Brasil Telecom S.A. acquired 98.8% of the corporate capital of *TBS Participações S.A.* (*TBS*), a company controlled by *Telefônica*, which held 85.2% of the voting capital of CRT, representing 31.6% of the total share capital of CRT, for approximately R\$1,446.3 million. CRT was the leading fixed-line telecommunications service company in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. The acquisition of CRT was financed partly through the use of Brasil Telecom S.A.'s own cash reserves, as well as through the domestic placement of commercial paper of approximately R\$900.0 million.

December 28, 2000: TBS was merged into CRT, and immediately afterwards CRT was merged with and into Brasil Telecom S.A. Pursuant to Brasil Telecom S.A.'s merger with CRT, minority shareholders of CRT were given the right to exchange their CRT shares for Preferred Shares and Common Shares of Brasil Telecom S.A. The exchange of shares was made based on the market value of Brasil Telecom S.A.'s shares compared to those of CRT.

November 1, 2001: *BrT Serviços de Internet S.A.* (*BrTSi*), our wholly-owned subsidiary, acquired 15.4% of the total capital stock of *iBest Holding Corporation*, which controls *iBest S.A.*, a free Internet service provider, for approximately R\$10.0 million.

November 16, 2001: Brasil Telecom S.A. listed ADSs evidencing Preferred Shares on the New York Stock Exchange.

December 5, 2001: Brasil Telecom S.A. acquired 19.9% of the capital stock of Vant, a leading corporate data solutions provider, for R\$3.9 million from AESCOM Sul Ltda. and Luiz Cruz Schneider together with an option to purchase the remaining 80.1% after certification by Anatel of compliance with the 2003 targets stipulated in our concession contracts.

May 9, 2002: We joined the Special Corporate Governance Level 1 of the *São Paulo Stock Exchange* (*BOVESPA*). See Item 9. The Offer and Listing Markets The Special Corporate Governance Levels of the São Paulo Stock Exchange.

June 3, 2002: Our shares listed on BOVESPA started trading under new symbols: *BRTP3* for Common Shares and *BRTP4* for Preferred Shares. Brasil Telecom S.A. shares listed on BOVESPA and started trading under new symbols: *BRTO3* for Common Shares and *BRTO4* for Preferred Shares.

December 18, 2002: Brasil Telecom S.A. acquired licenses for the PCS for R\$191.5 million through the auction held on November 19, 2002. The minimum price was R\$182.9 million and we paid a premium of 3.6%.

February 18, 2003: Brasil Telecom S.A. acquired 19.9% of the capital of *MTH Ventures do Brasil Ltda.* (*MTH*), a company that holds 99.99% of the capital of Brasil Telecom Comunicação Multimídia, a leading local fiber optic network provider, for US\$17.0 million together with an option to purchase the remaining 80.1% of the capital of MTH for US\$51.0 million after certification by Anatel of compliance with the 2003 targets stipulated in our concession contracts.

June 11, 2003: Brasil Telecom S.A. acquired, through BrTSi, the entire submarine fiber-optic cable system from GlobeNet Communications Group Ltd. for US\$ 46.8 million. A total of US\$ 27.6 million was paid on June 11, 2003, with the remaining US\$19.2 million payable within 18 months of the first installment.

June 26, 2003: Brasil Telecom S.A. acquired the remaining capital of iBest Holding Corporation for US\$ 36.0 million.

January 19, 2004: Anatel certified that we had met our universalization targets and authorized us to provide interregional long-distance services throughout Brazil and international long-distance services, also from any point in the country. We also received authorization to offer local services outside our original concession area and to offer wireless services in our region.

May 13, 2004: Brasil Telecom S.A. purchased the remaining 80.1% of the capital of MTH for US\$51.0 million.

May 13, 2004: Brasil Telecom S.A. purchased the remaining 80.1% capital of Vant for R\$15.6 million.

September 27, 2004: Brasil Telecom S.A. began offering wireless telecommunications services through our subsidiary 14 Brasil Telecom Celular S.A. (hereinafter referred to as Brasil Telecom GSM.)

November 24, 2004: Brasil Telecom S.A. acquired approximately 63% of the capital stock from Internet Group (Cayman), Ltd. (iG), for US\$ 104.9 million. Considering that we already held, indirectly, 10% of iG's total capital, both companies at the moment held approximately 73% of the total capital of iG.

July 2005: Brasil Telecom S.A. acquired 25.6% of the capital stock of Internet Group (Cayman) Ltd. (iG) for approximately US\$ 27.9 million. Considering that we and Brasil Telecom S.A. already held, indirectly, 73% of iG's total capital, both companies now hold approximately 98.2% of the total capital of iG. iG is the leading dial-up Internet service provider in Brazil. The acquisition of iG made us the largest Internet company in Latin America. Among the sellers of iG Cayman stock, there was an Opportunity Group affiliate. Under our current management, we filed a complaint with the Brazilian Securities Commission questioning pricing and disclosure issues related to this iG Cayman transaction.

Organizational structure

Brasil Telecom Group is composed of companies engaged in the telecommunication sector, which offer myriad services, including local fixed telephone, domestic and international long distance fixed line telephone services, wireless telephone, data transmission, as well as data center services, internet and real estate management. The main companies from the Brasil Telecom Group are divided as follows:

Internet Operations: BrT Serviços de Internet S.A., Freelance S.A., Internet Group (Cayman) Ltd., Internet Group do Brasil S.A.;

Telecommunication Network: Brasil Telecom Cabos Submarinos Ltda., Brasil Telecom Subsea Cable System (Bermuda) Ltd., Brasil Telecom of América Inc. and Brasil Telecom de Venezuela S.A.; and

Data Operations in Brazil: Brasil Telecom Comunicação Multimídia Ltda. and Vant Telecomunicações S.A.

We have eleven branches in operation in Tocantins, Goiás, Acre, Rondônia, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul, Pelotas and Brasília. During the last years, we have made important acquisitions in the telecommunication sector, becoming a full service telecommunications supplier. Always trying to reach the convergence, we are represented in all stages of the telecommunication chain.

In August 1st, 2006, our Board of Directors approved a Corporate Organizational Project in order to simplify the structure of the companies under its control, reducing operational costs, and grouping companies with the same activity. Our controlled company has three subsidiaries: BrT Serviços de Internet S.A., 14 Brasil Telecom Celular S.A. and Santa Bárbara dos Pinhais S.A. In addition controlled company holds 99.99% of the outstanding shares of Vant Telecomunicações S.A. and 99.99% of the outstanding quotas of Brasil Telecom Cabos Submarinos Ltda..

The following chart sets forth a summary of our organizational structure, including the percentage of total capital held in each of our significant subsidiaries as of May 1st, 2006. All of our significant subsidiaries are organized and existing under the laws of the Federative Republic of Brazil, except for Brasil Telecom Subsea Cable Systems (Bermuda) Ltd., which is incorporated under the laws of Bermuda, Brasil Telecom of America Inc., which is incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware in the United States of America, Brasil Telecom de Venezuela S.A., which is incorporated under the laws of Venezuela, and Internet Group (Cayman) Limited and iBest Holding Corporation, which are incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands.

Observation: we will send the organizational structure as an attached document, since we are not able to update it in this file.

BrT Serviços de Internet S.A.

We formed BrTSi in October 2001. Through BrTSi, we provide broadband Internet services through our Internet service provider (ISP) BrTurbo and data center services.

Through BrTurbo, a broadband Region II leader, iBest, the largest Internet service provider in Region II for dial-up Internet access, and iG, the first dial-up access provider and one of the largest content providers with a broadband presence outside Region II, we compete in all territories in Brazil, in all Internet segments. The following is a description of iBest and iG.

iBest

In November 2001, Brasil Telecom S.A. acquired 15.4% of iBest Holding Corporation for approximately US\$10.0 million. iBest Holding Corporation controlled iBest S.A. (iBest), a free Internet service provider. On June 26, 2003, Brasil Telecom S.A. acquired through its wholly owned subsidiary, BrTSi, the remaining capital of iBest Holding Corporation for US\$36.0 million, consolidating Brasil Telecom S.A.'s 100% ownership of iBest. The iBest Group is composed of the following main entities: iBest Holding Corporation and Freelance S.A. Freelance S.A. became the owner of iBest's trademark.

iG

In July 2005, Brasil Telecom S.A. acquired 25.6% of the capital stock of Internet Group (Cayman) Ltd. (iG). With this acquisition, combined with previous holdings of 73% of iG's total capital by us and Brasil Telecom S.A., we hold 98.6% of the total capital of iG. iG is the leading dial-up Internet service provider in Brazil, acting in the dial-up and broadband access provision market. Furthermore, it offers value added products and services to clients in the residential and corporate market.

Grupo BrT Cabos Submarinos (Submarine Fiber-Optic Cable System)

On June 11, 2003, Brasil Telecom S.A. acquired a submarine fiber-optic cable system from GlobeNet Communications Group Ltd., which we now refer to as Grupo Brasil Telecom GlobeNet (Grupo BrT GlobeNet), for US\$46.8 million. A total of US\$27.6 million was paid on June 11, 2003, with the remaining US\$19.2 million payable within 18 months of the first installment. Brasil Telecom S.A. signed a final agreement on April 20, 2005, and paid US\$16.2 million. US\$3.0 million were retained to cover contingences discovered after the acquisition. Grupo BrT GlobeNet is composed of the following companies: Brasil Telecom Cabos Submarinos Ltda., Brasil Telecom of America, Inc., Brasil Telecom Subsea Cable Systems (Bermuda) Ltd. and Brasil Telecom de Venezuela, S.A. These companies, which we control, own and operate the Grupo BrT Cabos Submarinos fiber optic cable system that connects the United States, Bermuda, Brazil and Venezuela. Brasil Telecom of America, Inc. is headquartered in Boca Raton, Florida, and coordinates all activities and supports the commercial activities of the group in the international market.

14 Brasil Telecom Celular S.A

14 Brasil Telecom Celular S.A. (Brasil Telecom GSM) is our mobile telephone services subsidiary, which became operational on September 27, 2004 and allows the Brasil Telecom Group to offer integrated telecommunications solutions. Brasil Telecom Mobile offers wireless telecommunications services using Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) technology under the brand name Brasil Telecom GSM. See Business Overview Wireless Services. During 2006, Brasil Telecom GSM became a profitable business unit within the group, leaving behind its status as a development stage company.

Vant Telecomunicações S.A.

On May 13, 2004, Brasil Telecom S.A. exercised its option to purchase for R\$15.6 million the remaining 80.1% of the capital of Vant, giving Brasil Telecom S.A. 99.99% of the capital of Vant. Vant offers internet protocol as well as other products to the corporate market throughout Brazil.

Brasil Telecom Comunicação Multimidia

On May 13, 2004, Brasil Telecom S.A. exercised its option to purchase for US\$ 51.0 million the remaining 80.1% of the capital of MTH, giving Brasil Telecom S.A. 99.9% of the capital of MTH. Brasil Telecom Comunicação Multimidia is a leading local fiber optic network provider, with 343 kilometers of local network in São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Belo Horizonte, and a 1,600 kilometer long-distance network linking these three metropolitan areas. Brasil Telecom Comunicação Multimidia also has an internet solutions data center in São Paulo which provides internet support to our customers. As part of the acquisition, we also integrated a management team with expertise in these markets.

Capital Expenditures

The following table sets forth our capital expenditures on plant expansion and modernization for each of the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006.

	Year ended December 31,		
	(millions of <i>reais</i>)		
	2004	2005	2006
Conventional Telephone	179.7	256.5	262.8
Data Network	300.0	411.5	275.0
Network Operation	270.2	292.2	249.8
Information Technology	216.1	180.8	97.0
Other ⁽¹⁾	725.2	395.8	285.0
Total Fixed Telephone	1,691.2	1,536.8	1,169.6
Total mobile Telephone	1,175.7	441.3	281.5
Total capital expenditures	2,866.9	1,978.1	1,451.1

(1) These investments include the acquisition of PCS licenses, the acquisition of Grupo BrT Cabos Submarinos, Brasil Telecom Comunicação Multimidia, iBest, Vant and iG, the investments in these enterprises and in transmission backbone, special platforms, technical and operational support such as telecommunications management network systems (not including regulatory and interconnection projects that are in Conventional Telephone).

Our capital expenditures decreased by approximately 26.6% to R\$1,451.1 million in the year ended December 31, 2006, from R\$1,978.1 million for the corresponding period in 2005. Of our total 2006 capital expenditures, R\$1,169.6 million related to fixed-line telephone and internet operations and R\$281.5 million to mobile telephone operations. The capital expenditures on the expansion and modernization of our fixed-line telephone operations related primarily to upgrading the capacity of our transmission backbone, the expansion of the data network and implementation of regulatory projects to meet Anatel's requirements.

Acquisition of PCS Licenses

As part of our strategy of providing integrated solutions to our clients, we acquired PCS licenses for R\$191.5 million at an auction held on November 19, 2002.

On December 18, 2002, we paid the equivalent of 10.0%, in December 18, 2005 we paid the equivalent of 15.0% and in December 18, 2006 we paid the equivalent of 15% of the total bid amount at auction. The remaining 60.0% will be paid in four equal installments annually, each respectively due 12, 24, 36 and 48 months after the last payment date (December 18, 2006). The amount of the installments will be adjusted monthly by the IGP-DI index plus 1.0% interest rate over the indexed amount calculated from the execution date.

Business Overview

We provide fixed-line telecommunications services in Region II under concessions which we assumed from each of Telepar, Telesc, Telegoiás, Telebrasília, Telemat, Telems, Teleron, Teleacre, CTMR and CRT for each of the states in our region. These concessions were granted by the Brazilian government to us and to each of these companies as a result of the privatization process. Until January 2004, these concessions authorized us to provide local and intra-regional fixed-line telecommunications services in nine states located in the northern, western, central and southern regions of Brazil and in the Federal District. These concession areas constitute our region. See [Our Region](#). As a result of these original concessions, we are the leading provider of local fixed-line telecommunications services and intraregional fixed-line telecommunications services in our region. Local fixed-line telecommunications services include all calls that originate and terminate within a single local area, as well as, installation, monthly subscription, public telephones and supplemental local services. Intra-regional fixed-line telecommunications services include all calls between states within a concession area. We also offer broadband services to our customers that allow them to access the internet which represents an important new source of revenue.

Since January 2004, we have been able to offer interregional and international long-distance telecommunications services. We also provide a variety of data transmission services through various technologies and means of access. Since 1999, we have invested in data transmission capacity in response to the growing demand in Brazil for data, images and text transmission services, mainly for corporate networks and corporate and residential Internet access.

Our business, including the service we provide and the rates we charge, is subject to comprehensive regulation by Anatel, an independent regulatory agency, under the General Telecommunications Law and various administrative enactments thereunder. The licenses and concessions under which we operate our fixed-line services imposed certain universalization, expansion and modernization targets on us. On January 19, 2004, we received certification by Anatel that we had accomplished our universalization targets established for December 31, 2003. Accordingly, we were authorized to offer local fixed and domestic and international long-distance telephone services, whether originated inside or outside our region. We also acquired a license to provide mobile telephone services in our region.

Our main competitors in the fixed-line telecommunications area are Embratel, Intelig, Global Village Telecom, Telesp, Telemar, Companhia de Telecomunicações do Brasil Central (CTBC Telecom) and Sercomtel Telecomunicações S.A. (Sercomtel). The mobile telephone business is a highly competitive one, and Region II has the highest penetration rate in the country. Our main competitors in the mobile telecommunications area are TIM, Claro and Vivo.

In 2004 we obtained authorization from the Anatel to provide wireless services through our Brasil Telecom GSM arm, for the acquisition and installation of network equipment and the integration of mobile telephone with other products of the Brasil Telecom Group. Our license to provide wireless service is valid for fifteen years and may be renewed for another fifteen years.

Strategic Results for 2006

As our strategic priorities for 2006, we resolved to (1) defend our main business, that of fixed-line voice traffic; (2) expand our mobile telephone service, seeking to achieve a satisfactory balance between scale and profitability; (3) exploit growth opportunities in data and internet, ensuring profitability; (4) build a portfolio of converging promotions in the customer environment – voice, data and images – to reduce client turnover and increase the average customer bill; (5) increase operational efficiency, applying the necessary rigorous controls in terms of cash allocation; and (6) create value for our shareholders, in an ethical and transparent manner, through our relationships with our partners.

Strategy for 2007

In recent years, the telecommunications industry has been through transformations never seen before in its history. The forms of communications are transforming and multiplying. The importance of formatting, storage, distribution and exchange of content has significantly modified society's behavior. This modification has caused significant changes in the telecommunications business model, especially for traditional operators.

Trends which were just conceptual are now in a process of acceleration and consolidation, obscuring the borders among the several business models, with a direct impact in the chain of value generation.

As a consequence, competition is increasing, originating not only in traditional operators, but also with new players such as: internet portals, pay-TV, wireless broadband ISPs and Information Communications Technology integrators, among others.

Within this context, the following are highlights:

- Fixed mobile replacement as the major market trend;
- The increase in relevance of the Internet Protocol, including broadband and ISPs;
- Regulatory issues are vital in the sustainability and growth of the telecommunications industry, mainly due to the technological convergence and services;
- Emerging technologies: WiMAX, Wi-Fi and 3G, facilitating the entrance of new providers;
- The growing need for sub-segmented market treatment; and
- The need to focus rigorously on operational expenses and capital expenses..

Each of these issues contains opportunities and threats and all broaden the complexity level in the management of the business.

With these challenges in mind, we see our strategy for 2007 as follows:

- Act proactively to adjust to the new convergent regulatory scenario;
- Manage the fixed-mobile replacement by defending our main business: Fixed voice;
- Expand the mobile business to increase scale, profitability and compensate the losses in fixed line voice;

- Implement sub-segmented approaches with the client, focusing in loyalty and profitability;
- Protect the broadband subscriber base, in view of its importance for value generation and offer of new converging products;

- Reduce the costs, expenses and investment levels, with rigorous control of the use of cash;
- Optimize and expand the exploration of portals (Internet Service Providers - ISPs), adding and distributing content and exploring other opportunities;
- Use emerging technologies and explore opportunities associated with such technologies; and
- Work to provide quadruple play (fixed voice, mobile, data and TV) offers.

Regarding each business line and we act in businesses with distinct dynamics we also defined a set of specific priorities for each segment:

Mobile Telephony

Internationally, mobile telephony has been continuously growing in recent years. In the period of 2002 to 2005, the world subscriber base increased 28%, revenues increased 16% and traffic increased 21%, led mainly by the emerging countries. The increase in competition is principally the appearance of the MVNO – Mobile Virtual Network Operators – and growth through mergers and acquisition are fundamental for these operators to increase scale and become more competitive and profitable. Value added services have represented an increasing role in the revenues of operators and the launch of new mobile technologies (3G and Wi-Max) in Brazil should accelerate this development.

Within this context and considering the characteristics of the market where Brasil Telecom acts, certain priorities were established for the mobile telephony business:

Rationalize offers;

Keep the growth momentum;

Optimize costs, expenses and investments; and

Increase the offer of converging and value added services.

Data Corporate Market

The use of communications network based on the Internet Protocol (IP) is a world-wide trend in the area of data communications for the corporate market, demanding additional bandwidth to support new applications. Thus, the services are migrating from connectivity and simple applications to complete customized solutions and sophisticated integrated packages, in a highly competitive market.

In order to be well positioned in this market, Brasil Telecom defined the following priorities for the corporate data market:

Defend its current position;

Increase the average revenue per user; and,

Develop new markets.

Broadband

The existing challenge to offer greater speeds along with mobility is being hit by the rise of new technologies such as Wi-Max, 3G, integrated Wi-Fi networks, MMDS. Besides mobility, the growing need for greater bandwidth and speed with decreasing prices to allow integrated offers is already a reality in developed countries.

Facing all these technological and market matters, Brasil Telecom defined the following priorities for the broadband business:

- Geographically expand the service, focused on profitability;
- Optimize the portfolio of new speeds and services; and,
- Improve client satisfaction and improve the retention process.

Internet Service Providers

Internet Service Providers are offering more sophisticated services and beginning to compete directly with companies that offer conventional voice services. In parallel, telecommunications companies focused on convergence are increasing content in their portals to create a distinction.

The arise of personal content, where the user acts as the main player through sharing websites or community networks, is increasing the online time, increasing the value of the website and creating WEB 2.0. The availability of content on demand, unrelated and distributed via broadband, makes the business models of paid content feasible, such as videos (Video on Demand) and music (iTunes).

The growth of internet access is causing the migration of advertising in traditional media to online spaces. The efforts of the advertiser to optimize investments in communications and the creation of online tools for the segmentation of the message resulted in revenues associated with online advertising increasing 22% (CAGR) between 1999 and 2006 in the US.

Operating the second largest broadband ISP in Latin America and the largest dial-up ISP in the country, Brasil Telecom defined the following priorities for its three portals, iG, BrTurbo and iBest.

- Reposition its brands;
- Improve profitability and retain users;
- Consolidate position in corporate products; and,
- Optimize the operation with the integration of its ISPs.

Fixed Line Voice

The replacement of fixed line telephony to mobile telephony is already a reality in several countries and the determining factor in the speed of this replacement is the price of the minute in mobile telephony. As the price of the mobile minute reaches the price for the fixed line minute, the traffic replacement increases. In the US and in Europe, between 2004 and 2005, fixed lines decreased 2.5% and 0.5%, respectively.

The popularization and growth of broadband and new applications developed on IP platforms also affect the usage of the fixed line telephony. Currently in Europe, 2% of the total traffic is VoIP and this value is projected to reach 10% by 2010.

With theses changes in mind, the new technologies and converging services, the telecommunications sector is going through a period of acquisitions and international expansions, with consolidation into ever larger players and

rationalization of costs.

For Brasil Telecom, the priorities for this business segment are:

42

Manage the migration from fixed line to mobile telephony;

Increase loyalty and retention actions;

Approach the market in a more sub-segmented manner; and,

Explore converging services.

Our Services

The fixed-line telecommunications services offered to our customers consist of (i) local services, including all calls that originate and terminate within a single local area in the region, as well as installation, monthly subscription, measured services, public telephones and supplemental local services, (ii) intraregional long-distance services which include intrastate (calls between local areas within a state in our region) and interstate (calls between states in our region), (iii) interregional and international long-distance services, (iv) network services, including interconnection and leasing, (v) data transmission services, (vi) wireless services and (vii) other services.

The following table sets forth our revenue by type of service for the indicated years. Our rates for each category of service are discussed below under Rates. Trends and events affecting our operating revenue are discussed under Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects.

	Year ended December 31		
	2004	2005	2006
		(millions of <i>reais</i>)	
Local services	7,491	7,724	7,470
Intraregional (Intrastate and Interstate) long-distance service	2,394	2,626	2,464
Interregional and International long-distance service	249	364	306
Network services	970	941	771
Data transmission	1,069	1,531	2,001
Mobile Services	88	732	1,323
Other	503	768	777
Gross operating revenues	12,763	14,687	15,111
Taxes and discounts	(3,698)	(4,549)	(4,814)
Net operating revenues	9,065	10,138	10,297

A concession of a telecommunication service is defined under the General Telecommunications Law as the delegation of the rendering thereof under the public regime, by means of a written agreement and for a determine period of time. The concessionaire will bear all business risks and its compensation will be the tariffs charged from the users and other alternative revenues. The concessionaire is directly responsible for the fulfillment of the underlying obligations and the damages it may cause. Concessions may only be granted to companies incorporated under Brazilian laws, and with both head office and management located in Brazil. Concessions will be granted by Anatel on a non exclusive basis and must comply with the general plan of awards approved by the Executive Branch as mentioned above. The maximum term of a concession will be twenty years, renewable only once for an equal

period.

Concessions of telecommunications services have always been granted by means of a bidding procedure. The rules governing such bidding procedures were established by Anatel in Resolution No. 65, dated October 29, 1998. The provisions of Resolution No. 65 observe the constitutional principles and provisions of the General Telecommunications Law, particularly the following:

- (a) the purpose of the bidding procedure is to determine the party which may provide and expand the service under the public regime, as well as fulfill the relevant universalization obligations, on an efficient and secure basis and charging reasonable tariffs;

- (b) the draft request for proposal of each procedure will be submitted to public consultation;
- (c) the request for proposal will (i) identify the relevant service and the conditions for the rendering, expansion and universalization thereof, (ii) establish objective criteria for acceptance and judgment of the proposals, (iii) regulate the procedure, (iv) indicate the applicable sanctions, and (v) determine the clauses and conditions of the relevant concession agreement;
- (d) the technical and operational and economic-financial requirements to be fulfilled for purposes of qualifying each bidder, as well as occasional bid or performance bonds, must be applicable equally to all bidders, compatible with the purpose of the procedure and proportional to the nature and dimension thereof;
- (e) all bidders must evidence that the same are in good standing and situation before the tax and social security authorities;
- (f) the judgment of the proposals must always be made in accordance with the criteria established in the relevant request for proposal, provided that one of the following criteria is adopted: (i) lowest tariff to be charged from the service users; (ii) highest price offered for the concessions; (iii) highest quality level of the services; (iv) best fulfillment of the demand; or (v) a combination of any two or more of the foregoing criteria; and
- (g) the rules governing the bidding procedures must ensure publicity of the request for proposal, adequate term of submission of the proposals and ample defense rights.

According to the General Telecommunications Law and Resolution No. 65, the authorization by Anatel is an administrative act which permits the exploitation under the private regime of a telecommunications service, provided that the applicable objective and subjective requirements are duly met.

Resolution No. 65 sets forth the procedures for the granting of authorizations by Anatel. Anatel may only deny a request for authorization if the maximum number of service providers is already achieved, if the granting of the authorization would jeopardize the rendering of the services under the public regime or in case of a relevant reason, in each case as duly justified by Anatel.

There are certain objective requirements for the award of an authorization, including: (i) availability of the required radio frequency, if applicable; and (ii) submission of a project that is technically feasible and compatible with the applicable regulations.

In relation to the subjective requirements for obtaining an authorization for the exploitation of a collective interest service under the private regime, (i) the interested party must be organized under Brazilian laws, with both head office and management located in Brazil; (ii) such party may neither be prevented from participating in bidding procedures carried out by the public authorities, nor from entering into agreements with public authorities; (iii) the Brazilian authorities may not have declared the forfeiture of any concession, permission or authorization held by the interested party in the prior two years; (iv) the interested party must have technical qualification to provide service, economic-financial capacity, be in good standing before the tax and social security authorities; and (v) the interested party must not be, in the same region, place or area, a provider of the same category of service.

On June 20, 2003, Anatel approved a new General Plan on Quality and the concession contract model under which all fixed-line telecommunications have operated since January 1, 2006. On June 28, 2003, Decree 4769 was entered approving the General Plan on Universal Service. See *Obligations of Telecommunications Companies New Telecommunications Regulations*. The new Concession Contracts for Public Switched Telephone Network were signed in December 22, 2005 and begin as of January 1, 2006. It has duration until 2025. Five year reviews are

budgeted during the concession period.

Additionally, the AICE regulation was included in the General Plan on Universal Service in order to facilitate the progressive universalization of individual fixed telephone access. AICE is a class of PSTN basic plan in which subscriber must pay a monthly subscription of R\$16.5 (net of taxes). On the AICE plan, the rate paid is the same as that of a local call with a 2 minute increment per each realized call (customer care rate) and a 2 minute minimum call rate. The plan operates as a pre-paid model in that the subscriber has to obtain credits in order to use the service. The service is being offered in households that do not have other residential lines.

Local Services

We are the leading provider of local telecommunications services in our region with an estimated 92% market share as of December 31, 2006. In local fixed-line services, our main competitor is Global Village Telecom. Global Village Telecom is an independent service provider operating under an authorization from Anatel. As of December 31, 2006, we had approximately 8.4 million lines in service. We own and operate public telephones throughout our region. At December 31, 2006 we had approximately 277,854 public telephones and a ratio of public telephones per 100 inhabitants equal to 6.4 which meets Anatel's service targets. We also provide a variety of other supplemental local services that include voice mail, call waiting, call forwarding, conferencing, speed dialing and caller ID.

To date, numerous companies have been authorized by Anatel to provide local fixed telecommunications services in our region. Our fixed-line services are also subject to competition from wireless service providers. See Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Related to the Brazilian Telecommunications Industry We face increasing competition in the Brazilian telecommunications industry which may have a material adverse effect on our market share, results of operations and financial condition. We have also been authorized to provide local fixed telecommunications services outside our region, although as of December 31, 2006, we have not done so.

Our local services also include fixed-to-mobile services, consisting of calls that originate on a fixed-line telephone and terminate on a mobile or cellular device. The fixed-to-mobile basic tariff per-minute are generally known as Communication Value-1, or VC-1.

Intraregional (intrastate and interstate) long-distance services

Calls from one local area in a region to another local area in the same region are referred to as intraregional long-distance calls. Intraregional long-distance service includes intrastate long-distance calls (calls within a given state in a region) and interstate long-distance calls (calls between states in a region). Prior to merging into us, each of Telepar, Telesc, Telegoiás, Telebrasil, Telemat, Telems, Teleron, Teleacre, CTMR and CRT were the exclusive provider of intrastate long-distance service in their respective state. As a result we became and still are the leading provider of intrastate fixed-line telecommunications services in our region with a 90.8% intrastate average market share and an estimated 85.2% interstate average market share in 2006.

Pursuant to Anatel regulations, callers are able to choose a service provider for each long distance call by selecting a carrier selection code that identifies the carrier. Until July 6, 2003, this was permitted only for calls made from fixed-line phones. Since such date, mobile callers can also choose a service provider by selecting a carrier selection code. Our carrier selection code is 14.

Until July 1999, Embratel was the exclusive provider of interstate long-distance service. In July 1999, Embratel and Intelig were authorized by Anatel to provide intrastate long-distance services within the states in our region, and we were authorized to begin providing interstate long-distance services between the states in our region. See

Competition. As a result we expanded our network to provide interstate long-distance service in our region to compete against Embratel, and Embratel and Intelig expanded their networks to provide intrastate long-distance service to compete against us. Even with this expansion, we may from time to time lease transmission facilities from other

carriers to complete interstate long-distance calls between states in our region. To date, numerous companies have permission by Anatel to provide intraregional long distance telecommunications services in our region. See Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Related to the Brazilian Telecommunications Industry.

Our intraregional services also include fixed-to-mobile services, consisting of calls that originate in a fixed-line telephone and terminate on a mobile or cellular device. The fixed-to-mobile rate per-minute charges are generally Communication Value 2, or VC-2, for calls outside the cellular subscriber's registration area but inside the region where the respective cellular provider provides service, and Communication Value 3, or VC-3, for calls outside the subscriber's registration area and outside the region where the respective cellular provider provides service. The use of our fixed-to-mobile services has increased significantly in the past five years as the penetration rate of mobile phones in our region has increased. We are the leading operator in the inter-city fixed-to-mobile services segment in our region and reached, in December 2006, a market share of 85.9% and 67.3% for interregional calls in VC-2 and VC-3 areas, respectively.

Interregional and International Services

Historically, under Anatel rules, regional fixed-line companies, such as us, generally were not permitted to offer interregional or international long-distance services until December 31, 2003. As a result of Anatel having certified our compliance with universalization targets, on January 19, 2004, we began offering interregional long-distance and international long-distance services. Interregional long-distance services consist of calls between regions within Brazil. International long-distance services consist of calls between different regions within Brazil and a location outside of Brazil. In order to provide these services, we have entered into interconnection agreements with Telemar and Telesp and we will also make use of the cable network we acquired through the Grupo BrT Cabos Submarinos acquisition (linking Brazil with the United States, Bermuda and Venezuela) and through the Brasil Telecom Comunicação Multimídia acquisition (providing network facilities in São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Belo Horizonte). Our market share for these services increased rapidly throughout 2005 and 2006 and reached averages of 62.3% and 36.0% in the interregional and international segments in our region, respectively, as of December 31, 2006. To date, numerous companies have been authorized by Anatel to provide interregional and international long distance telecommunications services in our region. See Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Related to the Brazilian Telecommunications Industry.

Network Services

Our network services consist of interconnection and lease of facilities.

Interconnection Services

Interconnection services consist of the use of our network by other telecommunications providers in order to:

- receive calls that originate on our network;
- complete calls that terminate on our network; and
- connect switching stations to our network.

Use of our interconnection services has grown substantially since they were introduced in 1998, as a result of:

- the spin-off of the cellular telecommunications businesses of each of Telepar, Telesc, Telegoiás, Telebrasília, Telemat, Telems, Teleron, Teleacre and CTMR;
- the breakup of Telebrás; and
- the advent of competition in the telecommunications sector in Brazil.

Telecommunications service providers are required to provide interconnection services on a nondiscriminatory basis. Subject to certain requirements, they are free to negotiate the terms of their interconnection agreements, but if the parties fail to reach an agreement, Anatel will arbitrate the controversy and

establish the terms and conditions of interconnection. See History and Development of the Company Regulation of the Brazilian Telecommunications Industry Obligations of Telecommunications Companies Interconnection and Rate Regulation. The terms of our interconnection services, particularly the pricing and technical requirements of these services, may affect our results of operations, competitive environment and capital expenditure requirements.

We provide interconnection services to long-distance providers, such as Embratel, Intelig, Global Village Telecom, small private regime operators referred to as mirror companies, and certain operators of trunking services. We also provide interconnection services to the cellular service providers that were spun off from each of Telepar, Telesc, Telegoiás, Telebrasil, Telemat, Telems, Teleron, Teleacre and CTMR as well as all Band B, Band D and Band E cellular service providers in our region.

Lease of Facilities

Other telecommunications service providers, particularly cellular service providers, lease trunk lines from our company for use within their own network, which are used for bulk transmission of voice and data messages. Large corporate customers lease lines from our company for use in private networks connecting different corporate sites. We also lease our telecommunications facilities to Embratel and Intelig in order to provide access to our network.

Data Transmission Services

We provide a variety of data transmission services through various technologies and means of access. Since 1999, we have invested in data transmission capacity in response to the growing demand in Brazil for data, images and text transmission services, mainly for corporate networks and corporate and residential Internet access.

The primary data product that we offer for mainly residential customers is Turbo, our broadband access service based on Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL) technology. During 2006, our strategy was to increase the margins on this product, offering to our subscriber base of 1 million customers higher speeds and value added services, like the Turbo Jogos, an access designed for gamers. For new customers we created a strategy based on different offers according to the competition level of each city. In 2006 we also reached more than 1,400 cities with our broadband offering, creating a lower dependence in the sales of the bigger cities, in which we face greater competition.

ADSL2+ is a DSL (Digital Subscriber Line) format, a data communications technology which allows much faster data transmission through telephone lines than conventional ADSL. ADSL2+ is the fourth ADSL generation. This standard expands the basic ADSL capacity, in which data transference may reach speeds of up to 24 Mbps in downstream and 1 Mbps in upstream. With all these new functionalities, ADSL2+ is far more robust for the offer of services which require greater data transmission rates. Therefore, ADSL2+ lines will only be used for the Turbo 2.0 service and the IPTV. Approximately 40% of our network is prepared to offer ADSL2+.

In October we launched a first phase of IPTV service, in Brasília, for a small base of customers, in order to make a commercial launch of a VoD service for our broadband clients in Brasília in 2007. We intend to continue to invest in our broadband business focusing on the growth of average revenue per user, or ARPU, and the expansion of our network in order to better serve the expected increase in demand for this type of service, particularly in the Internet access market.

To complete our residential offering we also launched, in the first quarter, a flat-fee dial-up service, called Internet Toda Hora (Internet all the time). With this product we expect to foster the culture of a flat fee internet access in customers not yet prepared for a broadband access, which should facilitate future upgrades.

In addition to ADSL, we offer various data transmission services that are designed specifically for corporate and government customers. Since October 2004, in order to deliver services that fulfill the needs of our customers applications, our data transmission services portfolio was reformulated into four product families.

Point-to-Point Family designed for corporate customers that need point-to-point dedicated services, with high security, protocol transparency and national or international coverage. The Point-to-Point Family includes a Digital Dedicated Line Service (DATAlink (SLDD)), which is a leased dedicated line service offering wider band width with 100% guarantee protocol transparency.

Network Infrastructure Family designed for corporate customers that need security, performance and flexibility for image, data and voice transmission through corporate networks. The Network Infrastructure Family includes Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM), Frame Relay and xDSL, which is a new product we market to corporate customers under the InterLAN brand name. InterLAN offers switching service and data transmission service for corporations through a secure, reliable and low cost technology. The Network Infrastructure Family also includes Virtual Private Networks, or VPN, based on MPLS IP VPN solution. This solution, called VETOR, is our main network product and allows multiple access technologies and interconnects with Interlan networks.

Internet Access Family designed for corporate customers that need a high performance and high quality connection to the Internet backbone. The Internet Access Family includes a Dedicated access (IP Corporate), which is a leased line that functions as a dedicated gate for access to the Internet backbone typically used by Internet service providers. We have also a shared access (IP Empresas) with cheaper prices, targeted to small and medium companies. The Internet Access Family also included Dial up Internet access, a remote dial up Internet access which we market under the name DialNet. DialNet is used primarily by corporate Internet service providers to provide remote access to corporate networks.

Advanced Services Family comprised of value-added technologies and services to complement our data transmission services portfolio. The Advanced Services Family includes a new service, launched recently, called Solução Card (Card Solutions), to give access to Credit Card transactions and similar operations with our existent network services. Advanced Services Family also includes PLUS, which is a set of services that provide rental and management of telecommunications equipments to corporate customers, (2) VIP, which is a set of services that provide corporate customers the transparency of the network quality by combining on-line reports, differentiated service level agreements and pro-active network supervision, and (3) Audio, Video and Web Conferencing Services, which is a new product that we market to corporate customers under the MultiConferências brand name as a value-added service, which is fully integrated, with expert advice, support and management.

Brasil Telecom Comunicação Multimidia

On May 13, 2004, we purchased the remaining 80.1% stake giving us 99.99% of the capital share of MTH, the parent company of Brasil Telecom Comunicação Multimidia. Brasil Telecom Comunicação Multimidia established its Brazilian branch in August 1997, beginning its commercial operations in December 1998 by providing private digital telecommunications network capabilities to the corporate segment.

Brasil Telecom Comunicação Multimidia plays a key role in our strategy to expand outside Region II, due to its excellent positioning in the key data service markets (São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Belo Horizonte) as well as its highly qualified executive team. With a technologically advanced data network which complements our existing networks, Brasil Telecom Comunicação Multimidia gives us direct access to main corporate clients in Brazil to whom we can offer national as well as international services, through Grupo BrT Cabos Submarinos' infrastructure. The integration process of Brasil Telecom Comunicação Multimidia with our other services, carried out throughout 2004, captured many synergies, not only on sales opportunities but also in reduction of general and administrative, and

information technology costs. According to a study we conducted in 2002, approximately 80.0% of the interregional long-distance traffic originating in our region terminates in the three states where Brasil Telecom Comunicação Multimídia has its network, and using its infrastructure, we realize savings, as we do not have to use a third party infrastructure to complete these calls. The integration of Brasil Telecom Comunicação Multimídia with our existing services also increases our competitiveness in the other regions, furthering our strategy of expanding beyond Region II.

Brasil Telecom Comunicação Multimídia provides services in data center, internet, data transmission, and was the first Brazilian company to use fiber optics to provide high quality performance and security for offices. The BrT Multimídia Communication infra-structure has 343 km of metropolitan network in São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Belo Horizonte, and 1,600 km of long-distance network connecting these three cities.

In addition to its private network, Brasil Telecom Comunicação Multimídia also has an Internet solution center of 3,790 square meters, which offers data center services and support including co-location and hosting. As part of our acquisition, we acquired a management team with expertise in these markets. Currently, Brasil Telecom Comunicação Multimídia has 636 clients in Brazil, comprised primarily of corporate clients.

Vant

On May 13, 2004, we exercised our option to purchase for R\$15.6 million the remaining 80.1% of the capital of Vant, giving us 99.99% of the share capital of Vant. Founded in October 1999, Vant was the first telecom company in Brazil to offer a network based on the Internet Protocol, or IP, technology. Vant offers Internet protocol as well as other products to the corporate market throughout Brazil, with a presence in the most territories of the country. In order to create a better synergy between the companies of our group, and to decrease costs and operational expenses, we currently intend to cease the operations of Vant, with its corporate client base and assets being distributed to the rest of our group.

Grupo BrT Cabos Submarinos

We offer to our clients connectivity services and international broadband circuits between South and North America, using state-of-the-art fiberoptic network connecting Brazil, US, Venezuela and Bermuda, through Brasil Telecom GlobeNet. This network is comprised of a 22 thousand km state-of-the-art sub-sea network, totally redundant and with the smallest latency connecting the Americas.

Since our backbones are fully integrated, Brasil Telecom GlobeNet allows the expansion of Brasil Telecom's services portfolio to our clients in the international market.

With offices in Boca Raton, São Paulo and Caracas, Brasil Telecom GlobeNet is comprised by four companies: Brasil Telecom Cabos Submarinos Ltda., Brasil Telecom of America Inc., Brasil Telecom Subsea Cable Systems (Bermuda) Ltd. and Brasil Telecom Venezuela S.A., all directly or indirectly controlled by Brasil Telecom S.A.

Seeking to consolidate its leadership position in the markets it is present in, Brasil Telecom GlobeNet concentrated its efforts during 2006 on the upgrade of available capacity, increase in capillarity, developing new services and creation of strategic partnerships.

The SDH network was increased by 40 Gbps and the expansion of the sub-sea DWDM network was initiated and is already in an advanced stage, which will result in a greater available capacity for the clients and greater economy in scale. Currently, the network has an installed capacity of 80Gbps, and may be increased to 1.36 Tbps.

The opening of new Points of Presence (PoP's) in Miami and New York increased our capacity to provide service to new clients through the expansion of the network capillarity and by adding capacity to offer new interfaces. As a result, we were able to attract several large north American operators as new clients. This initiative also resulted in cost reductions in our network formation in the US.

Seeking an increase in the business value chain, new service based on IP and Ethernet technologies were developed, which allowed Brasil Telecom GlobeNet to serve new demands from its clients, at the same time it

maximizes its operating margins. Additionally, the fine tuning of partnerships in Latin America and US have created important business opportunities.

Our systems operations have a reliability of 99.99% which results in excellent service quality for our customers, and allows us to support our international traffic of voice, data and IP without the need for third party

support. This autonomy has a direct and beneficial effect on interconnection cost reduction and transport. In 2005 and 2006, we saved US\$16 million and US\$21 million, respectively in expenses we would otherwise have incurred for international capacity rent. In 2007, this amount is expected to be approximately US\$25 million.

Internet Services Internet Group

By late October 2005, we initiated the operational integration process of the three Internet service providers under the Internet Group brand name. The consolidated operation will allow us to increase traffic and paid services revenues, benefit from operational synergies and offer a broader portfolio of products and services. We intend to use our Internet business to extend our footprint in the Brazilian market through the creation of an important customer relationship channel with the audience of our portals. The Internet Group will be our main distribution vehicle for entertainment, communication, information, services and access in the market.

Together our portals comprise a base of 3.7 million dial-up users active in the last 30 days of 2006, 1.1 million broadband customers, 0.3 million paid services customers, 5.1 million active e-mail accounts in the last 90 days and 8 million residential unique visitors to our portal, which makes us the largest dial-up service provider in Latin America and the second largest Brazilian broadband ISP. BrTurbo

BrTurbo was created in 2002 as a broadband ISP to offer competitively priced broadband access and Internet content in Region II. Throughout 2006, BrTurbo's content has been integrated and enriched by iG's content and its product portfolio. We also extended the coverage offered by BrTurbo Asas utilizing Wi-Fi technology through new partnerships.

2006 was a year to strengthen our brand position. We focused on maintaining a strong presence of our BrTurbo brand in Region II through tactical sales campaigns and the extension of our distribution channels. We launched several marketing relationship programs in the region whose successes were recognized with two significant awards: Marketing Best 2006 and Ampro Globe Awards.

On December 31, 2006, BrTurbo reached 0.8 million broadband customers, an increase of 39.6% over 2005, and a market share of 57.4% in Region II.

iBest

iBest was conceived in 1999 to promote the Prêmio iBest, an Internet award instituted in 1995 that quickly became a national reference for Internet awards in Brazil. The 11th award ceremony held in 2006 included 25 thousand sites, 1,800 executives, and over 1 million votes.

In December 2001, iBest extended its activities in the Internet market by providing free dial-up Internet access. The acquisition of iBest in June 2003 was a significant step in our Internet strategy. iBest is 100% controlled by Brasil Telecom, and consolidates our existing leading position in the ISP market in Region II, giving us approximately 56% of the market share as of December 31 2006 with 1.6 million users active in the last 30 days.

iBest generated approximately 21.1 billion minutes of incoming calls during 2006, an increase of 12% over 2005. Through iBest, we have been able to minimize the risk of traffic drain by stimulating the use of iBest dial-up access, thereby increasing incoming traffic to our network. Traffic drain occurs when a competitor offers free Internet services to customers in our region. Because the interconnection regime in Brazil requires us to pay an interconnection fee to the service provider who completes a call originating from our network, free Internet increases the traffic in the only direction that generates interconnection revenue for the service provider. Without a matching increase in traffic in the other direction, the continued traffic imbalance would result in increasing costs for us.

iG

We also offer Internet services through iG which we acquired in November 2004. iG was the first Brazilian portal to offer free Internet access. Since inception, its business model has evolved significantly and the

portal generates important revenue streams through advertising, e-commerce, broadband access, content commercialization, traffic generation, and other paid services such as connection accelerator, telephone customer support, wireless portal, premium email, hosting services, among others.

Throughout 2006 additional efforts have been placed in the online advertising market to develop new product lines, advertising formats and applications. These efforts have paid off during the year and we were able to achieve advertising revenue growth above market levels.

iG is considered the largest Brazilian dial-up Internet service provider measured in both traffic and number of users with a market share of more than 11% of dial-up Internet minutes in Region II. iG has a presence in more than 2,100 cities, with approximately 2.1 million active dial-up users in the last 30 days of 2006. The 21.3 billion Internet minutes generated from iG positions was the leader of traffic generation in Regions I and III. As of December 31, 2006, iG's broadband client base totaled 0.3 million and the paid services base reached 0.2 million.

The iG brand is being re-positioned to promote increased traffic by empowering the Internet user. Since its acquisition, iG has launched several collaborative tools like blogs, chat, photo album, video player and online dating service, and has developed new channels that promote the creation and distribution of the content created by the user like Minha Notícia, Fale com o candidato e Jornal de debates. The portal also formed new partnerships in several areas such as entertainment, news, sports and education. iG was also able to enter an important agreement to bring the Internet game Second Life to Brazil.

Through its wireless content portal, iG extends its reach and offers to mobile users a variety of products, such as ring tones, cards, images, news and videos.

Wireless Services

In 2004, we satisfied all the prerequisites for the launch of our operations, including the authorizations for the rendering of mobile services conferred by Anatel on January 19, 2004, the acquisition and installation of network equipment and the integration of mobile telephone with other products of the Brasil Telecom Group. Our license to provide wireless service is valid for fifteen years and may be renewed for another fifteen years.

Competition in wireless services is intense, as the market is open to a number of larger competitors. Region II has the highest penetration rate by external competitive service providers in the country. The following table shows the percentage of total wireless services provided by outside service providers into Region II:

Penetration	September 2004	December 2006	Percent Change Over Period
Region I	26.6%	46.8%	20.1%
Region II	40.2%	63.0%	21.8%
Region III	38.7%	58.8%	20.1%

Source: *Anatel*.

With effective implementation of mobile operations, we became the largest integrated telecommunications carrier in Region II. In 2006, our convergent and innovative products and our one-stop-shop flagship store point of sales program helped both our mobile and fixed operations.

We are a member of the Fixed Mobile Convergence Alliance, or FMCA, a 22 member association with the principal goal of offering integrated products and technologies to clients from all members. We have also announced the entry of Brasil Telecom GSM as a sponsor member of the Internet Segura Movement, or MIS, and associated with Electronic Market Brazilian Commission (E-Net Commission). We are the first telecommunications company of the sector to participate in MIS. We believe that the best way to prevent Internet fraud is to educate our users. MIS acts to educate users on the necessary steps that must be taken to safeguard security information while using the Internet.

Furthermore, in relation to wireless Internet services, Anatel issued an invitation to bid for the rendering of services of broadband wireless system between 3.5 GHz and 10.5 GHz (such as WiMax). The invitation provided that only companies that already held authorization for the rendering of Switched Fixed Telephone Services or for the Multimedia Communications Services could participate. On the other hand, the invitation also provided that a concessionary that renders Switched Fixed Telephone Services or the Multimedia Communications Services, such as our company, cannot render the services of broadband wireless system in the same location.

The provision which prohibited us from rendering the broadband wireless system services at the same location as the fixed switched telephone services received several comments and reconsideration requests, including from us. Notwithstanding, Anatel maintained its decision of prohibiting us from providing these services at the same location. We, along with the other incumbents, represented by the Brazilian Association of Concessionaries of the Public Switched Telephone Network (ABRAFIX *Associação Brasileira das Concessionárias do Serviço Telefônico Fixo Comutado*) have filed a judicial order against the restriction noticed by Anatel and, on August 31 2006, an injunction was granted, allowing us to participate in the bid. All the appeals filed by Anatel were not accepted. Thus, ABRAFIX s injunction is still in effect, allowing us to participate in the bid within our concession area. We are still attempting to participate in this bid. However, there are no assurances that we will succeed.

Recently, on September 4, 2006, the Brazilian Audit Court ordered Anatel to suspend the bid procedure until the Brazilian Audit Court gives its opinion over the merits of the procedure. Since then, there has been no development on such bidding procedure.

Products and Services

Through Brasil Telecom GSM, we offer three types of plans: post-paid, pre-paid and control (a plan where clients establish a pre-determined monthly rate and buy pre-paid credits if they wish to make extra calls). In addition to voice services, Brasil Telecom GSM clients can also take advantage of value-added services, some of them exclusive to our clients. For example, we are the only operator to offer mobile banking service to our clients (regardless of the service provider of the mobile phone the client is using). We also offer Brasil Virtual Net, allowing our corporate clients to control their employees use of the Internet, and mobile E-Mail, allowing our corporate clients to communicate, receive and answer e-mails through the use of a voice phone.

The following table summarizes some of the services that we currently provide to our wireless service clients:

Games	Downloads	Infotainment	Messaging	Others
Ego	Wall Paper	Interactivities	Album	Mobile E-Mail
Java Games	Screen Saver	Menu BrT (1)	Blog	Brasil Virtual Net
	Monofonics			
Perfil	Ringtones	News	Multimedia Card	Voice Mail
Quiz	Truetone	Jokes Services	Messenger	Caller Id
	Polyphonic			
Senhor da Guerra	Ringtones	Casseta Portal	BRT GSM SMS	Call-Waiting
Super Trunfo	Videos	Voice Portal	SMS Chat	Conference
Fulano Premiado		Wap	MMS	GPRS/EDGE
Alien Revolt		Wap Show (2)	Rybenas SMS (3)	Follow-Me
Futcel			WEB SMS	Banking
Bolão Adidas			Beltrano	Integrate Virtual
Joga Brasil			PakEros (4)	Answer Machine (5)
Scotland Yard			m-Encontra (4)	Advanced Voice

- (1) Menu BrT is a menu where the users can find services offered by Brasil Telecom, such as games, dating services, news, etc.
- (2) Wap Show is a tool that our clients use to create and administer personal or business websites, allowing them to make available for download mobile phone ring tones, applications, or photos.

- (3) Rybena SMS allows everyone to communicate with the deaf and hard of hearing through messages that are translated into the Signal Brazilian Language, enabling the deaf and hard of hearing to see messages in written form, through flash animation on their mobile phones.
- (4) m-Encontra and PakEros are dating services. Those services allow the user to complete a profile which is then matched with someone compatible.
- (5) Integrate Virtual Answer Machine is a tool for clients who have fixed-line and mobile phone service from our company. With this service is possible to integrate fixed line voice mail for up to eight of our mobile voice mails, allowing our customers to receive voice mail message in one of eight distinct mobile voice mail boxes.

In addition to our basic services, we have offered several incentives designed to increase recognition of our brand name and foster customer loyalty, including convergence products, launch promotions, our one-stop-shop flagship stores, real time customer retention programs, and roaming incentives.

Convergence Products

Bônus Todo Mês (Bonus Every Month). This product allows post-paid clients (described under Post Paid Plans below) to designate any Brasil Telecom fixed-line number to earn up to 50 minutes per month, equivalent to 25 pulses, (20 minutes per month, equivalent to 10 pulses, to control clients (see the description of control plans below) and 10 minutes per month, equivalent to 5 pulses to pre-paid clients) in free local calls to any fixed-line number.

Bumerangue 14 (Boomerang 14). This product allows Brasil Telecom GSM clients to earn credits from long distance calls made using our carrier selection code (CSC 14). Clients can then use their credits to make free local calls from their mobile phone to any Brasil Telecom fixed or mobile number.

Grupo Toda Hora (All Time Friends). This product allows Brasil Telecom GSM post-paid clients to designate up to 14 numbers to connect with at a reduced rate of only R\$0.10 (excluding taxes) per minute, at any time. The designated numbers may be fixed-line numbers of any operator or Brasil Telecom GSM mobile numbers. Brasil Telecom GSM pre-paid clients and control clients can elect seven numbers to connect with at 50% reduced rate,.

Cartão Único (The Unified Card). This pre-paid service merges mobile, fixed-line and payphone services. Clients buy credits for their pre-paid mobiles, but also have the option to use the same credits to make phone calls from fixed-line or payphones. The client simply calls a toll free number and identifies the number to be called. The cost of the call is deducted from the pre-paid credits, and the rate charged is lower than the pre-paid s.

Telecom GSM is also the only operator to offer SMS credits every time a calling card is purchased, regardless of the face value of the card.

Telefone Único (Unified Phone). The Unified Phone is a breakthrough in telecom services. This product allows clients to make calls either as a mobile or as a fixed, through a cellular phone, depending on his or her location. For example, when at home the client can chose to make a call through his fixed or through his GSM line. This way the consumer can benefit from the best call prices provided. Brasil Telecom is one of the few operators in the world to offer such a product .

Secretária Virtual Integrada (Integrated Voice Mail). This product integrates the voice mails (messages) left in the Brasil Telecom GSM client's mobiles (up to 8 different numbers) and fixed lines.

Two Years of Operations

After two years of operations, we believe Brasil Telecom Mobile has demonstrated that, although Anatel considers it the fourth mobile operator, in fact, its strong concepts of convergency qualify it as the first convergent operator in

Brazil and Region II.

In these two years, several innovative processes have been led by Brasil Telecom, such as the Pula-Pula, Brasil Vantagens, Banking, Convergent Pre-Paid Card, Único Phone, among others.

This inclination to revolutionize the market resulted in the acknowledgement of the clients within Region II, who made Brasil Telecom one of the record holding fourth entrant companies in terms of market share after two years of operations, with 3,377 thousand subscribers by the end of December 2006.

Brasil Telecom's highlights are not only in its number of terminals, but also in the post-paid mix, Average Revenue Per User (ARPU) and in the Subscriber Acquisition Cost (SAC), related further on the chapter dedicated to the Operating Performance.

New Service Plans

It would be normal to expect that after two years of operations Brasil Telecom would reformulate its family of plans, adjusting it to its strategy.

The change in the interconnection regime from traffic unbalancing (where operators only paid the interconnection tariff for other mobile operators when the local traffic exceeded 55% of the total traffic) to full bill (the tariff is paid for all the outgoing local traffic) was a great change which occurred in 2006, directly affecting the profitability of the companies and creating a new dynamic for the business model of the operators. As a response, Brasil Telecom Mobile repositioned significantly the prices to its clients and the services with less profitability, creating a new family of plans.

Corporate and Business Plans *Sua Empresa* Plan (Your Company Plan): the promotional discounts were reduced due to the implementation of the full bill system.

Brasil Virtual Net Plan this plan was extinguished due to the implementation of the full bill system.

Control Plan this plan was changed in February 2006. Previously the client paid for the services (minutes included or *franquia*) every other month, now they pay every month, but receives bonus minutes in the same amount as the minutes included (*franquia*).

Post-Paid Plans *Conta Light* and *Sua Empresa* Plans (*Light Account* and *Your Company*, respectively)

These plans offers to individuals and corporations the best tariffs for calls within Brasil Telecom's network, including mobile and fixed line phones. Additionally, the *Fale Ganhe* (Speak Win) promotion distributed bonuses to clients of these plans to be used to make free calls for cell phones of other operators. The bonuses are generated in the ratio of one-to-one, every time the client receives calls incoming from other mobile operators. Basically these plans seek to link the client's bonuses to their economic-financial results even in the current inter-connection rules.

Pre-Paid Plans *New Pula-Pula*

This plan was created in August 2006, after the implementation of the full bill. The bonus limits were extended from R\$30 to R\$100, however, the bonus may be used only for intra-network calls.

Flagship Stores *One-stop-shop*

With the launch of our mobile operations in September 2004, we opened integrated flagship stores following the one-stop-shop concept. In those stores, clients have access to our entire portfolio of products and services and we are

able to capitalize on the competitive advantages of an integrated telephone operation. The majority of our flagship stores are located in the main shopping centers of the capitals of the states of Region II. Our mobile brand, Brasil Telecom GSM, is also marketed in other points of sales, including kiosks, exclusive authorized sales agents, non-exclusive authorized sales agents and resellers among the main retailers.

Real Time Customer Retention

With our convergence offers and the Pula-Pula promotion, we became the first company in Brazil to offer a Real Time Customer Retention program, eliminating the need for our clients to subscribe to a program, earn points, view catalogs, and request prizes. After acquiring a Brasil Telecom GSM mobile phone, our clients can immediately enjoy the benefits of our convergence offers and the Pula-Pula promotion.

Roaming

The use of Brasil Telecom GSM phones is not restricted to Region II. Our clients have countrywide coverage through roaming agreements. Brasil Telecom GSM preferred roaming partners are Oi and TIM in Regions I and III, respectively. As a result of an agreement between Brasil Telecom GSM and Oi, our clients do not pay for roaming charges and can benefit from advantageous rates when using their phones in Oi's authorization area, comprising the three south-eastern states (Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, and Espírito Santo), the four northern states (Amazonas, Amapá, Pará, and Roraima) and the nine states in the northeast of Brazil (Bahia, Sergipe, Alagoas, Pernambuco, Paraíba, Rio Grande do Norte, Ceará, Piauí, and Maranhão). In the cities not covered by Oi the roaming will be done by Claro or Tim, with additional collection. In 2005 Brasil Telecom GSM established roaming data (GPRS) agreements with Claro and Oi operators, giving us coverage in all states for data services and therefore giving our customer the mobility to roam not just within Region II but to all Brazilian States. As of December 2006, we had 93 agreements with international operators in 91 countries, covering the main tourist routes in South America, North America, Europe and Asia (Japan).

Other Services

In addition to the services described above, we provide telecommunications services beyond local, long distance, network and data transmission services including value-added services (such as 1-900 calling, call forwarding, voice mail, caller ID, call waiting, directory inquiry voice service) and advertising on public telephone cards. In accordance with our concessions, we are prohibited from providing cable television services, but we may lease our network to providers of such services.

Wireless Clients

As of December 31, 2006, Brasil Telecom GSM had 3.37 million clients, which represented a 12.1% market-share in Region II, an increase of 3.4% from the prior year, with 29.4% of the clients in the post-paid category. A market research study conducted in July 2005 indicated that Brasil Telecom GSM has a 15.0% market share among corporate clients. The 2006 blended average revenue per user (ARPU) was R\$31.80 resulting from a pos-paid ARPU of R\$43.10 and a pre-paid ARPU of R\$26.50 (affected by the interconnection regime change established by Anatel in July 2006). These values reflect the promotion discounts Pula-Pula and Fale por Menos.

Subscriber Acquisition Cost

For fiscal 2006, our subscriber acquisition cost was R\$139.40, considered to be a fair amount, given the excessive competition for mobile telephone clients in our region. We expense our subscriber acquisition costs as incurred as opposed to capitalizing them and expensing them over time, a common practice for other operators.

Investments in our Infrastructure

In 2006, investments in our infrastructure totaled R\$281.5 million. This amount includes disbursements to network implementation, IT equipments and platforms, installation of twenty stores, pre-operational costs realized until

October 2005 and the acquisition of an additional 900 MHz license to improve the quality of data and voice services offered to our clients.

Investments in Coverage

In 2006, we implemented 297 new wireless facilities, for a total of 2,406 facilities as of December 31, 2006, covering 87% of the population in Region II. In addition, we have made infrastructure investments in many locations in order to improve the signal quality and provide coverage to indoor locations, such as shopping malls, stadiums and other public locations.

Integration

Our Brasil Telecom GSM sales team works with the commercial business areas of the rest of our Group to offer to our wireless telephone clients our entire portfolio of products and address the needs of our clients within Region II.

Points of Sales

As of December 31, 2006, Brasil Telecom GSM had 28 points of sale, including 20 flagship stores, 52 kiosks, 829 exclusive authorized dealers, 2,191 non-exclusive authorized sales agents, and 82 pre-paid card resellers.

Employees

Brasil Telecom GSM had 636 employees as of December 31, 2006, dedicated to commercial area, new business and planning and management sales. Our employees are trained to recognize and implement synergies across the various services and products that are offered by our numerous platforms.

Our Region

Until January 2004, we were authorized by our original concessions to provide fixed-line telecommunications service only in nine states of Brazil located in the western, central and southern regions of Brazil, and in the Federal District, as listed in the chart below, excluding small areas in the States of Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul and Paraná, which we refer to as our region. We have a unique advantage in this region as we inherited the telecommunications business in this region upon privatization of Telebrás. We are now authorized to provide interregional long-distance services throughout Brazil, international long-distance services from any point in Brazil, local services out of our original concession area and wireless services in our region. Our primary source of revenues continues to come from operations in our region.

The states in our region, Region II, cover an area of approximately 2.8 million square kilometers, representing 33% of the country's total area and generating approximately 27% of Brazil's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The estimated population of our region was approximately 44 million, representing approximately 24% of the population of Brazil. Our region has four metropolitan areas with populations in excess of one million inhabitants, including Brasilia, the capital of Brazil. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects depend on the performance of the Brazilian economy and the economy of our region, in particular.

The following table sets forth certain key economic data for the states in our region in 2002, the date of Brazil's most recent Civil Register census.

State	Population (millions)⁽¹⁾	Population per square kilometer⁽¹⁾	Percentage of Brazil's GDP for 2002⁽¹⁾	Per capita income (R\$) for 2002⁽¹⁾
Paraná	9.9	49.59	6.05	8,241
Santa Catarina	5.6	58.63	3.85	9,272
Distrito Federal	2.2	375.78	2.65	16,361

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Tocantins	1.2	4.36	0.26	2,931
Mato Grosso	2.6	2.92	1.33	6,773
Mato Grosso do Sul	2.2	6.06	1.14	7,092
Rondônia	1.5	6.33	0.54	4,843
Rio Grande do Sul	10.5	37.23	7.76	9,958
Acre	0.6	3.86	0.17	3,833

State	Population (millions)⁽¹⁾	Population per square kilometer⁽¹⁾	Percentage of Brazil's GDP for 2002⁽¹⁾	Per capita income (R\$) for 2002⁽¹⁾
Goiás	5.3	15.54	2.33	5,921

⁽¹⁾ *Source: Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE), pursuant to the 2002 Regional Accounts of Brazil.*

Set forth below is a map of Brazil showing the location of our region.

Seasonality

Our main activity, which is to provide fixed-line telecommunications services, is generally not affected by seasonal variations.

Targets Established by Anatel Applicable to Us

We are required to achieve certain targets established by Anatel and required under the terms and conditions of our concessions, in connection with the quality and universalization of our services.

Quality Targets

Pursuant to the Telecommunications Regulations and our concession contracts, we are required to meet certain service quality targets relating to call completion rates, repair requests, rate of response to repair requests, operator response periods and other aspects of our telecommunications services. Noncompliance with these quality targets can result in certain fines. See *History and Development of the Company Regulation of the Brazilian Telecommunications Industry Obligations of Telecommunications Companies Quality of Service General Plan on Quality*.

The following table indicates the individual performance of each of our concessions in accomplishing their respective quality of service obligations as of December 31, 2006.

Quality Performance of Services measured on December 31, 2006

	Teleacre	Teleron	Telemat	Telegoías	Tele- brasília	Telems	Telepar	Telesc	CRT	Pelotas	<u>Target</u>
Rate of completed originated local calls											
Morning	72.60	76.72	71.91	72.66	70.09	71.57	72.41	70.68	71.29	70.36	70.0
Rate of completed originated local calls											
Night	77.86	76.35	71.29	73.83	70.57	70.25	70.50	70.15	70.14	70.28	70.0
Rate of completed originated DLD calls											
Morning	77.44	72.81	71.67	73.88	74.22	72.59	71.83	73.39	71.89	74.21	70.0
Rate of completed originated DLD calls											
Night	78.75	81.95	71.02	74.25	71.51	73.67	68.72	70.86	71.22	71.01	70.0
Rate of amount of repair requests per 100 accesses in service											
Integral	1.16	1.13	1.37	1.30	1.23	1.02	1.26	1.30	0.00	1.14	1.50
Rate of amount of repair requests per 100 public telephones											
Integral	1.33	5.78	5.14	7.03	6.73	5.51	7.27	5.25	3.60	4,78	8.0
Response rate for telephones of the											

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PSTN within 10 seconds Morning Response rate for telephones of the PSTN within 10 seconds	100.00	99.89	99.87	97.83	99.76	99.95	98.11	97.67	97.68	97.83	95.0
Night Amounts of complaints of errors in every 1,000 bills issued local mode	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.66	99.79	99.81	99.82	99.70	99.82	100.00	95.0
Amounts of complaints of errors in every 1,000 bills issued DLD mode	2.58	3.46	2.69	2.52	1.99	2.56	2.49	2.56	2.72	2.99	2.0
Rate of claimed inaccurate bills with credit issued (for each 100 bills) for the local mode	1.97	2.65	2.27	2.55	1.96	2.00	2.14	1.68	1.14	1.87	2.0
Integral Rate of originated DLD calls not completed due to traffic jam	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	98.0

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Morning Rate of originated DLD calls not completed due to traffic jam	1.60	1.26	0.91	1.13	1.53	1.01	0.83	0.96	0.64	0.08	4.0
Night Rate of originated local calls not completed due to traffic jam	4.82	1.54	1.18	1.19	2.02	1.05	1.01	1.33	0.75	0.42	4.0
Morning Rate of originated local calls not completed due to traffic jam	0.96	0.56	0.59	0.55	1.18	0.52	0.44	0.53	0.46	0.23	4.0
Night Response rate to repair requests made by residential users in up to 24 hours	0.76	0.76	0.72	0.87	0.85	0.89	0.38	0.58	0.93	0.77	4.0
Integral Response rate to repair requests made by non-residential users in up to 8 hours	98.54	99.45	99.45	99.60	99.60	99.48	99.64	99.63	99.27	100.00	98.0
Integral Response rate to repair requests made for public telephones in	98.88	98.67	99.08	99.45	98.99	98.79	99.26	99.09	98.83	98.03	98.0
	100.00	99.10	99.66	99.83	100.00	100.00	99.42	99.71	99.95	100.00	98.0

up to 8
hours
Integral

Quality Performance of Services measured on December 31, 2006

	Teleacre	Teleron	Telemat	Telegoías	Tele- brasília	Telems	Telepar	Telesc	CRT	Pelotas	<u>Target</u>
Response rate to address change requests from residential users in up to 3 business days	100.00	99.61	100.00	99.83	99.76	99.76	99.93	99.83	99.81	100.00	98.0
Integral Response rate to address change requests from non residential users in up to 24 hours	100.00	99.00	99.42	99.42	98.17	98.40	99.92	98.73	99.24	100.00	98.0
Integral Rate of completed calls for Call Center Morning	99.10	99.10	99.10	99.54	99.59	99.21	98.82	99.27	99.73	99.49	98.0
Rate of completed calls for Call Center Night	100.00	98.20	99.46	99.35	99.51	99.15	99.01	99.35	99.48	100.00	98.0
Rate of delivery of bills to the customer before 5 days of the expiration	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100

Universalization Network Expansion

We are also required under the Telecommunications Regulations and our concessions to meet certain targets relating to network expansion and modernization. See History and Development of the Company Regulation of the Brazilian Telecommunications Industry Obligations of Telecommunications Companies Network Expansion General Plan on Universal Service.

During 2006, all our universalization targets of the General Plan on Universal Service were met.

The following table indicates certain of our obligations relating to the expansion of our network in 2006 and our performance in satisfying those obligations as of December 31, 2006.

	Targets at December 31, 2006	Company status at December 31, 2006
Fixed-line service available to all communities larger than (inhabitants)	300	obligation met
At least one public phone available to all communities larger than (inhabitants)	100	obligation met
Maximum waiting time for installation of a line (weeks) ⁽¹⁾	1	obligation met
Minimum number of public telephones (per 1,000 inhabitants)	6	6.4

⁽¹⁾ Applies only to areas where fixed-line service is fully available.

Our Rates

For basic plans, our concessions establish a mechanism of annual rate adjustment, based on rate baskets and the use of a price index. Until December 2005 this index was IGP-DI, in January 2006, it was replaced by the Telecommunications Industry Index (IST), a sectorial price index. Two rate baskets are defined, one for local services (local basket) and one for long-distance services (DLD basket). The rates for the provision of services through payphones and the rates for address changes are treated separately.

Until December 31, 2005, the adjustment index considers the IST index variation, discounting the pre-established productivity factor in the concession contract. Within each basket, the rates have a cap price, which can be adjusted up to a percentage above the established index (up to 5.0% higher for the local basket and up to 5.0% higher for the DLD basket). However, the application of a higher index to one of the items in the basket will require a balancing of the remaining items so as not to exceed the established limit for such basket. After December 31, 2005, some changes were introduced due to concession contract renewal. The adjustment index considers the IST

index variation, discounting the pre-established productivity factor which is calculated according to methodology defined on Norma 418/05. Within each basket, the rates have a cap price, which can be adjusted up to a percentage above the established index (up to 5.0% higher for the local basket and up to 5.0% higher for the DLD basket). However, the application of a higher index to one of the items in the basket will require a balancing of the remaining items so as not to exceed the established limit for such basket

The local basket includes basic subscriptions and local pulse/minute, and represents the weighted average of these rates. The national long-distance basket includes all different prices for calls, which vary according to the distance and the time of connection.

On the adjustment dates for the local and DLD baskets, the adjustments for network usage rate are also approved. These rates apply when our networks are used by other telecommunications carriers.

The maximum adjustment indexes allowed for the baskets within the period of 2002 to 2006 are as follows:

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Local Basket	8.3%	16.0%	6.9%	7.3%	(0.42)%
DLD Basket	4.9%	12.5%	3.2%	2.9%	(2.77)%

On July 11 and 18, 2006, Anatel confirmed a decrease in rates, in connection with local and long distance services and network usage, as provided for in our concession contract. These rate decreases were equal to an average of 0.42% on local services and 2.77% on domestic long distance services. The maximum rates for international long distance calls were increased by 8.4% (basic plan).

The renewal of the concession contracts also established what parameters will be used to the adjustment rates. IST, created by Anatel as an index basket of existing public prices, is now the official index to measure sector inflation and adjust rates. For 2006 and 2007, the agency has established a model which will reduce the readjustment levels to pass part of the productivity gains obtained by the companies to the users. In 2006, the IST index was lower than IGP-DI, which may reduce the rates adjustment in 2007.

Local Rates

Our revenue from local services derives from fees charged for service access, service availability, service usage and change of address. An activation fee is applied for service access and consists solely of a charge paid when terminals are activated.

The monthly subscription charge is the amount paid for the availability of fixed switched telephone service, regardless of utilization. There are three types of monthly subscriptions, depending on the category of the terminal, which can be residential, non-residential or trunk. Payment of this charge includes 100 free pulses per month for residential clients and 90 free pulses per month for remaining clients (non-residential and trunk). Any pulses in excess of such amounts are billed to the customer as a measured service.

Since July 11, 2006, the date of the last rate adjustment, average monthly subscription charges (net of taxes) have been R\$27.28 for residential customers, R\$40.36 for non-residential customers, and R\$33.32 for trunk customers.

Users of measured service pay for local calls depending on usage, which is measured in pulses. Pulses occur systemwide every four minutes and are recorded independently of when the individual calls are actually made. In

addition to system-wide pulses, the system records one pulse for every call when the call is connected. After the first pulse, only system-wide pulses are used in determining the charge for a call. As a result, the time between the first and the second (system-wide) pulse may vary. For example, for a call being charged using four-minute pulse increments, the time between the first pulse and the second (system-wide) pulse may vary between one second and four minutes. In the first quarter of 2007, the pulses will be substituted by minutes, and all calls will be charged by their duration, in minutes, rather than by the number of pulses.

Local call charges for calls made on weekdays between 6:00 a.m. and 12:00 a.m. and on Saturdays between 6:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m., are determined by multiplying the number of pulses by the charge per pulse. For calls being made any weekday and on Saturdays between midnight and 6:00 a.m., on Saturdays between 2:00 p.m. and midnight and all day on Sundays and holidays, a caller is charged for only one pulse regardless of the duration of the call.

Since the last rate adjustment, on July 11, the average pulse charge (net of taxes) has been of R\$0.10996.

The following table sets forth selected information regarding our subscription charges and measured service charges for local telephone services for the periods indicated.

	Year ended December 31		
	2004	2005	2006
Average rates for local telephone service ⁽¹⁾		<i>(reais)</i>	
Monthly subscription:			
Residential	25.5	27.4	27.28
Commercial	36.7	39.5	40.36
Measured service (per local pulse)	0.10294	0.11042	0.10996

⁽¹⁾ Average rates, net of taxes.

In addition to the average pulse charge, since the last rate adjustment on August 1, 2006, we have been charging an activation fee for a new line, net of taxes, between R\$6.78 and R\$47.59 (depending on the state). In 2006, Anatel determined that the fee for address change should be the same amount of the activation fee of a new line.

From the first semester of 2007 on, the pulses will be converted into minutes and all calls shall be charged by their effective duration in minutes. With this new criteria, our receipts may be affected due to possible changes of tariff plans by our customers.

Domestic Long-Distance Rates

Domestic long-distance, or DLD, calls between fixed-line telephones are measured by the duration of the call and registered in the telephone bill call by call. The value per minute is defined by the distance involved (rate degrees from one to four), the day of the week and the time of the call. The measurement is based on a rate unit of one tenth of a minute (six seconds) and the minimum billable time is thirty seconds.

The following table sets forth selected information regarding our domestic long-distance rates during the periods indicated.

	Year ended December, 31		
	2004	2005	2006
Domestic long distance rates ⁽¹⁾		<i>(reais)</i>	
0 to 50 km	0.62	0.63	0.67
50 to 100 km	0.90	0.93	0.93
100 to 300 km	1.05	1.08	1.05
Over 300 km	1.13	1.16	1.07

- (1) Average rates for a domestic long-distance call (interstate), three minutes in duration between the hours of 9 a.m. and noon and 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. (peak hours) on weekdays, net of taxes.

Network Usage Charges

The network usage rates, responsible for a large part of our interconnection revenue, are applied in the following situations:

in DLD calls originating and terminating at our network, executed with the use of the selection code of other providers;

in calls terminating at our network, originating from networks of mobile carriers; and

in local fixed-to-fixed type calls made between two local telephone carriers at the same location. In this case, network usage rates apply to the volume of traffic received above 55.0% of the total volume of minutes between the two networks. The revenue will be calculated on the amount exceeding this limit. Anatel intends to change the interconnection revenue, to consider the total volume of minutes between the two networks, but this change of criteria still depends on further regulation.

The Local Network Usage Rate (*Tarifa de Uso de Rede Local*, or TU-RL) is applied when third parties use our local network to complete their calls. When third parties use our long-distance network the Intercity Network Usage Rate (*Tarifa de Uso de Rede Interurbana*, or TU-RIU) is applied.

The following table sets forth the average per-minute rates that we charged for network services during the indicated years.

	Year ended December, 31		
	2004	2005	2006
		<i>(reais)⁽¹⁾</i>	
Network usage rate (local)	0.05248	0.04548	0.03663
Network usage rate (long-distance)	0.11083	0.11408	0.08109

⁽¹⁾ Net of taxes.

On January 1, 2006, the Local Network Usage Rate was set at 50% of the tariff for each minute of the local service and the Intercity Network Usage Rate was set as 30% of the D4 tariff for long distance service.

Our revenue from network services also includes payments from other operators based on specific agreements to share our network and other infrastructure. Other telecommunications service providers, such as providers of trunking and paging services, may use our network to connect a central switching station to our network. Some mobile service providers use our network to connect mobile central switching stations to the mobile radio base stations. We also lease transmission lines, certain infrastructure and other equipment to other providers of telecommunications services.

The maximum value for the Local Network Usage Rate was set at R\$0.02930 effective in January 2007.

Fixed-Mobile Rates

Wireless telecommunications services in Brazil, unlike in North America, are offered on a calling party pays basis. Under this policy, a mobile subscriber generally pays mobile usage charges only for calls made by such subscriber and not for calls received. In addition, a subscriber pays roaming charges on calls made or received outside his or her home registration area. Calls received by a subscriber are paid for by the party that places the call in accordance with a per-minute rate. For example, a fixed-line phone has specific rates for calls made to other mobile users. These mobile

rates are divided in Communication Value 1, or VC-1, for local calls, Communication Value 2, or VC-2, for calls outside the subscriber's registration area but still inside the region where the respective operator provides service, and Communication Value 3, or VC-3, for calls outside the subscriber's registration area and outside the region where the respective operator provides service.

We charge our fixed to mobile calls based on per-minute charges, on either VC-1, VC-2, or VC-3 rates, when a fixed-line service customer calls a mobile subscriber. In turn, we pay the cellular service provider a mobile network usage charge for such calls. For local calls, the VC-1 is applied, and for national long-distance calls, the VC-2 and VC-3 rates are applied. Local calls where VC-1 is applied are included in our local services revenues, while intraregional calls where VC-2 or VC-3 are applied are included in our intraregional and long distance service revenues.

The criteria for measurement of these calls are defined in the concession contract and have the following rules:

Rating unit: six seconds (one tenth of a minute);

Billable Minimum: 30 seconds; and

Billable Calls: only calls with duration of more than three seconds are billed.

Like the local and DLD basket rates, rates for calls involving mobile telephones are set in the concession contract and are adjusted annually based on IGP-DI price index, after approval by Anatel.

At the same time, rates for mobile network use (VU-M) are also readjusted and are used to determine the amount that fixed-line carriers will have to pay for fixed to mobile calls, whether in local range (VC-1) or in national long-distance range (VC-2 and VC-3).

Since July 6, 2003, through regulation changes, mobile customers must choose, via the carrier selection code, the DLD carrier they prefer to complete their calls, following the same system adopted by the fixed telephone sector. With the introduction of this new system, the DLD carriers began to take part in this new market.

On June 12, 2005, VC-1 was adjusted by 7.99%, while the VU-M (for local calls, VC-1) was adjusted by 4.5% . However, operators did not reach an agreement to adjust VC2 and VC-3, and, as a consequence, these rates have not changed.

The following table sets forth the average per-minute rates that we charged for fixed-to-mobile services during the indicated years.

	Year ended December, 31		
	2004	2005	2006
		<i>(reais)⁽¹⁾</i>	
VC-1	0.443	0.479	0.479
VC-2	0.906	0.906	0.95
VC-3	0.997	0.997	1.05

⁽¹⁾ Net of Taxes.

Data Transmission Rates

Most of our data transmission revenues are obtained by monthly fees charged for private leased circuits. These revenues consist mainly of charges for access to networks and usage related to the amount of data transmitted. The following table sets forth selected information about our average monthly line rental charges for private leased circuits during the indicated years.

Year ended December 31,

	2004	2005	2006
Average rates for monthly line rental per leased circuit:		<i>(reais)</i>	
Local circuit			
4.8 Kbps	302.00	302.00	302.00

	Year ended December 31,		
	2004	2005	2006
9.6 Kbps	302.00	302.00	302.00
64 Kbps	586.00	586.00	586.00
2 Mbps	6,636.00	6,636.00	6,636.00
Long-distance circuit ⁽¹⁾			
4.8 Kbps	1,303.00	1,303.00	1,303.00
9.6 Kbps	1,303.00	1,303.00	1,303.00
64 Kbps	3,317.00	3,317.00	3,317.00
2 Mbps	37,566.00	37,566.00	37,566.00

⁽¹⁾ Maximum rates, net of taxes, assuming a transmission distance between 300 and 500 kilometers.

The table below sets forth the rates that we charged for ADSL services in 2006. These costs do not include the fees normally paid by customers to their ISPs. The portfolio was changed in 2006 with higher speeds and a new product for games, called Turbo Jogos.

Residential Plans	Downstream/Upstream Speed	Monthly Subscription ⁽¹⁾
<i>Turbo 250</i>	Up to 250 Kbps/Up to 128 Kbps	59.90
<i>Turbo 400</i>	Up to 400 Kbps/Up to 200 Kbps	79.90
<i>Turbo 600</i>	Up to 600 Kbps/Up to 300 Kbps	99.00
<i>Turbo 800</i>	Up to 800 Kbps/Up to 300 Kbps	118.99
<i>Turbo Jogos 600</i>	Up to 600 Kbps/Up to 512 Kbps	108.99
<i>Turbo Jogos 1000</i>	Up to 1.0 Mbps/Up to 512 Kbps	219.99
Corporate Plans	Downstream/Upstream Speed	Monthly Subscription ⁽¹⁾
<i>Turbo Empresas 400</i>	Up to 400 Kbps/Up to 200 Kbps	119.90
<i>Turbo Empresas 800</i>	Up to 800 Kbps/Up to 400 Kbps	253.12
<i>Turbo Empresas 1.5 Mbps</i>	Up to 1.5 Mbps/Up to 256 Kbps	593.44

⁽¹⁾ Monthly rates in *reais*, including taxes.

Wireless Rates

Our authorization establishes a price-cap mechanism of annual rate adjustment, based on the IST price index for basic and alternative plans. The price-cap is a weighted average price for the services offered in our Basic and

Reference Plans, that can include monthly subscription and particular roaming charges, depending on the plan, such as toll per call and local minute-basis tariffs. These Basic and Reference Plans are defined as compulsory by Anatel, and have to be offered by all operators.

However, tariffs and prices for value-added services, such as data communications services, are not subject to regulation and can be defined on a competitive basis. Such services are offered as pay-per-use or volume-based packages.

The Basic Plan follows a post-paid system, whereby clients pay a monthly charge for the availability of mobile services, regardless of utilization. In addition to this charge, subscribers are charged for the utilization of voice and data services. The Reference Plan (*Brasil Cartão* Plan) follows a pre-paid system, whereby our clients purchase credits in advance for the availability of mobile services.

The following table sets forth selected information about the average charges for our Basic Plan in 2006:

	Year ended December 31, 2006
Average rates for the Basic Plan ⁽¹⁾ :	<i>(reais)</i>
Activation	0.00
Monthly Subscription	27.74
Local calls to fixed-line numbers (per minute)	0.4138
Local calls to Brasil Telecom GSM (per minute normal rate)	0.4138
Local calls to other wireless operators (per minute normal rate)	0.4507

(1) Average rates, net of taxes.

Different types of alternative plans are offered to our wireless clients: the *Brasil Conta Plan*, the *Brasil Controle Plan*, the *Brasil Empresa Plan*, the *Brasil Conta Light Plan* and the *Sua Empresa Plan*.

The *Brasil Conta Plan* follows a post-paid system, whereby clients pay a monthly charge for a given package of inclusive minutes. Any minutes used in excess of such amounts are billed to the customer according to the selected package, so that packages with a greater amount of inclusive minutes are generally charged a lower rate. We offer 14 different packages of monthly inclusive minutes ranging from 50 to 2000 minutes. If subscribers do not use the total amount of inclusive minutes in any given month, the balance cannot be carried to the following month.

The *Brasil Controle Plan* has characteristics of both pre-paid and post-paid systems. Clients pay a fixed monthly charge for the availability of mobile services, regardless of utilization. Payment of this charge includes cash credits of equal amount. Once all credits have been used, subscribers may purchase extra pre-paid credits. Rates charged for pre-paid and post-paid plans are not the same. If subscribers do not use the total amount of cash credits during its validity term they shall lose the unused credits.

The *Brasil Empresa Plan* is exclusively offered to legal entities, and follows a post-paid system, whereby the client pays a monthly charge for several access codes and a given package of inclusive minutes, depending on the needs of the client. Any minutes used in excess of such amounts are billed to the customer according to the selected package, so that packages with a greater amount of inclusive minutes are generally charged a lower rate. If subscribers do not use the total amount of inclusive minutes in any given month, the balance cannot be carried to the following month.

The *Brasil Conta Light Plan* follows a post-paid system, whereby clients pay a monthly charge for a given package of inclusive minutes for callings between subscribers of our wireless operator and from a subscriber of our wireless operator to a local fixed-line user. Any minutes used in excess of such amounts and the calls originated by a subscriber of our wireless operator to any access code of other wireless operator are billed to the customer, with different rates. The packages with a greater amount of inclusive minutes are generally charged a lower rate. We offer 14 different packages of monthly inclusive minutes ranging from 50 to 2000 minutes. If subscribers do not use the total amount of inclusive minutes in any given month, the balance cannot be carried to the following month.

The *Sua Empresa Plan* is also exclusively offered to legal entities, and follows a post-paid system, whereby clients pay a monthly charge for a given package of inclusive minutes for callings between subscribers of our wireless operator and from a subscriber of our wireless operator to a local fixed-line user. The minutes of the package depends on the client's necessity. Any minutes used in excess of such amounts and the calls originated by a subscriber of our wireless operator to any access code of other wireless operator are billed to the customer, with different rates. The packages with a greater amount of inclusive minutes are generally charged a lower rate. We offer 14 different packages of monthly inclusive minutes ranging from 50 to 2000 minutes. If subscribers do not use the total amount of inclusive minutes in any given month, the balance cannot be carried to the following month.

Taxes on Telecommunications Services

The cost of telecommunications services in Brazil includes a variety of taxes. The principal tax is a state value-added tax, the *Imposto sobre Circulação de Mercadorias e Serviços* (ICMS), which Brazilian states impose at varying rates on telecommunications services. In the State of Acre and the Federal District, for example, the ICMS tax rate is 25.0%, while in the State of Mato Grosso do Sul the ICMS tax rate is 27.0% and in the State of Goiás, the ICMS tax rate is 29.0% . The average effective ICMS tax rate for telecommunications services in 2006 is 23.3% . The difference between the nominal and effective ICMS tax rate is due to the non-taxation of services rendered to clients who are exempt and to other telecommunications operators, according to the regulation in effect.

The telecommunications tax burden also includes four other federal taxes, the *Programa de Integração Social* (PIS) and *Contribuição para Financiamento da Seguridade Social* (COFINS), which are two social contribution taxes based on our gross revenues, and the *Universal Telecommunications Service Fund* (FUST) and the *Fund for Technical Development of Brazilian Telecommunications* (FUNTTEL), which are two telecommunication taxes based on our gross operating revenues, incurring from the provision of telecommunications services, net of certain deductions.

PIS is applied at a 0.65% rate and COFINS is applied at a 3.0% rate for telecommunications services. Since December 2002, we have been subject to a 1.65% PIS rate for services other than telecommunications services and may be entitled to PIS credits calculated on our costs and expenses to offset the PIS due on those services. Since February 2004, we have been subject to a 7.6% COFINS rate for services other than telecommunications services and may be entitled to COFINS credits calculated on our costs and expenses to offset the COFINS due on those services. The FUST and FUNTTEL are imposed on certain telecommunications services at the rates of 1.0% and 0.5%, respectively. See Item 10. Additional Information Taxation Brazilian Tax Considerations Other Brazilian Taxes.

In 2006, we paid taxes on telecommunications services in the amount of approximately 28.36% of our annual operating revenues.

Billing and Collection

We send each customer of local services, long-distance services and other services a monthly bill covering all the services provided during the prior period. We group our customers into six different monthly cycles with six different payment dates. The telephone bill itemizes long-distance calls, calls made to cellular telecommunications networks, 300, 500 and 800 services and other services such as call waiting, voice mail and call forwarding.

For interregional and international long-distance services, customers either receive separate monthly bills from each company they use for long-distance calls or a combined bill issued by us. Customers make payments by direct payment to a bank or an alternative agent, or by allowing their checking account to be debited.

Pursuant to Brazilian law, subscribers must receive a bill at least five days before the due date. When a payment is not made by the due date, we must send the customer, 15 days after the due date, a notice informing the customer of

the right to contest the debt and if payment is not made within 30 days after the due date, all outgoing service will be suspended, and the customer will only be able to receive incoming calls. If payment is not made within 45 days after the due date, we send another notice informing the customer that if payment is not made within

60 days after the due date, all services will be suspended, the contract will be cancelled and the customer's failure to pay will be reported to a credit protection agency.

The following table sets forth information about our accounts receivable for the year ended on December 31, 2006. For the discussion of provisions for past due accounts, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Operating Results.

At December 31, 2006

Due	59.7%
Past due 01 to 30 days	19.6%
Past due 31 to 60 days	5.9%
Past due 61 to 90 days	3.6%
Past due 91 to 120 days	2.9%
Past due More than 120 days	8.3 %

Network and Facilities

General

The network is the combination of the physical and logical infrastructure which provides telecommunications services, whether it is voice, data and/or image. In 2006, we took various steps to expand our voice, data and image networks.

Voice Network

During 2006, we diminished our voice network through the disconnection of 394,000 lines. As a result, as of December 31, 2006, our voice network plant consisted of approximately 10.4 million installed lines, of which 8.4 million were in service. Of the lines in service at that time, approximately 66.0% were residential lines, 18.5% were commercial lines, 3.3% were public telephone lines and 12.2% were other service lines. Long-distance transmission is provided by a fiber-optic cable network and by microwave links.

The following table sets forth combined information about our voice network for the periods indicated.

	At the year ended December 31,	
	2005	2006
Installed lines (millions)	10.8	10.4
Lines in service (millions)	9.6	8.4
Average lines in service for year ended (millions)	9.5	8.5
Lines in service per 100 inhabitants	22.3	19.4
Percentage of installed lines connected to digital exchanges	99.9%	100.0%
Number of public telephones (thousands)	296.6	277.9

Data Network

As of December 31, 2006, we had 1,561,732 ADSL installed ports and 1,317,425 accesses in service, and in excess of 1 million customers, an increase of 30.6%, or 366,375 new ADSL accesses added, when compared to the previous year. During 2006, we increased the number of cities where we have ADSL ports from 1,256 to 1,475. The following table sets forth combined information about our data network for the periods indicated.

	Year ended December 31		
	2005	2006	% Change
ADSL			
Installed Ports	1,195,357	1,561,732	30.6
Accesses in Service	1,013,893	1,317,425	29.9

ATM, Frame Relay, and Dedicated IP expanded by 8.9% in 2006 compared to 2005. As of December 31, 2006, we had installed 14,831 ATM, Frame Relay or Dedicated IP ports. The DialNet service increased from 197,244 ports installed at the end of 2005, to 196,314 ports installed at the end of 2006, representing a decrease of 0.47% . The following table sets forth combined information about our ATM, Frame Relay and Dedicated IP networks for the periods indicated.

	Year ended December 31		
	2005	2006	% Change
DialNet	197,244	196,314	(0.5)
ATM / Frame Relay / Dedicated IP	13,619	14,831	8.9

The following table sets forth certain information about our active customers in the several data communications networks.

Aggregate value as of December 31, 2006

	Total number of ports	Total ports in service	Utilization rate (%)
RAS (DialNet)	196,314	165,960	84.5
ATM/Frame Relay (Cisco Network)	9,936	8,911	89.7
SLDD, EILD and Frame Relay (Deterministic Network)	46,651	33,441	71.7
Dedicated IP / IP Light (Access routers)	4,895	3,517	71.9

Mobile Network

During the second quarter of 2004, we launched our mobile network with the challenge of implementing an extensive mobile network from the state of Acre to the state of Rio Grande do Sul, using the most advanced wireless technology available worldwide while simultaneously integrating the network into one of the largest wireline networks of Brazil.

As of December 31, 2006 this mobile network incorporates the following network characteristics:

- Technology 1,800/900 MHz for voice;

- GPRS/EDGE technology for data;
- Technological evolution guaranty;
- Unique Voice Core distributed in an topology of 8 MSCs, 2 MSS and 9 MGW organized regionally according to the traffic interest of each region; the MSS and MGW are elements of NGN;
- Two HLRs, geographically separated, assuring security and flexibility;
- Unique Data Core, fully integrated to the fixed-line data network of our company;
- Access network distributed through 819 localities covered by 2,406 Radio Base Stations;

- GPRS coverage in 100% of the localities covered and EDGE in all capitals (10 cities) from cover area states;
- Full integration with the existing transmission resources of our wireline network;
- Intensive sharing of our existing wireline infrastructure and other wireless operators in the market; and
- Integration with our fixed-line platforms, leveraging technical/operational synergies between companies.

Network Modernization

Our network infrastructure applies an operational model designed to use cutting-edge technological resources to efficiently provide flexibility and quality services for our users. Since 2005, we have been implementing significant modifications and improvements in our network infrastructure in order to provide a more efficient service to our customers. The improvements in our network infrastructure were based on a convergence model of services and applications, as well as a single and flexible network accessible to all clients from any location and at any time. With our network infrastructure, we are able to provide fully integrated services, whether fixed-line or wireless, voice, data or image, thereby optimizing available resources.

In 2006 the technological achievements were:

- IPTV;
- Único phone (Bluetooth and GSM)
- Next Generation Network (NGN) architecture to the mobile network
- deployment of ADSL 2+
- Brasil Mail

We are currently in the process of transitioning our voice and data networks to a more unified structure to provide better efficiencies across our service and product platforms. This transition is designed to unify our offerings of media forms (voice, data and images) above a unique transport structure based on IP, including media transmitted through fixed access points and mobile access points in an integrated environment unifying the Telecom and IT worlds. This structure is designed to create a more efficient service environment to complement the services we offered by our Next Generation Network. In this new structure, our services are implemented in a centralized way and are available in a homogenous and efficient way to any network telecommunication user. In addition, this structure allows us to develop and implement all of our services in an open market pattern utilizing a wide variety of suppliers, eliminating the need for different networks to be serviced by different services and allowing network applications to be shared in order to promote optimization of our network usage.

We have finished consolidation process of our call center structure, by merging our 30 pre-existing sites into five sites (Goiânia, Campo Grande, Florianópolis, Brasília and Curitiba). We have improved our customer relationship management system which integrates our systems and provides a database of information for each customer so that we can provide better service and identify sales opportunities during each contact we have with our customers. In addition, we are targeting small and medium-sized companies, in order to render more specialized customer services to them.

We also continued to implement our DSLAMs/Ethernet network, better prepared to support ADSL 2+ technologies that would allow us to offer higher speed services. In addition, to accommodate the continuous demand for high speed services, we are deploying a new Metro-Ethernet access network. Finally, we implemented an address control and name resolution system for our IP networks with the objective of optimizing resources and improving the availability of Internet access services.

In 2006, we kept competitive in the technological marketplace, participating in telecommunication standards bodies, technical associations and committee Forums such as the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI), 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP), Telecoms & Internet Converged Services & Protocols for Advanced Networks (TISPAN) and Fixed-Mobile Convergence Alliance (FMCA).

Also, in 2006, we launched an Internet Protocol Television (IPTV) pilot project to 300 customers. Another innovation was the convergent (fixed-mobile) phone called UNICO with both Bluetooth and GSM technologies. In addition, we are considering several new technologies for implementation in the near future, including Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (Wimax), , IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS), Gigabit Passive Optical Networking (GPON) and Services Oriented Architecture (SOA).

Competition

The telecommunications industry in Brazil is becoming increasingly competitive. We operate in the local fixed-line telecommunications, data communications and wireless telecommunications markets in our region. Domestic and international long distance telecommunications are offered to our clients not only in our region but in the whole country. We compete primarily on the basis of features, pricing and customer service. In general, the increasingly competitive marketplace has resulted in decreasing prices for telecommunications services, also driven by the implementation of new technology and an increase in regulatory oversight.

Local Services

Currently, we are the leading local fixed-line telecommunications services provider in our region, with an estimated 92.0% market share, based on statistical estimates using volume of outgoing and incoming local calls of our competitors that interconnect through our network. Global Village Telecom is our main competitor in providing local fixed-line telecommunications services in our region. Our position in the local fixed-line telecommunications market is due, among other things, to the fact that we did not face any competition in this market until the entry of Global Village Telecom in November of 2000. Global Village Telecom is an independent service provider operating under an authorization from Anatel. Since its entry into the market, we have been able to maintain our market share in our region due to our extensive network and competitive features, prices and services.

In March of 2006, a new player entered in the fixed-line market, NET Serviços. It is a company that provides cable TV, broadband based on cable modems and telephone service. They have offered their products as a bundle which allows them to charge a very competitive price. In 2007 we expect this company to increase the number of cities where they offer their services.

In the short-term, despite the fact that there are already numerous companies with permission from Anatel to provide local fixed telecommunications service in our region, we could lose additional market share, mainly in the corporate segment, if additional competitors are allowed to enter the fixed-line market in our region. Our fixed-line services are also subject to competition from wireless service providers. See Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Related to the Brazilian Telecommunications Industry We face increasing competition in the Brazilian telecommunications industry which may have a material adverse effect on our market share, results of operations and financial condition.

Intraregional (intrastate and interstate) Long-Distance Service

We are currently the leading intraregional long-distance telecommunications service provider in our region, with an estimated 85.2% of the intraregional market share in 2006, based on the volume of outgoing long-distance calls that select us to carry such calls by inputting our carrier selection code. Pursuant to Anatel regulations, callers are able to choose a service provider for each long distance call by selecting a carrier selection code that identifies the carrier. Until July 6, 2003, this was permitted only for calls made from fixed-line phones. Since such date, mobile callers can also choose a service provider by selecting a carrier selection code. Our carrier selection code is 14 . Accordingly, domestic long distance carriers, including us, compete in the mobile long distance market. As our carrier selection code 14 was widely used for calls originating from fixed telephones, we quickly gained a significant share of the

long-distance calls originating from mobile phones. Embratel is our most significant competitor in providing intraregional long-distance telecommunications services in our region with approximately 9.3% of the total market share in 2006. The remaining market share is divided among Global Village Telecom, Intelig and other operators. The licenses awarded to Embratel, Intelig and Global Village Telecom are not subject to the same service quality and network expansion and modernization obligations that we are subject to under our concessions.

In the short-term, we expect to lose market share in the provision of intraregional long-distance telecommunications services due to increased competition from Embratel. To date, numerous companies have permission by Anatel to provide intraregional long distance telecommunications services in our region, but we do not expect that these companies will gain meaningful market share. See Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Related to the Brazilian Telecommunications Industry We face increasing competition in the Brazilian telecommunications industry which may have a material adverse effect on our market share, results of operations and financial condition.

Interregional and International Service

Until December 31, 2003, under Anatel rules, regional fixed-line companies, such as ours, generally were not permitted to offer interregional or international long-distance services. Having received certification by Anatel of our compliance with universalization targets on January 19, 2004, we began offering interregional and international long-distance services. Due to our unique position in Region II combined with competitive marketing and promotional pricing, by December 31, 2006, we were able to attain a 62.3% interregional market share and 35.9% international market share in Region II, which represented an increase of approximately 6.7% and 3.6%, respectively, from the prior year. We compete primarily against Embratel, which, as of December 31, 2006, had approximately 30.3% of the interregional market share, representing a loss of 4.1% in these services from the prior year. Embratel also controls approximately 48.6% of the international long-distance service market share. We expect our market share to increase as clients are no longer concerned about selecting a carrier based on where the call ends.

To date, although numerous companies have permission by Anatel to provide interregional and international long distance telecommunications services in our region, we do not expect to experience a significant decrease in our market share due to increased competition in the near future. See Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Related to the Brazilian Telecommunications Industry We face increasing competition in the Brazilian telecommunications industry which may have a material adverse effect on our market share, results of operations and financial condition.

Data Transmission Services

Over the past few years, the data communications sector of the telecommunications industry has shown the highest annual growth rates and has accordingly attracted many participants. We believe that within data transmission services, the broadband market will grow substantially over the next few years as broadband, and in particular ADSL, can offer users a single access point through which they can obtain voice, data and image services.

We have increased our market share in the data communications market primarily through the development of our ADSL service that has grown substantially in the last year, giving us the highest penetration rate of ADSL access per fixed-line in service among Brazilian carriers. We are the leading provider of broadband ADSL access in Region II with 1,317,425 ADSL accesses in 2006. Our leading position in ADSL is based upon our market share of the local service market as ADSL accesses are provided through the local telephone lines in our region. Global Village Telecom also provides ADSL accesses in our region, and we also face competition from cable TV operators who provide broadband access through cable modems. In 2006 we faced competition from cable providers providing telephone or quasi-telephone services which compete with the telephone services we offer, however the penetration of cable television in our region is still limited.

In the dial-up market, our market share is approximately 66.0% in our region, based upon our share of the total volume and duration of dial up calls that are made using our network which we can identify as calls made to dial up service providers. We compete in the dial up Internet market primarily with Global Village Telecom.

Internet Services

The Internet Group faces different competitors in all its main business lines. As a portal, it competes not only with other Brazilian Internet service providers such as Terra, from Telefonica, UOL from Grupo Folha and Globo.com from Organizações Globo, but also with international based players such as Google, MSN and Yahoo!.

In the broadband access provision market, our main competitors are other large Brazilian Internet service providers such as Terra, Uol, Virtua, Oi Internet and Globo.com as well as smaller local area ISPs. In Region II, our main dialup competitors are Click 21 and Pop, which are controlled by Embratel and Global Village Telecom, respectively.

Wireless Services

We launched our wireless operations in September 2004. Wireless services are equally competitive and we face competition in Region II mainly from (i) a joint venture between Telefônica and Portugal Telecom (marketed under the brand name Vivo), (ii) Telmex, which competes against us in our region through América Móviles (marketed under the brand name Claro) and (iii) TIM. In addition, wireless services compete directly against fixed-line services.

The mobile telephone business is a highly competitive one, and Region II has the highest penetration rate in the country by service providers based outside of the Region. As of December 31, 2006, we had 3.4 million mobile telephone clients, representing 12.1% of the market share in our region. We have become the largest integrated telecommunications carrier in Region II. In 2006, our convergent and innovative products and our one-stop-shop flagship store point of sales program helped both our mobile and fixed operations.

We are a member of the Fixed Mobile Convergence Alliance, or FMCA, a 22 member association with the principal goal of offering integrated products and technologies to clients from all members. We have also announced the entry of Brasil Telecom GSM as a sponsor member of the Internet Segura Movement, or MIS, and associated of Electronic Market Brazilian Commission (E-Net Commission). The company is the first telecommunications company of the sector to participate in MIS. We believe that the best way to prevent Internet fraud is to educate our users. MIS acts to educate users on the necessary steps that must be taken to safeguard security information while using the Internet.

Effects of Competition

Competition in the telecommunications business is expected to increase as a result of the deregulation that began in 2002, including the certification and authorization process by which companies are permitted to provide additional services inside and outside of their regions. Although we believe we have a unique infrastructure in Region II (having inherited the incumbent network upon privatization of Telebrás) and we have been developing strategies to effectively protect our business, we expect that competition as a result of the entry of additional competitors into the market for local, long distance and wireless services in Region II, as well as significant industry consolidation, may adversely affect our revenues. We anticipate, however, that our growth in the Brazilian market will partially offset this competition, since we are able to offer long distance and data services on a nationwide basis in addition to wireless services in our region. While we expect that local traffic per line will continue to decline as we expand our network to lower-income customers who, on average, make fewer calls, we expect that our expansion into other new business areas will provide us with new growth opportunities.

The impact of these competitive pressures will depend upon a variety of factors that cannot currently be assessed at this time, some of which are beyond our control. Among such factors are the technical and financial resources available to our competitors, the business strategies and capabilities of our competitors, prevailing market conditions, the regulations applicable to new entrants and us, and the effectiveness of our efforts to prepare for increased competition and consolidation. Our ability to continue to compete successfully will also depend on the success of our marketing, financial and other resources (including our access to capital) in comparison to our competitors and on our ability to anticipate and respond to competitive factors affecting the industry, including the introduction of new services, changes in consumer preferences, changes in regulation, demographics trends, economic conditions, discount pricing strategies by competitors as well as further industry consolidation.

Customer Service

We provide customer service primarily through call centers and flagship stores. In addition we provide services through our website and in physical locations through lottery booths for the acceptance of payments and post offices which provide services such as terminal activation and repair requests.

In 2006, we centralized the customer care services in four sites, improving and optimizing the services, reducing in the monthly costs by approximately 20%.

In addition, we restructured the Relationship Directorship, creating management positions to oversee areas, like planning and traffic, projects, and infrastructure and development. These managers are responsible for the implementation of new methodologies at call centers, designed to provide more efficient management of the services provider.

Sales Channels and Marketing

We have improved our sales channels in order to render specialized customer services in different niches and sectors of our market, but primarily in the corporate market. Our sales channels consist of direct marketing, our website, and our customer service contacts. Our residential sales are primarily handled through our 800 numbers or our website. Our corporate sales are primarily handled through direct sales contacts with our sales representatives.

With the launch of our mobile operations in September 2004, we opened integrated flagship stores following the one-stop-shop concept. In those stores, clients have access to our entire portfolio of products and services and we are able to capitalize on the competitive advantages of an integrated telephone operation. The majority of our flagship stores are located in the main shopping centers of Region II. Our mobile brand, Brasil Telecom GSM, is also marketed in other points of sales, including kiosks, exclusive authorized sales agents, non-exclusive authorized sales agents and resellers among the main retailers.

We have increased our use of direct marketing in conjunction with outbound and inbound telemarketing as a way of targeting our market sectors (residential, commercial and corporate). At the same time, we have developed a complete portfolio of products and services, such as SLDD, Frame Relay, ATM, IP WAN, Dedicated IP, Light IP and DialNet, to meet the needs of our customers.

We have also developed and improved our website, in an effort to deliver some of our services online. Currently, customers are able to access over 16 different types of services online, including: registration for the purchase of a telephone line, issuance of a second copy of a bill, consultation of a detailed and summarized bill, download of a bill, verification of receipt of payment, and requests for repairs.

Intellectual Property

We conduct research and development in the areas of telecommunications services, but we do not independently develop any new telecommunications technology.

Our Patents in Brazil

We own four patent applications in Brazil, filed before the Brazilian Trademark and Patent Office (INPI) to protect telecommunication systems and methods (patents are valid for 20 years counted from the filing date). All of them were published. In order to determine whether they are in accordance with Brazilian Legislation, the request for technical analysis has to be completed in 2007 for three of them, and in 2008 for one of them. In case such technical analysis is not requested up to 38 months from the filing date, the patent application is automatically cancelled. Additionally, according to the Brazilian Industry Property Law, it is necessary to pay an annual fee starting as of the third year, counted from the date of the filing of the patent applications, in order to maintain the validity of patents and utility models. The first annual fee of three of the patent applications was paid in 2006, and the remaining fee is due in 2007. In case the annual fees are not paid, INPI will automatically cancel the patent and/or the utility model, and INPI's cancellation decision is then published on the INPI's Official Gazette. After the publication of such decision, the

owner of the patent and/or utility model can request the reversal of a cancellation decision by INPI by the payment of extra fees.

Moreover, there are four patent applications owned by Brasil Telecom Celular S.A. The request for technical analysis and the payment of the first annual fee will occur in 2007 or 2008, depending on the date of filing

of those four patents. Furthermore, Brasil Telecom Participações S.A. owns one industrial design in Brazil valid until October 25, 2010 and we own one duly registered patent.

Our Trademarks in Brazil

We currently own 434 trademarks filed in different classes of products and services, with the majority protecting communication services and we received the proper registration for 212 of these trademarks. Some trademarks, however, protect advertising, business management, administration, insurance, financial, monetary and real state affairs as well as scientific and technological services and research, design and industrial analysis and research services, design and development of computer hardware and software as well as apparatus for recording, transmission or reproduction of sound or images, magnetic data carriers, recording discs.

Some of these applications have been published for third party opposition and are still under examination at INPI, a process that may take up to six years to be concluded. Some of our trademark applications have been opposed by third parties we cannot insure that they will be granted by INPI if such oppositions are accepted.

Additionally, some of our trademark registrations are due for renewal. According to the Brazilian Industrial Property law a trademark must be renewed after 10 years from the date of the granting of the registration.

Our Domain Names in Brazil

We currently own 153 domain names covering our various subsidiaries and platforms of business registered in the name of Brasil Telecom, 227 additional domain names registered under the name of Internet Group do Brasil Ltda., 14 domain names registered under the name of iBEST S.A., and 51 domain names registered under the name of BrTSi.

Regulation of the Brazilian Telecommunications Industry

General

Our business, including the services we provide and the rates we charge, are subject to comprehensive regulation under the General Telecommunications Law. We operate in each of the states in our region based on the concessions that were granted to each of Telepar, Telesc, Telegoiás, Telebrasília, Telemat, Telems, Teleron, Teleacre, CRT and CTMR. We also operate outside our original concession area based on the new authorizations received from Anatel as a result of our achievement of universal service targets certification. These concessions and authorizations allow us to provide specified services and set forth certain obligations with which we need to comply.

Anatel is the regulatory agency for telecommunications that acts under the *Regulamento da Agência Nacional de Telecomunicações* (the Anatel Decree). Anatel is administratively independent from the Government and financially autonomous. Anatel is required to report on its activities to the Ministry of Communications and to the Brazilian Congress. Any proposed regulation of Anatel is subject to a period of public comment, including public hearings, and Anatel's decisions may be challenged administratively before the agency itself or through the judiciary system in the Brazilian courts. Under Brazilian law, we, like all public-regime companies, must have the rates that we charge for products and services approved by Anatel. On June 20, 2003, Anatel enacted Resolution 341, which provides for new types of Anatel concession contracts that became effective on January 1, 2006 and remain effective until 2025.

Concessions and Licenses

General

We operate under public-switched telephone network concessions (local and domestic long-distance), which grant us the right to offer local and domestic long-distance services in Region II.

Concessions to provide public-switched telephone network services are granted under the public regime but such services may also be provided through authorizations granted under the private regime.

In addition to us, the companies that operate in the public regime in Brazil include Telemar, Telesp and Embratel. The four main public regime companies are the largest primary providers of fixed-line telecommunications services in Brazil, including local services and intraregional, interregional and international long-distance services. All other telecommunications service providers, including the other companies authorized to provide fixed-line services in Region II, operate in the private regime.

According to the terms of Article 63 of the General Telecommunications Law and of Article 13 of the Brazilian Telecommunications Services Regulation, public regime companies are subject to certain obligations as to continuity and the universal service. Public regime companies are also subject to Anatel's supervision with respect to the rates that they may charge. On the other hand, private regime companies are generally not subject to the requirements as to universal services, but they are subject to certain network expansion and quality of service obligations set forth in their licenses.

Public regime companies, like our company, normally offer certain services in the private regime, of which the most significant are data transmission services through *Serviço de Comunicação Multimídia* (SCM) Multimedia Communication Services (MCS) authorizations. In addition, on December 18, 2002, we acquired a license to offer our mobile services under the private regime.

Fixed-line Services Public Regime

Each public regime company operates under a concession that was granted a 20 year extension in December of 2005. As part of the extension, public regime companies became subject to the rules for providers of new services, including universalization rules. See Brazilian Telecommunication Sector Regulation New Telecommunications Regulations. During the 20-year extension period, companies will be required to pay biannual fees equal to 2.0% of their annual net revenues from the provision of their public switched telephone network (excluding taxes and social contributions) during the immediately preceding year.

Prior to January 2004, we were not permitted to offer interregional and international long-distance services. On January 20, 2004, our concession contracts were amended to provide for Anatel's certification in connection with our achievement of universalization targets, and we became qualified to receive a concession to provide such services. Thus, we were able to originate long-distance calls and terminate them at any point in the country, as well as outside the country. For more information, see Obligations of Telecommunications Companies Public Regime Service Restrictions.

Fixed-line Services Private Regime

The Brazilian Telecommunications Services Regulation precipitated the introduction of competition in telephone services in Brazil by enabling the Brazilian federal government to authorize, through Anatel, four private regime companies three to provide fixed-line local services and intraregional long distance services, one in each of the three regions of the General Concession Plan, and one to provide intraregional, interregional and international long distance services throughout Brazil to provide services concurrently with the public regime companies. Anatel has granted private regime operators licenses to operate in Region II. Anatel has also granted licenses to other private regime companies to operate in Regions I and III of the General Concession Plan and licenses to other private regime companies to provide intraregional, interregional and international long distance service in Region IV of the General Concession Plan. The number of authorizations that may be granted by the Brazilian federal government is unlimited.

After receiving the certification for the accomplishment of our universal service targets, we obtained authorization under the private regime to provide local and domestic long-distance services in certain sectors of our Region II where we were not present before, and in Regions I and III through the General Concession Plan. In addition, we were authorized to provide international long-distance services in Regions I, II and III (the entire

country) of the General Concession Plan. The other primary public regime companies received similar authorizations.

Regulation of Wireless Services PCS

In September 2000, Anatel amended the regulations related to the provision of wireless telecommunications services for PCS. These amended PCS authorizations enable new participants in the Brazilian telecommunications market to compete with already existent telecommunications service providers. The amended PCS regulation divides Brazil into three distinct regions, each of which corresponds to the regions applicable to the public regime fixed-line telephone service providers. PCS services are provided within the 1,800 MHz band, which contains Bands C, D and E. Anatel held auctions for PCS authorizations during 2001 and 2002, but no Band C PCS authorizations were granted.

The PCS license sets forth certain obligations and targets that must be met by a PCS service provider. These obligations were initiated in May 2004, when we received the radiofrequency authorization from Anatel, which allows Brasil Telecom GSM to provide the mobile services, to buy and install our wireless network and to integrate the mobile services with our other products. This license is valid for 15 years and can be renewed for the same period. Under these obligations and in our region (Region II under the General PCS Authorization Plan), we are required to:

service an area equivalent to at least 50.0% of the urban area in 50.0% of the state capitals, the Federal District and cities with more than 500,000 inhabitants by May 3, 2005;

service all state capitals, the Federal District and all cities with more than 500,000 inhabitants by May 3, 2006;

service an area equivalent to at least 50.0% of the urban area in 50.0% of the cities with more than 200,000 inhabitants by May 3, 2007;

service all cities with more than 200,000 inhabitants by May 3, 2008; and

service all cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants by May 3, 2009.

A locality is considered serviced when the covered service area contains at least 80.0% of the urban area. Failure to meet these targets may result in the imposition of penalties established in the regulations and, in extreme circumstances, in revocation of the PCS license by Anatel.

Obligations of Telecommunications Companies

Like other telecommunications service providers, in addition to the service requirements, we are also subject to obligations concerning quality of service and network expansion and modernization. As a public regime company, we are also subject to a set of special restrictions regarding the services we may offer, contained in the General Concession Plan, and special obligations regarding service quality, network expansion and modernization contained in the General Plan on Universal Service and the General Plan on Quality.

Telecommunications Regulations

On June 10, 2003, the Brazilian government issued a presidential decree, Decree No. 4733, setting forth a number of changes in the regulation of Brazil's public switched telephone network. The decree sets forth general policies regarding, among others, universal access to telecommunications services, stimulation of employment, labor market and development of the Brazilian industry in the telecommunications sector, stimulation of competition and the adoption of rate adjustment policies that took into account Brazilian socio-economic conditions and the financial equilibrium of the existing concession contracts. The decree also established some changes including the concessions

contracts extension to public switched telephone network.

Pursuant to Decree No. 4769, the Federal Government approved the General Plan on Universal Service, which required that providers achieve new targets beginning on January 1, 2006. The purpose of the plan is to allow all Brazilians, regardless of where they are located or their socio-economic status, to have access to the public switched telephone network. The costs related to meeting the targets contemplated by the new plan must be covered solely by the concessionaries of the PSTN (incumbents) pursuant to terms stipulated in each provider's concession contract. Anatel may revise the universalization targets, pursuant to the concession contracts, as well as propose additional targets and accelerate the plan. The plan applies to local, domestic and long-distance service providers in varying degrees.

Telecommunications services providers are required to:

install a public switched telephone network to provide access for individual residential, non-residential and trunk classes in locations with more than 300 inhabitants. Priority must be given to requests for individual access made by schools, hospitals, public security establishments, public libraries, museums, judiciary agencies, federal public prosecutor's agencies, and consumer protection agencies. Special services access condition and equipment must also be provided for the physically, hearing, visually and speech impaired;

activate one public telephone in each location with more than 100 inhabitants and less than 300 inhabitants located within 30 km from other locations already serviced by such PSTN to provide individual access;

activate public telephones, which allow any person to access the public switched telephone network, regardless of subscription or registration with the provider, ensuring that the density of such public telephones per General Concession Plan sector is equal to or over six public telephones per 1,000 inhabitants from January 1, 2006 onwards. By way of comparison, the old General Plan on Universal Service required at least 7.5 public telephones per 1,000 inhabitants for year-end 2003 and eight public telephones per 1,000 inhabitants for year-end 2005. When activating public telephones, providers must ensure there are at least three public telephones per group of 1,000 inhabitants evenly distributed over the service area. 50% of the required public telephones must be installed in areas which are accessible twenty-four hours a day and 2.0% must be adapted for every kind of special necessity. Local services providers are responsible for meeting the targets in areas located 30 kilometers from any locality attended by individual PSTN. PSTN domestic and international long-distance providers must meet the targets in those service areas located 30 kilometers or more from any other service area attended by individual PSTN:

provide a telecommunication center with a public phone and a public Internet terminal in thirty percent of all cities with less than fifty thousand habitants and six percent of all cities with more than fifty thousand habitants, granting access to, at least, twenty percent of the totality of the habitants;

provide a telecommunication center with a public phone and a public Internet terminal in all rural cooperative corporations with less than one hundred and eighty members;

provide a telecommunication center with a public phone and a public Internet terminal in thirty five percent of all rural cooperative corporations with more than one hundred and eighty and less than two hundred and fifty members;

provide a telecommunication center with a public phone and a public Internet terminal in fifty five percent of all rural cooperative corporations with more than two hundred and fifty and less than seven hundred members;

provide a telecommunication center with a public phone and a public Internet terminal in thirty five percent of all rural cooperative corporations with more than seven hundred members.

In addition, local service PSTN providers must activate and maintain telecommunications services centers in each General Concession Plan sector in varying numbers. Such numbers will be determined by the estimated population of the sector. The public switched telephone network incumbent services providers must also activate telecommunications services centers in each General Concession Plan sector in cooperative service centers located in rural areas. For the year 2008, the requirement will vary according to the size of the cooperative. By the end of 2009, all cooperatives must be serviced.

Local service providers must also comply with the Special Individual Access Class rules, which are designed to require service for the less economically advantaged population. Under the Special Individual Access Class, a user may enter into a plan under which he or she is required to pay a lesser amount of monthly fee for service than the basic plans.

The concession contracts also contain terms that incorporate the Telecommunications Political Decree, the new General Plan on Quality and the new General Plan on Universal Service described above, which refer to:

universalization targets that were met in December, 2006;

changes in local rate measurement criteria from pulse to minute measurement, to be implemented by August 1, 2007;

reduction in chargeable rates for local interconnection rates;

In 2006, the Telecommunication Industry Index was created by Anatel as an index basket of existing public prices, became the official index to measure sector inflation and adjust rates. For 2006 and 2007, the agency also elaborated a calculus model to the Transference Factor in order to reduce the readjustment levels to pass part of the productivity gains obtained from the companies to the users.

the user's right to request a detailed bill as of 2007 and the right to request the temporary suspension of the service without additional charges.

Both the General Plan on Quality and the General Plan on Universal Service were approved in June 2003, and became effective on January 1, 2006 after the extension of the concession contracts that expire in 2025.

The major differences between the old and new models of the concession contracts relate to universal targets and rate structure. Concessionaires will be required to implement the PSTN in new locations, including smaller communities, and the IGP-DI is no longer used to determine the annual inflation-based adjustments to the rates. It was replaced by the Telecommunications Industry Index (IST). The new concession contracts also contemplate future number portability, service resale and the General Target Competition Plan. This will enable customers to change telecommunications service providers without the inconvenience of having to change their contact number, which is especially important for corporate customers.

Public Regime Service Restrictions

Until December 31, 2001, according to the General Concession Plan, all fixed-line telecommunications service concessionaires, like our company, were prohibited from offering new services, such as mobile services, fixed-line telecommunications services in the local mode outside our region and in the interregional or international long-distance mode. In January, 2004, the accomplishment of the universalization targets by the concessionaires enabled them to be exempt from this restriction. Today, every public fixed-line telecommunications service provider is authorized to offer all other telecommunications services, with the exception of cable television services. See

Network Expansion General Plan on Universal Service and Quality of Service General Plan on Quality.

Public regime companies are subject to certain restrictions on alliances, joint ventures, mergers and acquisitions, including:

a restriction on holding more than 20% of the voting stock of any other public regime company, if the acquisition is deemed detrimental to competition, puts at risk the execution of the concession contract or is not duly authorized by the necessary agencies; and

a legal restriction on offering cable television services.

Quality of Services – General Plan on Quality

Each PSTN public or private regime company must comply with the provisions of the General Plan on Quality and also with the terms of their respective concessions, licenses or authorizations. All costs related to the attainment of the goals established by the General Plan on Quality must be exclusively borne by the respective telephone service provider. The General Plan on Quality establishes minimum quality standards with regard to:

- attending to repair requests;
- attending to change of address requests;
- servicing users by phone;
- quality of public telephones uses;
- informing the user's access code;
- personal services to users;
- send issuance of bills;
- rate of call completion for originating calls;
- modernization of the network; and
- responding to mail received from users.

These quality standards are measured according to the definitions and quality indicators established by Anatel. Companies are required to present monthly reports to Anatel regarding their performance in attaining the quality goals. Additionally, companies are obligated to provide Anatel with an in-depth report and analysis regarding each quality goal that is not achieved. Anatel may also collect such data from companies at any time and without prior notice.

Companies that fail to attain the Anatel quality goals may be subject to warnings, fines, intervention by Anatel, temporary suspensions of service or cancellations of concessions and authorizations. See *Fines and Penalties* below.

Fines and Penalties

Failure to meet the network expansion and modernization obligations established by the General Plan on Universal Service, or any act or failure to act that harms competition in the telecommunications sector, may result in fines and penalties of up to R\$50.0 million, as well as potential revocation of concessions.

Failure to meet the quality of service obligations established by the General Plan on Quality may result in fines and penalties of up to R\$40.0 million.

Interconnection

General rules regarding interconnection are described in the General Interconnection Regulation, enacted by Anatel. All operating companies providing telecommunications services must, if technically feasible, make their networks available for interconnection on a non-discriminatory basis whenever one request is made by any other telecommunications provider. Anatel currently sets and adjusts the fixed and mobile interconnection rates between fixed-line networks. Anatel has allowed fixed-line and wireless network operators to freely negotiate interconnection rates. With the contracts extension new rules were preview to the interconnection collection tariffs.

Unbundling of local networks

On May 13, 2004, Anatel issued Order (*Despacho*) 172, which establishes rules for partial unbundling of local telephone networks, which we refer to as line sharing, and full unbundling of local telephone networks, and requires us to make our networks available to other telecommunications service providers. This legislation limits the rate we can charge for line sharing per line for broadband speeds of up to 512 kbps. Additional charges, such as co-location charges, are applied over the line sharing base price, increasing the total cost of the unbundled line. Anatel has not yet fixed rates for full unbundling, although we expect that these rates will be lower than the rates we currently are permitted to charge. This regulation was designed to increase competition in the local fixed-line and broadband Internet access markets by making it easier for new telephone companies operating under either the public or private regime to enter these markets and for existing providers to provide new services or enter new regions, since the networks of all telecommunications service providers, including fixed-line operators such as us, will be made available at lower rates. Similarly, this legislation makes it easier for us to provide new services and enter into new regions in competition with other operators. However, operational rules for the implementation of unbundling have not yet been agreed to among Brazilian telecommunications operators. These regulations are recent, and as of December 31, 2006 no unbundled lines had been used by competitors in our region.

Rate Regulation

Until December 31, 2005, for basic plans, our concessions established a mechanism of annual rate adjustment, based on rate baskets and the use of the IST price index. A rate basket was defined for local services (local basket) and long-distance services (DLD basket). The rates for the provision of public telephones and the rates for address changes were treated separately.

The adjustment index considers the IST price index variation, discounting a productivity factor previewed in the concession contract. Within each basket component, the rates had a maximum value, which could be adjusted to a percentage above the established index (up to 5.0% higher for the local basket and for the DLD basket). However, the application of a higher index to one of the items in the basket would require a balancing of the remaining items so as not to exceed the established limit for such basket.

The renewal of the concession contracts also established what parameters are used to adjust rates. After December 31, 2005, the IST, was implemented by Anatel as an index basket of existing public prices, became the official index to measure sector inflation and adjust rates. The IST is based on weighted indices which better represent variations in individual companies costs. For 2006, 2007, and 2008, the agency also elaborated a calculus model to the Transference Factor in order to reduce the readjustment levels to pass part of the productivity gains obtained from the companies to the users.

On the adjustment dates for the local and DLD baskets, the rate adjustments for network use are also approved. These rates apply when any networks are used by other telecommunications carriers. There is a rate charged per minute of use of our local network by other carriers (TU-RL) and another for use of our intercity network (TU-RIU).

From the year 2002 to the year 2006, our rates and the rates of other regional fixed-line companies have been adjusted downward, in real terms, as follows:

80

K-factor annual productivity adjustments

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Fixed-line companies local (services)	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.13%
Fixed-line companies local (network)	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	20.0%	1.13%
Fixed-line companies long-distance and intercity network	4.0%	4.0%	5.0%	5.0%	1.13%

We may also offer alternative plans in addition to the basic service plan. Such alternative plans must be submitted to Anatel for approval and are not subject to a price cap. Nevertheless, once set, prices may only be adjusted annually, based on the IST.

In the third year of concession, Anatel could have submitted us to the regime of free rating, provided that there is large-scale and effective competition among the service providers. Under this regime, the concessionaire can establish its own rates. In the event this regime is implemented, Anatel may reestablish the previous regime should arbitrary increases of profits by the carriers or practices considered harmful to the competition occur. To date, we have received no indication from Anatel that they intend to submit us to such a free rating regime.

Companies holding PCS licenses are allowed to freely price their wireless services, provided they are linked to existing service plans authorized by Anatel. Price caps are adjusted annually, based on the IGP-DI. After January 2006 the IST was adopted for concessions and Anatel is studying also to apply IST for authorizations annual adjustment. The interconnection rates, until July 2004, were also subject to price caps fixed by Anatel and adjusted on an annual basis. After that date, interconnection rates between PSTN and PCS networks may be negotiated directly between parties according with criteria established by Anatel. If the parties are unable to come to an agreement on the rates, Anatel can establish the values and open an arbitration process upon the request of any party.

For information on our current rates and service plans, see Item 4. Information on the Company Rates.

Revocation of a Concession

Anatel may revoke the concession of any public regime telecommunications company upon the occurrence of any one of the following circumstances:

an extraordinary situation in which the public interest is in jeopardy, during which time the Brazilian government may operate the public regime company. In such cases, the Brazilian government must be legislatively authorized to revoke the concession and the company must be indemnified for any losses incurred during the period in which the concession was revoked;

contractual termination, either at the will of the company or at the will of the Brazilian government, upon an act or omission of the Brazilian government that renders the continued offering of the services excessively burdensome to the company;

the occurrence of:

- a split-up, spin-off, amalgamation, merger, capital reduction or transfer of the company's corporate power without Anatel's authorization;

- the transfer of the concession without Anatel's authorization;
- the dissolution or bankruptcy of the company;

- an extraordinary situation where Brazilian government intervention, although legally possible, is not undertaken by the company since such intervention would prove to be inconvenient, unnecessary or resultant in unfair benefits for the company; or
- failure to comply with universalization targets.

In the event that a concession is revoked, Anatel may occupy the company's premises and use its employees to continue providing telecommunications services.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Our main equipment consists of transmission equipment, including Synchronous Digital Hierarchy systems and radio links, switching equipment, including local, tandem and transit telephone exchanges, metallic and fiber-optic cable networks, data communication equipment, network and systems and infrastructure, which include alternate and continue current and direct current supply equipment, motor-generator groups, air conditioning, towers, buildings and land surveillance.

Our properties are located in the States of Acre, Rondônia, Goiás, Tocantins, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Belo Horizonte, as well as in the Federal District. The buildings used by our management are primarily located in the capital cities of these states. At December 31, 2006, our operations used approximately 5,409 properties, of which 3,156 were owned by us and 2,253 were leased from third parties.

As of December 31, 2006, the net book value of our property, plant and equipment was approximately R\$7,565.1 million (which includes automatic switching, transmission and other equipment, buildings and other fixed assets net of accumulated depreciation and work-in-progress regarding the same).

Environmental and Other Regulatory Matters

We, like other Brazilian telephone companies, are subject to federal, state and municipal environmental legislation and regulation. Our failure to comply with applicable environmental laws could result in administrative, civil and criminal sanctions against us.

As part of our day-to-day operations, we regularly install ducts for wires and cables and erect towers for transmission antennae. We may be subject to federal, state and/or municipal environmental licensing requirements due to our installation of cables along highways and railroads, over bridges, rivers and marshes, and through farms, conservation units and environmental preservation areas, among other places. So far, we have been required to obtain environmental licenses for the installation of transmission towers and antennae in the municipality of Porto Alegre, the capital of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, with no material impact on our operations. However, there can be no assurances that other state and municipal environmental agencies will not require us to obtain environmental licenses for the installation of transmission towers and antennae in the future and that such a requirement would not have a material adverse effect on the installation costs of our network or on the speed with which we can expand and modernize our network.

We must also comply with environmental legislation on the management of solid wastes. According to CONAMA Resolution 237 of 1997, companies responsible for the treatment and final disposal of solid industrial wastes, special wastes and solid urban wastes are subject to environmental licensing. Should the waste not be disposed of in accordance with standards established by environmental legislation, the company generating such waste may be held jointly liable for any damage caused with the company responsible for treatment of the waste. In the States of Santa Catarina, Paraná and Mato Grosso, we have already implemented management procedures promoting the recycling of

batteries, transformers and fluorescent lamps. During the current year those management practices will also be implemented in the other states.

In addition, we are subject to Anatel's requirements, which impose limits on the levels and frequency of the electromagnetic fields originating from our telecommunications transmissions stations.

We believe that we are in compliance with Anatel standards as well as with all applicable environmental legislation and regulations. We are currently not involved in any administrative or judicial proceeding involving material liability for environmental damage.

ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and notes, which are included elsewhere in this Annual Report. Certain important features of the presentation of our Consolidated Financial Statements are described in the introduction to Selected Financial Data. See Item 3. Key Information Selected Financial Data.

Overview of Results of Operations

Over the last several years, we have focused on the following major initiatives:

Offer interregional and international long-distance services. We have worked to increase our market share in our business of providing long-distance service. Since January 22, 2004 we have offered interregional and international long distance services, and we expect to be able to offer our existing corporate and residential clients more competitive and integrated plans and capture additional market share.

Strengthen our wireless telecommunications services. Since September 27, 2004, we have offered wireless telecommunications services based on mobile technology. With the introduction of wireless services, we are the only company in Region II to offer both wireline and wireless services and we continue to leverage this advantage to increase our brand awareness and overall market share.

Continue to integrate and acquire high technology network infrastructure in order to position ourselves as a market-leading Internet service provider. Together, our submarine fiber optic cable system, our local fiber-optic network, and our Internet protocol provider, provide us with the state-of-the-art broadband infrastructure as well as local network capacity that will allow us to position ourselves as a market leader for Internet services to both residential and corporate clients.

Develop integrated voice, data and multimedia services for residential and corporate clients. We have worked to offer integrated voice, data and multimedia products and services through our existing distribution channels as well as through new mobile phone stores, to provide our customers with a one-stop shopping environment for both residential and corporate clients.

We expect 2007 to be challenging, as we continue to work to keep pace with our competitors in Region II, enter new markets and improve our profitability. Our challenges include the following:

Meeting competition. As a result of government regulations, our domestic and international long distance markets are increasingly open to competition from other service providers, and competitors have gained market share at our expense. We are actively pursuing a marketing strategy to attract and retain customers and develop our customer base, in particular our corporate client base.

Cost control. To maintain our profitability in the increasingly competitive Brazilian telecommunications environment, we must continue to implement strategies to improve operating

efficiency. We plan to do this by controlling bad debt expense, lowering interconnection costs through regulatory initiatives and targeted network build-out, making capital expenditures to address new markets, lowering our financing costs and operating costs and enhancing the productivity of our existing assets.

Changes in the competitive landscape due to new technology. New technologies, such as voice over Internet Protocol (IP) and Next Generation Networks, have the potential to significantly transform the competitive landscape in the telecommunications business. Our long-term success will depend in part on our ability to adapt our business to these changes and take advantage of new technologies.

Rate Increases and Changes in Revenue from Network Services

Rates for fixed-line telecommunications services are subject to comprehensive regulation. Our concession contract establishes a price-cap mechanism by which Anatel sets and adjusts rates on an annual basis. The price-cap mechanism consists of maximum rates established by Anatel that may be charged for the provision of services and weighted average rates for baskets of basic services. The basket of local services includes most of the services included in the basic service plan, such as installation charges, monthly subscription fees and switched local services (traffic). Subject to certain limits, the rates for individual services within the basket may be increased by up to 9.0% above the limit, so long as the weighted average rate for the entire basket does not exceed the limit. Other services covered by the maximum rate include long distance services, which are determined based on five rate categories that vary with the time of day and the distance between the origin and the call destiny, and network usage fees. For a further discussion of the application of prescribed rates to our individual services and average rates for baskets of services, see Item 4. Information on the Company Business Overview Our Rates.

Rate Increases

On July 11, 2006 and again on July 18, 2006, Anatel authorized rate readjustments as provided for in our concession contracts. These rate readjustments were equal to an average reduction of 0.42% on local services and 2.77% on domestic long distance services.

On July 1, 2005, Anatel authorized an increase in rates based on the IGP-DI index, in connection with local and long distance services and network usage, as provided for in our concession contract. These rate increases were equal to an average of 7.27% on local services and 2.94% on domestic long distance services. The maximum rates for international long distance calls were increased by 8.36% (basic plan).

Rate adjustments had a positive impact on our revenues for 2005 and 2006. See Net Operating Revenues. The following table sets forth the adjustments in rates in 2005 and 2006 for various services as adjusted by Anatel pursuant to the IGP-DI index.

	July 3, 2005	July 14, 2006
Local services basket	7.27%	(0.42)%
Installation	7.27%	28.10%
Residential subscription	7.25%	(0.42)%
Non-residential subscription	7.27%	2.18%
Trunk subscription	7.27%	9.06%
Pulses	7.27%	(0.42)%
Phone credits	7.37%	(0.42)%

Change of address	7.27%	32.21%
Local interconnection	(13.33)%	(19.46)%
Domestic long distance basket	2.94%	(2.77)%

	July 3, 2005	July 14, 2006
Long distance interconnection	2.94%	(28.92)%

Network Services

We provide access to our network and lease certain network facilities to other telecommunications companies as part of our network service business. This generates revenues from:

interconnection fees paid to us by mobile service providers and other telecommunications operators (principally Embratel and Intelig) for the use of our network;

from telecommunications services provider companies for the cession of installation transmission, infrastructure and other equipment used in traffic transporting within their own internal networks; and

the rental of our network, including local and long distance transmission, to other companies to establish Interconnection Points or Interconnection Points of Presence.

Interconnection fees are also reflected in our costs, as we pay interconnection fees for using other companies' networks to complete our clients' calls. To complete a fixed-to-mobile call, we pay an interconnection fee for the use of mobile networks (*VU-M*), which increased by 9.2%, in 2004, 4.5% in 2005 (*VU-M* for *VC-1*), and 4.5% in 2006 (*VU-M* for *VC-2* and *VC-3*). To complete a fixed-to-fixed call, we also pay an interconnection fee for the use of local networks (*TU-RL*), and an interconnection fee for the use of intercity networks (*TU-RIU*), which increased by 14.5% in 2004 and 2.9% in 2005, and decreased by 5.1% in 2006.

Although the growth of wireless telecommunications and increase in long distance usage volumes resulted in an increase in network services revenues from 2001 through 2003, our revenues have decreased in 2004, 2005 and 2006, in part due to an increase in competition among wireless telecommunications service providers. Any adverse effect on our competitors' systems that in turn has a negative impact on their interconnection with our network could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Regulatory Factors

Our operations are based on concessions granted by the Brazilian Government, which authorizes us to render local and long distance fixed line telephone services within and originating from Region II. It also requires the achievement of certain conditions related to the universalization of tariffs, service quality, network expansion and modernization and interconnection. Our business, including services rendered and tariffs charged, is subject to extensive regulation under Brazilian law. The Brazilian regulatory structure for telecommunications is under constant evolution. According to the Brazilian law, as a publicly held company, we must have Anatel's approval for the rates charged for our products and services. On December 22, 2005, Anatel and the publicly held telephone companies signed extensions of the concession contract for an additional 20 years, effective as of January 1, 2006.

The extensions to the concession contracts changed the rate model. The General Price Index - Internal Availability (IGP-DI) is no longer used to determine the annual readjustments in the rates charged by the telecommunications companies. This index was replaced by a specific index for the telecom sector, the Telecom Sector Index (IST), based on weighted indices which better represent variations in individual companies' costs. Private companies that are our peers in the industry, such as Global Village Telecom or Intelig, do not require Anatel's approval to define its rates and

may unilaterally change the prices they charge for their services. As a consequence, Anatel's disapproval or delays in the approval of rate readjustments may have a negative impact in our operation and competitive position.

Political and Economic Factors

In 2002, various factors had a negative impact on the Brazilian economy, including uncertainties relating to the political and economic future of Brazil, and political and economic uncertainties of other South American countries, including Argentina and Venezuela. These factors led to increased unpredictability in the Brazilian markets, decreased ability to obtain credit, and a decrease in investor confidence in the Brazilian marketplace.

During a period of relative economic stability in the first half of 2002, the Brazilian Central Bank decreased the base interest rate (SELIC) to a level of 18.0% as of July 17, 2002. However, as a result of the deteriorating economic conditions and the internal political instability caused by the Brazilian presidential elections in the second half of 2002, the Central Bank increased the SELIC during the second half of 2002 to 25.0% on December 18, 2002. During 2002, GDP increased by 1.5% .

In 2003, the continued political and economic uncertainty in Brazil led the Brazilian Central Bank to raise the SELIC to 25.5% on January 22, 2003 and further to 26.5% on February 19, 2003. The base interest fell from a high of 26.5% to 16.5% at the end of 2003 due to the improving political situation in Brazil, growth in the global economy and investors' perception of the Brazilian market.

Notwithstanding a certain amount of economic instability from 2000 to 2002, the economic policies initiated by the new government have increased stability in the market, leading to an appreciation of the *real* in 2003 by 18.2% to R\$2.8892 per US\$1.00 as of December 31, 2003.

The economic and political climate in Brazil became slightly more stable in 2004. Municipal elections distributed the political powers of the country more evenly, and the approval by the Federal Senate of the provisional measure that gave the President of the Brazilian Central Bank Minister status was identified by the Brazilian government as the first step for the independence of the Central Bank. Economic recovery and continued growth in exports contributed to a decrease in country-risk. Although pressured by the increase in crude oil prices and the economic recovery experienced in the year, inflation was kept under control.

In 2005, the Brazilian GDP grew by 2.3%, sustained primarily by the economic recovery and continued growth in exports, generating a record balance in Brazil's Trade Balance. The IPCA inflation rate was 5.69% in 2005, and the country's interest rate remained at elevated levels throughout the year, closing at 18.0% on December 31, 2005.

The exchange rate was influenced by periods of economic uncertainty resulting from political instability during the year. The exchange rate depreciated to R\$3.20 per US\$1.00 in May 2004, from R\$2.89 per US\$1.00 in December 2003, but appreciated gradually thereafter to close at R\$2.65 per US\$1.00 on December 31, 2004, to R\$2.34 per US\$1.00 on December 31, 2005, and to R\$2.14 per US\$1.00 on December 31, 2006.

In 2006, Brazil's economy ended with growth close to 3.0%, below initial expectations, which had estimated a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of approximately 3.5% . The reason for this underperformance is that the systematic increase of the public expenditures generated a greater fiscal load, which, in 2006, surpassed the 37.4% of the GDP registered in 2005.

This elevated fiscal load contributed to a reduction in infra-structure investments. Market studies estimate that, for a greater level of economic development, the ratio between investment and GDP should be ideally approximately 26.0% . In September, this ratio was 20.8% in Brazil.

Furthermore, the reduction in the exchange rate (US dollar vs. Brazilian Real) is affecting export competition in some sectors of the economy, causing an increasing replacement of domestic production with imports. In 2006, the

Real maintained its value against the US dollar, which ended the year quoted at R\$2.138, a 9.5% appreciation in comparison to 2005.

On the other hand, the country's economy has produced positive results with respect to inflation, interest rates and commercial surplus. The annual inflation measured by the National Index of Consumer Prices (IPCA - Índice de Preços ao Consumidor Amplo) reached 3.14% in 2006, the smallest levels in the latest years. The interest

rates ended 2006 at 13.25%, with a diminishing trend, yet it is still high in comparison to other emerging countries. The commercial trade balance maintained a surplus of US\$ 46 billion, 2.8% above the volume registered in 2005.

In 2006, an increase in employee salaries was detected, along with a reduction in unemployment, which reached 8.4% at the year's end. The increased salary is significant because it directly impacts income and consumption.

This scenario has led Brasil Telecom to work with an estimate of moderate economic growth for 2007, of between 3.4% and 4.0%. This estimate, in line with market projection and based on the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development's Economic Perspective Report, is dependent upon stable inflation, at the level of December 2006, and on the maintenance of the Brazilian macroeconomic fundamentals, regardless of external instability factors generated by the continuous crisis in the Middle East and by the results of the American economy. The following table shows the GDP growth, the inflation rate, the dollar exchange rate devaluation (appreciation) and the SELIC rate for the three-year period ended December 31, 2006.

	Year ended December 31		
	2004	2005	2006
GDP growth ⁽¹⁾	4.9	2.3	3.7
IGP-DI Inflation Rate ⁽²⁾	12.1	1.2	3.8
IGP-M Inflation Rate ⁽²⁾	12.4	1.2	3.8
IPCA Inflation rate ⁽³⁾	7.6	5.7	3.1
dollar exchange rate devaluation / (appreciation) ⁽⁴⁾	(8.1)	(13.4)	(8.7)
SELIC ⁽⁴⁾	17.8	18.0	13.3

(1) Source: IBGE

(2) Source: Fundação Getúlio Vargas

(3) Source: Consumer Price Index - IBGE

(4) Source: Brazilian Central Bank

Foreign Exchange and Interest Rate Exposure

Our current cost of financing is not materially exposed to exchange rate risk. At December 31, 2006, approximately 20.7% of our indebtedness, or R\$1,026.1 million, was exposed to exchange rate risk (dollars, Japanese Yens and *Cesta de Moedas*), not considering swap adjustments. At December 31, 2006, we protected approximately 53.2% of our indebtedness exposed to exchange rate risk. For the year ended December 31, 2006, loss on foreign currency and monetary restatement amounted to approximately R\$55.0 million, due to the appreciation of the *real* against the dollar. We also face foreign exchange risk because a significant portion of our equipment costs, such as costs relating to switching centers and software used for upgrading network capacity, are denominated in dollars. Historically, approximately 47.9% of our total capital expenditures have been dollar denominated. See Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk - Quantitative Information About Market Risk - Exchange Rate Risk.

We are exposed to interest rate risk as a consequence of our floating rate debt. At December 31, 2006, 98.5% of our *reais*-denominated interest-bearing liabilities bore interest at floating rates, not including swap adjustments. We have not entered into derivative contracts or made other arrangements to protect against this risk. Accordingly, if market interest rates (principally the TJLP (the Brazilian federal long-term interest rate) and the CDI (the Brazilian Interbank deposit rate)) rise in the future, our financing expenses will increase. Furthermore, at December 31, 2006, approximately 46.7% of our foreign currency denominated debt bore interest at floating rates based on either LIBOR or LIBOR Yen, not including swap adjustments. At December 31, 2006, the six-month LIBOR was 5.44% per annum

and the six-month LIBOR Yen was 0.15% per annum.

We use swap and forward exchange contracts, as well as foreign currency investments, to limit the risk of increases in our liabilities (expressed in *reais*) on our foreign currency debt as a result of currency fluctuations. The swap contracts consist of currency swaps under which an obligation denominated in foreign currency is exchanged for a real-denominated obligation bearing interest at the CDI rate. The gain (loss) of swap transactions recorded

under the Corporate Law Method offsets the effect of exchange rate variations on our foreign currency indebtedness. The forward exchange contracts consist of agreements between us and financial institutions to exchange a certain amount of reais for US dollars at a future date.

General Trends of the Telecommunications Services Industry

In 1998, Brazil had approximately 20.0 million fixed-line telephones and by the end of 2006, there were 42.0 million. According to Anatel, wireless subscribers increased from 7.4 million in 1998 to 99.9 million in 2006. Since mid-2003, we have been observing stabilization in the growth of the fixed-line telecommunications services market, while the wireless telecommunications services segment of our industry continues to experience consistent growth.

We do not expect future material increases in the number of installed fixed-lines and revenues from basic fixed-line telecommunications services; however, we do expect to generate revenues from wireless telecommunications services. By owning both wireless and fixed-line telecommunications services networks, we expect to be able to minimize our interconnection costs for outgoing calls and maximize interconnection revenues from incoming calls. We also expect an increase in revenues from our data transmission services due to the increased demand for our ADSL and other data transmission services.

Competitive Factors

We are the leading provider of local fixed-line telecommunications services and intraregional fixed-line telecommunications services in our region. However, we face rapidly increasing competition from companies that already operate in our region, such as Embratel, Intelig and Global Village Telecom, and from companies which have been given permission to operate in our region, such as Telemar, Telesp, Albra, TIM, Telmex do Brasil, TNL PCS S.A., CTBC Telecom and Sercomtel.

The entry of new competitors in the local market, the long distance market or the other markets in which we compete may have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects.

The extent of any adverse effects on our results of operations and market share from competition will depend on a variety of factors that cannot now be assessed with precision, some of which are beyond our control. Among these factors are the technical and financial resources available to our competitors, their business strategies and capabilities, consolidation of competitors, prevailing market conditions, the regulations applicable to us and to any new entrants to the market, including those pertaining to providers of wireless telecommunications services, and the effectiveness of our efforts to be prepared for increased competition.

Attainment of Anatel Certification

On January 19, 2004, Anatel certified that we had met the universalization targets established in our concession contract. We were therefore authorized to provide interregional long-distance services throughout Brazil and international long-distance services, also from any point in the country. We also received authorization to offer local services outside our original concession area, to offer mobile services in our region and to offer corporate data services from any point in the country.

Telemar, Telesp and Embratel also received certifications to offer the same services, and therefore are able to compete directly with us. After obtaining our certification, we now have authorization to offer telecommunications services outside Region II and compete directly against Telemar, Telesp, Embratel and any other telecommunication providers in the market.

US GAAP Reconciliation

We prepare our Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with Brazilian GAAP, which differ in certain significant respects from US GAAP. The following table sets forth a comparison of our net income (loss)

88

and shareholders' equity in accordance with Brazilian GAAP and US GAAP as of the dates and for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31		
	2004	2005	2006
Net income (loss) in accordance with:	<i>(Thousands of reais)</i>		
Brazilian GAAP	128,118	(29,555)	470,368
US GAAP	271,444	291,066	646,707
Shareholders' equity in accordance with:			
Brazilian GAAP	6,128,490	5,246,020	5,277,602
US GAAP	6,616,371	6,003,576	6,341,131

See Note 35 to our Financial Statements for a description of the principal differences between Brazilian GAAP and US GAAP as they relate to us, and a reconciliation of net income (loss) and shareholders' equity for the dates and periods indicated therein.

Critical Accounting Policies

Strict regulation from Anatel prevents us from implementing certain policies that could have the effect of reducing delinquency, such as service restrictions or limitations on the types of services provided based on a subscriber's credit record.

In preparing our consolidated financial statements, we have relied on estimates and assumptions derived from historical experience and various other factors that we deemed reasonable and relevant. Critical Accounting Policies are those that are important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results and utilize management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, estimates and assumptions. The application of these critical accounting policies often requires judgments made by our management regarding the effects of matters that are inherently uncertain on the carrying value of our assets and liabilities and the results of our operations. Our results of operation and financial condition may differ from those set forth in our consolidated financial statements, if our actual experience differs from management's assumptions and estimates. The following is a discussion of our critical accounting policies, including some of the variables, assumptions and sensitivities underlying the estimates relating to:

- goodwill impairment;
- revenue recognition;
- allowance for doubtful accounts;
- depreciation of property, plant and equipment;
- valuation of property, plant and equipment;
- provisions for contingencies;

deferred income taxes; and

provision for pensions.

Goodwill Impairment

In connection with the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, *Accounting for Goodwill and other Intangible Assets*, or SFAS 142, we are required to perform an assessment of whether there was an

indication that goodwill is impaired as of the date of adoption. To accomplish this, we were required to identify our reporting units and determine the carrying value of each reporting unit by assigning the assets and liabilities, including the existing goodwill and intangible assets, to those reporting units as of January 1, 2002. We were required to determine the fair value of each reporting unit and compare it to the carrying amount of the reporting unit within six months of January 1, 2002. To the extent the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeded the fair value of the reporting unit, we would be required to perform the second step of the transitional impairment test, as this would be an indication that the reporting unit goodwill may be impaired. Under Brazilian GAAP, the amount of goodwill and other intangible asset impairment, if any, is measured based on projected undiscounted future operating cash flows.

Under the terms of the operating concessions granted by the Federal Government, we are obliged to provide a certain minimum level of services over the entire area covered by its fixed-line operating licenses. Also, we do not possess discrete financial information that could allow a determination of assets and liabilities (and goodwill) allocation in a level below the entire fixed-line business segment and neither does it manage different areas of the concession as if they were separate businesses and has thus considered the entire fixed-line business to be one reporting unit. In viewing all its fixed-line assets and liabilities as one reporting unit and performing an initial assessment on this reporting unit as to whether there was an indication that goodwill is impaired, the second step of the impairment test was not required. For the internet segment we apply separated assessment for each report unit. We were not required to recognize an impairment loss under US GAAP for any of the periods presented.

A determination of the fair value and the undiscounted future operating cash flows of our segment businesses (fixed-telephone, data transmission and Internet) require management to make certain assumptions and estimates with respect to projected cash inflows and outflows related to future revenues and expenditures and expenses. These assumptions and estimates can be influenced by different external and internal factors, such as economic tendencies, industry trends, and interest rates, changes in our business strategies and changes in the type of services we offer to the market. The use of different assumptions and estimates could significantly change our financial statements. For example, if we had used more conservative assumptions and estimates the expected future net cash flow may had lead us to recognize impairment charges on goodwill, which would have decreased our results of operations and shareholders' equity. In viewing all of our fixed-line assets and liabilities as one reporting unit and performing an initial assessment on this reporting unit including the assumptions and estimates that we considered appropriate, we were not required to recognize any impairment loss under either US GAAP or Brazilian GAAP.

Revenue recognition

Under Brazilian GAAP and US GAAP, revenues are generally recognized on accrual basis. Revenues from customer calls are based on time used, according to Brazilian law, and are recognized when services are provided (fixed and mobile telephony). Services provided and not billed at the end of each month are estimated and recorded on accrual basis. Considering their high turnover and short average life, revenues from phone cards for public telephones are recorded as the cards are sold. Revenues from sales of mobile phones and accessories are recorded when the goods are delivered and accepted by the subscriber. Revenues from pre-paid mobile services are recognized based on the use of the respective credits. Revenues from activation and installation fees are recognized upon the activation of customer services. Revenue is not accounted for if there is an uncertainty as to its realization.

Under Brazilian GAAP, revenues from activation and installation fees are recognized upon activation of customer services. Under US GAAP, revenues and related taxes from activation and installation fees are deferred and amortized over five years, the estimated average customer life.

Under Brazilian GAAP revenues from public telephone phone cards are recognized when the cards are sold. Under US GAAP, revenues generated from sales of public telephone phone cards are recognized as such services are provided. For US GAAP, deferred revenues at each consolidated balance sheet date are determined based upon

estimates of sold but unused public phone card credits outstanding as of each consolidated balance sheet date.

We consider revenue recognition to be a critical accounting policy, because of the uncertainties caused by different factors such as the complex information technology required, high volume of transactions, fraud and

piracy, accounting regulations, management's determination of collectibility and uncertainties regarding our right to receive certain revenues (mainly revenues for use of our network). Significant changes in these factors could cause us to fail to recognize revenues or to recognize revenues that we may not be able to realize in the future, despite our internal controls and procedures. We have not identified any significant need to change our revenue recognition policy for US GAAP or for Brazilian GAAP.

Allowance for doubtful accounts

Under Brazilian GAAP and US GAAP, we provide an allowance for doubtful accounts for accounts receivables for which recoverability is considered doubtful. We base our estimates on our historical collection experience and a review of the current status of all trade accounts receivable. This estimate considers the ratio of historical losses applied to the different categories of all outstanding amounts receivable from our customers. Additional allowance may be required in case the value of our estimated allowance for doubtful accounts differs from the amounts not actually collected due to a deterioration in the financial condition of our customers or otherwise.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

Under Brazilian GAAP and US GAAP, depreciation of property, plant and equipment is provided using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the underlying assets. The principal depreciation rates are shown in Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Given the complex nature of our property, plant and equipment, the estimates of useful lives require considerable judgment and are inherently uncertain, due to rapidly changing technology and industry practices, which could cause early obsolescence of our property, plant and equipment. If we materially change our assumptions of useful lives and if external market conditions require us to determine the possible obsolescence of our property, plant and equipment, our depreciation expense, obsolescence write-off and consequently net book value of our property, plant and equipment could be materially different.

Valuation of property, plant and equipment

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*, or SFAS 144, long-lived assets, such as property, plant, and equipment, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized in the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset. Under Brazilian GAAP, the recoverability of assets as mentioned above, if negative, would indicate the amount that would be considered impaired.

A determination of the fair value of an asset requires management to make certain assumptions and estimates with respect to projected cash inflows and outflows related to future revenues and expenditures and expenses. These assumption and estimates can be influenced by different external and internal factors, such as economic tendencies, industry trends, interest rates and changes in the marketplace. The use of different assumptions and estimates could significantly change our financial statements, for example if we had used more conservative assumptions and estimates the expected future net cash flow may have led us to recognize impairment charges on our property, plant and equipment, which would have decreased our results of operations and shareholders' equity. No impairment losses have been recognized for any of the periods presented.

Provisions for contingencies

Under Brazilian GAAP and US GAAP, provisions for contingencies are recognized for the amounts of probable losses based on legal advice from our in-house and external legal counsel and management's opinion of the outstanding contingent matters at the balance sheet date. We continually evaluate the provisions for contingencies based on changes in relevant facts, circumstances and events, such as judicial decisions, that may impact the estimates, which could have a material impact on our results of operations and shareholders' equity. While

management believes that the current provision for contingencies is adequate, there can be no assurance that these factors will not change in the future.

Deferred income taxes

We compute and pay income taxes based on results of operations under Brazilian Corporate Law, which are significantly different from the Brazilian GAAP figures that are presented in our financial statements in this annual report. Please see note 2b and 2c for more detailed description of the differences between Brazilian Corporate Law and Brazilian GAAP. Under Brazilian GAAP and US GAAP, we recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities based on the differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. We regularly review the deferred tax assets for recoverability and establish a valuation allowance if it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will not be realized, based on historical taxable income, projected future taxable income, and the expected timing of the reversals of existing temporary differences. When performing such reviews, we are required to make significant estimates and assumptions about future taxable income. In order to determine future taxable income, we need to estimate future taxable revenues and deductible expenses, which are subject to different external and internal factors, such as economic tendencies, industry trends, interest rates, changes in our business strategies and changes in the type of services we offer to the market. The use of different assumptions and estimates could significantly change our financial statements. For example, if we had used more conservative assumptions and estimates with respect to our expected future taxable income, we would be required to recognize valuation allowance charges on deferred income tax assets, which would decrease our results of operations and shareholders' equity. If we operate at a loss or are unable to generate sufficient future taxable income, or if there is a material change in the actual effective tax rates, the time period within which the underlying temporary differences become taxable or deductible, or any change in our future projections, we could be required to establish a valuation allowance against all or a significant portion of our deferred tax assets resulting in a substantial increase of our effective tax rate and a material adverse impact on our operating results.

Provision for post-retirement benefits

In relation to the post-retirement liabilities, we are required to make assumptions and estimates regarding interest rates, investment returns, levels of inflation for future periods, mortality rates and projected employment levels. The accuracy of these assumptions and estimates will determine whether we have created sufficient reserves for accrued pension and medical health care costs and the amount we are required to provide each year as our post-retirement benefit costs. These assumptions and estimates are subject to significant fluctuations due to different external and internal factors, such as economic trends, social indicators, our capacity to create new jobs and our ability to retain our employees. If these assumptions and estimates are not accurate, we may be required to review our provisions for pensions, which could materially reduce the results of our operations and shareholders' equity.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In October 2005, CVM issued the Resolution 488/05, which approves the IBRACON Pronouncement NPC 27 concerning Financial Statements Disclosure and Presentation. Its resolution establishes new rules to the classification of balances, especially regarding the segregation of assets in current and non-current groups, as well as pertaining to the latter, the creation of intangible assets subgroup. The Company adopted this resolution as of December 31, 2006 and reclassified the presentation of previously years to comply with its requirements.

In October 2005, CVM issued the Resolution 489/05, which approves the IBRACON Pronouncement NPC 22 concerning Provisions, Liabilities, Asset Contingences and Liabilities Contingences which states the presentation of contingences and the criteria to the classification of contingences. In compliance with this pronouncement, the amounts of judicial deposits linked to the provisions are presented net of the liabilities. The Company adopted this

resolution in 2006 and reclassified the presentation of previously years to comply with its requirements.

In September 2006, the SEC released Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, or SAB 108, regarding the effects of prior year misstatements in considering current year misstatements for the purpose of a materiality assessment. SAB 108 states that in the case of an error that has occurred and has been immaterial in a number of previous years, the cumulative effect should be considered when assessing the materiality of the error in the current year. If the

cumulative effect of the error is material, then the current year statements, as well as prior year statements, should be restated. In the case of restated prior year statements, previously filed reports do not need to be amended, if the error was considered immaterial to the previous years' financial statements. However the statements should be amended the next time they are filed. The effects of this guidance should be applied cumulatively to fiscal years ending on or after August 31, 2007. Additional disclosure should be made regarding any cumulative adjustments made in the current year financial statements. Our management does not expect any significant impact on our consolidated financial statements by applying this pronouncement.

In June 2006, the FASB issued FIN 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes – an Interpretation of FASB Statements No. 109, which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in tax positions. This interpretation requires that we recognize in our consolidated financial statements the impact of a tax position, if such position is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination, based on the technical merits of the position. FIN 48 will be effective for accounting periods from and after September 1, 2007. Our management is currently evaluating the impact that FIN 48 will have on our consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued FAS 157, Fair Value Measurements. FAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. FAS 157 applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements, the FASB having previously concluded in those accounting pronouncements that fair value is the relevant measurement attribute. Accordingly, FAS 157 does not require any new fair value measurements. However, for some entities, the application of FAS 157 will change current practice. FAS 157 is effective for accounting periods from and after September 1, 2008. Our management is in the process of evaluating the impact of this standard on our consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132R (FAS 158). This Statement requires an employer to recognize the over- or under-funded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan as an asset or liability in its statement of financial position and to recognize changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur through accumulated and other comprehensive income. FAS 158 also requires an employer to measure the funded status of a plan at its year-end. FAS 158 is effective for years ending on or after December 15, 2006. We started to adopt SFAS 158 in 2006 and registered some unrecognized items in other comprehensive income. The net effect on other comprehensive income was R\$99,841, net of taxes and minority interest.

Results of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006

The following discussion is based on and should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements, as well as under the caption Summary Information. The data at December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements, prepared in accordance with Brazilian GAAP. Investors should note that financial statements prepared in accordance with Brazilian GAAP differ from financial statements prepared in accordance with Brazilian Corporate Law in the methodology used for the recognition of inflation. Pursuant to Brazilian GAAP our audited financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006 no longer recognize the effects of inflation after January 1, 2001 and are not restated in constant *reais*. Brazilian GAAP when applied to us differs in certain important respects from US GAAP. See Note 35 to our Financial Statements for (i) a summary of the principal differences between Brazilian GAAP and US GAAP as they relate to us, and (ii) a reconciliation to US GAAP of shareholders' equity as of December 31, 2005 and 2006 and net income (loss) for each of the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006.

The following table sets forth certain components of our net income (loss), as well as the percentage change from the prior year, for 2004, 2005 and 2006.

	Year ended December 31			Percentage Changes	
	2004	2005	2006	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006
	(thousands of <i>reais</i> , except percentages)				
Net operating revenues	9,064,855	10,138,684	10,296,659	11.8	1.6
Cost of services and goods sold ⁽¹⁾	(6,177,981)	(6,520,605)	(6,461,172)	5.5	(0.9)
Gross profit	2,886,874	3,618,079	3,835,487	25.3	6.0
Operating expenses					
Selling expenses ⁽¹⁾	(1,107,981)	(1,656,243)	(1,470,641)	49.5	(11.2)
General and administrative expenses ⁽¹⁾	(1,037,932)	(1,288,497)	(1,330,400)	24.1	3.3
Other net operating income (expenses)	(69,142)	(635,903)	(263,930)	819.7	(58.5)
Operating income before net financial expenses	671,819	37,436	770,516	(94.4)	1,958.2
Net financial expenses	(399,841)	(387,388)	(82,421)	(3.1)	(78.7)
Operating income (loss)	271,978	(349,952)	688,095	N/A	N/A
Net non-operating income (expenses)	(111,771)	(146,560)	31,419	31.1	N/A
Income (loss) before taxes and minority interests	160,207	(496,512)	719,514	N/A	N/A
Income and social contribution tax benefits	5,818	373,097	(108,081)	N/A	N/A
Income (loss) before minority interests	166,025	(123,415)	611,433	N/A	N/A
Minority interests	(37,907)	93,860	(141,065)	N/A	N/A

Net income (loss)	128,118	(29,555)	470,368	N/A	N/A
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(1) Since 2005, the Company has classified employee's profit sharing costs as operating expenses (as an allocation among the related cost of services and goods sold, selling and general and administrative expenses), in compliance with stated by Brazilian Corporate Law. For the sake of a better presentation and comparability among the years, the year ended December 31, 2004 was reclassified, resulting in a decrease in operating income of R\$58,057.

Net Operating Revenues

We generate operating revenues from:

local services, including monthly subscription charges, measured service charges, public telephones and additional services;

long-distance services;

mobile services;

data transmission;

network services, including interconnection and leasing high-capacity lines; and

other services, including toll-free, call forwarding and caller ID devices.

Gross operating revenues are offset by value-added and other indirect taxes and discounts to customers. The composition of gross operating revenues by category of service is presented in our Financial Statements and discussed below before deduction of value-added and other indirect taxes. We do not determine net operating revenues for each category of revenue as we do not believe such information to be useful to investors.

The following table sets forth certain components of our consolidated net operating revenues, as well as the percentage change from the prior year, for 2004, 2005 and 2006.

	Year ended December 31			Percentage Changes	
	2004	2005	2006	2004-2005	2005-2006
Local services:	(thousands of <i>reais</i> , except percentages)				
Monthly subscription charges	3,199,525	3,516,562	3,517,369	9.9	0.0
Measured service charges ⁽¹⁾	3,685,840	3,613,698	3,337,509	(2.0)	(7.6)
Public telephones	478,805	496,766	540,610	3.8	8.8
Other	126,435	96,810	74,091	(23.4)	(23.5)
Total local services	7,490,605	7,723,836	7,469,579	3.1	(3.3)
Long-distance services:					
Intraregional ⁽²⁾	2,393,997	2,626,464	2,464,387	9.7	(6.2)
Interregional and International	248,909	364,098	305,702	46.3	(16.0)
Total long-distance services	2,642,906	2,990,562	2,770,089	13.2	(7.4)
Data transmission	1,068,779	1,530,985	2,000,525	43.2	30.7
Network services	970,422	941,464	770,579	(3.0)	(18.2)
Mobile services	87,904	732,339	1,323,270	N/A	80.7
Other	502,826	768,053	777,276	52.7	1.2
Gross operating revenues	12,763,442	14,687,239	15,111,318	15.1	2.9
Value added and other indirect taxes	(3,579,541)	(4,219,054)	(4,285,952)	17.9	1.6
Discounts	(119,046)	(329,501)	(528,707)	176.8	60.5
Net operating revenues	9,064,855	10,138,684	10,296,659	11.8	1.6

(1) Includes VC-1 charges.

(2) Includes VC-2 and VC-3 charges.

Net operating revenues increased 1.6% to R\$10,296.7 million in 2006 from R\$10,138.7 million in 2005. This growth in net revenues was principally due to: (i) a 30.7% increase in revenues from data transmission resulting from

a 29.9% increase in our ADSL accesses in service; and (ii) an increase in the mobile service revenues representing a 52.6% increase in our mobile client base in 2006 from 2005, or R\$1,323.3 million, an increase of R\$590.9 million in comparison to 2005.

Net operating revenues increased 11.8% to R\$10,138.7 million in 2005 from R\$9,064.9 million in 2004. This growth in net revenues was principally due to: (i) a 43.2% increase in revenues from data transmission resulting from an 89.3% increase in our ADSL accesses in service; (ii) an increase in the mobile service revenues representing a 255.6% increase in our mobile client base in 2005 from 2004, or R\$732.3 million, an increase of R\$644.4 million in comparison to 2004; and (iii) the rate adjustments authorized by Anatel in July 2005.

In 2006, we reclassified revenues related to monthly subscription and measured services charges from other revenues to local services. The years ended December 31, 2004 and 2005 were reclassified to be consistent with the 2006 presentation, resulting in an increase in local services revenues of R\$120,040 and R\$121,314, respectively.

Revenues from Local Service

Total revenues from local services decreased by 3.3% to R\$7,469.6 million in 2006 from R\$7,723.8 million in 2005. This decrease was primarily due to the decreasing penetration of fixed-line telecommunications services in our region, represented by a decrease in telephone density in our region to 19.4 lines in service per 100 inhabitants at December 31, 2006 from 22.3 lines in service per 100 inhabitants at December 31, 2005. The total number of active lines in service (total lines in service excluding blocked lines) decreased to 8.1 million at December 31, 2006 from 9.6 million at December 31, 2005. In addition, on July 14, 2006 Anatel authorized a 0.42% decrease in local services tariffs.

Total revenues from local services increased by 3.1% to R\$7,723.8 million in 2005 from R\$7,490.6 million in 2004. This increase was primarily due to rate adjustments despite the decreasing penetration of fixed-line telecommunications services in our region, represented by a decrease in telephone density in our region to 22.3 lines in service per 100 inhabitants at December 31, 2005 from 22.4 lines in service per 100 inhabitants at December 31, 2004. The total number of lines in service increased to 9.6 million at December 31, 2005 from 9.5 million at December 31, 2004.

Monthly Subscription Charges

Total revenues from monthly subscription charges remained stable at R\$3,517.4 million in 2006 as compared to R\$3,516.6 million in 2005. This stability is primarily due to a rate decrease to residential clients of 0.42%, offset by a rate increase to non-residential clients of 2.18%.

Total revenues from monthly subscription charges increased by 9.9% to R\$3,516.6 million in 2005 from R\$3,199.5 million in 2004. This revenue growth is primarily due to a rate increase to residential and non-residential clients of 7.1% and 7.5%, respectively. The increase in monthly subscription charges was partially offset by our continued offering of alternative plans to clients who requested line cancellations in areas where we have idle capacity. These alternative plans were implemented for the purpose of retaining clients in these areas.

Measured Service Charges

Total revenues from measured service charges, which include charges for pulses used in excess of the fixed monthly allowance and charges for local fixed-line to mobile handsets, decreased by 7.6% to R\$3,337.5 million in 2006 from R\$3,613.7 million in 2005. This decrease was primarily due to a 7.7% decrease in revenues from local calls made from a fixed-line to mobile handsets (VC-1), resulting from greater competition in the sector, where mobile operators are offering plans in which the cost of the mobile-mobile minute can be lower than the fixed-mobile minute.

Total billed pulses, which are the number of pulses that exceed the fixed monthly allowance, decreased by 9.5% to approximately 8.8 billion in 2006. A pulse represents an average of 2.5 minutes of call time. The number of billed pulses per average lines in service per month decreased to 81.3 in 2006, compared to 84.8 in 2005, reflecting lower overall economic growth during 2006, and is consistent with the industry-wide trend of fixed-to-mobile substitution and increased use of our ADSL service instead of our dial-up connections. By not automatically disconnecting delinquent clients at switch centers with idle capacity, we were able to continue to realize revenues by blocking only outgoing calls, enabling such clients to continue to generate fees for network service usage on calls they were permitted to receive on their blocked lines.

Total revenues from measured service charges decreased by 2.0% to R\$3,613.7 million in 2005 from R\$3,685.8 million in 2004. This decrease was primarily due to a 3.7% decrease in revenues from local calls made

from a fixed-line to mobile handsets, resulting from a greater competition in the sector, where mobile operators are offering plans in which the cost of the mobile-mobile minute can be lower than the fixed-mobile minute.

Total billed pulses decreased by 14.0% to approximately 9.3 billion in 2005. The number of billed pulses per average lines in service per month decreased to 84.8 in 2005, compared to 93.0 in 2004, reflecting our increasing penetration into lower income households. This decrease in billed pulses also reflects lower overall economic growth during 2005, and is consistent with the industry-wide trend of fixed-to-mobile substitution and increased use of our ADSL service instead of our dial-up connections. By not automatically disconnecting delinquent clients at switch centers with idle capacity, we were able to continue to realize revenues by blocking only outgoing calls, enabling such clients to continue to generate fees for network service usage on calls they were permitted to receive on their blocked lines.

Public Telephones

Total revenue from public telephones increased by 8.8% to R\$540.6 million in 2006 from R\$496.8 million in 2005. Despite the 3.7% decrease in the number of public phone credits to 5.26 billion credits in 2006 from 5.46 billion credits in 2005 and the 0.3% decrease in the number of public telephones in service to 277.9 thousand at December 31, 2006 from 296.9 thousand at December 31, 2005, this increase in our revenue from public phone credits was partially driven by an increase in public phone usage by prepaid mobile phone subscribers, because the rates charged for outgoing calls on fixed-line public telephones are lower than the rates charged on outgoing calls from prepaid mobile phones.

Total revenues from public telephones increased by 3.8% to R\$496.8 million in 2005 from R\$478.8 million in 2004, primarily due to the rate increase of 7.27%, as well as a 3.3% decrease in the number of public phone credits to 5.63 billion credits in 2005 from 5.82 billion credits in 2004. This increase in our revenue from public phone credits was partially driven by an increase in public phone usage by prepaid mobile phone subscribers, because the rates charged for outgoing calls on fixed-line public telephones are lower than the rates charged on outgoing calls from prepaid mobile phones. The increase in public telephone revenues was also due to a 0.3% increase in the number of public telephones in service to 296,900 at December 31, 2005 from 295,900 at December 31, 2004.

Other Local Services

Total revenues from other local services, which consist primarily of installation fees, address change and collect calls, decreased by 23.5% to R\$74.1 million in 2006 from R\$96.8 million in 2005, due to a decrease in the revenues from address changes and revenues from collect calls. Although there was an increase in the number of address changes to 434,630 in 2006 from 336,344 in 2005, the respective revenues decreased to R\$10.7 million in 2006 from R\$21.1 million in 2005. This reduction is a result of the decrease in the tariff for address changes, which suffered an average reduction of 75%. Revenues from collect calls decreased to R\$22.6 million in 2006 from R\$36.5 million in 2005, principally due to the increase of 9.2% in 2006 in the number of mobile lines in our region, according to Anatel estimates.

Total revenues from other local services decreased by 23.4% to R\$96.8 million in 2005 from R\$126.4 million in 2004, due to a decrease in the number of address changes and collect calls revenues. Address change revenues decreased to R\$21.1 million in 2005 from R\$26.8 million in 2004 primarily as a result of the decrease in the number of address changes to 336,344 in 2005 from 375,837 in 2004. Revenues from collect calls decreased to R\$36.5 million in 2005 from R\$49.8 million in 2004, principally due to the increase of 30.8% in 2005 in the number of mobile lines in our region, according to Anatel estimates.

Revenues from Long-Distance Services

At December 31, 2006, our revenues from long-distance services consisted primarily of intraregional (intrastate and interstate), interregional and international long-distance calls (both fixed-fixed and fixed-mobile).

Intraregional Long-distance

Our revenues from intraregional long-distance services decreased by 6.2% to R\$2,464.4 million in 2006 from R\$2,626.4 million in 2005. This decrease is due to: (i) a 2.77% tariff decrease in the domestic long distance basket price; (ii) a 7.3% and 20.8% traffic reduction in intra-sector and intra-regional calls, respectively. The decrease was offset by the increase in our estimated average market share to 90.7% from 90.6% in the intrastate segment, and to 85.8% from 84.1% in the interstate segment, due to our targeted and focused television, radio and newspaper advertising campaigns.

Our revenues from intraregional long-distance services increased by 9.7% to R\$2,626.4 million in 2005 from R\$2,394.0 million in 2004. This increase was due to: (i) a 4.4% increase in VC-2 minutes and a 71.2% increase in VC-3 minutes, which was fueled by the growth in the number of mobile subscribers in our region that use our CSC 14 in mobile calls, resulting in a combined increase in VC-2 and VC-3 fixed-mobile revenues to R\$1,261.2 million in 2005 from R\$916.8 million in 2004; (ii) the 2.9% average rate increase in the long-distance services basket in 2005; and (iii) the increase in our estimated average market share to 90.6% from 90.3% in the intrastate segment, and to 84.1% from 79.5% in the interstate segment, due to our targeted and focused television, radio and newspaper advertising campaigns.

Interregional and International Long-distance

Since January 2004, we have been authorized to provide interregional and international long distance services. Revenues from interregional and international long-distance services decreased by 16.0% to R\$305.7 million in 2006, from R\$364.1 million in 2005. The decrease in 2006 was primarily due to a 14.2% and 23.4% traffic reduction in interregional and international long distance, respectively. Our estimated market share in 2006 was 62.9% and 36.6% in the interregional and international segments, respectively.

Revenues from interregional and international long-distance services increased by 46.3% to R\$364.1 million in 2005, from R\$248.9 million in 2004. The increases in 2004 and 2005 were primarily due to the offering of interregional and international long-distance services on a national scale since January 2004. Our estimated market share in 2005 was 58.7% and 33.8% in the interregional and international segments, respectively.

Revenues from Data Transmission

Total revenues from data transmission, which include revenues from ADSL, ATM, DialNet, Vetor, Dedicated IP and other similar products increased by 30.7% to R\$2,000.5 million in 2006 from R\$1,531.0 million in 2005. This growth was due to a 29.9% increase in ADSL accesses and a 8.9% increase in ATM, Frame Relay or Dedicated IP. Total ADSL accesses in service were approximately 1.3 million on December 31, 2006 up from approximately 1.0 million on December 31, 2005, and generated average revenues per line of approximately R\$67.27 during 2006. In addition, the 29.9% increase in ADSL subscribers was driven by increased residential demand while the increase in IP and network accesses was due to increased corporate demand. Overall growth in all data transmission services was due to the expansion of our corporate client base and our ability to provide integrated solutions to our customers through targeted and focused marketing campaigns.

Total revenues from data transmission increased by 43.2% to R\$1,531.0 million in 2005 from R\$1,068.8 million in 2004. This growth was due to the 89.4% increase in the number of ADSL accesses in service to approximately 1.0 million on December 31, 2005 from 535.5 thousand accesses in service on December 31, 2004, which generated average revenues per line of approximately R\$74.2 during 2005, lower compared to the R\$89.5 observed in 2004 because of fast growth strategy of broadband access in 2005. In addition, the 40.8% increase in the number of IP accesses (Dedicated IP and IP Turbo) in service to 10,432 at December 31, 2005 from 7,408 at December 31, 2004

and the 28.0% increase in the number of network accesses (Frame Relay, ATM, Interlan and VETOR) in service to 24,998 at December 31, 2005 from 19,529 at December 31, 2004 also contributed to the higher revenues from data transmission over the period.

Revenues from Network Services

Revenues from network services are generated primarily from interconnection fees paid to us by other telecommunications operators for use of our network and, to a lesser extent, from fees generated from mobile service providers for the leasing of our transmission facilities, infrastructure and other equipment, and fees from the rental of our assets, such as points of presence, to other long-distance and mobile operators.

Total revenues from network services decreased by 18.2% to R\$770.6 million in 2006, from R\$941.5 million in 2005, due to our continued penetration of the interregional and international segments. Since we provide these services, we no longer receive interconnection fees from other telecommunications companies. Total revenues from interconnection fees consisted of R\$298.2 million from fixed-to-fixed traffic compared to R\$397.1 million in 2005, R\$143.9 million from mobile-to-fixed traffic compared to R\$236.6 million in 2005, and R\$328.4 million from leasing fees compared to R\$307.8 million in 2005.

Total revenues from network services decreased by 3.0% to R\$941.5 million in 2005, from R\$970.4 million in 2004, due to our continued penetration of the interregional and international segments. Since we provide these services, we no longer receive interconnection fees from other telecommunications companies. Total revenues from interconnection fees consisted of R\$397.1 million from fixed-to-fixed traffic compared to R\$468.0 million in 2004, R\$236.6 million from mobile-to-fixed traffic compared to R\$263.3 million in 2004 and R\$307.8 million from leasing fees compared to R\$239.1 million in 2004.

Mobile Services

In September 2004 we started offering mobile services through 14 Brasil Telecom Celular S.A., our subsidiary. Total revenues from mobile services reached R\$1,323.3 million in 2006, an 80.7% increase from R\$732.3 million in 2005, consisting of: (i) R\$286.2 million in sales of handsets and related equipment, up from R\$299.4 million in 2005; and (ii) R\$1,037.1 million derived from services, up from R\$433.0 million in 2005, composed primarily of: (a) monthly subscription charges, which accounted for R\$305.4 million at December 2006, up from R\$167.8 million at December 2005, (b) utilization charges which include charges for minutes used in excess of the mobile monthly allowances and accounted for R\$388.2 million at December 2006, up from R\$209.7 million at December 2005 and (c) interconnection charges which accounted for R\$300.1 million at December 2006, up from R\$43.2 million at December 2005. The increase in the interconnection charges was primarily due to the effects of Anatel's new regulation (full bill), which established that all calls among mobile operators would be charged (previously only the calls in which the difference in outgoing and incoming traffic was superior to 55%). By the end of 2006 we had approximately 3.38 million mobile subscribers, a 52.6% increase from the 2.21 million mobile subscribers at the end of 2005.

Revenues from Other Services

Other services consist primarily of supplementary and value-added services such as toll-free, call forwarding and caller ID, as well as Internet access services. Total revenues from other services increased by 1.2% to R\$777.3 million in 2006 from R\$768.1 million in 2005. Revenues from supplementary and value-added services increased by 8.7% to R\$367.6 million in 2006 from R\$338.1 million in 2005. This growth was due to increased advertising campaigns promoting value added services as part of our strategy to increase average revenue per line. We are also the leader in the Brazilian Internet market, having generated 42.4 billion minutes of usage in 2006, with 1.4 million subscribers paying for services including broadband access and value-added services.

Total revenues from other services increased by 52.7% to R\$768.1 million in 2005 from R\$502.8 million in 2004. Revenues from supplementary and value-added services increased by 12.3% to R\$338.1 million in 2005 from

R\$301.0 million in 2004. This growth was due to increased advertising campaigns promoting value added services as part of our strategy to increase average revenue per line. We are also the leader in the Brazilian Internet market, having generated 38.7 billion minutes of usage in 2005, with 916,000 subscribers paying for services including broadband access and value-added services.

*Charges Against Gross Operating Revenues**Value-added and Other Indirect Taxes.*

As already mentioned, the principal taxes deducted from gross operating revenues are state value added taxes ICMS, the federal social contribution taxes, PIS and COFINS, and the telecommunications contributions, FUST and FUNTTEL. We collect these taxes from our customers and transfer them to the appropriate governmental entities. At this point, please note that on January 1, 2006, we have been charged a Public Price for the Right of Exploration of Telecommunication Services known as the PPDEST. PPDEST is a new tax instituted by the Anatel Resolution no. 386 dated November 3, 2004 and it is a fixed value that must be paid by us at the moment of the issuance by Anatel of the Act that authorizes the exploration of the telecommunication services.

The total amount of value-added and other taxes increased by 1.6% to R\$4,286.0 million in 2006 from R\$4,219.1 million in 2005. The rate of growth in value-added and other taxes reflects the rate of growth in our gross operating revenue during the period and the change in revenue mix, as there is less tax applicable to certain services, such as interconnection services.

The total amount of value-added and other taxes increased by 17.9% to R\$4,219.1 million in 2005 from R\$3,579.5 million in 2004. The rate of growth in value-added and other taxes reflects the rate of growth in our gross operating revenue during the period and the change in revenue mix, as there is less tax applicable to certain services, such as interconnection services.

Discounts

Discounts are generally divided into rebates on: (i) pre-paid telephone cards (typically having commissions of approximately 10.0% over the face amount sold), (ii) local wireline calls, (iii) long-distance calls, and (iv) intelligent network services (such as caller ID, call forwarding and conference calling). Discounts reached R\$528.7 million in 2006, compared to R\$329.5 million in 2005 and R\$119.0 million in 2004.

Cost of Services

Total cost of services decreased by 0.9% to R\$6,461.2 million in 2006 from R\$6,520.6 million in 2005. Our cost of services decreased primarily as a result of (i) a decrease in third party services, which decreased by 3.1% to R\$3,025.9 million in 2006 from R\$3,102.8 million in 2005, and (ii) a 17.6% decrease in the cost of mobile handsets and accessories to R\$294.7 million in 2006 from R\$357.7 million in 2005. This decrease in third party services was largely due to the reduction in interconnection costs. As a percentage of net operating revenues, cost of services decreased to 62.8% in 2006 from 64.3% in 2005.

Our cost of services increased primarily as a result of an increase in the cost of third-party services, which increased by 4.8% to R\$3,102.8 million in 2005 from R\$2,959.7 million in 2004. This increase in costs was largely due to the implementation of certain of our mobile operations, including call centers and sales commissions. However, as a percentage of net operating revenues, cost of services decreased to 64.3% in 2005 from 68.0% in 2004, primarily due to reductions in personnel costs and relatively stable materials costs.

The following table sets forth certain components of our cost of services, as well as the percentage change from the prior year, for 2004, 2005 and 2006.

Year ended December 31**Percentage Changes**

	2004	2005	2006	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006
Cost of Services:	(thousands of <i>reais</i> , except percentages)				
Depreciation and amortization	(2,517,476)	(2,273,218)	(2,301,262)	(9.7)	1.2
Personnel	(136,765)	(160,721)	(193,021)	17.5	20.1
Mobile handsets and accessories	(113,642)	(357,680)	(294,727)	214.7	(17.6)
Materials	(66,613)	(73,871)	(72,394)	10.9	(2.0)
Services	(2,959,656)	(3,102,827)	(3,025,924)	4.8	(2.5)

Other	(383,829)	(552,288)	(573,844)	43.9	3.9
Total cost of services	(6,177,981)	(6,520,605)	(6,461,172)	5.5	(0.9)

Depreciation and Amortization

Total depreciation and amortization costs increased by 1.2% to R\$2,301.3 million in 2006 from R\$2,273.2 million in 2005, through a decrease in lines installed to 10.4 million at December 31, 2006 from 10.8 million at December 31, 2005.

Total depreciation and amortization costs decreased by 9.7% to R\$2,273.2 million in 2005 from R\$2,517.5 million in 2004, through an increase in lines installed to 10.8 million at December 31, 2005 from 10.7 million at December 31, 2004. This decrease is due to the fact that certain of our assets are completely depreciated and we do not have to book these specific values.

Personnel

Total personnel costs increased by 20.1% in 2006 to R\$193.0 million from R\$160.7 million in 2005. This increase in personnel costs was primarily due to labor expenses related to the downsizing in our workforce announced in February 2006, an increase in our employees' profit share and to the collective labor agreement. At December 31, 2006, we had approximately 5,835 employees, a decrease from 6,872 employees at December 31, 2005.

Total personnel costs increased by 17.5% in 2005 to R\$160.7 million from R\$136.8 million in 2004. This increase in personnel costs was primarily due to an increase in our number of employees, an increase in our employees' profit share and to the collective labor agreement. At December 31, 2005, we had approximately 6,872 employees, an increase from 6,680 employees at December 31, 2004.

Material

Total costs related to materials, such as plastic phone cards and materials for network maintenance (such as cables), decreased by 2.0% to R\$72.4 million in 2006 from R\$73.9 million in 2005. This decrease in material costs was primarily due to a reduction in the issuance of pre-paid phone cards.

Total costs related to materials, such as plastic phone cards and materials for network maintenance (such as cables), increased by 10.9% to R\$73.9 million in 2005 from R\$66.6 million in 2004. This increase in material costs was primarily due to the growth in usage of prepaid phone cards.

Services

The cost of third party services decreased by 2.5% to R\$3,025.9 million in 2006 from R\$3,102.8 million in 2005. This decrease in costs is largely due to a 7.1% reduction in interconnection costs.

The cost of third party services increased by 4.8% to R\$3,102.8 million in 2005 from R\$2,959.7 million in 2004. This increase in costs is largely due to implementation of certain of our mobile operations like call centers service and sales commissions.

Interconnection costs decreased to approximately 14.0% of gross revenues, or R\$2,114.9 million in 2006, from approximately 15.5%, or R\$2,275.8 million, in 2005. This decrease was due to higher mobile penetration and by the usage of BrT GlobeNet's services, which assured the necessary autonomy to carry its own international traffic of voice, data and Internet protocol. In addition to the 45.0% fixed-to-mobile rate readjustment the interconnection costs presented a R\$161.0 million decrease from 2005, reflecting our mobile economies.

Interconnection costs decreased to approximately 15.5% of gross revenues, or R\$2,275.8 million in 2005 from approximately 18.0% or R\$2,297.5 million, in 2004. This decrease was due to higher mobile penetration and

the fixed-to-mobile rate increase, mostly in VC-1. Besides the 45.0% fixed-to-mobile rate readjustment the interconnection costs presented a R\$21.6 million decrease from 2004, reflecting our mobile economies.

Other Costs of Service

Other costs of service, which primarily include fees paid for the rental of equipment and infrastructure, insurance and a fee imposed by Anatel on providers of telecommunications services for the inspection of switching stations and wireless terminals, referred to as *Taxa de Fiscalização de Telecomunicações*, or FISTEL, increased by 3.9% to R\$573.8 million in 2006 from R\$552.3 million in 2005.

Other costs of service increased by 43.9% to R\$552.3 million in 2005 from R\$383.8 million in 2004.

Gross Profit

Our gross profit increased in 2006 by 6.0% to R\$3,835.5 million from R\$3,618.1 million in 2005, as a result of a reduction in cost of services and an increase in net operating revenues. As a percentage of net operating revenues, gross profit increased to 37.2% in 2006 from 35.7% in 2005.

Our gross profit increased in 2005 by 25.3% to R\$3,618.1 million from R\$2,886.9 million in 2004, as a result of an increase in our net operating revenues in 2005. As a percentage of net operating revenues, gross profit increased to 35.7% in 2005 from 31.8% in 2004.

Operating Expenses

Total operating expenses, which include selling expenses, general and administrative expenses and other net operating expenses, decreased by 14.4% to R\$3,065.0 million in 2006 from R\$3,580.6 million in 2005. This decrease was primarily a result of the decrease in selling expenses in the period, as discussed below.

Total operating expenses, increased by 61.7% to R\$3,580.6 million in 2005 from R\$2,215.1 million in 2004. This increase was primarily a result of the increase in selling expenses and general and administrative expenses in the period, as discussed below.

The following table sets forth certain components of our operating expenses, as well as the percentage change from the prior year, for 2004, 2005 and 2006.

	Year ended December 31			Percentage Changes		
	2004	2005	2006	2004 - 2005	2005- 2006	
Operating expenses:						
		(thousands of <i>reais</i> , except percentages)				
Selling expenses	(1,107,981)	(1,656,243)	(1,470,641)	49.5	(11.2)	
General and administrative expenses	(1,037,932)	(1,288,497)	(1,330,400)	24.1	3.3	
Other net operating expenses (income)	(69,142)	(635,903)	(263,930)	819.7	(58.5)	
Total operating expenses	(2,215,055)	(3,580,643)	(3,064,971)	61.7	(14.4)	

Selling Expenses

Total selling expenses decreased 11.2% to R\$1,470.6 million in 2006 from R\$1,656.2 million in 2005. The decrease was primarily due to third party services, which decreased R\$154.5 million in 2006, largely due to a 35.9% reduction in marketing and advertising.

Bad debt and provisions for doubtful accounts decreased 14.5% in 2006 despite the increase in gross revenues. As a percentage of gross revenues, bad debt and provisions for doubtful accounts decreased to 2.5% of gross revenues in 2006 from 3.1% in 2005. This reduction in bad debt and provisions for doubtful accounts as a

percentage of gross revenues reflects our continued focus on measures to control bad debt, such as the introduction of alternative plans to mitigate credit risk.

Total selling expenses increased 49.5% to R\$1,656.2 million in 2005 from R\$1,108.0 million in 2004. A large portion of this increase can be explained partially by the fact that we operated our mobile business for 12 months in 2005, as opposed to only 2 months in 2004. This increase was due primarily to:

- (i) a 71.2% increase in expenses for salaries and bonuses relating to our sales personnel, with a portion this variation explained by a change in the booking of profit sharing which, in 2004, was booked after EBITDA, by the Collective Labor Agreement in effect as of January 2005, which implicated an average salary readjustment of 6.0% and by increase in the number of employees;
- (ii) a 37.2% increase in expenses regarding call center services primarily in the mobile segment and readjustment of contracts in October 2005;
- (iii) a 26.4% increase in expenses regarding commissions to sales representatives and stores, and increase in our sales spots due to the increase of sales in Christmas;
- (iv) a 9.2% increase of bad debt and provisions for doubtful accounts partially connected with the correspondent increase in revenues and the fact that in December 2005, Brasil Telecom made additional provisions amounting to R\$74.0 million regarding risks of losses in clients bills subject to co-billing procedures; and
- (v) a 74.1% increase in advertising and marketing expenses explained by the mobile operation, which, in 2005 amounted to R\$128.1 million, against R\$24.2 million in 2004.

Bad debt and provisions for doubtful accounts increased 9.2% in 2005 due to our increase in gross revenues. However, as a percentage of gross revenues, bad debt and provisions for doubtful accounts remained stable at 3.1% of gross revenues for 2005 in comparison to 2004. This stability in bad debt and provisions for doubtful accounts as a percentage of gross revenues reflects our continued focus on measures to control bad debt, such as the introduction of prepaid phone cards to mitigate credit risk.

General and Administrative Expenses

Total general and administrative expenses increased 3.3% to R\$1,330.4 million in 2006 from R\$1,288.5 million in 2005. The increase was primarily due to an increase of R\$45.8 million in depreciation and amortization.

As a percentage of net operating revenues, general and administrative expenses rose to 12.9% in 2006 from 12.7% in 2005.

Total general and administrative expenses increased 24.1% to R\$1,288.5 million in 2005 from R\$1,037.9 million in 2004. In general and administrative expenses, a large portion of this increase can be explained partially by the fact that we operated our mobile business for 12 months in 2005, as opposed to only 2 months in 2004. The increase was primarily due to:

- (i) a 38.8% increase in expenses for salaries and bonuses relating to our personnel, which may be explained by a change in the booking of profit sharing which, in 2004, was booked after EBITDA, by the Collective Labor Agreement in effect as of January 2005, which implemented an average salary readjustment of 6.0% and by an increase in the number of employees;
- (ii) an increase in legal and corporate consulting expenses;

- (iii) an increase in expenses from information technology equipment depreciation; and

- (iv) an increase in expenses for regular office services, such as security, cleaning and maintenance, attributable to the expansion of our mobile operations.

As a percentage of net operating revenues, general and administrative expenses rose to 12.7% in 2005 from 11.5% in 2004.

Other Net Operating Expenses (Income)

In 2006, total other net operating expenses amounted to R\$263.9 million, a 58.5% reduction in comparison to R\$635.9 million in 2005. This result is primarily due to:

- (i) R\$237.5 million reduction in provisions and administrative costs for Pension Funds; and
- (ii) R\$129.9 million increase in recovery of taxes and recovered expenses.

Total other net operating expenses increased from R\$69.1 million in 2004 to R\$635.9 million in 2005. This increase in expenses resulted primarily from:

- (i) provisions for contingencies, of which, R\$198 million is related to social security and labor- related legal proceedings, as well as administrative proceedings, and R\$77 million is related to a write-off of tax credits, in particular of the ICMS (Value Added) tax levied on supplies used in the maintenance of our fixed telephone plant and on electric energy consumption;
- (ii) a R\$171 million supplement to the provision for pension fund liabilities as a result of the adoption of a revised mortality table (UP94 with two-year grievance and separated by gender), which better corresponds to current expectation of longevity of participants of sponsored plans.
- (iii) a R\$39.4 million increase in interconnection costs due to the decision rendered by Anatel which altered the calculation basis of FUST (Fund for the Universalization of Telecommunications Services).

Operating Income (Loss) Before Net Financial Expenses

Our total operating income before net financial expenses increased by 1,958.2% to an income of R\$770.5 million in 2006 from an income of R\$37.4 million in 2005. As a percentage of net operating revenues, operating income before net financial expenses increased to 7.5% in 2006 from 0.37% in 2005.

Our total operating income before net financial expenses decreased by 94.4% to an income of R\$37.4 million in 2005 from an income of R\$671.8 million in 2004. As a percentage of net operating revenues, operating income before net financial expenses decreased to 0.37% in 2005 from 7.4% in 2004.

Net Financial Expenses

Total net financial expenses represent the net effect of interest income, interest expense and exchange rate and monetary restatement gain and loss.

In 2006, our net financial expenses decreased 78.7% to R\$82.4 million from R\$387.4 million in 2005 primarily as a result of:

- a 46.8% reduction of swap contracts in foreign currency, to R\$136.5 million in 2006 from R\$256.8 million in 2005 due to the appreciation of the Real in comparison to the Yen, which represented, in 2006, an effect of 23.5% in BrT's Receives position, against 9.5% in 2005;
- a reduction of R\$90.3 million in loans in foreign currency referring to the appreciation of the Real against the US dollar and the Yen.

In 2005, our net financial expenses decreased 3.1% to R\$387.4 million from R\$399.8 million in 2004 primarily as a result of:

- an extraordinary adjustment related to monetary updates in the amount of approximately R\$60.2 million;
- a 2.0% decrease in our interest expense, to R\$780.6 million in 2005 from R\$796.8 million in 2004 as a result of lower interest rates in Brazil in 2005 compared to 2004, which decreased the cost of our *real* denominated indebtedness, as the average CDI in 2005 was 15.1% as compared to 16.2% in 2004; and
- an increase in our interest income to R\$580.6 million in 2005 from R\$516.4 million in 2004, primarily as a result of the increase in average cash balances to R\$2,920.2 million in 2005 from R\$2,591.6 million in 2004.

Operating Income (Loss)

Our total operating income totaled R\$688.1 million in 2006 as opposed to a loss of R\$350.0 million in 2005, primarily as a result of a 6.0% increase in gross profits, a 14.4% decrease in operating expenses and a 78.7% decrease in net financial expenses. As a percentage of net operating revenues, operating income increased to 6.7% in 2006 as opposed to a loss of 3.5% in 2005.

Our total operating income (loss) decreased to a loss of R\$350.0 million in 2005 from an income of R\$272.0 million in 2004, primarily as a result of a 25.3% increase in gross profits offset by a 61.7% increase in operating expenses and a 3.1% decrease in net financial expenses. As a percentage of net operating revenues, operating loss decreased to a loss of 3.5% in 2005 from an income of 3.0% in 2004.

Net Non-Operating Expenses

Net non-operating expenses consist principally of equipment disposal in connection with the modernization of our network.

Total net non-operating expenses reverted to an income of R\$31.4 million in 2006 from expenses of R\$146.6 million in 2005. Net non-operating expenses are comprised mainly of the amortization of goodwill we acquired as a result of the merger with CRT in December 2000. Goodwill amortization for CRT totaled R\$7.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 (See note 8 to our audited consolidated financial statements).

Total net non-operating expenses increased by 31.1% to R\$146.6 million in 2005 from R\$111.8 million in 2004. Net non-operating expenses are comprised mainly of the amortization of goodwill we acquired as a result of the merger with CRT in December 2000. Goodwill amortization for CRT totaled R\$126.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. (See note 8 to our audited consolidated financial statements).

Income (Loss) Before Taxes and Minority Interests

Our income (loss) before taxes and minority interests reverted to an income of R\$719.5 million in 2006 from a loss of R\$496.5 million in 2005 primarily as a result of the increase in operating loss and net non-operating expense. As a percentage of net operating revenues, income before taxes and minority interests reverted to an income of 7.0% in 2006 from a loss of 4.9% in 2005.

Our income (loss) before taxes and minority interests decreased to a loss of R\$496.5 million in 2005 from an income of R\$160.2 million in 2004 primarily as a result of the increase in operating loss and net non-operating expense. As a percentage of net operating revenues, income (loss) before taxes and minority interests decreased to a loss of 4.9% in 2005 from a loss of 1.8% in 2004.

Income and Social Contribution Tax Benefits (Expenses)

Income and social contribution tax benefits reverted to a loss of R\$108.1 million in 2006 from an income of R\$373.1 million in 2005, due to an increase in income before taxes and minority interest of R\$719.5 million in 2006 from a loss of R\$496.5 million in 2005.

Income and social contribution tax benefits increased to R\$373.1 million in 2005 from R\$5.8 million in 2004, due to the increase in loss before taxes and minority interest of R\$496.5 million in 2005 from an income of R\$160.2 million in 2004.

Minority Interests

In 2006, we allocated R\$141.1 million of gain to minority shareholders, originating from their stakes in Brasil Telecom S.A., iG Cayman, Opynia Cayman and Agência o Jornal da Internet.

In 2005, we allocated R\$93.9 million of loss to minority shareholders, originating from their stakes in Brasil Telecom Participações S.A., iBest and iG.

In 2004, we allocated R\$37.9 million of gain to minority shareholders, originating from their stakes in Brasil Telecom S.A., iBest and iG.

Net Income (Loss)

Our net income reverted to an income of R\$470.4 million in 2006 from a loss of R\$29.6 million in 2005, as a result of the increase in operating income and reduction of net non-operating expenses. As a percentage of net operating revenues, net income reverted to 4.6% in 2006 from a loss of 0.3% in 2005.

Our net income (loss) decreased to a loss of R\$29.6 million in 2005 from an income of R\$128.1 million in 2004, as a result of the increase in operating loss and net non-operating expenses. As a percentage of net operating revenues, net loss increased to 0.3% in 2005 from income of 1.4% in 2004.

Information per Business Segment

Information per business segment is presented in relation to our and our subsidiaries' business, which was identified based on their performance and management structure, as well as the internal management information.

The operations carried out among the business segments presented were based on conditions equivalent to the market.

The income by segment, as well as the equity items presented, takes into consideration the items directly attributable to the segment, also taking into account those which can be allocated on reasonable basis.

Company reportable segments as of December 31, 2006

	Fixed Telephony and Data Transmission	Mobile Telephony	Internet	Management	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net operating revenue	9,419,265	1,247,377	299,542	-	(669,525)	10,296,659
Gross income (loss)	3,649,832	71,294	153,978	-	(38,374)	3,836,730
Operating income (loss) before financial revenues (expenses)	1,321,772	(477,353)	(61,178)	(18,077)	5,352	770,516

Company reportable segments as of December 31, 2005

	Fixed Telephony and Data Transmission	Mobile Telephony	Internet	Management	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net operating revenue	9,734,282	699,848	513,187	-	(808,633)	10,138,684
Gross income (loss)	3,823,126	(259,403)	175,403	-	(118,653)	3,620,473
Operating income (loss) before financial revenues (expenses)	906,350	(847,864)	6,998	(33,353)	5,305	37,436

Company reportable segments as of December 31, 2004

	Fixed Telephony and Data Transmission	Mobile Telephony	Internet	Management	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net operating revenue	9,065,390	78,982	269,345	-	(348,861)	9,064,856
Gross income (loss)	3,375,506	(68,427)	70,067	-	(135,010)	3,242,136
Operating income (loss)						

before financial revenues (expenses)	1,309,301	(173,303)	(15,709)	(24,082)	5,292	1,101,499
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**Fixed Telephony and Data
Transmission**

	Year ended December 31,			Percent change	
	2004	2005	2006	2005-2004	2006-2005
Gross Operating Revenue	12,699,485	13,924,898	13,653,447	9.6	(1.9)
Deductions from Gross Revenue	(3,634,095)	(4,190,616)	(4,234,182)	15.3	1.0
Net Operating Revenue	9,065,390	9,734,282	9,419,265	7.4	(3.2)
Cost of Services Rendered and Goods Sold	(5,689,884)	(5,911,156)	(5,769,433)	3.9	(2.4)
Gross Income	3,375,506	3,823,126	3,649,832	13.3	(4.5)
Operating Expenses, Net	(2,066,205)	(2,916,776)	(2,328,060)	41.2	(20.2)

Table of Contents

Sale of Services	(1,102,190)	(1,227,199)	(986,621)	11.3	(19.6)
General and Administrative Expenses	(932,441)	(1,079,120)	(1,123,975)	15.7	4.2
Management Compensation	(7,214)	(9,196)	(7,767)	27.5	(15.5)
Other Operating Expenses	(24,360)	(601,261)	(209,697)	N/A	(65.1)
Operating Income Before Financial Revenues (Expenses)	1,309,301	906,350	1,321,772	(30.8)	45.8

Operating revenues

Gross operating revenues decreased 1.9% to R\$13,653.4 million at December 31, 2006 from R\$13,924.9 million at December 31, 2005. This decrease was due to a 4.0% decrease in local services revenues and 5.9% decrease in intraregional long-distance services, partially compensated by a 18.4% increase in data transmission revenues.

Gross operating revenues increased 9.6% to R\$13,924.9 million at December 31, 2005 from R\$12,699.5 million at December 31, 2004. This increase was due to a 3.1% increase in revenues from local services and a 9.7% increase in revenues from intraregional long-distance services.

Our revenue from local services decreased to R\$6,942 million at December 31, 2006 from R\$7,228 million at December 31, 2005. The decrease in local services revenues was primarily due to the 2.9% decrease in monthly subscription charges and 7.6% decrease in charges for local fixed-line to mobile handsets. The decrease in monthly subscription revenues was due to decreasing penetration of fixed-line telecommunications services in our region, represented by a decrease in telephone density in our region to 19.4 lines in service per 100 inhabitants at December 31, 2006 from 22.3 lines in service per 100 inhabitants at December 31, 2005. The total number of active lines in service (total lines in service excluding blocked lines) decreased to 8.1 million at December 31, 2006 from 8.6 million at December 31, 2005. Revenues from local calls made from a fixed-line to mobile handsets (VC-1) decreased by 7.6%, this decrease resulted from greater competition in the sector, where mobile operators are offering plans in which the cost of the mobile-mobile minute can be lower than the fixed-mobile minute.

Our revenues from local services increased by 3.1% to R\$7,228 million at December 31, 2005 from R\$7,012 million at December 31, 2004. This increase was primarily due to rate adjustments despite the decreasing penetration of fixed-line telecommunications services in our region, represented by a decrease in telephone density in our region to 22.3 lines in service per 100 inhabitants at December 31, 2005 from 22.4 lines in service per 100 inhabitants at December 31, 2004. The total number of lines in service increased to 9.6 million at December 31, 2005 from 9.5 million at December 31, 2004.

Our revenues from intraregional long-distance services decreased by 5.9% to R\$2,471.7 million at December 31, 2006 from R\$2,626.6 million at December 31, 2005. This decrease is due to: (i) a 2.77% tariff decrease in the domestic long distance basket price; (ii) a 7.3% and 20.8% traffic reduction in intra-sector and intra-regional calls, respectively. The decrease was offset by the increase in our estimated average market share to 90.7% from 90.6% in the intrastate segment, and to 85.8% from 84.1% in the interstate segment, due to our targeted and focused television, radio and newspaper advertising campaigns.

Our revenues from intraregional long-distance services increased by 9.7% to R\$2,626.6 million at December 31, 2005 from R\$2,394.0 million at December 31, 2004. This increase was due to: (i) a 4.4% increase in VC-2 minutes and a 71.2% increase in VC-3 minutes, which was fueled by the growth in the number of mobile subscribers in our region that use our CSC 14 in mobile calls, resulting in a combined increase in VC-2 and VC-3 fixed-mobile revenues to R\$1,261.3 million at December 31, 2005 from R\$916.8 million at December 31, 2004; (ii) the 2.9% average rate

increase in the long-distance services basket at December 31, 2005; and (iii) the increase in our estimated average market share to 90.6% from 90.3% in the intrastate segment, and to 84.1% from 79.5% in the interstate segment, due to our targeted and focused television, radio and newspaper advertising campaigns.

Revenues from data transmission, which include revenues from ADSL, ATM, DialNet, Vetor, Dedicated IP and other similar products increased by 18.4% to R\$1,958 million at December 31, 2006 from R\$1,654 million at December 31, 2005. This growth was due to a 29.9% increase in ADSL accesses and a 8.9% increase in ATM, Frame Relay or Dedicated IP. Total ADSL accesses in service were approximately 1.3 million on December 31,

2006 up from approximately 1.0 million at December 31, 2005. In addition, the 29.9% increase in ADSL subscribers was driven by increased residential demand while the increase in IP and network accesses was due to increased corporate demand. Overall growth in all data transmission services was due to the expansion of our corporate client base and our ability to provide integrated solutions to our customers through targeted and focused marketing campaigns.

Revenues from data transmission increased by 41.7% to R\$1,654 million at December 31, 2005 from R\$1,167 million at December 31, 2004. This growth was due to the 89.4% increase in the number of ADSL accesses in service to approximately 1.014 million at December 31, 2005 from 535,457 accesses in service at December 31, 2004. In addition, the 40.8% increase in the number of IP accesses (Dedicated IP and IP Turbo) in service to 10,432 at December 31, 2005 from 7,408 at December 31, 2004 and the 28.0% increase in the number of network accesses (Frame Relay, ATM, Interlan and VETOR) in service to 24,998 at December 31, 2005 from 19,529 at December 31, 2004 also contributed to the higher revenues from data transmission over the period.

The total amount of value-added and other taxes was R\$3,926.6 million at December 31, 2006 from R\$3,963.5 million at December 31, 2005. Discounts reached R\$307.6 million at December 31, 2006. Net operating revenues decreased 3.2% to R\$9,419.3 million at December 31, 2006 from R\$9,734.3 million at December 31, 2005, mainly due to the decrease in gross revenues.

The total amount of value-added and other taxes was R\$3,963.5 million at December 31, 2005 from R\$3,518.3 million at December 31, 2004. Discounts reached R\$227.1 million at December 31, 2005. Net operating revenues increased 7.4% to R\$9,734.3 million at December 31, 2005 from R\$9,065.4 million at December 31, 2004, mainly due to the increase in gross revenues.

Cost of services rendered and goods sold

Cost of services rendered and goods sold decreased by 2.4% to R\$5,769.4 million at December 31, 2006, from R\$5,911.2 million at December 31, 2005. Our cost of services decreased primarily as a result of a decrease in third party services, which decreased by R\$246.4 million during 2006. This decrease in third party services was largely due to the reduction in interconnection costs, as a percentage of net operating revenues, interconnection costs increased to 25.8% in 2006 from 24.0% in 2005. The reduction in interconnection costs was mainly driven by decreasing traffic from local fixed-line calls to mobile handsets.

Cost of services rendered and goods sold increased 3.9% to R\$5,911.2 million at December 31, 2005 from R\$5,689.9 million at December 31, 2004. Our cost of services increased primarily as a result of an increase in third party services, largely due to the increase in interconnection costs. As a percentage of net operating revenues, interconnection costs increased to 25.9% in 2005 from 25.8% in 2004.

Gross income

Gross income decreased 4.5% to R\$3,649.8 million at December 31, 2006 from R\$3,823.1 million at December 31, 2005, basically due to the 3.2% decrease in net operating revenues, despite of the 2.4% decrease in cost of services rendered and goods sold.

Gross income increased 13.3% to R\$3,823.1 million at December 31, 2005 from R\$3,375.5 million at December 31, 2004, basically due to the 7.4% increase in net operating revenues combined with the 3.9% increase in cost of services rendered and goods sold.

Sale of services

Operating expenses related to sale of services decreased 19.6% to R\$986.6 million at December 31, 2006 from R\$1,227.2 million at December 31, 2005. The decrease was primarily due to third party services and bad debt and provisions for doubtful accounts. Third party services decreased R\$57.8 million in 2006, largely due to a 30.4%

reduction in marketing and advertising. Bad debt and provisions for doubtful accounts decreased 14.5% in 2006 despite the increase in gross revenues. As a percentage of gross revenues, bad debt and provisions for doubtful accounts decreased to 2.5% of gross revenues in 2006 from 3.1% in 2005. This reduction in bad debt and provisions for doubtful accounts as a percentage of gross revenues reflects our continued focus on measures to control bad debt, such as the introduction of alternative plans to mitigate credit risk.

Operating expenses related to sale of services increased 11.3% to R\$1,227.2 million at December 31, 2005 from R\$1,102.2 million at December 31, 2004. The increase was primarily due to third party services and personnel expenses, despite of the decrease in bad debt and provisions for doubtful accounts. The increase in personnel expenses was due to the increase salaries and bonuses relating to our sales personnel, with a portion this variation explained by a change in the booking of profit sharing which, in 2004, was booked after EBITDA, by the Collective Labor Agreement in effect as of January 2005, which implicated an average salary readjustment of 6.0% and by increase in the number of employees. Bad debt and provisions for doubtful accounts decreased 9.2% in 2005 despite the increase in gross revenues. As a percentage of gross revenues, bad debt and provisions for doubtful accounts decreased to 3.1% of gross revenues in 2005 from 3.2% in 2004.

General and administrative expenses

Operating expenses related to general and administrative expenses increased 4.2% to R\$1,124.0 million at December 31, 2006 from R\$1,079.1 million at December 31, 2005. The increase was primarily due to an increase of R\$35.0 million in depreciation and amortization.

Operating expenses related to general and administrative expenses increased 15.7% to R1,079.1 million at December 31, 2005 from R\$932.4 million at December 31, 2004. The increase was primarily due to an increase in legal and corporate consulting expenses and an increase in expenses from information technology equipment depreciation.

Management compensation

Operating expenses related to management compensation decreased 15.5% to R\$7.8 million at December 31, 2006 from R\$9.2 million at December 31, 2005.

Operating expenses related to management compensation increased 27.5% to R\$9.2 million at December 31, 2005 from R\$7.2 million at December 31, 2004.

Other Operating Revenue (Expenses)

Net operating expenses related to other operating expenses decreased 65.1% to R\$209.7 million at December 31, 2006 from R\$601.3 million at December 31, 2005. This decrease was due to a reduction in provisions and administrative costs for Pension Funds and an increase in recovery of taxes and recovered expenses.

Net operating expenses related to other operating expenses amounted to R\$601.3 million at December 31, 2005 from R\$24.4 million at December 31, 2004. This increase in expenses resulted primarily from an increase in provisions for contingencies and a supplement to the provision for pension fund liabilities as a result of the adoption of a revised mortality table (UP94 with two-year grievance and separated by gender), which better corresponds to current expectation of longevity of participants in sponsored plans.

Mobile Telephony

	Year ended December 31,			Percent change	
	2004	2005	2006	2005-2004	2006-2005
Gross Operating Revenue	102,299	989,263	1,788,972	867.0	80.8
Deductions from Gross Revenue	(23,317)	(289,415)	(541,595)	1,141.2	87.1
Net Operating Revenue	78,982	699,848	1,247,377	786.1	78.2
Cost of Services Rendered and Goods Sold	(147,409)	(959,251)	(1,176,083)	550.7	22.6
Gross Income (Expense)	(68,427)	(259,403)	71,294	279.1	(127.5)
Operating Expenses, Net	(104,876)	(588,461)	(548,647)	461.1	(6.8)
Sale of Services	(90,137)	(487,783)	(432,432)	441.2	(11.3)
General and Administrative Expenses	(14,296)	(128,092)	(125,930)	796.0	(1.7)
Other Operating Revenue (Expenses)	(443)	27,414	9,715	N/A	(64.6)
Operating Loss Before Financial Revenues (Expenses)	(173,303)	(847,864)	(477,353)	389.2	(43.7)

Operating revenues

Gross operating revenues from mobile services reached R\$1,789.0 million at December 31, 2006, an 80.8% increase from R\$989.3 million at December 31, 2005, consisting of:

- (i) R\$286.2 million in sales of handsets and related equipment at December 31, 2006, in comparison to R\$299.4 million at December 31, 2005; and
- (ii) R\$993.7 million derived from services at December 31, 2006, up from R\$420.7 million at December 31, 2005, composed primarily of:
 - a. Monthly subscription charges, which accounted for R\$305.4 million at December 31, 2006, up from R\$167.8 million at December 31, 2005;
 - b. Utilization charges which include charges for minutes used in excess of the mobile monthly allowances and accounted for R\$388.2 million at December 2006, up from R\$209.7 million at December 31, 2005; and
 - c. Interconnection charges which accounted for R\$300.1 million at December 2006, up from R\$43.2 million at December 2005. The increase in the interconnection charges was primarily due to the effects of Anatel's new regulation (full bill), which established that all calls among mobile operators would be charged (previously only the calls in which the difference in outgoing and incoming traffic was superior to 55%). By the end of 2006 we had approximately 3.38 million mobile subscribers, a 52.6% increase from the 2.21 million mobile subscribers at the end of 2005.

In September 2004 we started offering mobile services through Brasil Telecom GSM. Gross operating revenues increased 867.0% to R\$989.3 million at December 31, 2005 from R\$102.3 million at December 31, 2004. Total gross operating revenues at December 31, 2005 consisted of:

- (i) Sales of handsets and related equipment of R\$299.4 million at December 31, 2005; and

(ii) R\$420.7 million from services at December 31, 2005, composed primarily of:

- a. Monthly subscription charges, which accounted for R\$167.8 million at December 31, 2005;
- b. Utilization charges which include charges for minutes used in excess of the mobile monthly allowances and accounted for R\$209.7 million at December 31, 2005; and
- c. Interconnection charges which accounted for R\$43.2 million at December 2005. By the end of 2005 we had approximately 2.21 million mobile subscribers, a 255.6% increase from the 0.62 million mobile subscribers at the end of 2004.

The total amount of value-added and other taxes increased by 69.8% to R\$316.9 million at December 31, 2006 from R\$186.6 million at December 31, 2005. The rate of growth in value-added and other taxes mainly reflects the rate of growth in our gross operating revenue. Discounts reached R\$224.7 million at December 31, 2006. Net operating revenues increased 78.2% to R\$1,247.4 million at December 31, 2006 from R\$699.8 million at December 31, 2005, mainly due to the decrease in gross revenues.

The total amount of value-added and other taxes was R\$186.6 million at December 31, 2005 from R\$20.0 million at December 31, 2004. Discounts reached R\$102.8 million at December 31, 2005. Net operating revenues increased 786.1% to R\$699.8 million at December 31, 2005 from R\$79.0 million at December 31, 2004. We started offering mobile services in September 2004.

Cost of services rendered and goods sold

Cost of services rendered and goods sold increased 22.6% to R\$1,176.1 million at December 31, 2006 from R\$959.3 million at December 31, 2005. The increase was mainly due to a R\$166.5 million increase in interconnection costs due to the increase in the subscriber base and to the effects of Anatel's new regulation (full bill), which established that all calls among mobile operators would be charged (previously only the calls in which the difference in outgoing and incoming traffic was superior to 55%).

Cost of services rendered and goods sold increased 550.7% to R\$959.3 million at December 31, 2005 from R\$147.4 million at December 31, 2004. We started offering mobile services in September 2004.

Gross income

Gross income amounted to R\$71.3 million at December 31, 2006 from an expense of R\$259.4 million at December 31, 2005, basically due to the 78.2% increase in net operating revenues combined with the 22.6% increase in cost of services rendered and goods sold.

Gross expense increased 279.1% to R\$259.4 million at December 31, 2005 from R\$68.4 million at December 31, 2004, basically due to the 786.1% increase in net operating revenues combined with the 550.7% increase in cost of services rendered and goods sold. We started offering mobile services in September 2004.

Sale of services

Net operating expenses related to sale of services decreased 11.3% to R\$432.4 million at December 31, 2006 from R\$487.8 million at December 31, 2005. The decrease is mainly due to a 35.9% decrease in advertising and marketing campaigns.

Net operating expenses related to sale of services increased 441.2% to R\$487.8 million at December 31, 2005 from R\$90.1 million at December 31, 2004. We started offering mobile services in September 2004.

General and administrative expenses

Net operating expenses related to general and administrative expenses decreased 1.7% to R\$125.9 million at December 31, 2006 from R\$128.1 million at December 31, 2005.

Net operating expenses related to general and administrative expenses increased 796.0% to R\$128.1 million at December 31, 2005 from R\$14.3 million at December 31, 2004. We started offering mobile services in September 2004.

Other Operating Revenue (Expenses)

Net operating expenses related to other operating expenses decreased 64.6% to R\$9.7 million at December 31, 2006 from R\$27.4 million at December 31, 2005.

Net operating expenses related to other operating expenses amounted to R\$27.4 million at December 31, 2005 from an expenses of R\$443 at December 31, 2004. We started offering mobile services in September 2004.

Internet

	Year ended December 31,			Percent change	
	2004	2005	2006	2005-2004	2006-2005
Gross Operating Revenue	310,519	582,081	342,050	87.5	(41.2)
Deductions from Gross Revenue	(41,174)	(68,894)	(42,508)	67.3	(38.3)
Net Operating Revenue	269,345	513,187	299,542	90.5	(41.6)
Cost of Services Rendered and Goods Sold	(199,278)	(337,784)	(145,564)	69.5	(56.9)
Gross Income	70,067	175,403	153,978	150.3	(12.2)
Operating Expenses, Net	(85,776)	(168,405)	(215,156)	96.3	27.8
Sale of Services	(48,054)	(115,034)	(135,687)	139.4	18.0
General and Administrative Expenses	(18,671)	(58,640)	(76,576)	214.1	30.6
Management Compensation	(784)	(2,499)	(213)	218.8	(91.5)
Other Operating Revenue (Expenses)	(18,267)	7,768	(2,680)	(142.5)	(134.5)
Operating Income (Loss) Before Financial Revenues (Expenses)	(15,709)	6,998	(61,178)	N/A	N/A

Gross operating revenues decreased 41.2% to R\$342.1 million at December 31, 2006 from R\$582.1 million at December 31, 2005. Gross operating revenues increased 87.5% to R\$582.1 million at December 31, 2005 from R\$310.5 million at December 31, 2004.

Net operating revenues decreased 41.6% to R\$299.5 million at December 31, 2006 from R\$513.2 million at December 31, 2005. Net operating revenues increased 90.5% to R\$513.2 million at December 31, 2005 from R\$269.3 million at December 31, 2004.

Gross income decreased 12.2% to R\$154.0 million at December 31, 2006 from R\$175.4 million at December 31, 2005. Gross income increased 150.3% to R\$175.4 million at December 31, 2005 from R\$70.1 million at December 31, 2004.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Flow

The following table sets forth certain components of our source of funds or cash flows for the years ending December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006.

	Year ended December 31		
	2004	2005	2006
Cash flows provided by (used in):			
	<i>Millions of Reais</i>		
Operating activities	3,652.7	2,660.5	2,661.9

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Investing activities	(2,895.0)	(2,134.6)	(1,755.3)
Financing activities	512.2	(1,138.7)	453.6
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,269.9	(612.8)	1,360.2

We use the net cash generated from our operations and from external financing to fund capital expenditures for our network expansion and modernization, to pay dividends, to meet our anticipated debt-service, and to invest in new businesses.

We believe that we have sufficient sources of liquidity and capital to meet these requirements for approximately the next three years although we cannot assure you in this regard.

Cash Flows Provided by Operating Activities

Our primary source of funds continues to be cash generated from operations. Our cash flow from operating activities increased 0.1% to R\$2,661.9 million in 2006 from R\$2,660.5 million in 2005. This increase is primarily due to 14.4% decrease in operational expenses when compared to 2005. Our cash flows from operating activities decreased 27.2% to R\$2,660.5 million in 2005 from R\$3,652.7 million in 2004. This decrease was primarily due to the 61.7% increase in operational expenses when compared to 2004.

Cash Flows Used in Investing Activities

Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment continue to be our primary use of cash flow and other capital resources. Our cash flow used in investing activities decreased 17.8% to R\$1,755.3 million in 2006 from R\$2,134.6 million in 2005. In 2006, we invested R\$1,451.1 million in the expansion and modernization of our mobile and fixed-line telephone operations related primarily to the expansion of the data communications network and implementation of regulatory projects to meet Anatel's requirements. During the corresponding period in 2005, we invested R\$1,978.1 million to implement our mobile network, expand and modernize our fixed telephone network to facilitate the introduction of new products and services, enhance responsiveness to competitive challenges, increase the operating efficiency and productivity of our network and meet our network expansion and modernization goals.

Cash Flow Provided by Financing Activities

We realized a cash outflow from financing activities of R\$453.6 million in 2006, as compared to an inflow of R\$1,138.7 million in 2005. The change from inflow to outflow from financing activities during 2006 was primarily due to:

- (i) R\$1,915.9 million in new loans incurred in 2006, compared to R\$522.7 million in new loans incurred in 2005;
- (ii) R\$337.6 million increase in loans repaid, for a total of R\$1,062.5 million in loans repaid in 2006, compared to R\$724.9 million in loans repaid in 2005, and
- (iii) a decrease in interest on shareholders' equity paid by R\$474.3 million to R\$399.9 million in 2006, from R\$874.2 million in 2005. See Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources Indebtedness.

We realized a cash outflow from financing activities of R\$1,138.7 million in 2005, as compared to an inflow of R\$512.2 million in 2004. The change from inflow to outflow from financing activities during 2005 was primarily due to:

- (i) R\$522.7 million in new loans incurred in 2005, compared to R\$2,427.0 million in new loans incurred in 2004;
- (ii) R\$894.2 million decrease in loans repaid, for a total of R\$724.9 million in loans repaid in 2005, compared to R\$1,619.1 million in loans repaid in 2004, and
- (iii) a increase in interest on shareholders' equity paid by R\$616.1 million to R\$874.2 million in 2005, from R\$258.1 million in 2004. See Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources Indebtedness."

Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents

In 2006, our cash and cash equivalents increased by R\$1,360.2 million to R\$3,974.0 million, compared to an decrease in cash and cash equivalents by R\$612.8 million to R\$2,613.8 million in 2005 from the corresponding period in 2004. The increase in our cash and cash equivalents was primarily due to a higher cash inflow from operating activities and financing activities, influenced by the decrease in the outflow for investing activities in 2006.

Indebtedness

At December 31, 2006, we had R\$5,375.2 million of indebtedness, an increase of 17.6% from R\$4,569.1 million at December 31, 2005. Our net debt position at the end of 2006 was R\$1,401.2 million, compared to R\$1,955.3 million at December 31, 2005, representing a decrease of 28.3% .

In the twelve months of 2006, our interest expense (including accrued interest) decreased by 2.38% to R\$493.8 million from R\$482.3 million in 2005, as a result of lower interest rates in Brazil in 2006 compared to 2005 and changes in indebtedness as discussed above.

New Loans

At a meeting of our Board of Directors on June 5, 2006, the Board unanimously approved the 5th Issuance, being the 4th Public Issuance (the Issuance), of simple, nominative, non-convertible debentures (the Debentures). This was the first issuance made in the context of our first Securities Distribution Program of R\$2.0 billion, in a total aggregate amount of R\$1.08 billion. The Debentures were issued on June 1, 2006, are guaranteed by our holding company,

Brasil Telecom Participações S.A., and have a term of seven years from the issuance date,

maturing on June 1, 2013. The unit face value of each Debenture shall be amortized in accordance with the following schedule: (i) R\$3,330.00 (33.3%) on June 1, 2011; (ii) R\$3,330.00 (33.3%) on June 1, 2012; and (iii) R\$3,340.00 (33.4%) on June 1, 2013. The remuneration of the Debentures was established in the bookbuilding process at 104.0% of the CDI (Interbank Deposit Certificate).

On November 1, 2006, Brasil Telecom S.A., our controlled company, entered into a new loan agreement with BNDES, in a total amount of R\$2.104 billion, guaranteed by our holding company, Brasil Telecom Participações S.A. BNDES will finance 62% of the total amount directly. The remaining 38% of the loan will be financed indirectly via a pool of financial institutions. The loan bears interest (a) at the variable TJLP rate plus 4.3% per annum for 95.2% of the amount and (b) at the variable TJLP rate plus 2.3% per annum for 4.8% of the amount. The loan matures on May 5, 2014. The proceeds will be used to finance our investment in wireline network and in operational improvements to meet the targets established by Anatel in the General Plan on Universal Service and in the General Plan on Quality. On November 21, 2006, Brasil Telecom S.A., our controlled company, received from BNDES the first tranche of the direct portion of this facility, in the amount of R\$495.9 million, from which R\$465.9 million bears interest of TJLP + 4.3% per annum and R\$30.0 million bears interest of TJLP + 2.3% per annum. On November 22, 2006, Brasil Telecom S.A., our controlled company, received the first tranche of the indirect portion of this facility from the pool of financial institutions, in the amount of R\$304.1 million, bearing interest of TJLP + 4.3% per annum. The remaining disbursements of the loan are expected to occur by the end of 2008.

On August 13, 2004, Brasil Telecom S.A., our controlled company, entered into a loan agreement with BNDES, in a total amount of R\$1.27 billion, guaranteed by our holding company, Brasil Telecom Participações S.A. The loan bears interest (a) at the variable TJLP rate plus 5.5% per annum for 80% of the amount and (b) at the variable *Cesta de Moedas* (a currency basket rate published by BNDES, representing basically the variation of the dollar versus the Brazilian real) plus 5.5% per annum for 20% of the amount. The loan has two different maturity dates (i) February 15, 2011 for the TJLP portion and (ii) April 15, 2011 for the *Cesta de Moedas* portion. The proceeds will be used to finance our investment in wireline network and in operational improvements to meet the targets established by Anatel in the General Plan on Universal Service and in the General Plan on Quality. On August 26, 2004, Brasil Telecom S.A., our controlled company, received from BNDES the first tranche of this facility, in the amount of R\$400.0 million, from which R\$320.0 million bears interest of TJLP + 5.5% per annum and R\$80.0 million bears interest of *Cesta de Moedas* + 5.5% per annum. On October 26, 2004, Brasil Telecom S.A., our controlled company, received a second tranche from BNDES, in the amount of R\$342.5 million, from which R\$282.7 million bears interest of TJLP + 5.5% per annum and R\$59.7 million bears interest of *Cesta de Moedas* + 5.5% per annum. On July 15, 2005, Brasil Telecom S.A., our controlled company, received the third tranche from BNDES in the amount of R\$252.0 million, from which R\$213.7 million bears interest of TJLP + 5.5% per annum and R\$38.3 million bears interest of *Cesta de Moedas* + 5.5% per annum. On November 8, 2005, Brasil Telecom S.A., our controlled company, received the fourth and last tranche from BNDES in the amount of R\$251.8 million, from which R\$216.1 million bears interest of TJLP + 5.5% per annum and R\$35.7 million bears interest of *Cesta de Moedas* + 5.5% per annum.

On July 5, 2004, we issued an aggregate principal amount of R\$500.0 million of our 4th Issuance, being the 3rd Public Issuance, of non-convertible debentures guaranteed by our holding company, Brasil Telecom Participações S.A. The debentures will mature on July 5, 2009. Interest on the debentures is equivalent to the CDI rate + 1.0% per annum and is payable on a semi-annual basis, on January 5 and July 5 of each year, until the maturity of the debentures.

On March 28, 2007, we notified the debenture holders of our 4th Issuance of Debentures, being the 3rd Public Issuance, that we would exercise our option to redeem all of the debentures on April 17, 2007. Each debenture was entitled to a payment equivalent to the face value of R\$10,000.00 (ten thousand *reais*) plus accrued interest between the date of the last interest payment, i.e. January 5, 2007, and April 17, 2007, and a redemption premium equivalent to 0.55% of the face value plus interest.

On March 24, 2004 Brasil Telecom S.A., our controlled company, entered into a Japanese Yen 21.6 billion loan facility arranged by Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (SMBC), guaranteed by the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and granted by a syndicate of five commercial banks (including SMBC). The loan was contracted for a 7-year term, has a 1.5 -year grace period, a 5-year amortization period, is not secured and

bears interest at a rate equal to LIBOR Yen plus 1.92% per annum. Interest payments are due on September 24 and March 24 of each year. Brasil Telecom S.A., our controlled company, borrowed the entire amount available under this facility on April 28, 2004 in the form of a single term loan, which was exchanged into approximately R\$576.0 million and which Brasil Telecom S.A., our controlled company, used to partially finance our 2003 capital expenditures.

On February 17, 2004, Brasil Telecom S.A., our controlled company, issued an aggregate principal amount of US\$200.0 million in 9.375% Notes due 2014 in the international market. The notes will mature on February 18, 2014 unless extended for a period of up to eighteen months from the expected maturity date. The notes have the benefit of an irrevocable standby letter of credit, as well as an insurance policy provided by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. The net proceeds from the notes were intended to fund our 2004 and 2005 investment program.

Amortization of existing loans

On July 27, 2006, Brasil Telecom S.A., our controlled company, paid R\$520 million relative to the third and final installment of a R\$1.3 billion debenture program issued on January 27, 2001, in a private placement to our holding company, Brasil Telecom Participações S.A. The interest rate established for the debentures program is equivalent to 100% of the CDI rate.

At December 31, 2006, approximately 20.7%, or R\$1,026.1 million, of our total indebtedness before swap adjustments was exposed to foreign exchanges (dollars, Japanese Yens and *Cesta de Moedas*), compared to 29.3%, or R\$1,336.7 million, at December 31, 2005. Of our indebtedness affected by exchange variation at December 31, 2006, approximately 53.2% was protected against significant variations in exchange rates (R\$/US\$, R\$/Yens and *Cesta de Moedas*). See Note 32 to our audited financial statements and Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk below.

The following table sets forth the repayment schedule of our indebtedness:

At December 31, 2006

(thousands of reais)

	Indebtedness	Swap Adjustments	Total Indebtedness
2007	993,188	116,376	1,109,564
2008	346,644	90,925	437,569
2009	939,131	87,661	1,026,792
2010	503,902	84,524	588,426
2011	610,761	41,119	651,880
2012	520,459	-	520,459
2013 and after	1,040,500	-	1,040,500
Indebtedness	4,954,585	420,605	5,375,190

Although our indebtedness increased to R\$5,375.2 million in 2006, and our interest expenses (including capitalized interest) decreased to R\$519.9 million in the twelve months of 2006, we expect to be able to repay substantially all of the principal and interest on our indebtedness with internally generated funds. Net cash flow from our operating

activities was R\$2,377.6 million in 2006, compared to R\$2,462.3 million in 2005.

Capital Expenditures

Our capital expenditures decreased by approximately 26.6% to R\$1,451.1 million in the year ended December 31, 2006, from R\$1,978.1 million for the corresponding period in 2005. Of our total 2006 capital expenditures, R\$1,169.6 million related to fixed telephone and Internet operations and R\$281.5 million to mobile telephone operations. The capital expenditures on the expansion and modernization of our fixed telephone

operations consisted mainly in upgrading capacity in relation to our transmission backbone, expanding data network and regulatory projects implementation to satisfy Anatel's requirements.

Our capital expenditures decreased by approximately 31.0% to R\$1,978.1 million in the year ended December 31, 2005, from R\$2,866.9 million for the corresponding period in 2004. Of our total 2005 capital expenditures, R\$1,536.8 million related to fixed telephone and Internet operations, R\$441.3 million to mobile telephone operations and R\$46.6 million to acquisitions. The capital expenditures on the expansion and modernization of our fixed telephone operations consisted mainly in upgrading capacity in relation to our transmission backbone and regulatory projects implementation to satisfy Anatel's requirements.

We expect to finance our remaining expected 2007 capital expenditures with internally generated funds from operations.

Research and Development

We conduct research and development in the area of telecommunication services, but we do not independently develop any new telecommunication technology. In 2006, we created a new branch Technology Architecture Deputy Directory - to develop new technologies. This area is composed of a team of professionals focused on researching new technologies, aiming to develop new services by applying these technologies and, adding value to our existing services. This work is performed in cooperation with equipment and systems suppliers which also includes the joint development of new services such as the UNICO (unique) telephone, TV Phone and UNICO (unique) card. These were all new solutions based on ideas developed internally. As a result of this work, we are the first Brazilian carrier to launch services that use next generation network architecture.

Brasil Telecom strongly encourages its employees to develop innovative solutions through its Incentive Program to Protect the Intellectual Property. Our research and development team have requests for patent registration on INPI (National Institute of Industrial Property - Brazilian Trademark and Patent Office) for the following inventions: Brasil Virtual Cell, TV Fone Residencial (Residential TV Phone), Sistema Anti-Fraude NGN (Anti-Fraud NGN System), Secretária Virtual Integrada (Integrated Virtual Answering Machine) and Internet TV.

Also, we participate in telecommunications standards bodies, technical associations and committee Forums such as ETSI (European Telecommunication Standards Institute) / TISPAN (Telecommunication and Internet Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking), 3GPP (Third Generation Partnership Project) and FMCA (Fixed Mobile Convergence Alliance) in order to contribute and gather expertise in globally applicable technical specifications, technical reports and telecommunications standards.

Another step towards research and development was our investment in a technology laboratory. Using this laboratory, our team will be able to explore new and emerging technologies to create cutting-edge telecommunications solutions and research. The lab facilities include space for equipment test and assembly. In 2006, we invested R\$5 million in equipment, R\$239 thousand in infra-structure, and R\$4.8 million in research and development.

Since prior to the breakup of Telebrás, we, and each of the other former operating subsidiaries of Telebrás, contributed to the Center, which is a research and development center formerly operated by Telebrás that develops telecommunications technology to be applied in Brazil. On August 3, 2001 we signed two service agreements with the Center, one in the amount of R\$7.0 million per year for a three-year period (amended in 2006 in the amount of R\$9.0 million for two additional years), in order to maintain our access to telecommunications software developed by the Center, and the other in the amount of R\$10.0 million per year for a 2-year period, (amended in 2004 in the amount of R\$15.0 million for two additional years), in order to receive technological services provided by the Center, including equipment testing, consulting and training services. In addition to the Center, we also rely on telecommunication

product manufacturers to develop new hardware and new technologies.

Our aggregate expenditures with the Center were R\$14.7 million, R\$16.8 million, and R\$17.9 million in 2004, 2005, 2006 respectively.

Trend Information

The evolution of the communications needs of our customers has been redefining the role of telecommunications in Brazil. We believe that the mass use of computers and the Internet, the evolution of wireless and data compression technology, and the deregulation of and increased competition in telecommunications services will continue to increase the demand for telecommunications services in Brazil.

Due to these developments, the value of access and long-distance networks has decreased and the value of telecommunications applications and services has increased. As a result, telecommunications companies have been seeking to integrate vertically and expand geographically in order to obtain economies of scale and leverage revenue growth. This is expected to favor those companies with sufficient access to financing. Although we believe that we are well positioned to take advantage of this trend, there can be no assurances that we will have access to sufficient financing in the future or on terms acceptable to us.

As an immediate effect of the geographic expansion and vertical integration, the degree of difference between the traditional players has diminished and the boundaries between communications companies (i.e., voice/data via fixed accesses, voice/data via mobile accesses, Internet and cable modem) have become increasingly narrow. In order to differentiate ourselves from our competitors, we have sought to bundle our products and services, brand our services and introduce value-added services.

The deregulation and technological evolution of the telecommunications industry in Brazil has intensified the competition in the voice sector as well as in the data sector. This may have a material adverse effect on our market share, margins, results of operations and financial condition.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Trading Activities

We do not engage in any material trading activities involving commodity contracts that are accounted for at fair value. The only risk management activity that we engage in is the protection of some of our dollar, Yen and Cesta de Moeda denominated indebtedness. See Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk Exchange Rate Risk.

Contractual Obligations

The following tables set forth our obligations to make future payments under contracts, such as debt and lease agreements, and under contingent commitments, such as debt guarantees.

Contractual Obligations	Payments due by period at December 31, 2006					Total
	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	After 5 years		
	(thousands of reais)					
Indebtedness	993,188	1,285,775	1,114,663	1,560,959		4,954,585
Swap Adjustments	116,376	178,586	125,643	-		420,605
Rental commitments	20,953	19,643	7,614	-		48,210
Unconditional purchase obligations	64,658	-	-	-		64,658

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Expected Contributions for the next period	138,939	277,878	277,878	37,017	731,712
Other long-term obligations	167,209	94,086	62,724	31,362	355,381
Total contractual cash obligations	1,501,323	1,855,968	1,588,522	1,629,338	6,575,151

(1) Not including interest payments on debt or payments under interest rate swap agreements. Interest payments on debt for years following 2008 have not been estimated. We are not able to determine such future interest payments because we cannot accurately predict future interest rates, our future cash generation, or future business decisions that could significantly affect our debt levels and consequently this estimate. For an understanding of the impact of a change in interest rates applicable to our long-term debt obligations, see Quantitative Information About Market Risk Exchange Rate Risk. For additional information on the terms of our outstanding debt, see Operating and Financial Review and Prospects - Indebtedness.

Dividends

We are required to distribute to our shareholders, either as dividends or as tax deductible interest on shareholder equity, 25.0% of our adjusted net income determined in accordance with Brazilian accounting principles and as adjusted in accordance with Brazilian Corporate Law, including any realization of the net income reserve. Preferred Shareholders are entitled to receive a minimum non-cumulative dividend of Preferred Dividend equal to the greater of (i) 6.0% per year of the value of our total share capital divided by our total number of shares or (ii) 3.0% per year of the book value of our shareholders' equity divided by the total number of our shares. In 2004, 2005 and 2006 we paid dividends of approximately R\$258.1 million, R\$874.2 million and R\$399.9 million, respectively.

Pension Plans

We participate in a multi-employer defined benefit plan, along with Fundação Sistel de Seguridade Social, the PBS-A, which includes former Telebrás employees who are currently retired or assisted pensioners, which group is also comprised of our former employees. PBS-A was segregated from Sistel's former Exclusive plan on January 31, 2000, with we being contingently liable, along with other companies that comprised the Telebrás system, for our proportionate share of unfunded obligations of the plan attributable to our former employees who retired according to this plan. We also participate in a post-retirement health care benefits, through a defined-benefit assistance plan, as defined contributors, called PAMA/PCE, for retired and pensioners (assisted) linked to the PBS/TCS plan (which was incorporated to the TCSPREV on 12/31/2001) and PBS-A, along with other PBS plans from other companies of the former Telebrás system, not related to our company, segregated from Sistel's former PBS sole plan in January 31, 2000. The contributions for the PAMA/PCE assistance plan are funded by us, with contributions equivalent to 1.5% of the active participants' paycheck who are associated with the PBS-TCS group (incorporated to the TCSPREV plan at December 31, 2001) and also by fixed monthly contributions made by retired and pensioner (assisted) employees who migrated to the PCE. The responsibility for this assistance plan reaches all other companies of the former Telebrás system. In 2006, our contributions to this assistance plan totaled R\$110,185.

On December 31, 2000, we segregated a portion of our funds from the multi-employer plan in order to establish a separate plan for our current employees who were Telebrás former employees, entitled the PBS-TCS plan.

On February 28, 2000, we implemented a defined contribution plan, called TCSPREV. This plan's primary objective was the optional transfer of active employees covered by the PBS-TCS plan and also the subscription of new employees who were hired after the privatization of the former Telebrás system. The optional transfer from PBS-TCS included approximately 80% of our work force at that time.

Other than the remaining employees of the PBS-TCS plan, which was incorporated by the TCSPREV plan on December 31, 2001, with no changes in the conditions established in the original plan, we also provide the PBT-BrT plan, the Retired Administration Agreement (CA) and the Atypical Contractual Relation Term (TRCA), with the latter two being exclusive of former Telecomunicações do Paraná S/A (TELEPAR), which were also incorporated to the TCSPREV on December 31, 2001, with no changes in the conditions established in the original plans. We also provide the PAMEC-BrT health assistance plan, designed to provide health services only to retired employees who were covered by the PBT-BrT plan, which is managed, however, separately from the TCSPREV plan.

From March 2003 to February 2005, there were no new participants in the TCSPREV plan, which currently covers 65.7% of our work force.

TCSPREV's technical basis are determined through actuary studies prepared by independent actuaries, in compliance with the rules currently in effect in Brazil and the capitalization for cost determination. Currently, participants and sponsors only contribute for the PBS-TCS (defined benefit) and TCSPREV (defined contribution)

internal groups. In the TCSPREV group, the participant and the sponsor contribute the same amount for the participant's individual account. This contribution varies from 3.0% to 8.0% of the participant's salary, depending on age. The participant may choose to make additional contributions to the plan, but the sponsor is not required to make such contributions. In the PBS-TCS group, the contribution of the sponsor is equal to 12.0% of the participant's monthly salary, while the participant's contribution varies according to age, seniority and salary. Some PBS-TCS's participants, who entered when they were older, also make additional contributions. The sponsors are responsible for all of TCSPREV's administrative costs and risks. In 2006, our contributions to the plan represented, in average, 5.54% of the sum of the participant's salary, amounting to R\$16.0 million.

In the case of the PAMEC-BrT assistance plan, the contributions were fully paid in July 1998 in a single payment. New contributions may occur, in light of a need to cover expenses, if any occur.

Until March 2005, TCSPREV's plans (with all groups incorporated to it) and PAMEC-BrT were managed and operated by the Fundação Sistel de Seguridade Social. On March 10, 2005 a transference of management and operation of these plans was made in favor of Fundação 14 de Previdência Privada, entity created by Brasil Telecom, exclusively created for this end, being responsible for all the plans as of this date. Fundação Sistel has rendered operating services related to this plans to Fundação 14 for a period of 18 months, as of the transfer date, until the date that Fundação 14 was fully structured. Fundação 14 took over the operations integrally on October 1, 2006.

At the time we acquired CRT (Companhia Riograndense de Telecomunicações), a pension program which was managed by Fundação CRT already existed to provide retirement benefits to its employees, which was renamed and which we refer to as Fundação BrTPREV. When we acquired CRT we assumed our proportionate share of the unfunded obligations of the Fundador and Alternativo plans, both with defined benefits, managed by Fundação CRT and liable to CRT's employees which we assumed and retired employees of such plans.

In November 2002, we implemented the BrTPREV plan, a defined contribution plan which had the objective to optionally migrate employees who were part of the Fundador and Alternativo plans. This plan migrated 96% of the active and inactive employees. Between March 2003 and February 2005, BrTPREV plan was also opened for new registration in all of our company's branches. Currently, BrTPREV covers approximately 29.9% of our work force.

The existing deficit is being amortized for a period of twenty years. As of January 2002, we have been making additional monthly contributions to Fundação BrTPREV in the amount corresponding to 48.92% of the combined salaries of Fundação BrTPREV's members which are employed by us. As of February 2003, we have been making additional monthly contributions to Fundação BrTPREV in fixed amounts to amortize the deficit, which totaled R\$128.2 million in 2006. The regular monthly contributions in 2006 corresponded to approximately 9.16% of the combined salaries of Fundação BrTPREV's members, amounting to R\$12.7 million in regular contributions.

As a result of our potential unfunded obligations under BrTPREV Foundation, in 2006 we have estimated an increase in the short term parcel of our pensions' provision, from R\$45.5 million on December 31, 2005, to R\$43.2 million on December 31, 2006. We also estimate an increase in the long term parcel from R\$628.4 million on December 31, 2005, to R\$606.0 million at December 31, 2006.

ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

Board of Directors and Senior Management

Board of Directors

The following sets forth information with respect to our current board of directors as of May 9, 2007. Their terms expire on the annual general meeting of shareholders to be held in 2010.

Name (Age)	Position	Date Elected
Sergio Spinelli Silva Junior	Chairman	April 10, 2007
Pedro Paulo Elejalde de Campos	Director	April 10, 2007
Elemér André Surányi	Director	April 10, 2007
Kevin Michael Altit	Director	April 10, 2007
Jose Luiz Guimarães Junior	Director	April 10, 2007
Ricardo Ferraz Torres**	Director	April 10, 2007

**Elected by the preferred shareholders.

Sergio Spinelli Silva Jr., Chairman of the Board of Directors, partner at Mattos Filho, Veiga Filho, Marrey Jr. and Quiroga Advogados, Capital Markets professor at the Continued Education Program at Fundação Getúlio Vargas, member of the Board of Directors at Opportrans Concessão Metroviária S.A., Zain Participações S.A., Daleth Participações S.A. and Invitel S.A., vice-chairman of the Board of Directors at Mem Celular Participações S.A., Oeste Participações S.A. and 525 Participações S.A., chairman of the Board of Directors at Futuretel S.A., member of the Fiscal Council at Ret Participações S.A. and Telinvest S.A.

Pedro Paulo Elejalde de Campos, vice-chairman of the Board of Directors, partner at Angra Partners, Managing Director at Citigroup for Latin America, CEO of GE Capital for Latin America, President of GE Capital Bank, partner-director at Oppenheimer & Co. investment bank, Vice-President at JP Morgan & Co., member of the Board of Directors at Latasa, GE Dako and LatinTech.

Elemér André Surányi, effective member of the Board of Directors, holds a bachelor's degree in economics from University of São Paulo and an MBA from Harvard Business School. Mr. Surányi currently works as a contracted consultant to Citigroup Venture Capital International Brazil, L.P., in São Paulo. In the past, Mr. Surányi served as an Advisor to Banco J. Safra S.A.; Chief Financial Officer, Investor Relations Director and member of the board of UOL Inc. S.A.; Chief Administrative Officer and Statutory Director of Merrill Lynch & Co. in Brazil; Vice President of Investment Banking for Merrill Lynch & Co. in São Paulo; Associate in the Latin America Investment Banking Group of Merrill Lynch & Co. in New York; Manager at the Brazilian Foreign Creditor Banks Debt Restructuring Committee at Citibank in New York; and Assistant Manager at the Financial Institutions Division at Citibank in São Paulo. He is a member of the board of directors of Brasil Telecom S.A., Brasil Telecom Participações S.A., Solpart Participações S.A., Amazônia Celular S.A., Tele Norte Celular Participações S.A., Telemig Celular S.A., Telemig Celular Participações S.A., Ret Participações S.A., Telinvest S.A., Capitalpart Participações S.A., and Longdis S.A.

Kevin Michael Altit, effective member of the Board of Directors, Law degree at *Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro*, LL.M. at University of Los Angeles, Professional Background: Partner at *Mattos Filho, Veiga Filho, Marrey Jr. e Quiroga Advogados*, Economics and Financial Officer and Network Officer at *Mem Celular Participações S.A., Futuretel S.A. and Oeste Participações S.A.*, Economics and Financial Officer at *Newtel Participações S.A. and Invitel S.A.*, Investors Relations Officer and Operations Officer at *Ret Participações S.A., 525 Participações S.A. and Telinvest S.A.*, Legal Officer and Vice-President at *Azurix do Brasil Ltda.*, Legal Officer at *Light Serviços de Eletricidade S.A.*, Legal Officer at *Trikem S.A.*, Member of the Law Department of *Odebrecht S.A.*, Associate Lawyer at *Garcia & Keener Advogados*, Visiting Lawyer at Baker, Brown, Parker & Leahy, LLP., Junior Associate at *Garcia & Keener Advogados*, Member of the Board of Directors at Quigley Company, Inc. (Pfizer group NY) and *Opportunity Sul S.A.*, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors at *Zain Participações S.A. and Newtel Participações S.A.*, Chairman of the Board of Directors of *Mem Celular Participações S.A., Oeste Participações S.A., Sorocaba Empreendimentos e Participações S.A., Opportrans Concessão Metroviária S.A., 525 Participações S.A., Daleth Participações S.A., Invitel S.A. and Argolis Participações S.A.*

Jose Luiz Guimarães Junior, effective member of the Board of Directors, holds a Law degree at *Universidade Mackenzie*, LL.M at *Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo - PUC*, member of the board of directors at *Companhia Brasileira de Petróleo IPIRANGA* and effective member of the fiscal council at *Suzano Papel e Celulose*.

Ricardo Ferraz Torres, effective member of the Board of Directors, MBA in Finance at IBMEC, MBA in Finance and Law at FGV, Business Administration at *Universidade Estadual do Rio de Janeiro UERJ*, Bank Management for Superior Results University of Texas (EUA), Courses of Financial Derivatives, Logistics, Investment Funds Management at IBMEC, Courses of Economical and Financial Analysis of Projects, Marketing Management and Finance for Management and Development at FGV, Courses of Introduction to Consulting and Basic Marketing at *Estácio de Sá*, Courses of Financial Analysis for Credit, Balance Sheet Analysis, Profitability Analysis, Foreign Trade Basics, Sale Strategy Development, Strategic Management Fundamentals, Future Manager, Financial Mathematics and Negotiation at *Banco do Brasil*, Professional Background: Accounts Manager of the Corporate Division of *Banco do Brasil*, Strategic Companies Follow-up Manager at PREVI (current position).

Senior Management

Our senior management consists of a Chief Executive Officer, a Financial Executive Officer, a Network Executive Officer and a Human Resources Executive Officer, each elected by the board of directors for a term of three years. The board of directors is also responsible for attributing to one officer the responsibility of investor relations, which may be exercised in conjunction with executive functions. An executive officer may be removed from office at any time by our board of directors.

The following sets forth information with respect to our current executive officers.

Name (Age)	Position	Date elected/appointed
Ricardo Knoepfmacher	Chief Executive Officer	September 26, 2006
Paulo Narcélio Simões Amaral	Financial Executive Officer / Investor Relations Officer	April 25, 2006
Francisco Aurélio Sampaio		
Santiago	Network Executive Officer	September 26, 2006
Luiz Francisco Tenório Perrone	Human Resources Executive Officer	September 26, 2006

Ricardo Knoepfmacher, 41 years old, took over the presidency of Brasil Telecom in August 2005. An economist, he is a graduate of the University of Brasilia and has a MIM from Thunderbird, Arizona (US). In 1995, after working as a consultant at McKinsey & Company, he was one of the founding partners of MGDK & Associated, a company focused on corporate restructuring. As a main executive officer, Board member or consultant, he has participated in 14 financial and operational restructuring projects. In 2000, after serving as the main executive in charge of the restructuring and sale project of Pegasus Telecom, he founded Angra Partners, a corporate and funds management company, that began its activities assisting foreign private equity funds to restructure their operations in Brazil, where he worked until August 2005.

Paulo Narcélio Simões Amaral - 44 years old - joined Brasil Telecom in April 2007 as Chief Financial Officer and Investor Relations Officer. An economist, he is a graduate of Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (UERJ); has an MBA in Finance from Instituto Brasileiro de Mercado de Capitais (IBMEC); an extension in business administration from Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV); he started a post-graduation course in Foreign Exchange at UERJ; completed the Executive Education Course in Finance and Marketing at WHARTON-USA and Advanced Management Program at INSEAD-France). He was: CFO and IRO at GRUPO FOLHA DE SÃO PAULO; at PEGASUS; at TIM Nordeste; CFO at Tele Centro Oeste Celular (currently Vivo); Structured Finance Officer at Banco Inter-Antlântico.

Franciso Aurélio Sampaio Santiago, 53 years old, has been the Technical Executive Officer at Brasil Telecom Participações S.A. since August 2003. He has also been the Network Executive officer at Brasil Telecom S.A. since 1980. In addition, he holds the position of Vice President of Operations at both companies. From December 2000 to September 2002, he occupied the post of Director of Targets Fulfillment and Network Director, and has been responsible for the Area of Operations since June 2001. He also occupied the post of Regional Network Director in the Mid-West and Southern Regions. He has been in this sector for 25 years, having been

among other roles, the Director of Engineering, Human Resources and the Cellular Department of Telebrasília from 1997 to 1998. He has a degree in Electrical Engineering from the University of Brasilia (UnB), with a postgraduate in Telecommunications from École Nationale Supérieure des Télécommunications (ENST), in Paris, and in Teleinformática from UnB.

Luiz Franciso Tenório Perrone, 65 years old, joined the group in August 2005, as Vice-President of Human Resources and Regulations of Brasil Telecom S.A. He is a graduate of Aeronautical Technological Institute (ITA), with a degree in Electronic Engineering, and has also studied in France, Holland and the US. He began his professional career at Telefunken do Brasil and Rhode Und Schwarz (Munich, Germany) in 1964. From 1967 to 1968, he worked for the National Communications Department, and from 1968 to 1997, he also worked at Embratel, where he held the post of Director of Services and Substitute President. He has occupied directorship posts at Intelsat, in Washington (US). He was Vice-president of Anatel from 1997 to 2001 and CEO of Hispamar Satélites S.A. from 2002 to 2005. He has represented Brazil as a Delegate and Delegation Head at various international conferences of Intelsat, Inmarsat, United Nations, Unión Internacional de Telecomunicaciones (UIT), Citel and other bodies linked to telecommunications

Compensation

For the year ended December 31, 2006, the aggregate amount of total compensation that we paid to all of our directors and executive officers was approximately R\$6.1 million. This value excludes the amount of bonuses paid to our executive officers, see -Performance Bonus Plan.

For the year ended December 31, 2006, the aggregate amount for pension, retirement or similar benefits for our directors and executive officers was approximately R\$1,661.0 thousand. We have not entered into any employment or service agreement with any of our directors or executive officers. As a result, the only benefits accruing to any of our directors or executive officers upon their termination are medical benefits and those provided under applicable Brazilian laws.

Stock Option Plan

On April 28, 2000 our shareholders approved a stock option plan for officers and employees. A maximum of 10% of each kind of our stock may be used for the plan. Shares derived from exercising options guarantee the beneficiaries the same rights granted to our other shareholders. Administration of this plan was entrusted to a management committee appointed by our Board of Directors, which decided to grant options using only preferred stock. The plan is divided into two separate programs:

Program A

This program is granted as an extension of our management's performance established by the Board of Directors for a five-year period. Until December 31, 2006, no options had been granted

Program B

The exercise price is established by our management committee based on the market price of 1,000 shares at the date of the grant of option and will be monetarily restated by the IGP-M between the date of signing the contracts and the payment date.

The right to exercise the option is given within the following periods as follows:

	First Grant		Second Grant		Third Grant	
	From	End of period	From	End of period	From	End of period
33%	01/01/04	12/31/08	12/19/05	12/31/10	12/21/05	12/31/11
33%	01/01/05	12/31/08	12/19/06	12/31/10	12/21/06	12/31/11
34%	01/01/06	12/31/08	12/19/07	12/31/10	12/21/07	12/31/11

The acquisition periods can be anticipated as a result of the occurrence of events or special conditions established in the option contract. Since December 2004 until the balance sheet closing date options were not granted.

Information related to the general plan to grant stock options is summarized below:

	2005		2006	
	Preferred stock options (thousand)	Average exercise price R\$	Preferred stock options (thousand)	Average exercise price R\$
Opening balance	1,415,119	13.00	410,737	13.00
Granted	-	-	-	-
Lapsed options	1,004,382	13.00	139,935	13.00
Closing balance	410,737	13.00	270,802	13.00

None of the options granted had been exercised as of the balance sheet date and the balance of the options represents 0.05% the total outstanding stocks at that date (0.08% in 2005).

Assuming all options will be fully exercised, the opportunity cost of the premiums of the respective options, calculated by the Black-Scholes method, for us would be R\$532 (R\$482 in 2005).

Board Practices

We are administered by a board of directors (*Conselho de Administração*) and our senior management (*Diretoria*), and overseen by a fiscal council (*Conselho Fiscal*).

Board of Directors

The board of directors, whose functions resemble those of a U.S. board of directors, must be comprised of at least three individual shareholders resident in Brazil or non-resident, provided that the latter is represented in Brazil by an attorney-in fact. The Company's internal audit is subordinated to the Board of Directors. The Company's by-laws prevents that any person occupies concurrent positions in the Board of Directors and in the Senior Management. Under Brazilian law, the duties of the board of directors include directing the company's business; electing, removing, and establishing the duties and responsibilities of the company's executive officers; inspecting the activities of the executive officers and the company records and documents, including those with third parties; calling general shareholders meetings as deemed appropriate or required; commenting on reports of the officers and their accountants; providing prior commentary on company acts or contracts, as provided for in the by-laws; approving share issues or dividends; deciding on the disposal of assets, encumbrances, guarantees and obligations assumed on behalf of third parties, unless the by-laws provide otherwise, and selecting and dismissing our independent auditors. Financial statements, including annual balance sheet, accumulated profit and loss statement, income statement and source and application of funds statement must be prepared under the direction of the board of directors, and audited and approved by shareholders. We do not have a separate audit or remuneration committee.

In addition to the duties prescribed by Brazilian law, our by-laws provide that our board of directors is also responsible for, among others:

- (i) approving our annual budget, including the objectives and business strategy for the period of that budget;
- (ii) authorizing the repurchase of our issued shares whether for the purpose of cancellation or otherwise;

- (iii) approving our participation in or any sale of our participation in the capital of other companies;
- (iv) authorizing the acquisition of fixed assets whose individual value is above 1.0% of our net equity;

(v) within the limit of our authorized capital, approving the grant of any option to purchase stock to our administrators, employees and to individuals that render services to us;

(vi) authorizing the giving of real or personal guarantees by us in favor of third parties;

(vii) authorizing certain benefits given to our employees or to the community in furtherance of our corporate responsibilities;

(viii) approving loans, financing, leasing and issues of commercial papers whose individual value is above 1.0% of our net equity;

(ix) authorizing investments in new businesses or the creation of any subsidiary;

(x) approving the complementary social security policy of the company and the collective bargaining agreements;

(xi) approving the internal rules of the board of directors;

(xii) approving any proposal of the senior management relating to our organizational structure, including the competence and duties of our senior management;

(xiii) electing and dismissing, at the discretion of the board, our senior management, including the Chief Executive Officer, and assigning duties to them, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws; and

(xiv) dividing the global remuneration amount, set by the annual general shareholders meeting, between our Directors and Executive Officers and assigning their individual remuneration.

Currently, our board of directors consists of seven directors; six of which are elected by holders of our Common Shares and one of which is elected by holders of our Preferred Shares. Our directors are replaced during any absence, impediment or vacancy, by their respective alternate. In the case of a vacancy in the position of an effective director, the remaining directors will appoint among them an alternate, who will take on the role until the time of the first meeting. Anyone who occupies positions in companies with which we compete, in particular, on advisory committees, board of directors or fiscal councils; or anyone who has interests which conflict with ours may not be elected to the board of directors.

The board of directors generally meets once every month and holds special meetings whenever called by the Chairman or by two members of the board of directors. Voting takes place by majority of those present.

In order to comply with the rules established for companies qualified under the Level 1 of BOVESPA Special Corporate Governance, when a director or executive officer is elected, his investiture is conditioned upon the execution and delivery of a statement of consent (*Termo de Anuência dos Administradores*), by means of which he personally undertakes to comply with the Differentiated Corporate Governance Practice Rules established by BOVESPA for Level 1 companies. Our directors and executive officers must also report to BOVESPA the volume and characteristics of any securities directly or indirectly held by them, including derivatives. See -Share Ownership below.

Fiscal Council

Brazilian Corporate Law requires us to provide in our by-laws for the existence of a board of auditors which we refer to as our fiscal council, but does not require us to have one on a permanent basis. We have adopted by-laws

which require us to have a permanent fiscal council that consists of at least three and not more than five members and an equal number of alternates. Currently our fiscal council is composed of four members, three of which are elected by holders of our common shares and one which is elected by holders of our preferred shares. The members of our fiscal council are elected at the annual general shareholders meeting and are not part of our board of

directors. The fiscal council operates independently from our senior management and from our external auditors and, under Brazilian law, has the following legal authorities:

- (i) to supervise the acts of our senior management and ensure that they comply with their legal and statutory duties;
- (ii) to give an opinion on the annual report of the management, including the supplementary information deemed necessary or useful for deliberation at a general meeting;
- (iii) to give an opinion on any proposals of the senior management and the board of directors to be submitted to a general meeting relating to an alteration in the capital, the issue of debentures or subscription bonuses, investment plans or capital budgets, dividend distribution, transformation, merger, consolidation or division;
- (iv) to report any error, fraud or criminal acts it may discover to the senior management and the board of directors, and, if those bodies fail to take the necessary steps to protect the interests of our shareholders, to a general meeting of shareholders with a suggestion on the appropriate course of action;
- (v) to call the annual general meeting should the senior management and board of directors delay doing so for more than one month, and an extraordinary general meeting whenever serious or urgent matters occur, including in the agenda of the meeting such matters as it may deem necessary;
- (vi) to examine, at least every three months, the trial balance sheet and other financial statements that we periodically prepare;
- (vii) to examine the accounts and financial statements for the fiscal year and to provide an opinion on them;
- (viii) to exercise such responsibilities during a liquidation, taking into account the special provisions which regulate liquidations.

In order to comply with the rules established for companies qualified under Level 1 of BOVESPA Special Corporate Governance, when one of the members of our fiscal council is elected, his investiture is conditioned upon the execution and delivery of a statement of consent (*Termo de Anuência dos Membros do Conselho Fiscal*), by means of which he personally undertakes to comply with the differentiated corporate governance practice rules established by BOVESPA for Level 1 companies. Our fiscal council members must also report to BOVESPA the volume and characteristics of our securities directly or indirectly held by them, including derivatives. See -- Share Ownership below.

Our fiscal council also serves the function of an audit committee for purposes of SEC and New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE, rules and regulations.

For the year ended December 31, 2006, the aggregate amount of total compensation that we paid to all of the members of our fiscal council was approximately R\$483.5 thousand. The following are the current members of our fiscal council:

Name (Age)	Date Elected
José Arthur Escodro	April 10, 2007
Fabio Takyi Sekiguchi	April 10, 2007
Rosalia Maria Tereza Sergi Agati Camello	April 10, 2007
Eduardo Grande Bittencourt	April 10, 2007

Corporate Governance Practices

The significant differences between our corporate governance practices and the New York Stock Exchange standards can be found on our website, www.brasiltelecom.com.br/ir/. The information found at this website is not incorporated by reference into this document.

Employees

In 2006, we decreased the number of our employees by approximately 15.1%, from 6,872 employees at December 31, 2005, to 5,835 employees at December 31, 2006. As of December 31, 2006, our wireless operation had 636 employees in the commercial, business development and sales planning departments, compared to 1,069 on December 31, 2005.

Approximately 33.9% of our employees work in the area of operations, 37.2% of our employees work in the area of marketing and other commercial activities, 6.1% of our employees work in the area of information technology, and 20.7% of our employees work in the administrative area.

Approximately 21.0% of our employees are affiliated employees of the unions, legal representatives of the category, that are affiliated to the following federations: FENATTEL - *Federação Nacional dos Trabalhadores em Telecomunicações* (National Federation of Telecommunications Workers), or FITTEL - *Federação Interestadual dos Trabalhadores em Telecomunicações* (Interstate Federation of Telecommunications Workers). The base date of the category is December, time in which the salary losses for the period are negotiated, with basis on the accrued INPC index from December to November of the immediately preceding year. The economic clauses are negotiated annually, while the social clauses are negotiated every two years.

The following table sets forth the breakdown of our employees by geographic region:

	2004	2005	2006
	(%)	(%)	(%)
Offices			
Distrito Federal	36.7	37.8	36.5
Rio Grande do Sul	13.2	12.8	11.8
Paraná	16.1	16.2	11.4
Santa Catarina	9.5	9.7	13.8
Goiás/Tocantins	7.7	7.4	6.7
Mato Grosso do Sul	4.2	4.0	3.8
Mato Grosso	4.1	4.0	3.9
Rondônia	2.2	2.4	2.6
Acre	0.7	0.7	0.7
São Paulo ⁽¹⁾	3.5	3.4	7.9

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Rio de Janeiro	1.8	1.4	0.6
U.S., Venezuela and Bermudas Islands	0.3	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) The increase in headcount in 2004 reflects our acquisitions of Brasil Telecom Comunicação Multimidia, Vant, and iG.

Performance Bonus Plan

We renewed the collective labor agreement with several labor unions in the context of which we would pay a bonus to the employees who reached their operational targets, according to the terms and conditions set forth in the norms of the bonus plan for performance.

As additional incentive for our officers, we retained our performance bonus program.

For the year ended December 31, 2006, we paid in 2007 approximately R\$79.7 million in performance bonuses to our officers, executives and employees.

For the year ended December 31, 2005, we paid in 2006 approximately R\$48.0 million in performance bonuses to our officers, executives and employees.

For the year ended December 31, 2004, we paid in 2005 approximately R\$51.6 million in performance bonuses to our officers, executives and employees.

Share Ownership

According to the Brazilian Corporate Law, all members of the board of directors of a Brazilian publicly held company must also be shareholders of that company. As a result, all members of our board of directors own at least one of our shares. The following table sets forth certain information as of December 31, 2006, regarding the beneficial ownership by our directors, executive officers and members of our Fiscal Council. All numbers quoted in the table are inclusive of options to purchase shares that are exercisable within 60 days of December 31, 2006.

Amount and nature of beneficial ownership, as of December 31, 2006

	Common shares beneficially owned excluding options	Options exercisable within 60 days of December 31, 2006	Percent of common shares beneficially owned⁽¹⁾	Preferred shares beneficially owned excluding options	Options for preferred shares exercisable within 60 days of December 31, 2006	Percent of preferred shares beneficially owned
Sergio Spinelli Silva Junior	9,635	0	0.00	25,096	0	0.00
Pedro Paulo Elejalde de Campos	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
Elemér André Surányi	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
Kevin Michael Altit	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
Lenin Florentino de Faria	17,750	0	0.00	1,832	0	0.00

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Ricardo Ferraz Torres	2	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
Ricardo Knoepfelmacher <i>Chief Executive Officer</i>	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
Paulo Narcélio Simões Amaral <i>Financial Executive Officer/Investor Relations Officer</i>	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
Francisco Aurélio Sampaio Santiago <i>Network Executive Officer</i>	460	0	0.00	2,025,989	0	0.00
Luiz Francisco Tenório Perrone <i>Human Resources Executive Officer</i>	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
José Arthur Escodro <i>Fiscal Council Member</i>	5,646	0	0.00	5,644	0	0.00
Fabio Takyi Sekiguchi	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00

<i>Fiscal Council Member</i> Rosalia Maria Tereza Sergi Agati Camello						
<i>Fiscal Council Member</i>	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
All directors and executive officers as a group (10 persons)	27,851	0	0.00	2,052,917	0	0.00
All directors, executive officers and Fiscal Council members as a group (13 persons)	33,497	0	0.00	2,058,561	0	0.00

⁽¹⁾ None of our directors, members of our fiscal council or senior managers own beneficially as much as 1% of any class of our capital stock.

ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Major Shareholders

References to Preferred Shares and Common Shares in this Annual Report are to our preferred shares and common shares, respectively. References to American Depositary Shares or ADSs are references to American Depositary Shares each representing 3,000 Preferred Shares, and references to American Depositary Receipts or ADRs are references to the American Depositary Receipts, the certificates that evidence the ADSs.

Our capital stock is comprised of Preferred Shares and Common Shares, all without par value. At December 31, 2006, there were 229,937,525,684 Preferred Shares outstanding and 132,550,888,203 Common Shares outstanding. Of the two classes of our capital stock outstanding, only our Common Shares have full voting rights. Our Preferred Shares have voting rights under the following limited circumstances:

in any decision taken at the General Shareholders' Meeting related to any management service agreement, including any technical assistance agreement, to be entered into by us with any foreign entity affiliated with Techold, TII or Timepart; and

in any decision taken at a General Shareholders' Meeting, related to any matter, but only if we shall have failed to pay preferred dividends for three or more consecutive years.

The following table sets forth information at December 31, 2006, concerning the ownership of our Preferred Shares and Common Shares by (i) Solpart, and, (ii) by our directors and senior management as a group. We are not aware of any other shareholder of record owning more than 5.0% of our Common Shares.

Name of Owner	Number of Preferred Shares Owned	% of Outstanding Preferred Shares	Number of Common Shares Owned	% of Outstanding Common Shares
Solpart Participações S.A. and certain indirect shareholders	13,007,922,374	5.66	81,684,836,875	60.94

All directors and executives officers as a group	2,058,561	0.00	43,506	0.00
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At December 31, 2006, our Preferred Shares were held by approximately 1,471,287 registered holders, of whom 1,471,128 registered holders were located in Brazil. At December 31, 2006, our Common Shares were held by 1,725,915 registered holders, of whom 1,725,730 registered holders were located in Brazil.

At December 31, 2006, Solpart owned approximately 51.0% of our common stock. Accordingly, Solpart has the ability to control the election of our board of directors and, indirectly, the board of directors of Brasil Telecom S.A. At December 31 2006, to the best of our knowledge, Techold, TII and Timepart owned approximately 61.98%, 38.00% and 0.02%, respectively, of the voting and capital stock of Solpart (see below Recent Disclosures by our Shareholders).

The following is a brief description of our controlling shareholders:

We are ultimately indirectly controlled by Zain.

CVC LP, Investidores Institucionais FIA, PRIV FIA and Opportunity Fund hold 42.47%, 45.85%, 2.39% and 9.00%, respectively, of the voting capital of Zain, which in turn is the controlling shareholder of Invitel S.A. There is currently litigation pending regarding voting rights to the interests of Investidores Institucionais FIA in Zain.

Invitel S.A. is the holding company of Techold Participações S.A. (Techold), Techold and Timepart Participações Ltda. (Timepart) hold 61.98% and 0.02% respectively of the capital stock of Solpart.

Timepart is a company owned by Telecom Holding S.A., Privtel Investimentos S.A. and Teleunion S.A.

Telecom Holding S.A. is, to the best of our knowledge, controlled by Woog Family LP. On January 5, 2005 an application was made to Anatel requesting approval for the transfer of all the shares of Telecom Holding S.A. owned by Woog Family LP to Invitel Investments S.A. and Teleunion S.A. As of March 31, 2007, Anatel has not yet given its approval.

Privtel Investimentos S.A. is owned by Eduardo Cintra Santos, who served on our board of directors under Opportunity management.

Teleunion S.A. is owned by the estate of Luiz Raymundo Tourinho Dantas.

Solpart is our controlling shareholder.

For a description of Solpart's Shareholders Agreement, see Major Shareholders Shareholders' agreement.

The following chart sets forth our controlling shareholders as of March 31, 2007:

Voting Control of the Company

There is no shareholders' agreement at the Brasil Telecom level, but the following shareholders have agreements disclosed herein in accordance with the requirements of the Brazilian Corporate Law: Acordo de Acionistas de Zain Participações S.A. (Zain Participações S.A. Shareholders Agreement), Acordo de Acionistas de Invitel S.A. (Invitel S.A. Shareholders Agreement), Acordo de Acionistas de Solpart Participações S.A. (Solpart Shareholders Agreement) and Acordo de Voto de Brasil Telecom Participações S.A. (Brasil Telecom Participações S.A. Voting Agreement). Solpart, the entity that controls us, has a shareholders' agreement, the Solpart Shareholders Agreement. On July 19, 1998, Timepart, Techold, TII, and others, entered into an Amended and Restated Shareholders Agreement, setting forth the shareholders' respective rights and obligations with respect to their interests in Solpart and in the companies controlled by Solpart. The Solpart Shareholders Agreement provides, among other things, for the following:

the rules for the nomination of directors and executive officers;

a right of first offer, rights of first refusal and tag-along rights for TII; and

rights of first refusal for Techold with respect to the sale of TII's shares in Solpart.

Under the Solpart Shareholders Agreement, upon the fulfillment of certain conditions, Techold and TII may be entitled to nominate and elect members of our Board of Directors and of our senior management. In addition, under the Solpart Shareholders Agreement, the parties thereto have agreed, among other things, that the:

modification of our business plan, dividend policy and Bylaws;

sale of any of our material assets;

issuance by our company of additional securities;

increase or reduction of our capital;

incurrence by our company of additional indebtedness; and

merger of our company with another company,

require (i) the prior approval of an absolute majority of the voting capital of Solpart and (ii) the affirmative vote of TII in the matters defined therein as Supermajority Matters. See Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business Certain indirect beneficial owners control a large percentage of our voting shares and their interests may conflict with the interests of our other shareholders, including minority shareholders and Disputes among our controlling shareholders have had and could in the future have a material adverse effect on our management and operations.

In April 28, 2005, the parties entered into a 2nd Amendment to the Solpart Shareholders Agreement. However, as a result of various lawsuits; preliminary injunctions have been issued enjoining enforcement of this agreement. To the best of our knowledge, these lawsuits are pending final decision.

On September 16, 2003, Solpart, Opportunity Logica II FIA, OPP I FIA, Opportunity I FIA, Opportunity Fund and CVC/Opportunity Equity Partners LP entered into a shareholders agreement called Acordo de Voto da Brasil Telecom Participações S.A (hereinafter referred to as the Voting Agreement). The Voting Agreement establishes that the above-mentioned shareholders shall vote as a block, in order to reinforce the exercise of the control of our company by our current controlling shareholders.

On October 30, 1998, Opportunity Zain S.A., Opportunity Fund, CVC/Opportunity Equity Partners FIA, now named Investidores Institucionais Fundo de Investimentos em Ações (Investidores Institucionais FIA), PRIV FIA, Tele FIA, Fundação Petrobrás de Seguridade Social, Fundação Sistel de Seguridade Social, Caixa de

Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil and Fundação Embratel de Seguridade Social entered into the Shareholders' Agreement of Invitel (hereinafter referred to as the Invitel Shareholders' Agreement). The Invitel Shareholders' Agreement provides for rules regarding (i) the appointment of officers and directors at the levels of Invitel, Techold, Solpart and Brasil Telecom Participações S.A.; (ii) the exercise of voting rights by the parties and the board members appointed by Invitel; and (iii) rights of first refusal on the transfer of shares issued by Invitel.

At the date of the filing of this annual report, control over Solpart and the right of our board of directors to take certain actions without a shareholders meeting is the subject of a number of judicial and arbitration proceedings.

Recent Disclosures by Our Shareholders

We have been informed that Opportunity Prime Investment Services Ltd has agreed to sell, directly or indirectly, 9,857,000,000 (nine billion, eight hundred and fifty-seven million) of our nominative common shares, to Telecom Italia S.p.A. over a period of 24 (twenty four) months beginning April 28, 2005. The aforementioned transaction is subject to a number of conditions before its completion and these arrangements are as of the date of this annual report being contested in both judicial and arbitration proceedings.

On April 29, 2005 we published the following material fact:

Techold Participações S.A. (Techold), alongside Timepart Participações Ltda. (Timepart) and Telecom Italia International N.V. (Telecom Italia), as shareholders of Solpart Participações S.A. (Solpart), company which controls, directly, BTP, and, indirectly, BrT and 14 Brasil Telecom Celular S.A. (BTC) (BTC, in conjunction with BTP and BrT, hereafter denominated Brasil Telecom Group), entered into an Agreement on April 28, 2005, seeking the reestablishment of Telecom Italia 's original position in the controlling group of Brasil Telecom Group, condition which was temporarily suspended until pertinent regulatory issues were resolved, through the restoration of political rights and the repurchase of the shareholding interest sold to Techold and Timepart in August of 2002. On April 29, 2005, a copy of the 2nd Amendment to the Shareholders Agreement Consolidated on August 27, 2002 was filed at the headquarters of BrT and BTP.

The aforementioned notice informed that Techold and Telecom Italia converted the totality of their preferred shares issued by Solpart into voting shares on April 28, 2005, pursuant to the by-laws of Solpart. Telecom Italia will nominate members of the Board of Directors of Solpart, BTP and BT, in accordance with the abovementioned shareholders agreement. This agreement was reached considering that the Merger Agreement and the Merger 's Protocol entered into with TIM International N.V. (TIMINT) and TIM Brasil Serviços e Participações S.A. (TIMB) might allow for the removal of legal issues that obstructed the restoration of Telecom Italia 's right of returning to the controlling group of Brasil Telecom Group.

Techold, Timepart, Solpart, BTP, and BrT entered into an Agreement ending lawsuits and disputes between the companies, including reciprocal settlements, with respect to the return of Telecom Italia to the controlling group of Brasil Telecom Group. To the best of our knowledge, the foregoing agreements are the subject of both judicial and arbitration proceedings and injunctions.

The following disclosure was recently made by certain of our indirect shareholders (the inclusion of this disclosure is for information purposes and under no circumstance should be viewed as reflecting our judgment or opinion that these agreements are proper or improper):

In compliance with CVM/SEP/GEA-2 Written Notice 225/05, dated May 27, 2005, and the terms of CVM Instruction 358, dated January 3, 2002, International Equity Investments, Inc. (IEII), as the sole shareholder and limited partner of Citigroup Venture Capital International Brazil, L.P. (the CVC LP), Investidores Institucionais

FIA, Previ, Funcef and Petros, in view of the publication of press releases announcing the existence of contractual adjustments entered into by the aforementioned entities, clarifies and informs the market as follows:

In March 2005, IEII and the CVC LP, represented by its current manager, Citigroup Venture Capital International Brazil LLC, entered into certain agreements with Investidores Institucionais

FIA and Previ, Funcef and Petros, including the Shareholders Agreement of Opportunity Zain S.A. (Zain or the Company), as announced in the material fact published on 03.11.05 (collectively, the Agreements).

The Agreements establish that the CVC LP and Investidores Institucionais FIA, with combined shareholdings of around 90% of the voting and total capital of Zain, will conjunctly perform the corporate control of such Company and Invitel S.A. (Invitel), a company controlled by Zain with about 68% of its voting and total capital, and in which the Pension Funds and other non- publicly held pension entities hold nearly the totality of the remaining voting and total capital. The Agreements also establish that the parties are to attempt to disinvest, under identical terms, conjunctly and in an organized manner, their shareholdings in Zain and Invitel, companies which control, among other companies, Brasil Telecom Participações S.A. (BTP), Brasil Telecom

S.A. (BT) and 14 Brasil Telecom Celular S.A. (BTC).

In the context of the execution of the Agreements, the Pension Funds signed the Put Option on Shares Issued by Opportunity Zain S.A. Agreement, granting the CVC LP a put option on its Zain shares, which may be exercised in a limited period of time, but not before November 2007. If and when the CVC LP exercises its put option, a right conditioned to the occurrence of future and uncertain events, some of which are out of the control of the CVC LP, Investidores Institucionais FIA and Previ, Funcef and Petros, the exercise price is to be set to R\$1,045,941,692.43, adjusted by the variation of the IGP-DI Index + 5% p.a. The fulfillment of the conditions to the exercise of such put option granted by the Pension Funds does not depend or is tied to the occurrence of any operation or business involving, directly or indirectly, property or other assets owned by Zain, Invitel or any of their controlled companies, among which, BTP, BT and BTC.

On May 2, 2006, TIMINT and TIMB announced their decision to terminate the Merger Agreement. In the same letter, TIMINT and TIMB reserved their alleged rights under sections 10.3 and 11.1 of the Merger Agreement. The arbitration that we brought against the Merger Agreement continues.

On October, 27, 2006, we received the terms for resignation, dated October, 20, 2006, of two members of our Board of Directors indicated by TII, as well as of its respective substitutes. Also in October, 27, 2006, we received a letter from our Parent s controlling shareholder, Solpart Participações S.A., communicating that TII already transferred the shares in the terms approved by Anatel. In October, 30, 2006, we released to the market a material fact relative to these two subjects, as follows:

BRASIL TELECOM PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A. and BRASIL TELECOM S.A. (Company), based on art. 157 of Law 6,404/76, and CVM Instruction 358/02, hereby discloses to the market that, on October 27, 2006, the Company received resignation terms, dated October 20, 2006, from the Brasil Telecom S.A. s Board of Directors members indicated by Telecom Italia International N.V., Messrs Jorge Luiz Sarabanda da Silva Fagundes (Effective), Célia Beatriz Padovan Pacheco (Alternate), André Urani (Effective) and Carmen Sylvia Motta Parkinson (Alternate).

On October 27, 2006, the Company also received a letter from its controlling shareholder, SOLPART PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A., as transcribed bellow:

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, October 27, 2006.

To

Brasil Telecom S.A. and

Brasil Telecom Participações S.A.

SIA Sul ASP Lote D, Bloco A

Brasília, DF, Brazil

Zip Code: 71.215-000

BY FAX
55-61-3415-1870

*c/o: Mr. Charles Laganá Putz
Investor Relations Officer*

Dear Sirs,

Based on article 157 of Law 6,404/76, and on the first paragraph of article 3 of CVM Instruction 358/02 we hereby inform you that, on October 27, 2006, Telecom Italia International N.V. (TII or Assignor), following the authorization granted by Anatel through Act 61,406/2006 of October 18, 2006 and received by the Company today (document attached), transferred all its shares of Solpart Participações S.A. (Solpart or Company) to Brasilco S.r.I., Italian corporation (Assignee) which capital is fully held by a trust managed by Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited, according to information declared by the Assignor and the Assignee. Also according to information received from the Assignor and the Assignee, TII is the whole beneficiary of the referred trust. According to article 3 of Anatel s Act 61,406, the transfer of Solpart shares above described follows the purpose of articles 8 and 9 of Anatel s Act 41,780/2004, considering that it has occurred previously to the deadline indicated on Anatel s Act 51,450/2005.

Consequently, we request you to take the necessary steps to disclose the referred information.

*Yours truly,
Solpart Participações S.A.*

The received letter s attachment, Extract of Anatel s Act 61,406, is transcribed bellow.

*AGÊNCIA NACIONAL DE TELECOMUNICAÇÕES (ANATEL)
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
EXTRACT OF ACT 61,406, OCTOBER 18, 2006.*

Suit 53500,026891/2006. Previously assents to the transference of all voting shares held by Telecom Italia International N.V. in Solpart Participações S.A., direct controlling company of Brasil Telecom Participações S.A., and indirect of Brasil Telecom S.A. and 14 Brasil Telecom Celular S.A., to Brasilco S.r.I./Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited. The consent mentioned on the previous article does not exempt the claimant to fulfill duties with other entities, essential to make this operation effective.

*PLÍNIO DE AGUIAR JUNIOR
Chairman*

The complete versions of the Anatel s Acts mentioned in this material fact were released on the Federal Gazette (Diário Oficial da União) and are available in Portuguese on Anatel s website (www.anatel.gov.br).

Brasília, Brazil, October 27, 2006.

Related Party Transactions

Related party transactions refer to operations with Brasil Telecom S.A., Nova Tarrafa Participações Ltda. and Nova Tarrafa Inc.

Transactions between related parties and us are carried out on an arms-length basis. The principal transactions are:

Brasil Telecom S.A.

Loans with Subsidiary: On December 21, 2006, the Subsidiary settled the balance of its loan debt with us. The amount received was R\$47,766 (R\$58,798 was the balance on 12/31/05). The financial loss recognized against the result in 2006, due to the drop of the U.S. dollar was R\$3,658 (R\$7,258 of financial loss in 2005).

Debentures: On July 27, 2006, the Subsidiary settled the balance of its private debt with us. The amount received was R\$556,911 (R\$560,459 was the balance on December 31, 2005). The earnings recognized in the income statement for the year of 2006 were R\$44,203 (R\$134,923 in 2005).

Sureties and Guarantees: (i) We render sureties as guarantee of loans and financings owed by its Subsidiary to the lending financial institutions. In 2006, referring to the guarantee granted, we earned income at the amount of R\$3,562 (R\$2,483 in 2005); and (ii) we rendered surety for the Subsidiary related to the contracting of insurance policies, guarantee of contractual liabilities (GOC) for 2006 which amounted to R\$155,294 (R\$217,142 in 2005). In 2006, in return to such surety, the registered operating revenues of R\$ 214 (R\$260 in 2005).

Amounts Payable and Expenses: resulting from transactions related to the sharing of funds. The balance payable is R\$155 (R\$54 payable, on 12/31/05) and the amounts recorded against results in 2006 are represented by operating expenses of R\$337 (R\$4,291 in 2005).

Other Related Parties Transactions

Due to the existence of common partners in our control chain in control chain of the companies mentioned below, the operations among them may be classified, pursuant to CVM Resolution 26/86, as related-parties transactions .

Telemig Celular

The subsidiary BrT maintains with Telemig Celular agreements concerning the operation of telecommunications services, comprising CSP 14 Operator Selection Code, infrastructure rental and co-billing agreements. The amount payable, resulting from these contracts and agreements is R\$5,925 (R\$4,228 receivable on December 31, 2005). The

amounts recorded in income in 2006 are represented by operating expenses of R\$39,483 (R\$32,979 in 2005) and operating revenues of R\$74 (R\$151 in 2005).

Amazônia Celular

The subsidiary BrT maintains an agreement with Telemig Celular concerning operation of telecommunications services, comprising CSP 14 Operator Selection Code and co-billing agreements. The amount payable, resulting from these contracts and agreements is R\$1,299 (R\$258 receivable on December 31, 2005). The amounts recorded in income in 2006 are represented by operating expenses of R\$13,162 (R\$6,101 in 2005).

TIM Celular

Our subsidiaries maintain agreements with TIM's cell phone companies concerning the operation of telecommunications services, comprising lease of means and co-billing agreements, as well as relationships resulting from CSP. The amount payable, resulting from these transactions is R\$65,319 (R\$38,296 on December 31, 2005). The amounts recorded in income in 2006 are represented by operating revenues of R\$116,034 (R\$152,611 in 2005) and operating expenses of R\$503,175 (R\$516,048 in 2005).

Credit Suisse

The subsidiary BrT maintains in Credit Suisse an overnight financial investment in the amount of R\$111,868, backed by bonds issued by the U.S. treasury, yielding between 5.0% p.a. and 5.2% p.a. The yields of such investment in 2006 was R\$113.

Until 2005, the Company had other related parties to the former chain of control as following:

Telecom Capital Fund

Based on the set of information available to the management in December 2005, it was concluded that in 2003 the subsidiary Brasil Telecom S.A. invested funds in Telecom Capital Fund (TCF), an investment fund created in Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, with a view to obtaining return rates above the average with moderate risk to investors by means of investments in infrastructure in Latin America focused on telecommunications, Internet and data applications . As single provider of the fund, the Subsidiary transferred eighty-four million U.S. dollars (US\$ 84,000,000.00) to make feasible investment in MetroRED promissory notes (US\$ 41,000,000.00), consequently used to convert them into shares, and Highlake International Business Company Ltd. (HIGHLAKE) (US\$ 43,000,000.00), by means of Libor rate remuneration accrued of 1.5% p.a., with option to the debtor, (HIGHLAKE), of payment and settlement by conversion of debt into shares.

With such investment, HIGHLAKE acquired the interest held by Telesystem International Wireless Latin America (TIW) in the capital of Telpart Participações S.A., parent company of holdings Telemig Celular Participações S.A. and Tele Norte Celular Participações S.A.

In relation to HIGHLAKE, we identified that its ownership structure is composed of Opportunity Fund, with 95% of interest.

In view of Opportunity Fund's interest in the chain of the Company's control until , such operations may be classified, pursuant to CVM Resolution 26/86, as related parties transactions .

In March 2005, HIGHLAKE settled the promissory note under TCF's possession, without converting shares and in a subsequent act, the discontinuance of Fund was requested.

On 4/25/05 the balance of fund quotas was redeemed, at the amount of R\$137,976. In 2005, until the redemption date, the Subsidiary recorded a financial loss of R\$640, motivated by the exchange loss of the U.S. dollar in respective period. In 2004, for the same reasons, a financial loss of R\$15,174 was recorded.

Supportcomm S.A.

The subsidiary Brasil Telecom S.A. between 2001 and 2005, entered into five agreements with the company Supportcomm S.A. (SUPPORTCOMM) to supply materials, platforms and technology services, at the total amount of R\$59,585, of which R\$45,176 was already paid.

By analyzing the ownership structure of SUPPORTCOMM, we identified a 30% interest of Megapart Participações, a company, which has as partner, Opportunity Fund, with an interest of approximately 100%.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

See Item 18. Financial Statements.

Legal Proceedings

Breakup of Telebrás

The legality of the breakup of Telebrás and privatization of Telebrás was challenged in numerous legal proceedings, and, although a majority of the claims have been dismissed, a number are still pending. We believe that the ultimate resolution of those proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on our business or financial condition.

We are a party to certain legal proceedings arising in the normal course of business, including civil, administrative, tax, social security and labor proceedings. We have provided for or deposited in court amounts to cover our estimated losses due to adverse legal judgments. We believe that such actions, if decided adversely to us, are not likely to have a material adverse effect on our business or financial condition.

Telebrás, our legal predecessor, is a defendant in a number of legal proceedings and is subject to certain other claims and contingencies. Under the terms of the breakup of Telebrás, liability for any claims arising out of acts committed by Telebrás prior to the effective date of the breakup of Telebrás remains with Telebrás, except for labor and tax claims (for which Telebrás and the 12 new holding companies into which it was broken-up are jointly and severally liable by operation of law) and any liability for which specific accounting provisions have been assigned to us. Our management believes that the chances of any such claims materializing and having a material adverse financial effect on us are remote.

Antitrust Proceedings

In 2004, Embratel and other companies filed administrative complaints before Anatel, the Secretariat of Economic Law of the Ministry of Justice and CADE charging us with carrying out cartel-like practices with Telemar and Telefônica in violation of the antitrust laws of Brazil. While we believe these antitrust complaints are baseless, an adverse decision by the Administrative Council of Economic Defense (CADE) could result in the imposition of a penalty against us that could be assessed between 10%-30% of our total annual revenue in year 2003, the period immediately before the complaint.

Labor-Related Legal Proceedings

At December 31, 2006, contingent liabilities for labor-related legal proceedings for which the risk of loss was considered probable amounted to approximately R\$487.3 million. At December 31, 2006, contingent liabilities for labor-related legal proceedings in which the risk of loss was considered possible amounted to approximately R\$488.4

million. As of December 31, 2006, we were involved in approximately 16,240 labor-related legal proceedings, 7,110 of which were brought against CRT. The estimated total amount involved in these proceedings is approximately R\$199.3 million.

In 2006, there was a decrease in labor-related contingent liabilities for which the risk of loss was considered probable in the amount of R\$80.1 million. This decrease was mainly due to (i) settlement plan implemented by the Legal Directory in 2006; (ii) payment of processes and their related extinction; (iii) revaluation of the contingent risks in connection with the labor-related proceedings and (iv) monetary adjustments related to our re-evaluation of our labor contingent liabilities. Our labor-related legal proceedings are based mainly on claims arising from our performance bonus plan, employee promotions, dangerous work conditions, overtime, subsidiary liability, productivity, recognition of employment relationship, reinstatement, and voluntary severance plans.

As the successor of Telepar, we were the defendant in a civil public action brought by the Attorney General for Labor Matters of Curitiba (*Ministério Público do Trabalho Curitiba*) based on our dismissal of a large number of employees aged 40 years or over (with an average of more than 20 years of seniority) under our restructuring program. During 2001, a preliminary judgment was issued on this matter ordering the reinstatement of the dismissed employees and dismissing all claims for indemnification. We appealed this judgment to the *Tribunal Regional do Trabalho* (Regional Labor Court) by means of a specific interlocutory appeal and the preliminary judicial order was overruled. The civil public action was dismissed and the Attorney General for Labor Matters of Curitiba filed an appeal with the *Tribunal Regional do Trabalho* (Regional Labor Court). The appeal court ordered the rehiring of the dismissed employees. Both parties filed a review appeal (as the Attorney General filed an appeal pleading the reintegration of the dismissed employees, instead of the rehiring) to the *Tribunal Superior do Trabalho* (Superior Labor Court). On October 13, 2006 the Superior Labor Court determined the remittance of the files to the Regional Labor Court for examination the interlocutory appeal filed by us in 2001. Other related issues were postponed to await for the decision on the interlocutory appeal.

As successor of Telesc, we are the defendant in a labor claim filed by 1,478 employees in 1984, requesting the payment of salary differences due to our failure to comply with the Company Internal Rules that were in place at that time, which established different compensation criteria depending on an employee's seniority. In 1988, a judgment was rendered on this matter ordering the payment of such differences. Since the judgment was rendered, the parties have been discussing the values involved in the action. In order to settle the values involved, a specific appeal was filed with the Regional Labor Court, which ordered the exclusion of the employees who were hired after October 1976. The Regional Labor Court ruled that only 818 employees are entitled to assert a claim. The court's appointed expert found that our exposure was equal to R\$144 million, and we challenged this calculation through a specific interlocutory appeal in the execution phase, which we filed on May, 2005. We have filed another appeal which was not admitted by the court. We have also filed an appeal against the decision that did not admit our appeal, which was rejected. We have also filed another appeal challenging the decision that rejected the last appeal but we did not obtain a favorable decision. Subsequently, the parties agreed to settle the matter individually and, as of December 2006, we had settled with 634 employees for approximately R\$63.59 million (including taxes and social security contributions to the National Social Security Institution). From this amount, 75 settlements depend on the formalization of approval. After the settlement there will still be a provision of R\$27.772 million. This estimate considers the total amount to be paid if we fail to set forth new settlements with the employees and it includes the legal costs and social security contributions.

In 1984, 1,480 employees filed a labor claim against us requesting the payment of differences under our profit sharing bonus plan in effect since 1970 and that was suppressed by the company in that year. The Labor Judge dismissed the labor claim in 1985. An appeal filed to the Regional Labor Court overruled that decision, ordering the payment of the profit sharing (the amount calculated by then is for historical purposes only and it is presently outdated). Telesc (predecessor of Brasil Telecom; currently our branch in the State of Santa Catarina) filed a review appeal to the Superior Labor Court and also to the Supremo Tribunal Federal (Supreme Court), but the Regional Labor Court's decision was upheld. In 1990, we entered into a settlement agreement with the employees regarding the profit sharing. In 1995, Governmental Resolution N. 10 was issued, which establishes a new method to calculate the profit sharing plan. Such criteria was not favorable to the employees when compared with the settlement agreement

and, as a result, Telesc did not pay the profit sharing as agreed to but instead began to pay as established in the Resolution. In 1997, the Labor Union (SINTTEL) and part of the employees requested the reopening of the labor claim to execute the differences of the profit sharing payments. The Labor Judge did not accept the request. However, the Regional Labor Court admitted the employees' request. In 1998, Telesc filed a review appeal, which was not accepted by the Superior Labor Court. In 2003, Telesc filed an extraordinary appeal to the Supreme Court, which was not accepted. Telesc filed an interlocutory appeal before the Supreme Court in April 2003, which was not accepted. The labor claim was returned to the lower Labor Judge for the executory phase. We estimated that we

would incur a cost of approximately R\$20.6 million, based on our evaluation that 703 employees are eligible for indemnification with respect to the years of 1996 through 1998. However, on January 2005, the lower Labor Judge confirmed the court's expert opinion that 1,098 employees are to be indemnified for a total amount of approximately R\$64 million with respect to the years from 1996 to 2003 (including a penalty for not have been fulfilled the first agreement of R\$12 million). On November 23, 2005 the labor court determined the inclusion in the calculation of amounts due until 2005 to the employees that still work for us. Until the present time, 1,038 settlements were made with a total cost of R\$43,780 million. There are still 50 complaints which were not settled. The total amount of the exposition is R\$8,151 million.

Legal Tax Proceedings

Application of ICMS on Cellular Activation and Other Fees

In June 1998, the governments of certain Brazilian States approved an Agreement (Convênio 69/98) to interpret existing Brazilian tax law to broaden the application of the state value added tax, ICMS, effective July 1, 1998, to certain services, including cellular activation and installation services, to which the ICMS had not previously been applied.

The administrative tax authorities in the Federal District and in the States of Santa Catarina, Tocantins, Acre and Rio Grande do Sul have assessed us on this issue regarding the period of five years preceding June 30, 1998. However, we obtained favorable judicial decisions confirming that ICMS cannot be applied retroactively to services rendered during the period prior to the Convênio 69/98 (June 30, 1998).

Recently, the STJ (court supreme in federal law) decided in Special Appeal 601.056 -BA and Special Appeal 694.429 -SP that no ICMS should be levied on the cellular installation and activation services established in Convênio 69/98. With regard to the payments of ICMS tax on such cellular activation and installation services as of July 1, 1998, we have filed judicial claims (declaratory actions) in the States of our region to avoid such collections. As of February 2007, we deposited in court approximately R\$220.9 million in order to suspend the liability of said ICMS without the application of interest and fees. If the legality of *Convênio* 69/98 is confirmed by Superior Courts, the deposited amount will be converted into revenue to the state treasury department without new disbursements having to be made by us. However, if the Superior Courts decide that the terms of *Convênio* 69/98 are illegal, the deposited amount may be returned to us.

Services Tax Application to Complementary Telecommunications Services

Several municipal governments assessed us in order to collect the Services Tax (ISS) on the complementary telecommunications services, such as call ID, alarm clock, answering machine and other similar services. These assessments constitute a relevant contingency for us. As of February 2007, the amount of this tax contingency that corresponds to a possible contingency is approximately R\$300.3 million. This amount is not provisioned in our balance sheet.

State Value-Added Tax Credits

Several States Treasury Department assessed us regarding our use of the ICMS tax credits, specially: (i) the recognition of ICMS in the acquisition of consumption material; and (ii) reversal of ICMS debits accounted when rendering communication services. We presented administrative and judicial defenses against the assessments. In some administrative proceedings, the decision at the first administrative level was unfavorable to us. According to the State tax authorities, the procedure adopted by us for registering the ICMS credits is not in accordance with the law. As of February 2007, the amount involved in the matter that corresponds to a possible contingency is approximately

R\$72.5 million. The cases in which management assesses our chance of success as remote have been provided for, and amounts to R\$52.4 million as of February 28, 2007.

State Value-Added Tax Credits ICMS electrical energy

Several States Treasury Department assessed us regarding our use of the ICMS tax credits from the acquisition of electrical energy. We presented administrative and judicial defenses against the assessments. In some administrative proceedings, the decision at the first administrative level was unfavorable to us. But we have obtained favorable decisions at the judicial level. According to the State tax authorities, the procedure adopted by us for registering the ICMS credits is not in accordance with the law. As of February 2007, the amount involved in the matter that corresponds to a possible contingency is approximately R\$189.8 million. The part of the debit considered with chance of success as remote have been provided for, and amounts to R\$51.4 million as of February 28, 2007.

State Value-Added Tax Application to International Telecommunications Services

Several States Treasury Departments assessed us regarding collection of the ICMS tax on international telephone calls. The tax authorities state that international telephone calls are services rendered in Brazil and are subject to ICMS tax since the request and the payment for the services are executed in Brazil. We presented administrative defenses against the assessments. As of February 2007, the amount involved in the administrative proceedings that corresponds to a possible contingency is approximately R\$32.4 million. This amount is not provisioned in our balance sheet.

Social Security Contribution Application on Several Issues

The National Welfare Agency filed administrative and judicial proceedings against us to collect the Social Welfare Contribution (INSS), which is levied on payments of salaries, commissions, vacations, overtime allowance made to our employees. We presented defenses against all these proceedings. As of February 2007, the amount involved in those proceedings that corresponds to a possible contingency is approximately R\$374.4 million. The cases in which management assesses our chance of success as remote have been provided for, and amounts to R\$20.2 million as of February 28, 2007.

State Value-Added Tax Application to Sale of Pre-paid Telephone Cards

The State Treasury Department of the States of Mato Grosso and Tocantins assessed us regarding collection of the ICMS on sales of pre-paid telephone cards used in public telephones. We presented administrative defenses against all these assessments. As of February 2007, the amount involved in the administrative proceedings that corresponds to a possible contingency is approximately R\$24.4 million. The cases in which management assesses our chance of success as remote have been provided for, and amounts to R\$4.3 million as of February 28, 2007.

Costs of the Social Contribution on Gross Revenue Transferred to the Users of the Telecommunications services

Several civil class actions were filed against us by a federal prosecutor and ANDEC (Associação Nacional de Defesa dos Consumidores de Cartão de Crédito) in order to suspend the transfer of the cost of the PIS/COFINS to the users of the telecommunications services. As of February 2007, the amount involved in these judicial proceedings that corresponds to a possible contingency is approximately R\$288.6 million. This amount is not provisioned in our balance sheet.

REFIS

The REFIS (the REFIS) is a program created by the Federal government in order to provide the opportunity to legal entities to pay their debts related to taxes on an installment schedule (60 installments) with a 40% reduction of the applicable penalty fee. Such program is managed by the Federal Revenue Service (SRF) and the National Welfare

Agency (INSS).

On November 16, 2000, we filed a request to include in the REFIS program our debts related to the taxes managed by the SRF and INSS. As of December 2006, the REFIS account was liquidated according to our calculation. However, this amount does not encompass the tax credits intended to be used by us to offset debts

included in the REFIS. Therefore, whether the Federal Revenue Service definitely ratifies the offsetting of the tax credits against the debts requested by us, we decided to include a provision of R\$18.6 million which chance of success is classified as remote.

PAES

The PAES is a program created by the Federal government in order to provide the opportunity to taxpayers to pay their debts (related to taxes managed by the INSS) in 120 installments. We filed the request to pay the federal tax debts in installments in 2004. The amount was consolidated by the Brazilian Internal Revenue and the current balance of the debts is R\$197 million. As of February 2007, we finished the payment of installments. Notwithstanding the proposition of an administrative request questioning the part of the value (R\$142 million) included in the PAES by the Brazilian Internal Revenue, all the installments have been paid regularly. The chance of success (in our favor) with respect to the remaining part of the debits is classified as probable.

Federal Taxes Application on Several Issues

The Federal Government filed administrative and judicial proceedings against us to collect the Federal Taxes (IRPJ, IRRF, CSLL, PIS and COFINS). We presented defenses against all these proceedings. As of February 2007, the amount involved in those proceedings that corresponds to a possible contingency is approximately R\$34 million. The cases in which management assesses the Company's chance of success as remote have been provided for, and amounts to R\$3.9 million as of February 28, 2007.

Civil Legal Proceedings

At December 31, 2006, we had provisions for approximately R\$346.3 million of contingent liabilities for civil lawsuits classified as probable risks, as compared to R\$276.7 million at December 31, 2005. The increase in probable contingent liabilities was primarily due to monetary adjustments, new law suits filed against us and revaluation of the risks of losses. At December 31, 2006, contingent liabilities for civil lawsuits classified as possible risks amounted to approximately R\$606.9 million, as compared to R\$1,779.3 million at December 31, 2005. The reduction in the possible amount was due to a recalculation of the amount of the societary lawsuits convictions, dividing the paid in value by the book value per share determined in the month of the payment in full.

Most of the civil suits filed against us would not, if determined in a manner adverse to us, have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition. The most significant civil suits against us are the following:

CRT

As a result of the merger of CRT into TBS, which was immediately followed by the merger of TBS into us on December 28, 2000, we replaced CRT and TBS in all litigation in which they were parties.

We replaced CRT in various lawsuits related to the CRT privatization process. The majority of these lawsuits claim a declaration annulling. Lawsuits filed on 1998 and 1999 aimed at challenging the sale of the capital of the former CRT, illegality of the invitation to bid 04/98, miscalculation on the number of shares on sale, defects on the general meetings approving the shares sale, and errors on the shares value assessment. The preliminary motions in these lawsuits were dismissed, allowing the privatization process and consequent sale of the CRT to proceed and, subsequently, CRT was merged into us. Currently, we are awaiting a decision on the merits in only a few suits; in other lawsuits, the merits have already been considered and final decisions in favor of us have been issued.

As CRT's successor, we are the defendant in various lawsuits brought by telephone subscribers in various districts of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, in which the plaintiffs claim the right to shares by virtue of financial

participation agreements entered into with CRT pursuant to Ministry of Communications Order 1.361/76, or damages in an amount equivalent to the shares. The value of the shares was calculated based on their equity value, which is the result of CRT's net worth divided into the number of issued and outstanding shares, taking into consideration the net worth of the financial statements preceding each subscription of shares. The plaintiffs allege that the shares that were subscribed for in their names were delivered without taking into consideration monetary correction of the amount they had paid to acquire the telephone lines. The Appeal Court of Rio Grande do Sul has taken the position that the procedure adopted by CRT in issuing shares under the community telephone programs pursuant to Ministry of Communications Order 1.361/76 was incorrect and that the 12-month subscription period in a period of high inflation was abusive. The Appeal Court did not, however, address the argument raised by the company, to the effect that the matters at issue are financial and corporate in nature, in which case the Consumer Defense Code would not apply and, as a consequence, a large number of the claims would be prescribed. We have not been ordered to subscribe or to issue shares in favor of the lawsuits plaintiffs, although we were found liable for indemnification of the claimants by paying in cash the judgment award. These lawsuits are at different stages: some are still at first instance, some are on appeal in the Appeal Court and some are at the second appellate instance in the SCJ. On December 31, 2006, the total amount of the contingent liabilities related to civil legal proceedings involving our branch located in the State of Rio Grande do Sul was R\$158.9 million. Of such amount, R\$75.1 million was related to the proceedings in which the risk of loss was considered probable, R\$82.5 million was related to the proceedings in which the risk of loss was considered possible. And R\$1.2 million was related to proceedings in which the risk of loss was considered remote.

As CRT's successor, we are the defendant in a Civil Public Action brought by the Federal Attorney General (*Ministério Público*) for Rio Grande do Sul against CRT claiming indemnification of amounts paid by customers as a result of allegedly abusive commercial practices in connection with 0900/900 telephone services. An adverse judgment has been issued against us in this action. Although the court did not award any damages in this action, it enjoined us from offering 0900/900 telephone services and from disconnecting service to customers for the non-payment of any 0900/900 services incurred prior to the date of the judgment. Both parties filed appeals against the decision at first instance, and ours was partially successful, with the result that the amount of the daily fine for non-compliance with the judgment was reduced, while the appeal by the Attorney General was dismissed. Special and extraordinary appeals have been filed, but were not admitted by the competent courts. Customers seeking to recover damages in this matter will have to bring their own separate actions. Our ultimate liability will depend on how many of our customers initiate and succeed in any such proceedings. Notwithstanding the adverse results of the Public Civil Action, it is impossible to assess our potential exposure in this regard.

Splice do Brasil Telecomunicações e Eletrodomésticos Ltda. has filed a lawsuit against us to collect amounts owed under equipment supply agreements. The court's decision was favorable to the plaintiff and the lawsuit is currently in the execution phase. We offered one of our telecommunications plants in the State of Paraná as security for execution of the judgment and at the same time filed a motion to stay execution, which was denied at first instance. We appealed and the decision denying our motion to stay execution was overturned. Our motion to stay execution is now proceeding, and in view of the divergence between our calculations of the amount owed and Splice do Brasil's, an accounting expert was appointed by the court to determine the amount under execution. We have obtained a favorable decision, which recognized the amounts calculated by us in the approximate amount of R\$42 million.

Community Telephone Program CTP

As Telems', Telegoias', and Telemat's successor, we are a defendant in various lawsuits dealing the implementation of the Community Telephone Program (CTP) in the State of Mato Grosso do Sul, Goiás, Tocantins, and Mato Grosso. The CTP was a type of financing for installing or extending telephone lines. In the greater part of the lawsuits, the claims are for shares in the telephone service operator, as well as damages and dividends, as a return on the investment that customers made for the installation of telephone lines under the CTP.

Half of all the lawsuits brought in connection with the CTP are based on agreements with subscribers that provided for payment in shares of the former Telems, Telegoias and Telemat while the other half are based on agreements that do not provide for such payment. In connection with the lawsuits of Telems subscribers, we estimate our probable contingencies in the approximately amount of R\$3 milion, and possible contingencies in the approximately amount of R\$14.2 million, possible and with respect to the lawsuits based on agreements that provide

for payment in shares, an amount of approximately R\$8 million has been registered as funds that may be capitalized in order to issue shares to plaintiffs if we are unsuccessful. The risk of loss in the lawsuits filed against Telegoiás and Telemat is classified as probable and an amount of R\$22.3 million has been included in our reserve for contingent liabilities both for lawsuits based on agreements with subscribers that provided for payment in shares and for lawsuits based on agreements that do not provide for such payment.

Under the terms of the split-up of Telebrás which occurred on February 28, 1999, Telebrás remains exclusively liable for obligations of any kind (including, without limitation, labor, pension, civil, tax, environmental and commercial obligations) related to acts or events occurring on or prior to the date of approval of the split-up, with the exception of contingent liabilities for which provision was expressly made in the documents attached to the valuation report.

We argued that we are not a proper party to the lawsuits, and our argument was accepted by the Fourth Civil Panel of the Appeal Court of Mato Grosso do Sul under a Motion for Clarification in the course of an appeal as well as by the Court of Justice of the State of Goiás. Thus, we believe that we have good chances of reversing unfavorable decisions in the higher courts, upon confirmation of Telebrás' obligation to assume payment of any unfavorable judgment, in our stead.

Telephone Catalogues

The Federal Attorney General for Rio Grande do Sul brought action to 18 (eighteen) Public Civil Actions pleading the publication and delivery of the Compulsory Catalogue of Residential Telephones for CTB users. On December 19, 2006, we settled 11 lawsuits by means of the execution of agreements with the Federal Attorney General. In relation to the remaining lawsuits, we have booked provisions in the amount of R\$2.7 million in our balance sheets.

Stores

In addition, the Federal Attorney General for Rio Grande do Sul filed 41 Public Civil Actions pleading the reopening of Public Attending Stores at the State of Rio Grande do Sul. Of these lawsuits, 24 have had trial court judgments confirming the temporary restraining orders imposing fines against us. In view of these judgment awards, we have provisioned values in the amount of R\$17.1 million in our balance sheet. The applicable appeals have been filed against those trial courts judgments and are still pending of appeals court decision.

Disputes with and among entities that hold stakes in our company

Under Opportunity-appointed management, we have instituted lawsuits to recover damages suffered as a result of actions taken by TII and the board members nominated by TII to our board of directors. As part of the negotiations relating to the Merger Agreement entered into on April 28, 2005, our former management agreed to terminate these lawsuits without compensation. At the date hereof, certain of our indirect shareholders have brought lawsuits with regard to this termination of claims and other agreements executed on April 28, 2005. We filed a complaint with the Brazilian Securities Commission charging prior management of managing our resources in businesses and operations with traces of controlling shareholder's abuses, breaches of fiduciary duties, conflict of interests, violations of Brazilian Law and our By-Laws, in which are included the April 28, 2005 agreements.

We also understand that there are legal proceedings pending relating to efforts by TII to resume a controlling position in our company. See Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Certain beneficial shareholders control a large percentage of our voting shares and their interests may conflict with the interests of our other shareholders, including minority shareholders. Disputes among our controlling shareholders and entities that manage our controlling shareholders have had and could in the future have a material adverse effect on our management and operations.

On March 9, 2005, International Equity Investments, Inc. as the sole shareholder of CVC/LP which holds a substantial indirect stake in Brasil Telecom Participações S.A. through its direct ownership in Zain, a company that indirectly owns a majority of the voting interests in Solpart, and therefore indirectly owns a majority of our

voting shares issued a public notice regarding the ouster of Opportunity Ltd., from the management of CVC LP, replaced by CVC International Brazil. The notice also stated that CVC International Brazil entered into shareholders' agreements with Investidores Institucionais FIA, Previ, Funcef and Petros regulating the exercise of controlling rights in our company and restrictions on transfer of shares.

On March 17, 2005, the United States District Court Southern District of New York granted a preliminary injunction (i) compelling CVC Ltd to register the change of the general partner of CVC LP from CVC Ltd to CVC International Brazil before the competent authorities of the Cayman Islands and (ii) enjoining CVC Ltd from taking any action that would impair the value of CVC LP or that would interfere with the authority and power of CVC International Brazil.

On March 18, 2005, we were apprised that CVC Ltd filed a formal statement before the competent authorities of the Cayman Islands in which it registered the substitution.

On April 12, 2005, Anatel issued a decision approving, among other things: (i) the replacement of Opportunity Ltd. by CVC International Brazil as the general partner of CVC LP; (ii) the replacement of CVC/Opportunity Equity Partners Administradora de Recursos Ltda. by Angra Partners Consultoria Empresarial e Participações Ltda. as the new manager of Investidores Institucionais FIA, an indirect shareholder of Brasil Telecom Participações S.A. and Brasil Telecom S.A.; and (iii) certain changes resulting from the Agreements entered into by CVC LP and Investidores Institucionais. This decision was published in the Federal Gazette (*Diário Oficial*) on April 14, 2005. After reviewing our appeal filed by prior management related to Opportunity Ltd., Anatel upheld its April 12, 2005 decision.

Banco Opportunity S.A. was ousted from the administration of Investidores Institucionais FIA, on October 6, 2003. Investidores Institucionais FIA's current administrator is Mellon Brascan Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários and its manager is Angra Partners Consultoria Empresarial e Participações Ltda. Consequently, Fundação 14 de Previdência Privada, successor to Fundação Sistel de Seguridade Social, brought an ordinary action before the 5th Federal Court of Rio de Janeiro against several defendants, including CVM, seeking a declaration that the resolutions adopted at the Investidores Institucionais FIA's Unitholders Meeting held on October 6, 2003 were invalid, principally the resolution that ousted Banco Opportunity S.A. from administration of Investidores Institucionais FIA and, consequently, also ousted CVC/Opportunity Equity Partners Administradora de Recursos Ltda. as Investidores Institucionais FIA's manager. On July 12, 2005, Fundação 14 filed a motion to abandon this lawsuit. Opportunity is still fighting to come back to the management of Investidores Institucionais FIA.

On July 27, 2005, at an Extraordinary General Shareholders Meeting, members of the Board of Directors of Brasil Telecom Participações S.A. who were linked to the company's former manager were dismissed from the Board. At a Board meeting held on August 25, 2005, a new Senior Management was elected, with the Technical Director remaining in place.

At an Extraordinary General Shareholders Meeting held on September 30, 2005, the members of our Board of Directors were also dismissed, with new members being elected in their place. On the same date, at a meeting of the Board of Directors, it was decided to dismiss the Chairman then presiding, and to elect new members to the Senior Management, with the Network Officer being re-elected. These decisions were ratified by our Board of Directors at a meeting held on October 5, 2005.

The process of replacing the directors and officers of Brasil Telecom Participações S.A. and Brasil Telecom S.A. was litigious, as evidenced by the several material facts released by the companies during 2005 and the various lawsuits filed by our former manager seeking to resume management of the companies, which are still ongoing.

Actions in Respect of Litigation Trust

In September 2003, the prior management team established an Irrevocable Trust Agreement and Declaration (Trust), for the benefit of Brasil Telecom, and transferred to the Trust our rights described in some of the lawsuits mentioned herein and in others which may yet be filed regarding the same general matters. By means

of the execution of the Trust, Mr. Roberto Mangabeira Unger (the Trustee), was given the authority to lead the conduct of such proceedings, in court or out of court, in the manner that best suits our interests, as the sole beneficiary of the Trust.

There is an administrative proceeding before the CVM (Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission) that deals with the creation of the Trust by Brasil Telecom in which there is a request to determine whether the creation of the Trust was an act of abusive control. Brasil Telecom and Brasil Telecom Participações S.A. have been providing all information requested in this proceeding. In September 2004, the *Superintendência de Relações com Empresas* SEP (one of CVM's divisions) decided in favor of Brasil Telecom and Brasil Telecom Participações S.A, recognizing the effectiveness of the Trust in Brazil. To the best of our knowledge, this decision, however, is pending an appeal presented by the complainants before CVM's board of directors.

Draft Disclosure of Brasil Telecom Trust Litigation

On July 12, 2006, the Company commenced litigation in the Probate Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, U.S.A. (In re Brasil Telecom S.A. Irrevocable Trust, No. 06P3268T1), asking the court to appoint Professor Claudio M. Considera in place of Roberto M. Unger as trustee of the Brasil Telecom S.A. Irrevocable Trust. The trust contains certain causes of action held by Brasil Telecom in the courts of Brazil but is governed by Massachusetts law. CVC/Opportunity Equity Partners Administradora de Recursos Ltda. opposes the Company's request, as it is currently empowered under the trust to appoint the successor trustee to Roberto M. Unger. The case is currently in the discovery stage, and resolution is expected to occur in the third quarter of 2007.

Consumer Litigation related to the legality of our Basic Monthly Subscription Fees

We are a defendant in a considerable number of lawsuits, both individual and collective, which contest our right to charge users of our fixed-line service a basic monthly subscription fee for continuous access to the service. These lawsuits have been stayed by a preliminary decision in the conflict of jurisdiction proceeding brought by Anatel before the SCJ, in which we submitted a brief. As a result, all preliminary and final decisions in the basic monthly subscription fee lawsuits were suspended. The lawsuits are no longer submitted to a brief due to the conflict of jurisdiction litigation. The conflict of jurisdiction disputes has already been resolved and the lawsuits resumed their regular course. There are 85,000 lawsuits contemplating the monthly subscription fees issue. Of these lawsuits, 8,400 have had trial court judgments favorable to the temporary dismissal of the fees for fixed-line services access.

Dividend Policy

Pursuant to our by-laws, we are required to distribute as dividends, in respect of each fiscal year ending on December 31, to the extent amounts are available for distribution, an aggregate amount equal to at least 25% of Adjusted Net Income (as defined below) on such date (the *Mandatory Dividend*). The annual dividend distributed to holders of Preferred Shares (the *Preferred Dividend*) has priority in the allocation of Adjusted Net Income. Remaining amounts to be distributed are allocated first to the payment of a dividend to holders of Common Shares in an amount equal to the Preferred Dividend, and subsequently distributed equally among holders of Preferred Shares and Common Shares. Under the Brazilian Corporate Law, a company is permitted to suspend the Mandatory Dividend in respect of common shares and preferred shares not entitled to a fixed or minimum dividend if its board of directors and fiscal council report at the annual shareholders' meeting that the distribution would be incompatible with the financial circumstances of such company and the shareholders ratify this conclusion at the shareholders' meeting. In this case, (i) the board of directors must forward to the CVM within five days of the shareholders' meeting an explanation justifying the information transmitted at the meeting and (ii) the profits which were not distributed for such reason are to be recorded as a special reserve and, if not absorbed by losses in subsequent fiscal years, are to be paid as dividends as soon as the financial situation of such company permits. Our Preferred Shares are entitled to a

minimum dividend and thus the Mandatory Dividend may be suspended only with respect to the Common Shares. See Priority and Amount of Preferred Dividends.

Under our by-laws, we may pay dividends out of retained earnings or accumulated profits in any given fiscal year. For purposes of the Brazilian Corporate Law, accumulated profits are defined as net income after income and social contribution taxes for such fiscal year, net of any accumulated losses from prior fiscal years and any amounts allocated to founders' shares, income bonds, employees' and management's participation in a

company's profits. Retained earnings are defined as the amount of our net income in prior years that was not paid out as dividends in the year in which it was earned, but rather was retained in accordance with a proposal of the board of directors duly approved at a shareholders' meeting.

The Company's by-laws establishes that the dividends and interest on shareholders' equity shall be paid according to the form and time established by the Senior management, reverting in favor of the society those that are not collected within 3 (three) years after the start date of the payment. Furthermore, the Board of Directors may authorize the Senior Management to deliberate on the payment of dividends and interest on shareholders' equity.

At each annual shareholders' meeting, our board of directors is required to recommend how net profits for the preceding fiscal year are to be allocated. Under the Brazilian Corporate Law, we are required to maintain a statutory reserve to which we must allocate 5.0% of net profits for each fiscal year until the amount of such reserve equals 20.0% of our paid-up share capital, which we refer to as the Statutory Reserve. This reserve can only be used to increase capital or offset accumulated losses. Net losses, if any, may be charged against the statutory reserve.

The Brazilian Corporate Law also provides for two additional discretionary allocations of net profits that are subject to approval by shareholders at the annual shareholders' meeting. First, a percentage of net profits may be allocated to the contingency reserve for anticipated losses that are deemed probable in future years (the Contingency Reserve). Any amount so allocated in a prior year must be either (i) reversed in the fiscal year in which the loss was anticipated if such loss does not in fact occur or (ii) reversed in the event that the anticipated loss occurs. Second, if the amount of Unrealized Revenue (as defined below) exceeds the sum of (i) the Statutory Reserve, (ii) the Contingency Reserve and (iii) retained earnings, such excess may be allocated to the reserve (the Unrealized Revenue Reserve). Such allocations may not hinder the payment of minimum dividends on our Preferred Shares. Unrealized Revenue is defined under the Brazilian Corporate Law as the sum of (i) the share of equity earnings of affiliated companies that is not paid as cash dividends and (ii) profits from installment sales to be received after the end of the next succeeding fiscal year.

For purposes of the Brazilian Corporate Law, and in accordance with our by-laws, Adjusted Net Income is an amount equal to our net profit adjusted to reflect allocations to and reversion from (i) the Statutory Reserve; (ii) the Contingency Reserve and (iii) the Unrealized Revenue Reserve.

The amounts available for distribution are determined on the basis of our financial statements prepared in accordance with the Brazilian Corporate Law, which differ from financial statements, such as our Financial Statements included herein that are prepared using the constant currency method according to Brazilian GAAP.

Priority and Amount of Preferred Dividends

Our by-laws provide for a minimum non-cumulative dividend of Preferred Dividend equal to the greater of (i) 6.0% per year of the value of our total share capital divided by the total number of shares or (ii) 3.0% per year of the book value of our shareholders' equity divided by our total number of shares. As a result of such provision, holders of Preferred Shares are entitled to receive, in any year, distributions of cash dividends prior to the holders of Common Shares receiving any distribution of cash dividends in such year. In addition, distributions of cash dividends in any year are made:

first, to the holders of Preferred Shares, up to the amount of the Preferred Dividend of our Preferred Shares for such year;

then, to the holders of Common Shares, until the amount distributed in respect of each Common Share is equal to the amount distributed in respect of each Preferred Share; and

thereafter, to the Common Shares and Preferred Shares on a pro rata basis.

If the Mandatory Dividend in any year is less than or equal to the Preferred Dividend payable to the holders of Preferred Shares in such year, the holders of Common Shares will not be entitled to receive any cash dividends distributed by us in such year, unless the holders of Common Shares approve dividends in excess of the Mandatory Dividend. In such circumstances, however, holders of Preferred Shares will be entitled to the amount available for payment of dividends up to an aggregate amount equal to the Preferred Dividend plus, in the event the Preferred Dividend is higher than the amount available for payment of dividends for such year, any retained earnings from previous years may be used to make up for such shortfall. If the Preferred Dividend is not paid for a period of three

years, holders of Preferred Shares shall be entitled to full voting rights until such time as the minimum dividend is paid in full for any year.

Payment of Dividends

We are required by Brazilian law (Law 6,404, article 132) and our by-laws to hold an annual shareholders' meeting within four months after the end of each fiscal year at which, among other things, an annual dividend may be declared by decision of the shareholders on the recommendation of our executive officers and our board of directors. The payment of annual dividends is based on our financial statements prepared for each fiscal year ended December 31 in accordance with Brazilian Corporate Law. Under Brazilian Corporate Law, dividends are required to be paid within 60 days following the date the dividend distribution is declared to shareholders of record, unless a shareholders' meeting resolution sets forth another date of payment, which must occur prior to the end of the fiscal year in which such dividend distribution was declared. A shareholder has a three-year period from the dividend payment date to claim dividends in respect of its shares, after which shareholders have no liability for such payment. Because our shares are issued in book-entry form, dividends with respect to any share are automatically credited to the account holding such share and no action is required on the part of the shareholder. We are not required to adjust the amount of paid-in capital for inflation. Annual dividends may be paid to shareholders of newly issued shares on a pro rata basis according to the date when the subscription price for such newly issued shares was paid to us.

Shareholders who are not residents of Brazil must register with the Brazilian Central Bank in order for dividends, sales proceeds or other amounts with respect to their shares to be eligible to be remitted outside of Brazil. The Preferred Shares underlying the ADSs are held in Brazil by *Banco Bradesco S.A.*, as agent for the Depositary, which has registered with the Brazilian Central Bank as the registered owner of our shares.

Payments of cash dividends and distributions, if any, will be made in Brazilian currency to *Banco Bradesco S.A.*, as custodian for our Preferred Shares represented by the ADSs, on behalf of the Depositary. *Banco Bradesco S.A.* will then convert such proceeds into dollars and will cause such dollars to be delivered to the Depositary for distribution to holders of ADSs. In the event that the custodian is unable to immediately convert the Brazilian currency received as dividends into dollars, the amount of dollars payable to holders of ADSs may be adversely affected by devaluations of the Brazilian currency that occur before such dividends are converted and remitted. Dividends in respect of our Preferred Shares paid to resident and non-resident shareholders, including holders of ADSs, are not currently subject to Brazilian withholding tax. See Item 10. Additional Information Taxation Brazilian Tax Considerations.

ITEM 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING

Offer and Listing Details

Our Preferred Shares commenced trading separately on the Brazilian stock exchanges on September 21, 1998. The following table sets forth the reported high and low closing sale prices for our Preferred Shares on the São Paulo Stock Exchange and the approximate average daily trading volume for the annual periods indicated.

Nominal reais per 1,000 Preferred Shares		Average Daily
High	Low	Trading Volume
		(millions of shares)

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Year-end 2002	19.57	12.73	736.4
Year-end 2003	23.85	15.40	587.5
Year-end 2004	26.30	16.06	585.5
Year-end 2005	20.14	13.68	513.3
Year-end 2006	18.17	11.56	503.7

Source: Bloomberg

The following table sets forth the reported high and low closing sale prices for our Preferred Shares on the São Paulo Stock Exchange and the approximate average daily trading volume for the quarterly periods indicated.

	Nominal reais per 1,000 Preferred Shares		Average Daily
	High	Low	Trading Volume
			(millions of shares)
First quarter 2005	17.49	14.36	626.5
Second quarter 2005	16.79	13.68	527.3
Third quarter 2005	18.23	15.16	486.2
Fourth quarter 2005	20.14	16.31	468.4
First quarter 2006	17.60	15.30	482.2
Second quarter 2006	15.79	12.16	502.3
Third quarter 2006	13.31	11.56	453.2
Fourth quarter 2006	18.17	12.65	575.7
First quarter 2007	19.31	16.30	621.4

Source: Bloomberg

The following table sets forth the reported high and low closing sale prices for our Preferred Shares on the São Paulo Stock Exchange and the approximate average daily trading volume for the monthly periods indicated.

	Nominal reais per 1,000 Preferred Shares		Average Daily
	High	Low	Trading Volume
			(millions of shares)
October 2006	13.74	12.65	457.6
November 2006	16.45	14.42	589.7
December 2006	18.17	15.17	692.3
January 2007	18.54	16.30	518.7
February 2007	18.44	16.95	630.0
March 2007	19.31	16.50	712.3

Source: Bloomberg

Our ADSs, each representing 5,000 Preferred Shares, commenced trading on the New York Stock Exchange on November 16, 1998. The following table sets forth the reported high and low closing sale prices for our ADSs on the New York Stock Exchange and the approximate average daily trading volume for the annual periods indicated.

	Nominal dollars per ADS		Average Daily
	High	Low	

**Trading
Volume**(number of
shares)

Year-end 2002	44.90	21.70	175,225
Year-end 2003	41.05	22.67	188,546
Year-end 2004	39.10	22.27	234,719
Year-end 2005	44.40	27.11	260,621
Year-end 2006	42.19	26.19	230,910

Source: Bloomberg

The following table sets forth the reported high and low closing sale prices for our ADSs on the New York Stock Exchange and the approximate average daily trading volume for the quarterly periods indicated.

Nominal dollars per ADS		Average Daily
High	Low	Trading Volume
		(number of shares)

Table of Contents

	Nominal dollars per ADS		Average Daily
	High	Low	Trading Volume
First quarter 2005	32.95	27.12	339,764
Second quarter 2005	35.13	27.11	235,453
Third quarter 2005	40.80	31.33	221,919
Fourth quarter 2005	44.40	36.69	248,873
First quarter 2006	41.05	34.58	293,682
Second quarter 2006	39.81	28.11	248,297
Third quarter 2006	31.15	26.19	179,768
Fourth quarter 2006	42.19	29.50	233,363
First quarter 2007	47.05	37.90	211,484

Source: Bloomberg

The following table sets forth the reported high and low closing sale prices for our ADSs on the New York Stock Exchange and the approximate average daily trading volume for the monthly periods indicated.

	Nominal dollars per ADS		Average Daily
	High	Low	Trading Volume (number of shares)
October 2006	32.24	29.50	214,168
November 2006	37.15	33.19	265,619
December 2006	42.19	35.56	220,610
January 2007	41.53	37.90	211,660
February 2007	44.10	40.11	209,958
March 2007	47.05	39.20	212,641

Source: Bloomberg

There are no restrictions on ownership of our Preferred Shares or Common Shares by individuals or legal entities domiciled outside Brazil.

The right to convert dividend payments and proceeds from the sale of shares into foreign currency and to remit such amounts outside Brazil is subject to restrictions under foreign investment regulations which generally require, among other things, that the relevant investments have been registered with the Brazilian Central Bank. *Banco Bradesco S.A.*, as custodian for our Preferred Shares represented by the ADSs, has registered with the Brazilian Central Bank on behalf of the Depository the Preferred Shares that it will hold. This enables holders of ADSs to convert dividends, distributions or the proceeds from any sale of such Preferred Shares, as the case may be, into

dollars and to remit such dollars abroad. However, holders of ADSs could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant any, required government approval for conversions of Brazilian currency payments and remittances abroad of the Preferred Shares underlying our ADSs.

In Brazil, there are a number of mechanisms available to foreign investors interested in trading directly on the Brazilian stock exchanges or on organized over-the-counter markets.

Under the regulations issued by the National Monetary Council, on January 26, 2000 (Resolution 2,689), foreign investors seeking to trade directly on a Brazilian stock exchange or on an organized over-the-counter market, must meet the following requirements:

Investments must be registered with a custody, clearing or depositary system authorized by CVM or the Brazilian Central Bank;

Trades of securities are restricted to transactions performed on the stock exchanges or organized over-the-counter markets authorized by the CVM;

A holder of ADSs must establish a representative in Brazil;

A holder of ADSs must complete a form annexed to the Resolution 2,689; and

A holder of ADSs must register with the CVM and register the inflow of funds with the Brazilian Central Bank.

If these requirements are met, foreign investors will be eligible to trade directly on the Brazilian stock exchanges or on organized over-the-counter markets. These rules extend favorable tax treatment to all foreign investors investing pursuant to these rules. See Item 10. Additional Information Taxation. These regulations contain certain restrictions on the offshore transfer of the title of the securities, except in the case of corporate reorganizations effected abroad by a foreign investor.

A certificate of foreign capital registration has been issued in the name of the Depositary with respect to the ADSs and is maintained by *Banco Bradesco S.A.*, as custodian for our Preferred Shares represented by the ADSs, on behalf of the Depositary. Pursuant to such certificate of foreign capital registration, we expect that Depositary will be able to convert dividends and other distributions with respect to the Preferred Shares represented by ADSs into foreign currency and remit the proceeds outside of Brazil.

In the event that a holder of ADSs exchanges such ADSs for Preferred Shares, such holder will be entitled to continue to rely on the Depositary's certificate of foreign capital registration for five business days after such exchange, following which such holder must seek to obtain its own certificate of foreign capital registration with the Brazilian Central Bank. Thereafter, any holder of Preferred Shares may not be able to convert into foreign currency and remit outside Brazil the proceeds from the disposition of, or distributions with respect to, such Preferred Shares, unless such holder qualifies under Resolution 2,689 or obtains its own certificate of foreign capital registration. A holder that obtains a certificate of foreign capital registration will be subject to less favorable Brazilian tax treatment than a holder of ADSs. See Item 10. Additional Information Taxation Brazilian Tax Considerations.

Under current Brazilian legislation, the Federal Government may impose temporary restrictions on remittances of foreign capital abroad in the event of a serious imbalance or an anticipated serious imbalance of Brazil's balance of payments. For approximately six months in 1989 and early 1990, the Federal Government froze all dividend and capital repatriations held by the Brazilian Central Bank that were owed to foreign equity investors in order to conserve Brazil's foreign currency reserves. These amounts were subsequently released in accordance with Federal Government directives. There can be no assurance that the Federal Government will not impose similar restrictions on foreign repatriations in the future.

Markets

Our Common Shares and our Preferred Shares are traded on the *Bolsa de Valores de São Paulo* (the São Paulo Stock Exchange) under the symbols BRTP3 and BRTP4, respectively. At December 31, 2006, we had approximately 1,732,236 shareholders.

Our Preferred Shares are also listed on the New York Stock Exchange in the form of ADSs under the symbol BRP, with each ADS representing 5,000 Preferred Shares, issued by the Depositary pursuant to the deposit agreement, dated November 16, 1998, among us, the Depositary and the registered holders and beneficial owners from time to time of ADSs. Preferred Shares represented by ADSs are held in custody in Brazil by *Banco Bradesco S.A.*, as custodian for our Preferred Shares represented by the ADSs.

Trading on the São Paulo Stock Exchange

The São Paulo Stock Exchange is a non-profit entity owned by its member brokerage firms. Trading on the São Paulo Stock Exchange is limited to member brokerage firms and a limited number of authorized non-members. The

stocks are traded on an electronic trading system allowing purchase or selling orders to be registered via computer terminals. The matching of offers and closing of business is automatically carried out by the São Paulo Stock Exchange's computer. In 1999, the São Paulo Stock Exchange began operating an after-market which allows for limited after-hours trading to take place. There are no specialists or market makers for our shares on the

São Paulo Stock Exchange. Trading in securities listed on the São Paulo Stock Exchange may be effected off the exchanges in certain circumstances, although such trading is very limited.

Settlement of transactions is effected three business days after the trade date without adjustment of the purchase price for inflation. Payment for shares or delivery of shares are made through the facilities of separate clearinghouses for each exchange, which maintain accounts for member brokerage firms. The clearinghouse for the São Paulo Stock Exchange is *Companhia Brasileira de Liquidação e Custódia S.A. CBLC*.

In order to better control volatility, the São Paulo Stock Exchange has adopted a circuit breaker system pursuant to which trading sessions may be suspended for a period of 30 minutes or one hour whenever the indices of this stock exchange fall below the limit of 10.0% in relation to the index registered in the previous trading session.

At December 31 2006, the aggregate market capitalization of all of the companies listed on the São Paulo Stock Exchange was approximately R\$1,544.9 billion. Although all the outstanding shares of an exchange-listed company may trade on the São Paulo Stock Exchange, in most cases less than half of the listed shares are actually available for trading by the public, the remainder being held by small groups of controlling persons that rarely trade their shares. For this reason, data showing the total market capitalization of São Paulo Stock Exchange tends to overstate the liquidity of the Brazilian equity securities market.

The Brazilian equity market is relatively small and illiquid as compared to major world markets. In 2006 the daily trading volume on the São Paulo Stock Exchange averaged approximately R\$2,434.5 million. In 2006, the ten most actively traded issues represented approximately 46.1% of the total trading in the cash market (standard lot) on the São Paulo Stock Exchange.

Trading on the São Paulo Stock Exchange by nonresidents of Brazil is subject to certain limitations under Brazilian foreign investment legislation, which generally require, among other things, that the relevant investments have been registered with the Brazilian Central Bank, according to Resolution 2,689. See Offer and Listing Details.

The Special Corporate Governance Levels of the São Paulo Stock Exchange

On December 11, 2000, the São Paulo Stock Exchange, or BOVESPA, launched three new listing segments designed for the trading of shares issued by publicly held companies: the Special Corporate Governance Level 1, the Special Corporate Governance Level 2 and the Novo Mercado of BOVESPA.

Such new listing segments were designed for the trading of shares issued by companies that voluntarily undertake to abide by more stringent corporate governance practices and disclosure requirements than those currently requested by the Brazilian legislation.

The inclusion of a company in any of the new segments implies the compliance of such company with a series of corporate governance rules known generally as good corporate governance practices. These rules, which are consolidated in the listing regulations of the exchange, are meant to enhance the quality of information provided by Brazilian corporations and increase shareholder's rights, depending on the considered level.

On March 27, 2002, our board of directors approved our compliance with the Special Corporate Governance Level 1 of BOVESPA. Our shares joined the Special Corporate Governance Level 1 of BOVESPA on May 9, 2002.

In order to join the Special Corporate Governance Level 1, we agreed to undertake the following corporate governance practices:

- 1) the maintenance of a free-float of at least 25.0% of our capital stock;
- 2) holding of public offerings for share placements through mechanisms that favor capital dispersion to a broader spectrum of shareholders;

- 3) disclosing improved quarterly information, including consolidated figures and special audit revisions on a quarterly basis;
- 4) complying with the enhanced disclosure rules of the exchange for transactions involving assets, including transactions with our controlling shareholders and our management;
- 5) disclosing shareholder agreements and stock option programs; and
- 6) the publication of an annual calendar of corporate events.

Regulation of Brazilian Securities Markets

The Brazilian securities markets are regulated by the CVM, which has authority over stock exchanges and the securities markets generally, and by the Brazilian Central Bank, which has, among other powers, licensing authority over brokerage firms and regulates foreign investment and foreign exchange transactions. The Brazilian securities market is governed by Law 6,385 as amended (the Brazilian Securities Law) and the Brazilian Corporate Law.

Under the Brazilian Corporate Law, a company is either publicly held, a *companhia aberta*, as we are, (whose shares are publicly traded on the São Paulo Stock Exchange) or privately held, a *companhia fechada*. All publicly held companies are registered with the CVM and are subject to reporting requirements. A company that is registered with the CVM may have its securities traded either on the Brazilian stock exchanges or on the Brazilian over-the-counter market. The shares of a public company may also be traded privately, subject to certain limitations. To be listed on the Brazilian stock exchanges, a company must apply for registration with the CVM and the stock exchange where the head office of the company is located. Once this stock exchange has admitted a company to listing and the CVM has accepted its registration as a publicly held company, its securities may be traded on the São Paulo Stock Exchange.

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

The Brazilian Securities Law provides for, among other things, disclosure requirements, restrictions on insider trading and price manipulation, and protection of minority shareholders. However, the Brazilian securities markets are not as highly regulated and supervised as the U.S. securities markets or markets in certain other jurisdictions.

ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Memorandum and Articles of Association

The summary of the material provisions concerning our Preferred Shares and Common Shares, our by-laws, and Brazilian Corporate Law contained in Item 10. Additional Information Memorandum and Articles of Association under Amendment 1 to our Registration Statement on Form 20-F (File 1-15256), filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on October 31, 2001, as amended (the Registration Statement) is incorporated herein by reference. Such description contained in the Registration Statement is qualified to the extent applicable by this section, as well as by reference to our by-laws, which have been filed (together with an English translation) as an exhibit to this Annual Report, and to Brazilian Corporate Law. A copy of our by-laws (together with an English translation) is available for inspection at the principal office of the Depositary.

Our Capital Stock is comprised of Preferred Shares and Common Shares, all without par value. At December 31, 2006, there were 229,937,525,684 Preferred Shares outstanding and 132,550,888,203 Common Shares outstanding.

Material Contracts

The following summaries are not intended to be complete and reference is made to the agreements themselves, which are included as exhibits to this Form 20-F or other filings with the SEC as indicated below.

Our Concessions and Authorizations for Local and Intraregional Fixed-Line Switched Telecommunications Services

As successor in interest to each of Telesc, Telegoiás, Telebrasília, Telemat, Telems, Teleron, Teleacre, CTMR and CRT, we have assumed their public regime concessions to provide fixed-line local switched telecommunications services for calls originating in the following geographic areas: Paraná, Santa Catarina, Distrito Federal, Goiás, Tocantins, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Rondônia, Acre and Rio Grande do Sul.

The initial term of our respective concessions, which were originally granted free of charge, ended on December 31, 2005. Notwithstanding the foregoing, we have the right to a one-time extension of twenty years for each concession provided that we meet certain conditions set forth in each such concession. We have requested and have been granted a twenty year extension of our concessions to provide fixed-line local switched telecommunications calls originating in the geographic areas listed above. On June 20, 2003, Anatel approved a new General Plan on Quality and the concession contract model under which all fixed-line telecommunications carriers began operating on January 1, 2006 and continuing onwards. On June 28, 2003, Decree 4769 was entered approving the General Plan on Universal Service. See *Obligations of Telecommunications Companies* *New Telecommunications Regulations*. Every second year during the 20-year extension period, companies will be required to pay biannual fees equal to 2.0% of their annual net revenues from the provision of telecommunications services (excluding taxes and social contributions) during the immediately preceding year.

On January 20, 2004 we were granted an open-end Authorization to provide fixed-line local telecommunications services in Regions I and III.

Our Authorizations for Interregional Fixed-Line Switched National Long-distance Telecommunications services and International Fixed-Line Switched Long-distance Telecommunications services.

On January 20, 2004 we were granted open-end authorizations to (i) originate long-distance calls in Regions I and III and terminate such calls anywhere within the Brazilian territory, and (ii) originate long-distance international calls anywhere in Brazil.

Our Authorizations for Wireless Telecommunications Services (PCS)

On December 18, 2002 we were granted three authorizations to render wireless services: (i) one authorization for the states of Santa Catarina and Paraná; (ii) one authorization for the state of Rio Grande do Sul; and (iii) one authorization for the States of Acre, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso, Rondônia, Tocantins and Distrito Federal.

BNDES Loan Agreements

On November 1, 2006, Brasil Telecom S.A., our controlled company, entered into a new loan agreement with BNDES, in a total amount of R\$2,104 billion, guaranteed by our holding company, Brasil Telecom Participações S.A. BNDES will finance 62% of the total amount directly. The remaining 38% of the loan will be financed indirectly via a pool of financial institutions. The loan bears interest (a) at the variable TJLP rate plus 4.3% per annum for 95.2% of the amount and (b) at the variable TJLP rate plus 2.3% per annum for 4.8% of the amount. The loan matures on May

5, 2014. The proceeds will be used to finance our investment in wireline network and in operational improvements to meet the targets established by Anatel in the General Plan on Universal Service and in the General Plan on Quality. On November 21, 2006, Brasil Telecom S.A., our controlled company, received from BNDES the first tranche of the direct portion of this facility, in the amount of R\$495.9 million, from which R\$465.9 million bears interest of TJLP + 4.3% per annum and R\$30.0 million bears interest of TJLP + 2.3% per annum. On November 22, 2006, Brasil Telecom S.A., our controlled company, received the first tranche of the indirect portion

of this facility from the pool of financial institutions, in the amount of R\$304.1 million, bearing interest of TJLP + 4.3% per annum. The remaining disbursements of the loan are expected to occur by the end of 2008.

Brasil Telecom S.A., our controlled company, have entered into loan agreements with the BNDES, our principal creditor. At December 31, 2006, Brasil Telecom S.A., our controlled company, had outstanding loans to BNDES in the aggregate principal amount of approximately R\$2.426,5 million. The interest payable by us on such *real*-denominated debt is based either on the TJLP rate plus a spread (varying from 2.3% to 6.5% per annum, depending on the contract) or on the average annual currency basket rate published by BNDES (*Cesta de Moeda*) plus a spread (varying from 5.5% to 6.5% per annum, depending on the contract). The TJLP rate in Brazil as of December 31, 2006 was 6.85% per annum. The currency basket devalued 8.5% against Brazilian *real* throughout 2006.

The proceeds from the BNDES loans have been used to finance the expansion and modernization of our network since June 1998, in order to meet the telecommunications service requirements established under our concession agreements.

On August 13, 2004, we entered into a loan agreement with BNDES, in a total amount of R\$1.27 billion, guaranteed by our holding company, Brasil Telecom Participações S.A. The loan bears interest (a) at the variable TJLP rate plus 5.5% per annum for 80% of the amount and (b) at the variable *Cesta de Moedas* (a currency basket rate published by BNDES, representing basically the appreciation of the dollar versus the Brazilian real) plus 5.5% per annum for 20% of the amount. The loan has two different maturity dates (i) February 15, 2011 for the TJLP portion and (ii) April 15, 2011 for the *Cesta de Moedas* portion. The proceeds have been used to finance our investment in wireline network plant and in operational improvements to meet the targets established in the General Plan on Universal Service (*Plano Geral de Metas de Universalização - PGMU*) and in the General Plan on Quality (*Plano Geral de Metas de Qualidade - PGMQ*), in the period of July 2003 to December 2006. On August 26, 2004, we received from BNDES the first tranche of this facility, in the amount of R\$400.0 million, from which R\$320.0 million bears interest of TJLP plus 5.5% per annum and R\$80.0 million bears interest of *Cesta de Moedas* plus 5.5% per annum. On October 26, 2004, we received a second tranche from BNDES, in the amount of R\$342.5 million, from which R\$282.7 million bears interest of TJLP plus 5.5% per annum and R\$59.7 million bears interest of *Cesta de Moedas* plus 5.5% per annum. On July 15, 2005, we received the third tranche from BNDES in the amount of R\$252.0 million, from which R\$213.7 million bears interest of TJLP plus 5.5% per annum and R\$38.3 million bears interest of *Cesta de Moedas* plus 5.5% per annum. On November 8, 2005, we received the fourth and last tranche from BNDES in the amount of R\$251.8 million, from which R\$216.1 million bears interest of TJLP plus 5.5% per annum and R\$35.7 million bears interest of *Cesta de Moedas* plus 5.5% per annum.

On January 5, 2006, we announced that we booked provisions in our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005, in the amount of R\$622 million. Following is the nature of each component of the provisions:

Due to facts, legal decisions and jurisprudence trends in 2005, which created the need to adjust the contingencies, we booked provisions related to labor and social security legal proceedings. We highlight the following issues that were the basis for the calculation of the provision (R\$198 million):

- **Subsidiary Responsibility:** we subcontract part of our telephony plant maintenance; however, according to Brazilian law, in certain situations, such as the insolvency of the subcontractor, we will be responsible for all related labor and social security obligations. The responsibility for these charges will revert to us if the subcontractor does not fulfill its obligations. Due to the termination of maintenance contracts and, following, the insolvency of certain subcontractors in 2005, we booked provisions related to these obligations to settle the labor and social security related debts of these companies.

Inflation related FGTS (Government Severance Indemnity Fund for Employees) purge refers to the process where our former employees claim the application of an inflation related correction on FGTS (Government Severance Indemnity Fund for Employees) deposits for the period between 1990 and 1991. Brazil's Federal Constitution establishes that the prescription period is up to two years after the labor contract is terminated for the

assertion of a complaint lawsuit for labor rights. With the occurrence of a conflicting decision in the regional courts, recognizing in part and refusing in part the plaintiff's rights, TST Tribunal Superior do Trabalho (Superior Labor Court) resolved that the understanding which grants the rights to complain was valid and it established new rules for the counting of the prescription period. In light of this definition by TST in 2005, we booked a provision related to the lawsuits that had the prescription period re-established.

- PL SC This request refers to differences related to the profit sharing plan of Telesc, a company that was merged into ours, and which was filed by former employees of Telesc whose risk was evaluated as probable. A charge that corresponded to their claims was made in our records. Due to a new decision of the courts in 2005, rendered by Refusal Decision, specific rules were set for the definition of the plaintiff's rights. Due to this circumstance, Brasil Telecom re-evaluated its provisions to better reflect the new amount at risk.

Due to studies made in 2005, our independent actuarial consultant indicated that the mortality table UP84 is no longer the most appropriate table to be used in the actuarial calculation of retirement plan obligations of Fundação BrT Prev, since it does not accurately reflect Brazilians current life expectation, therefore, we started using table UP94+2. For US GAAP reconciliation purposes the effect of the change in the mortality table was included in the unrecognized gains or loss according with stated in SFAS 87, Employers Accounting for Pensions and SFAS 106, Employers Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other than Pensions. On January 1, 2006, we adopted SFAS No. 158, Employers Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, and since this date the unrecognized gain or loss was included in Other accumulated comprehensive income. (R\$171 million)

Historically we had been recognizing tax credits (ICMS Value Added Tax) related to electric energy consumption based on legal opinion by jurists. Due to the latest decisions of the Brazilian courts regarding the subject, we decided to reverse part of these tax credits related to electric energy consumption of our switching centers that is not directly used in rendering of our telecommunications services. According to these decisions, we should book such tax credits only if they are directly related to the services we render. A similar situation was faced by the sector during 2005. (R\$127 million)

In December, Anatel Agência Nacional de Telecomunicações (National Telecommunications Agency), through a new act (Abstract number 7/2005), changed the understanding established by Instruction nr. 29/2003 from the same institution, defining that the interconnection costs could not be excluded from the calculation basis for the contribution to the Fust. Due to this new Anatel's interpretation, we and the others telecommunications services Companies wrote-off the selected credits according to the revoked rule. (R\$52 million)

Risks of losses in client's bills subject to co-billing procedures of other fixed and mobile telephone operators. We operated outside our concession area where other operators' clients were able to use our carrier selection code 14 to complete long distance calls. Due to an increase in the revenue from co-billing in 2005 and the difficulty in obtaining information from the operators to properly charge clients, our losses in client's bills increased. As a result, we booked a provision to reflect the increased losses in its allowance for doubtful accounts. (R\$74 million)

The agreements that govern our debt, including our credit facilities with National Bank for Social and Economic Development (Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social BNDES), contain a number of significant covenants, the failure to comply with which could adversely impact our business. In particular, the terms of these agreements restrict our ability, and the ability of our subsidiaries, to incur additional debt, make capital expenditures, grant liens, pledge assets, sell or dispose of assets and make certain acquisitions, mergers and consolidations. Furthermore, in accordance with a number of our debt agreements, including its credit facilities with BNDES, we are required to comply with these covenants and maintain certain specified financial ratios in order to

maintain the current maturity dates for these debt agreements. As a general rule, the occurrence of an event of default under an agreement may trigger the acceleration of other agreements representing its indebtedness.

We negotiated with creditors to temporarily adjust the affected financial covenants, in particular the ratio between EBTIDA and the financial expenses and EBITDA Margin related to fourth quarter of 2005.

On January 6, 2006, we entered into negotiations with BNDES and the financial institutions acting as its agents under the credit facilities. According to the provisions of our agreements with BNDES, in the event of a failure by us to comply with certain semiannual financial covenants, BNDES may request the retention of funds in a blocked account. If, after the creation of such blocked account, we fail to comply with the financial covenants in the following semester, BNDES together with the financial institutions may, at its own discretion, declare the acceleration of the outstanding debt. On February 3, 2006, we successfully obtained a waiver from BNDES in order to avoid the acceleration of the agreements in view of a potential failure to comply with the financial covenants in the first semester of 2006.

As a result of the booking of provisions in our financial statements, we failed to comply with certain financial covenants established in our agreements with BNDES for our Parent Company. Consequently, BNDES, together with the pool of financial institutions, ran a retention of R\$192.2 million of our cash investments during 2006, without penalties concerning interest or fees, which would be valid until the agreed covenants were restored.

On December 8, 2006, Brasil Telecom S.A. entered into contractual amendments with BNDES and the pool of financial institutions, which altered the structure of financial covenants that must be fulfilled by Brasil Telecom S.A. Therefore, funds temporarily retained as guarantee were totally released since we complied with the current financial covenants.

Indenture

On February 17, 2004, Brasil Telecom S.A. issued US\$200.0 million aggregate principal amount of 9.375% Notes due 2014 (the 2014 Notes) under an indenture, dated February 17, 2004, among Brasil Telecom S.A., The Bank of New York, as indenture trustee, registrar, New York paying agent and transfer agent, and The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi Ltd., as principal paying agent. Pursuant to the indenture, the notes are payable in full in a single payment upon maturity unless redeemed earlier or extended pursuant to the terms of the indenture. The notes bear interest at a fixed rate of 9.375% per annum from the date of issuance until all required amounts due in respect thereof have been paid. Interest on the notes is paid semiannually in arrears on February 17 and August 17 of each year, commencing on August 17, 2004, to the noteholders registered as such as of the close of business on a record date being the tenth business day preceding such payment date. Interest for the first interest period accrued from February 17, 2004. Interest on the notes is computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months.

The indenture describes covenants with which we must comply, including:

- observations of certain interest coverage and leverage ratios when incurring additional indebtedness;
- restrictions with respect to certain mergers, consolidations or similar transactions;
- restrictions with respect to creation of certain liens on our assets; and
- restrictions with respect to certain sale and lease-back transactions.

These covenants are subject to a number of important qualifications and exceptions as described in the indenture.

The indenture will contain certain events of default, consisting of, among others, the following:

failure to pay principal when due;

failure to pay interest and other amounts (i) within 30 calendar days of the due date therefore in the case of payments made in respect of any interest payment dates occurring prior to the expected maturity date, and (ii) when due, in the case of any interest payment date occurring on or after the expected maturity date; and

breach by us of any covenant or agreement in the indenture or any of the other relevant transaction documents.

Insurance Trust Agreement

In connection with Brasil Telecom S.A.'s issuance of the 2014 Notes, Brasil Telecom S.A. entered into an insurance trust agreement dated February 17, 2004, between The Bank of New York, as insurance trustee and Brasil Telecom S.A. The insurance trust agreement establishes a grantor trust (the Insurance Trust) under New York law for the benefit of the noteholders. Pursuant to an insurance trust agreement the Insurance Trustee will hold the insurance as credit enhancement and support for the notes to the extent of the coverage set forth in the insurance policy.

Company Support Agreement

In connection with Brasil Telecom S.A.'s issuance of the 2014 Notes, Brasil Telecom S.A. entered into a company support agreement with the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) dated February 17, 2004. Under the company support agreement Brasil Telecom S.A. agreed to, among other things, make certain representations and warranties and covenants with respect to Brasil Telecom S.A.'s compliance with environmental, workers' rights, foreign corrupt practices and other matters. A breach by Brasil Telecom S.A. of any of its representations and warranties or covenants in the company support agreement which results in an Event of Termination (as defined therein) would entitle OPIC to terminate the insurance policy relating to the 2014 Notes or to withhold any amount otherwise payable by OPIC under such insurance policy. If the insurance policy is terminated or otherwise ceases to be in full force and effect, or OPIC withholds any amount otherwise payable by OPIC under the insurance policy, in each case for any reason attributable to acts or omissions of Brasil Telecom S.A., an event of default under the indenture for the 2014 Notes will occur.

JBIC-Guaranteed Loan

On March 24, 2004, Brasil Telecom S.A. entered into a Japanese Yen 21.6 billion loan facility arranged by SMBC, guaranteed by JBIC and granted by a syndicate of five commercial banks (including SMBC). The loan is not secured and bears interest at a rate equal to LIBOR Yen plus 1.92% per annum. Interest payments are due on September 24 and March 24 of each year. Brasil Telecom S.A. borrowed the entire amount available under this facility on April 28, 2004 in the form of a single term loan, which was exchanged into approximately R\$576.0 million and which Brasil Telecom S.A. used to partially bear its 2003 capital expenditures.

Overdue amounts bear interest at a rate equal to LIBOR Yen plus 1.92% per annum. The interest payments and arrangement fee and agency fee on this loan are subject to withholding in Brazil at a rate of 12.5%, and we are required to gross-up such interest payments to ensure the lenders receive the amounts they would have received in the absence of this withholding. The principal amount of this loan is repayable in Japanese Yen in ten equal installments due on the interest payment dates referred to above. Brasil Telecom S.A. may prepay all or a portion of this loan on any payment date subject to certain conditions.

JBIC, pursuant to its untied guarantee program, has guaranteed the repayment of 97.5% of the principal amount of and interest due on this loan. For this guarantee JBIC receives a fee in the amount of 1.25% per annum of 97.5% of the aggregate principal amount of the loan outstanding from time to time. In order to induce JBIC to guarantee the Japanese Yen 21.6 billion loan facility, on March 18, 2004, Brasil Telecom S.A. entered into a loan facility in Yen in an aggregate amount of approximately R\$3.0 million with JBIC and the participating financial institutions. The

proceeds from such loan were used for the acquisition of Japanese goods.

The loan agreements impose certain restrictions on Brasil Telecom S.A., including limitations on liens (subject to customary exceptions), limitations on assets sales and limitations on mergers and similar transactions. Under the loan agreements Brasil Telecom S.A. is also subject to financial covenants including an interest coverage ratio, debt coverage ratio and leverage ratio. If Brasil Telecom S.A. fails to comply with these financial covenants, in addition to the other remedies available to the lenders, Brasil Telecom S.A. may be required to provide to the lenders and JBIC collateral security for the loan, including a guarantee from a bank or parent company. The loan agreements include customary events of default, subject to certain grace periods and customary exceptions.

On January 5, 2006, Brasil Telecom S.A. announced that it intended to book provisions in its financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005, in the amount of R\$622 million (As abovementioned in BNDES Loan Agreement). Such provisions would affect its results and, accordingly, jeopardize its compliance in the fiscal year ended on December 31, 2005 until and including the third quarter of 2006 with financial covenants set forth in certain debt agreements, including its loan agreements entered into with Japan Bank of International Cooperation (JBIC) and with Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation. Therefore, prior to making the decision to book the provisions, Brasil Telecom S.A. initiated negotiations with these creditors to adjust the affected financial covenants, in particular the ratio between EBITDA and the financial expenses.

On February 17, 2006, Brasil Telecom S.A. signed the First Amendment to the Loan Agreement entered into with JBIC, dated March 18, 2004, and the First Amendment to the Loan Agreement entered into with Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, dated March 24, 2004. These amendments adjusted the financial covenants in each respective loan agreement relating to EBITDA and the financial expenses from equal or higher than 2.25, to equal or higher than 1.5, as of the fourth quarter until and including the third quarter of 2006. Brasil Telecom S.A. complied with all financial covenants contained in each respective loan agreement, as amended, in 2005 and 2006.

Debentures *Escritura Pública de Emissão*

At a meeting of our controlled Company, Brasil Telecom S.A.'s Board of Directors on June 5, 2006, the Board unanimously approved the 5th Issuance, being the 4th Public Issuance (the Issuance), of simple, nominative, non-convertible debentures (the Debentures). This was the first issuance made in the context of our first Securities Distribution Program of R\$2.0 billion, in a total aggregate amount of R\$1.08 billion. The Debentures were issued on June 1, 2006, are guaranteed by us, and have a term of seven years from the issuance date, maturing on June 1, 2013. The unit face value of each Debenture shall be amortized in accordance with the following schedule: (i) R\$3,330.00 (33.3%) on June 1, 2011; (ii) R\$3,330.00 (33.3%) on June 1, 2012; and (iii) R\$3,340.00 (33.4%) on June 1, 2013. The remuneration of the Debentures was established in the bookbuilding process at 104.0% of the CDI (Interbank Deposit Certificate).

On July 5, 2004, Brasil Telecom S.A. issued R\$500.0 million aggregate principal amount of public non-convertible debentures guaranteed by us. The debentures will mature on July 5, 2009. Interest on the debentures is equivalent to the CDI rate plus 1.0% per annum and is payable on a semi-annual basis, on January 5 and July 5 of each year, until the maturity of the debentures. Under the *Escritura Pública de Emissão* we are also subject to financial covenants, including an interest coverage ratio, debt coverage ratio and leverage ratio. Failure to comply with these financial covenants may trigger an event of default. Moreover, the *Escritura Pública de Emissão* includes other customary events of default, subject to certain grace periods and customary exceptions.

On January 5, 2006, Brasil Telecom S.A., our controlled company, announced that intended to book provisions in our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005, in the amount of R\$622 million. (See description in ITEM 10. Additional Information BNDES Loan Agreement). Such provisions would affect our results and, accordingly, jeopardize our compliance in the fiscal year ended on December 31, 2005 until and including the third quarter of 2006 with financial covenants set forth in certain debt agreements, including our *Escritura de Emissão*,

relating to our Debentures of the 4th issuance. Therefore, prior to making the decision to book the provisions, Brasil Telecom S.A., our controlled company, initiated negotiations with the holders of these debentures to adjust the affected financial covenants, in particular the ratio between EBITDA and the financial expenses.

On January 30, 2006, the holders of our outstanding debentures of the 4th issuance approved an adjustment to the financial covenant relating to the ratio between Consolidated EBITDA and Consolidated Financial Expenses,

contained in Section 4.19.1(e)(i) *Escritura de Emissão*, from greater than or equal to 2.25, to greater than or equal to 1.5, as of the fourth quarter of 2005, until and including the third quarter of 2006. Brasil Telecom S.A., our controlled company, complied with all financial covenants contained in the *Escritura de Emissão*, as amended, in 2005 and 2006.

Exchange Controls

There are no restrictions on ownership of the ADSs or the Preferred Shares by individuals or legal entities domiciled outside Brazil.

The right to convert dividend payments and proceeds from the sale of shares into foreign currency and to remit such amounts outside Brazil may be subject to restrictions under foreign investment legislation which generally requires, among other things, that the relevant investments be registered with the Brazilian Central Bank. If any restrictions are imposed on the remittance of foreign capital abroad, they could hinder or prevent *Banco Bradesco S.A.*, as custodian for our Preferred Shares represented by the ADSs, or registered holders who have exchanged ADSs for Preferred Shares, from converting dividends, distributions or the proceeds from any sale of such Preferred Shares, as the case may be, into dollars and remitting the dollars abroad.

Foreign investors may register their investment under Law 4,131/62 or Resolution 2,689. Registration under Resolution 2,689 affords favorable tax treatment to foreign investors who are not resident in a tax haven, as defined by Brazilian tax laws. See [Taxation](#) [Brazilian Tax Considerations](#).

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

Under Resolution 2,689, a foreign investor must:

appoint at least one representative in Brazil, with powers to perform actions relating to its investment;

appoint an authorized custodian in Brazil for its investments;

register as a foreign investor with the CVM; and

register its foreign investment with Brazilian Central Bank.

Under Resolution 2,689, securities and other financial assets held by a foreign investor must be registered or maintained in deposit accounts or under the custody of an entity duly licensed by the Brazilian Central Bank or the CVM. In addition, any transfer of securities held under Resolution 2,689 must be carried out in the stock exchanges or through organized over-the-counter markets licensed by the CVM, except for transfers resulting from a corporate reorganization, or occurring upon the death of an investor by operation of law or will or as a consequence of the de-listing of the relevant shares from a Brazilian stock exchange and the cancellation of the registration of the relevant company from the CVM.

Holders of ADSs who have not registered their investment with the Brazilian Central Bank could be adversely affected by delays in, or refusals to grant, any required government approval for conversions of payments made in *reais* and remittances abroad of these converted amounts.

Resolution 1,927 of the National Monetary Council, which restated and amended Annex V to Resolution 1,289, provides for the issuance of depositary receipts in foreign markets in respect of shares of Brazilian issuers. We have obtained approval for the American Depositary Shares under Annex V to Resolution 1,289, in order to (i) allow the proceeds from the sale by holders of ADSs outside Brazil to be free of Brazilian foreign investment controls, and (ii) allow holders of ADSs who are not resident in a tax haven to be entitled to favorable tax treatment in Brazil. See Taxation Brazilian Tax Considerations.

A certificate of foreign capital registration has been issued in the name of the Depositary with respect to the ADSs and is maintained by *Banco Bradesco S.A.*, as custodian for our Preferred Shares represented by the ADSs, on behalf of the Depositary. Pursuant to such certificate of foreign capital registration, we expect that the Depositary will be able to convert dividends and other distributions with respect to the Preferred Shares represented by ADSs into foreign currency and remit the proceeds outside of Brazil. See [Item 9. Offer and listing](#) [Offer and listing details](#) and [Item 9. Offer and Listing](#) [Markets](#) [Trading on the São Paulo Stock Exchange](#).

In the event that a holder of ADSs exchanges the ADSs for Preferred Shares, such holder will be entitled to continue to rely on the Depositary's certificate of foreign capital registration for only five business days after such exchange, following which such holder must seek to obtain its own certificate of foreign capital registration with the Brazilian Central Bank. Thereafter, any holder of Preferred Shares may not be able to convert into foreign currency and remit outside Brazil the proceeds from the disposition of, or distributions with respect to, such Preferred Shares, unless such holder qualifies under Resolution 2,689 or obtains its own certificate of foreign capital registration. A holder of Preferred Shares that obtains a certificate of foreign capital registration will be subject to less favorable Brazilian tax treatment than a holder of ADSs. See [Taxation](#) [Brazilian Tax Considerations](#).

Taxation

The following summary contains a description of the principal Brazilian and U.S. federal income tax considerations of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of Preferred Shares or ADSs, but it does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase Preferred Shares or ADSs. The summary is based upon the tax laws of Brazil and regulations thereunder and on the tax laws of the U.S. and regulations thereunder as in effect on the date hereof, all of which authorities are subject to change or differing interpretations, possibly with retroactive effect. Each holder should consult their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of Preferred Shares or ADSs.

Although there is at present no income tax treaty in force between Brazil and the U.S., the tax authorities of the two countries have had discussions that may culminate in such a treaty. No assurance can be given, however, as to whether or when a treaty will enter into force or how it will affect the U.S. holders of Preferred Shares or ADSs. Prospective holders of Preferred Shares or ADSs should consult their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of Preferred Shares or ADSs in their particular circumstances.

Brazilian Tax Considerations

The following discussion summarizes the principal Brazilian tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of Preferred Shares or ADSs by a holder not deemed to be domiciled in Brazil for Brazilian tax purposes (a non-Brazilian holder). This discussion does not address all the Brazilian tax considerations that may be applicable to any particular non-Brazilian holder, and each non-Brazilian holder should consult his or her own tax advisor about the Brazilian tax consequences of investing in Preferred Shares or ADSs.

Individuals domiciled in Brazil and Brazilian companies are taxed in Brazil on the basis of their worldwide income which includes earnings of Brazilian companies' foreign subsidiaries, branches and affiliates. The earnings of branches of foreign companies and non-Brazilian residents (nonresidents) in general are taxed in Brazil only on income derived from Brazilian sources.

Taxation of Dividends

Dividends paid by us in cash or in kind from profits of periods beginning on or after January 1, 1996 (i) to the Depositary in respect of Preferred Shares underlying ADSs or (ii) to a non-Brazilian holder in respect of Preferred

Shares will not be subject to Brazilian withholding tax.

The only Brazilian tax treaty now in effect that would (if certain conditions are met) reduce the rate of the withholding tax on dividends paid from profits generated before January 1, 1996 is the treaty with Japan, which would reduce the rate to 12.5% under the circumstances set forth in the treaty.

Taxation of Gains

Preferred Shares

According to Law No. 10,833/03, the gains related to disposition or sale of assets located in Brazil, such as our shares, are subject to income tax in Brazil, regardless of whether the sale or the disposition is made by the NonResident Holder to a resident or person domiciled in Brazil or not.

Gains realized as a result of a transaction are the excess of the amount in *reais* realized on the sale or exchange of a security over its acquisition cost measured in *reais* (without correction for inflation).

There are arguments to sustain that the acquisition cost of a security registered as a direct investment with the Central Bank is calculated on the basis of the foreign currency amount so registered, translated into *reais* at the commercial market rate on the date of such sale or exchange.

For purposes of taxation of gains earned in a sale or disposition of shares, two situations should be considered:

gains earned by Non-Resident Holders registered under Resolution No. 2,689, other than Tax-Haven Residents, are not subject to income tax (unless the sale takes place outside a Brazilian stock exchange, in which case the gains are subject to a 15% income tax); and

gains earned by Non-Resident Holders who invest in Brazil through any means other than under Resolution No. 2,689 (Non-Registered Investors) and Tax-Haven Residents whether or not they are registered under Resolution No. 2,689.

In this last situation, gains derived from the sale of our shares on the Brazilian stock exchange by Non-Registered Investors and Tax-Haven Investors are subject to income tax at a rate of 15%. The sale or disposal of common shares will also be subject to withholding income tax at a rate of 0.005% . Furthermore, a sale of common shares outside a Brazilian stock exchange will be subject to income tax at a rate of 15% or, in case of Tax Haven Residents, 25%.

In the case of redemption of securities or capital reduction by a Brazilian corporation, such as ourselves, the positive difference in *reais* between the amount effectively received by the Non-Resident Holder and the corresponding acquisition cost is treated, for tax purposes, as capital gain derived from sale or exchange of shares not carried out on a Brazilian stock exchange market, and is therefore subject to income tax at the rate of 15% or 25% (in case of Tax-Haven Residents).

Any exercise of preemptive rights relating to the common shares will not be subject to Brazilian taxation. Any gain on the sale or assignment of preemptive rights relating to the Preferred shares will be subject to Brazilian income taxation according to the same rules applicable to the sale or disposition of common shares.

ADSs

As a general rule, gains realized on disposition transactions carried out with a Brazilian resident or not, may be subject to taxation in Brazil. Exception is made to gains realized outside Brazil by a Non-Resident Holder to another Non-Resident Holder, which are not subject to Brazilian income tax, so long as the assets involved are not considered located in Brazil. Although we believe that the ADSs do not fall within the definition of assets located in Brazil for the purposes of Law No. 10,833, considering the general and unclear scope of such provisions and the lack of a judicial court ruling in respect thereto, we are unable to predict whether such understanding will ultimately prevail in the

courts of Brazil.

The deposit of the Preferred shares in exchange for ADSs may be subject to Brazilian tax on capital gains at the rate of 15%, or 25% in the case of Tax-Haven Residents, if the acquisition cost of the shares is lower than (a) the average price per common share on a Brazilian stock exchange on which the greatest number of such shares were sold on the day of deposit; or (b) if no shares were sold on that day, the average price on the Brazilian stock

exchange on which the greatest number of common shares were sold in the 15 trading sessions immediately preceding such deposit. In such case, the difference between the acquisition cost and the average price of the shares calculated as above will be considered to be a capital gain.

Such taxation is not applicable in the case of Non-Resident Holders registered under Resolution No. 2,689 other than Tax-Haven Residents, which are currently not subject to income tax in such transaction.

The withdrawal of ADSs in exchange for Preferred shares is not subject to Brazilian tax if such disposition is made, and the proceeds are remitted abroad, within five business days after cancellation.

Any exercise of preemptive rights relating to the ADSs will not be subject to Brazilian taxation. Any gain on the sale or assignment of preemptive rights relating to the Preferred shares by the depositary on behalf of holders of ADSs will be subject to Brazilian income taxation according to the same rules applicable to the sale or disposition of common shares.

Distributions of Interest on Capital

Law No. 9,249, dated December 26, 1995, as amended, allows a Brazilian corporation, such as us, to make distributions to shareholders of interest on net equity and treat those payments as a deductible expense for purposes of calculating Brazilian corporate income tax, and, since 1998, social contribution on profits as well, as far as the limits described below are observed. These distributions may be paid in cash. For tax purposes this interest is limited to the daily pro rata variation of the Brazilian long-term interest rate, or TJLP, as determined by the Central Bank from time to time, and the amount of the deduction may not exceed the greater of:

50% of net income (after social contribution on profits and before the provision for corporate income tax and the amounts attributable to shareholders as net interest on equity) related to the period in respect of which the payment is made; and

50% of the sum of retained profits and profit reserves as of the date of the beginning of the period in respect of which the payment is made.

Payment of interest to a Non-Resident Holder is subject to withholding income tax at the rate of 15%, or 25% if the Non-Resident Holder is domiciled in a Tax Haven that is, a country or location that does not impose income tax or where the maximum income tax rate is lower than 20% or where the laws of that country or location impose restrictions on the disclosure of shareholding composition or the ownership of the investment. These payments may be included, at their net value, as part of any mandatory dividend. To the extent payment of interest on net equity is so included, the corporation is required to distribute to shareholders an additional amount to ensure that the net amount received by them, after payment of the applicable withholding income tax, is at least equal to the mandatory dividend.

Payments of interest on capital are decided by our shareholders on the basis of recommendations of our board of directors. No assurance can be given that our board of directors will not recommend that future distributions of profits should be made by means of interest on capital instead of by means of dividends.

Amounts paid as interest on capital (net of applicable withholding tax) may be treated as payments in respect of the dividends that we are obligated to distribute to our shareholders in accordance with our By-laws and the Brazilian Corporate Law. Distributions of interest on capital in respect of our Preferred Shares, including distributions to the Depositary in respect of Preferred Shares underlying ADSs, may be converted into dollars and remitted outside of Brazil, subject to applicable exchange controls.

Tax on Financial Transactions

The Tax on Financial Transactions (Imposto Sobre Operações Financeiras, known as the IOF), is a tax on foreign exchange, securities, credit and insurance transactions. The IOF rate may be changed by an Executive

Decree (rather than a law). In addition, the IOF rate is not subject to the ex-post-facto principle, which provides that laws increasing the rate of or creating new taxes will only come into effect as of the latter of (i) the first day of the year following their publication, or (ii) ninety days after their publication. A statute increasing the IOF rate will therefore take effect from its publication date.

With regard to foreign exchange transactions, in spite of the maximum permitted IOF rate being 25% , the remittance or receipt of amounts are presently subject to a 0% tax rate. The only exceptions apply to foreign exchange transactions in connection with loans with a minimum average term not exceeding 90 days, which are subject to the IOF at a 5% rate, as well as foreign exchange transactions for the acquisition of goods or services outside Brazil with credit cards, in which case the rate is 2% of the amount of the transaction.

The IOF tax may be also levied on issuances of bonds or securities, including transactions carried out on Brazilian stock, futures or commodities exchanges. The rate of the IOF tax with respect to many securities transactions is currently 0 percent, although certain transactions may be subject to specific rates. The minister of finance, however, has the legal authority to increase the rate to a maximum of 1.5% per day of the amount of the taxed transaction, during the period the investor holds the securities, up to the amount equal to the gain made on the transaction and only from the date of its increase or creation.

IOF is also assessed on transactions with terms of less than 30 days consisting of the sale, assignment, repurchase or renewal of fixed-income investments or the redemption of shares of investment funds or investment pools. The maximum rate of IOF payable in such cases is 1% per day, up to the amount equal to the gain made on the transaction, and decreases with the length of the transaction, reaching zero for transactions with maturities of at least 30 days, except that the rate for the following types of transactions is currently 0%:

transactions carried out by financial institutions and other institutions chartered by the Central Bank as principals;

transactions carried out by mutual funds or investment pools themselves;

transactions carried out in the equity markets, including those performed in stock, futures and commodities exchanges and similar entities;

redemptions of shares in equity funds; and

transactions carried out by governmental entities, political parties and worker s syndicates.

The IOF tax is levied on insurance transactions at a rate of: (i) zero, in the operations of reinsurance or relating to export credits, the international transport of goods or when the premiums are allocated to the financing of life insurance plans with coverage for survival, among others; (ii) 2% of premiums paid in the case of (a) health insurance and (b) life insurance related to personal and labor accidents (this rate will be reduced to zero as of September 1, 2006) and (iii) 7% of premiums paid in the case of other types of insurance. Rural insurance is exempt from IOF tax.

In addition to the IOF tax, a second, temporary tax that applies to the removal of funds from accounts at banks and other financial institutions (the CPMF tax) will be imposed on our distributions in respect of ADSs at the time such distributions are converted into dollars and remitted abroad by *Banco Bradesco S.A.*, as custodian for our Preferred Shares represented by the ADSs. Currently, the CPMF tax rate is 0.38% .

Temporary Contribution on Financial Transactions (CPMF Tax)

Additionally, any transaction carried out by a holder of securities in Brazil that results in the transfer of *reais* from an account maintained by such holder (or its custodian) with a Brazilian financial institution may be subject to the CPMF tax, at the rate of 0.38% . Currently, the funds transferred for the acquisition of shares on a Brazilian stock exchange are exempt from the CPMF tax.

When applicable, the CPMF Tax must be withheld from the amounts transferred from such account and must be collected in favor of the Brazilian government by the financial institution that carries out the relevant financial transaction.

FUST Universal Telecommunications Service Fund

The Universal Telecommunications Service Fund, introduced by Law 9,998/00, *Oficio Circular* 58/04, and *Despacho* 29/03 (Anatel), was created to raise funds to meet the cost of the universalization of the telecommunications services, which are not recoverable through the efficient exploration of the service. According to the law, one of FUST's forms of income is the contribution by both public and private telecommunications providers, of 1.0% of the gross operating revenue from the rendering of telecommunications services net of PIS, COFINS and ICMS.

In 2003, Anatel rendered a decision in which they determined that FUST should be calculated based on our net revenues, excluding interconnection costs. On December 15, 2005, Anatel reversed its earlier determination, and accordingly, the basis of the FUST calculation is net revenues including amounts paid as interconnection costs. According to CVM's rules, however, it is not possible for a Brazilian corporation to book tax credits under discussion as assets and accordingly, we expensed such amounts in our financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2006.

FUNTTTEL Fund for the Technological Development of the Telecommunications

Law 10,052/00 established the Fund for the Technological Development of Telecommunications. Pursuant to this regulation, the fund was created to foster technological development, encourage human intellectual capital, encourage employment, promote capital access to small and medium sized business, all in order to enlarge the competitiveness of the Brazilian Telecommunications' Industry. This fund received a contribution of 0.5% of the gross operating income, net of PIS, COFINS and ICMS, earned through the exploration of telecommunications services by both public and private companies. A directive board composed of governmental representatives will manage the fund and determine how the funds will be invested.

FISTEL Fund for Control of the Telecommunication

The Fund for Control of the Telecommunication, introduced by Law No. 5,070/66, was created to raise funds to meet the cost of the telecommunication's control and development of new mechanisms and techniques for the practice of such control. There are two taxes composing FISTEL: (i) Installation Control Tax, which is due when the functioning of stations license is issued and fixed by Anatel; (ii) Functioning Control Tax, which is annually due, corresponding to 50% of the Installation Control Tax.

Other Brazilian Taxes

There are no Brazilian inheritance, gift or succession taxes applicable to the ownership, transfer or disposition of Preferred Shares or ADSs by a non-Brazilian holder except for gift and inheritance taxes levied by some states in Brazil on gifts made or inheritances bestowed by individuals or entities not resident or domiciled in Brazil or in the relevant State to individuals or entities that are resident or domiciled within such State in Brazil. There are no Brazilian stamp, issue, registration, or similar taxes or duties payable by holders of Preferred Shares or ADSs.

Registered Capital

Amounts invested in Preferred Shares by a non-Brazilian holder who qualifies under the Resolution 2,689 and obtains registration with the CVM, or by the Depositary representing an ADS holder, are eligible for registration with the Brazilian Central Bank. Such registration (the amount so registered is referred to as Registered Capital) allows the remittance outside Brazil of foreign currency, converted at the Commercial Market Rate, acquired with the proceeds of distributions on, and amounts realized through dispositions of such Preferred Shares. The

Registered Capital per Preferred Share purchased in the form of an ADS, or purchased in Brazil and deposited with the Depositary in exchange for an ADS, will be equal to its purchase price (stated in dollars). The Registered Capital per Preferred Share withdrawn upon cancellation of an ADS will be the dollar equivalent of (i) the average price of a Preferred Share on the Brazilian stock exchange on which the most Preferred Shares were traded on the day of withdrawal or, (ii) if no Preferred Shares were traded on that day, the average price on the Brazilian stock exchange on which the most Preferred Shares were traded in the fifteen trading sessions immediately preceding such withdrawal. The dollar equivalent will be determined on the basis of the average Commercial Market rates quoted by the Brazilian Central Bank on such date or dates.

A non-Brazilian holder of Preferred Shares may experience delays in effecting Brazilian Central Bank registration, which may delay remittances abroad. Such a delay may adversely affect the amount in dollars, received by the non-Brazilian holder.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations

The statements regarding U.S. federal income tax law set forth below are based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), its legislative history, existing and proposed Treasury regulations thereunder, published rulings and court decisions, as in force on the date of this Annual Report, and changes to such law subsequent to the date of this Annual Report may affect the tax consequences described herein, possibly with retroactive effect. This summary describes the principal tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of Preferred Shares or ADSs, but it does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the federal income tax consequences that may be relevant to a decision to own or dispose of Preferred Shares or ADSs. This summary applies only to purchasers of Preferred Shares or ADSs who will hold the Preferred Shares or ADSs as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code (i.e., generally, property held for investment) and does not apply to special classes of holders such as dealers or brokers in securities or currencies, holders whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar, holders of 10% or more of our shares (by vote or by value, and directly or by attribution), tax-exempt organizations, financial institutions, insurance companies, regulated investment companies, holders liable for the alternative minimum tax, holders who elect to account for their investment in Preferred Shares or ADSs on a mark-to-market basis, and persons holding Preferred Shares or ADSs in a protection transaction or as part of a straddle, conversion or constructive ownership transaction.

Each holder should consult such holder's own tax advisor concerning the overall tax consequences to it, including the consequences under tax laws other than U.S. federal income tax laws, of an investment in the Preferred Shares or ADSs.

As used in this summary, references to ADSs also refer to Preferred Shares. As used in this summary, the term U.S. holder means a beneficial owner of ADSs that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes, (i) a citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) a corporation or other entity (treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) organized in or under the laws of the United States or its political subdivisions, (iii) a trust subject to the control of a U.S. person (as defined in the Code) and the primary supervision of a U.S. court or which validly elects to be treated as a U.S. person for U.S. federal income tax purposes, or (iv) an estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source. As used in this summary, the term non-U.S. holder means a beneficial owner of ADSs that is not a U.S. holder. Additionally, this opinion does not consider the tax treatment of partnerships or persons who hold ADSs through a partnership or other pass-through entity or the possible application of U.S. federal gift or estate taxes. Material aspects of U.S. federal income tax relevant to a holder other than a U.S. holder are also described below.

Taxation of Distributions

A U.S. holder will recognize ordinary dividend income for U.S. federal income tax purposes in accordance with the U.S. holder's regular method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes in an amount equal to the amount of any cash and the value of any property that we distribute, to the extent that such distribution is paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits (E&P), as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Certain dividend income may be eligible for a reduced rate of taxation. Dividend income is taxed at the applicable long-term capital gains rate if the dividend is received by a non-corporate U.S. holder from a qualified foreign corporation and certain conditions are met. A U.S. holder will be eligible for this reduced rate only if certain

conditions are met. A foreign corporation will be a qualified foreign corporation with respect to any dividend paid on stock that is readily tradable on an established U.S. securities market. Our ADSs are listed on the New York Stock Exchange and, therefore, the ADSs will qualify as readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States so long as they are listed. However, no assurances can be given that the ADSs will remain readily tradable. Moreover, a foreign corporation will not be treated as a qualified foreign corporation if it is a Passive Foreign Investment Company (see discussion below) for the year in which the dividend was paid or the preceding year.

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

To the extent that such distribution exceeds our E&P, it will be treated as a nontaxable return of capital, to the extent of the U.S. holder's tax basis in the ADS (or Preferred Shares, as the case may be), and thereafter as capital gain. The amount of any dividend distribution will include the amount of Brazilian tax withheld on the amount distributed and the amount of a distribution paid in *reais* will be includible in the income of a U.S. holder in a U.S. dollar amount calculated by reference to the exchange rate on the day the distribution is received. If the U.S. holder (or the custodian of its shares) does not convert such *reais* into U.S. dollars on the date it receives them, it is possible that the U.S. holder will recognize foreign currency loss or gain, which would generally be U.S. source ordinary loss or gain, when the *reais* are converted into U.S. dollars. Dividends that we have paid will generally not be eligible for the dividends received deduction allowed to corporations under the Code.

Distributions out of E&P with respect to the ADSs generally will be treated as dividend income from sources outside of the U.S. and under the foreign tax credit rules, for dividends paid before January 1, 2007, will, with certain exceptions, generally be passive income. Dividends paid in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2006 are, depending on your circumstances, passive or general income which, in either case, is treated separately from other types of income for purposes of computing the foreign tax credit. Subject to certain significant and complex limitations, Brazilian income tax withheld in connection with any distribution with respect to the ADSs may be claimed as a credit against the U.S. federal income tax liability of a U.S. holder if such U.S. holder elects for that year to credit all foreign income taxes. Such Brazilian withholding tax may be taken as a deduction at the U.S. holder's election, only if the U.S. holder does not claim a credit for any Brazilian or other foreign taxes paid or accrued in that year. U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors concerning the implications of these rules in light of their particular circumstances.

A non-U.S. holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax or withholding tax on distributions with respect to ADSs that are treated as dividend income for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax or withholding tax on distributions with respect to ADSs that are treated as capital gain for U.S. federal income tax purposes unless such non-U.S. holder would be subject to U.S. federal income tax on gain realized on the sale or other disposition of ADSs, as discussed below in the *Taxation of Capital Gains* section.

Taxation of Capital Gains

Subject to the description of the Passive Foreign Investment Company rules discussed below, upon the sale, exchange or other disposition of an ADS, a U.S. holder will recognize capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the U.S. holder's basis in the ADSs, which is usually the cost of these shares, and the amount

realized on the disposition. Capital gain from the sale, exchange or other disposition of ADSs held more than one year is long-term capital gain and is eligible for a reduced rate of taxation for non-corporate U.S. holders. In general, gain realized by a U.S. holder on a sale, exchange or other disposition of ADSs generally will be treated as U.S. source income for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. A loss realized by a U.S. holder on the sale, exchange or

other disposition of ADSs is generally allocated to U.S. source income. However, regulations require the loss to be allocated to foreign source income to the extent certain dividends were received by the taxpayer within the 24-month period preceding the date on which the taxpayer recognized the loss. The deductibility of a loss realized on the sale, exchange or other disposition of ADSs is subject to limitations for both corporate and individual U.S. holders.

A U.S. holder that uses the cash method of accounting calculates the U.S. dollar value of the proceeds received from a sale of ADSs as of the date that the sale settles, and will generally have no additional foreign currency gain or loss on the sale, while a U.S. holder that uses the accrual method of accounting is required to calculate the value of the proceeds of the sale as of the trade date and may therefore realize foreign currency gain or loss, unless the U.S. holder has elected to use the settlement date to determine its proceeds of sale for purposes of calculating this foreign currency gain or loss. In addition, a U.S. holder that receives foreign currency upon disposition of the ADSs and converts the foreign currency into U.S. dollars subsequent to receipt will have foreign exchange gain or loss based on any appreciation or depreciation in the value of the foreign currency against the U.S. dollar, which will generally be U.S. source ordinary income or loss.

Except as described in *U.S. Backup Withholding and Information Reporting* section below, a non-U.S. holder of ADSs will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax on the proceeds from the disposition of, ADSs, unless:

the item is effectively connected with the conduct by the non-U.S. holder of a trade or business in the United States and, in the case of a resident of a country which has a tax treaty with the United States, the item is attributable to a permanent establishment or, in the case of an individual, a fixed place of business, in the United States;

the non-U.S. holder is subject to tax under the provisions of United States tax law applicable to U.S. expatriates; or

the individual non-U.S. holder is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of a sale and certain other conditions are met.

Passive Foreign Investment Company

Special tax rules apply to the timing and character of income received by a U.S. holder of a Passive Foreign Investment Company, or PFIC. We would constitute a PFIC if either 75% or more of our gross income in a tax year is passive income or the average percentage of our assets (by value) that produce or are held for the production of passive income is at least 50%. We believe that we are not a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes in the current taxable year and do not expect to become a PFIC in future taxable years. However, because the determination of whether the ADSs constitute shares of a PFIC will be based upon the composition of our income and assets on an annual basis, there is no assurance that we will not be considered a PFIC for any subsequent year. If the ADSs are shares of a PFIC for any subsequent tax year, a U.S. holder of the ADSs could be subject to adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences with respect to any gain realized on the sale or other disposition of the ADSs and certain distributions received with respect to the ADSs. While these U.S. tax consequences could be minimized and/or eliminated if the U.S. holder made a qualified electing fund election in connection with our shares, we do not intend to provide information necessary for the qualified electing fund election to be made by U.S. holders in the case that we are deemed a PFIC. Holders and prospective purchasers of the ADSs should consult their own tax advisers regarding the PFIC rules and their effect on holding or purchasing the shares.

U.S. Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

Distributions made in respect of the ADSs, and proceeds from the sale or other disposition of the ADSs, payable to a U.S. holder by a U.S. paying agent or other U.S. intermediary will be subject to information reporting requirements. Backup withholding will apply to any payments made to a U.S. holder if such U.S. holder fails to provide an accurate taxpayer identification number (social security number, individual taxpayer identification number or employer identification number) or certification of exempt status or is such U.S. holder is notified by the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that the holder is subject to backup withholding tax as a result of the failure to report all dividends or interest required to be shown on its U.S. federal income tax return. In addition, certain

penalties may be imposed by the IRS on a U.S. holder that is required to supply such information but that does not do so.

Information reporting and backup withholding are generally not required with respect to payments made by a U.S. paying agent or other U.S. intermediary to certain exempt U.S. holders (e.g., corporations and tax-exempt organizations) and non-U.S. holders, provided that, in the case of non-U.S. holders, such non-U.S. holders file a timely and properly completed IRS Form W-8, certifying its foreign status or otherwise establishing an exemption, with the U.S. paying agent or intermediary.

Any amount withheld under the backup withholding rulings will be allowed as a refund or credit against a holder's U.S. federal income tax liability provided the required information is furnished to the IRS in a timely manner. Each holder should consult its own tax advisor concerning the effect of the New Regulations on its ownership and disposition of the ADSs.

Documents on Display

Statements contained in this Annual Report regarding the contents of any contract or other document are complete in all material respects, however, where the contract or other document is an exhibit to this Annual Report, each of these statements is qualified in all respects by the provisions of the actual contract or other documents.

This Annual Report may be reviewed without charge at the Public Reference Section of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC), 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549.

Copies of all or any portion of this Annual Report can be obtained from the Public Reference Section of the SEC, 100 F Street, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20549, upon payment of fees prescribed by the SEC. For further information on the public reference rooms, call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. Our SEC filings are also available to the public on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. The address of the SEC's website is provided for the information of investors and is not an active link.

We are subject to the information requirements of the Exchange Act applicable to a foreign private issuer, and accordingly, we must file or furnish reports, including annual reports on Form 20-F, reports on Form 6-K, and other information, with the SEC. These reports and other information can be inspected at, and subject to the payment of any required fees, copies may be obtained from, the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC as described above. These reports and other information may also be inspected and copied at the offices of the NYSE, 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005. As a foreign private issuer, however, we will be exempt from the proxy requirements of Section 14 of the Exchange Act and from the short-swing profit recovery rules of Section 16 of the Exchange Act, although the rules of the NYSE may require that we solicit proxies from our shareholders under some circumstances.

Our website is located at <http://www.brasiltelecom.com.br>. The information on our website is not part of this Annual Report.

ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Quantitative Information About Market Risk

We are exposed to market risk from changes in both foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The principal market for our products and services is Brazil and substantially all of our revenues are denominated in *reais*. We have described under Item 4. Information on the Company History and Development of the Company the manner in which the Brazilian government has controlled, and continues to control, the prices we charge.

Exchange Rate Risk

We also face foreign exchange risk because a significant portion of our equipment costs, such as costs relating to switching centers and software used for upgrading network capacity, are primarily denominated in

dollars. Since 2001, approximately 35.0% of our total capital expenditures have been dollar denominated. Our cost of financing, however, is not materially exposed to exchange rate risk.

At December 31, 2006, approximately 20.7% or R\$1,026.1 million, of our indebtedness was exposed to exchange rate risk. At December 31, 2006, we protected approximately 53.2% of our indebtedness affected by exchange rate variation, against significant variations in exchange rates (dollars, Japanese Yens and *Cesta de Moedas*) by using foreign currency swaps, forward exchange contracts and foreign currency investments. The aggregate notional principal amount of the swap contracts is approximately US\$257.2 million, of which approximately US\$69.9 million matures within one year and approximately US\$109.9 million matures in one to three years. At December 31, 2006, the fair value of the swap contracts amounted to approximately R\$416.8 million. The aggregate notional principal amount of the forward exchange contracts is approximately US\$21.7 million, the totality of which matures within one year.

In 2006, losses on foreign currency and monetary restatement amounted to approximately R\$20.8 million, due to the appreciation of the *real* against the dollar. At December 31, 2006, a hypothetical unfavorable 10.0% change in foreign currency exchange rates would result in an increase of approximately R\$64.7 million in our total debt obligations considering the net impact between the increase in our debt obligations and the decrease in our swap position.

Interest Rate Risk

At December 31, 2006, we had approximately R\$4,954.6 million in loans and financing outstanding before swap adjustments, of which R\$4,444.6 million bore interest at floating rates and R\$510.0 million bore interest at fixed rates. We invest our excess liquidity (approximately R\$3,974.0 million in 2006) mainly in investment funds created by top Brazilian asset managements exclusively for us. The fund managers are responsible for managing these funds, subject to the certain direction of our senior management and board of directors. Currently, these funds carry mainly bond and other financial instruments linked to the CDI rate, issued by the Brazilian Government. The potential loss to us over one year that would have resulted from a hypothetical, instantaneous and unfavorable change of 100 basis points in the interest rates applicable to our financial assets and liabilities in 2006 would be approximately R\$54.2 million to our financial liabilities, considering both the impact in our debt obligations and swap position, and R\$39.7 million to our financial assets. The above sensitivity analysis is based on the assumption of an unfavorable 100 basis points movement of the interest rates applicable to each homogeneous category of financial assets and liabilities and sustained over a period of one year. A homogeneous category is defined according to the currency in which financial assets and liabilities are denominated and assumes the same interest rate movement within each homogeneous category (*e.g., reais*). As a result, our interest rate risk sensitivity model may overstate the impact of interest rate fluctuation for such financial instruments, as consistently unfavorable movements of all interest rates are unlikely.

The table below provides summary information regarding our exposure to interest rate and exchange rate risk before swap adjustments in our total debt portfolio as of December 31, 2006:

	Total Debt Portfolio	
	R\$ million	%
Floating rate debt:		
<i>Real</i> denominated	4,052.5	81.8
Foreign currency denominated	392.1	7.9
Fixed rate debt:		
<i>Real</i> denominated	62.0	1.3
		323

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Foreign currency denominated	448.0	9.0
Total (before swap adjustments)	4,954.6	100.0
Swap adjustments		
Swap adjustments	420.6	
Total	5,375.2	

As of December 31, 2006, approximately 32.8% of our total debt portfolio before swap adjustments was tied to the CDI rate. As of December 29, 2006, the CDI rate accumulated for the year was 15.03% per annum.

Hedging Policy

We constantly evaluate and consider alternatives with respect to protection against foreign exchange risk in connection with our foreign currency indebtedness and have currently entered into foreign exchange risk offsetting structures with respect to short-term payments of our foreign currency debt.

PART II

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

We were required to pay a non-cumulative preferred dividend on our Preferred Shares in an amount equal to 6.0% of the share capital attributable to our Preferred Shares under Brazilian Corporate Law. Law 10,303, dated October 31, 2001, which amended the Brazilian Corporate Law requirement that we pay a non-cumulative preferred dividend on our Preferred Shares of at least 3.0% per year of the book value of Shareholders' equity divided by our total number of shares. On December 19, 2002 we amended our Bylaws to comply with these new requirements. Preferred Shareholders are now entitled to receive a minimum non-cumulative dividend of Preferred Dividend equal to the greatest of (i) 6.0% per year of the value of our total share capital divided by our total number of shares or (ii) 3.0% per year of the book value of our shareholders' equity divided by the total number of our shares.

ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, under the direction of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (the Exchange Act)) as of December 31, 2006. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2006.

b) Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

It is the responsibility of our management to establish and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act). Internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance to our management and board of directors regarding the preparation of reliable consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding the prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

Management has performed an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006 based upon criteria set forth in Internal Control -- Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this assessment, management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2006. Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting as of December 31, 2006 is presented on page F-xx. Our independent auditor, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Auditores Independentes, an independent registered public accounting firm, has issued an auditor's report on our assessment of and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006.

(c) Attestation Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The auditors report on our assessment of and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, issued by our independent auditors, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Auditores Independentes, an independent registered public accounting firm, is presented on page F-3.

(d) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our company's internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act, during the period covered by this annual report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our company's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

On August 30, 2005 following the Sarbanes Oxley Act exemption we announced that our Fiscal Council would be given expanded powers, authority and responsibilities and would function as an Audit Committee in compliance with Rule 303A.06 of the NYSE Rules. All four members of the Fiscal Council have the required skills to be the audit committee financial expert as such term is defined for the purposes of this Item 16A.

ITEM 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

We have adopted a code of ethics that applies to all officers and employees. A copy of our code of ethics may be found on our website at: <http://www.brasiltelecom.com.br>. A copy of the code of ethics may also be obtained free of charge by contacting our investor relations department at (+55) 61 3415-1140. No waivers, either explicit or implicit, of provisions of the code of ethics were granted in 2006.

ITEM 16C PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Auditores Independentes served as our independent registered public accounting firm for the year ended December 31, 2006 appearing in this annual report on Form 20-F.

KPMG Auditores Independentes served as our independent registered public accounting firm for the year ended December 31, 2004 and 2005 appearing in this annual report on Form 20-F.

The following table presents the aggregate fees for professional services and other services rendered by KPMG Auditores Independentes to us in 2004 and 2005, and Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Auditores Independentes in 2006, in thousands of reais.

	2004	2005	2006
Audit Fees	1,721	2,808	1,886
Audit-related Fees	393	190	998
Tax Fees	10	-	167
All Other Fees	-	-	-
 Total	 2,124	 2,998	 3,051

Audit fees in the above table for fiscal year 2006 are the aggregate fees billed Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Auditores Independentes in connection with the integrated audit of our annual financial statements and review of the Company's quarterly financial information.

Audit fees are fees agreed upon with KPMG Auditores Independentes for the fiscal years 2004 and 2005 (including related expenses) for the audit of our annual consolidated financial statements and for the reviews of our quarterly

financial statements submitted on Form 6-K, including the reviews of our annual report on Form 20-F.

Audit-related fees in the above table for fiscal year 2006 are fees billed by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Auditores Independents in connection with internal controls related services, services relating to the issuance of debentures and due diligence services.

Audit-related fees in 2004 and 2005 consist of fees billed by KPMG Auditores Independentes for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the company's financial statements or that are traditionally performed by the external auditor, and include consultations concerning financial accounting and reporting standards, issuance of comfort letters, internal control reviews, and review of security controls and operational effectiveness of systems.

Tax fees in the above table for fiscal year 2006 include fees billed by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Auditores independentes related to tax advice relating to a corporate restructuring.

Tax fees in 2004 include fees billed by KPMG Auditores Independentes for tax compliance services, including the review of the original, as well as seminars and training regarding changes in Brazilian tax legislation.

Audit committee pre-approval policies and procedures

Our board of directors requires management to obtain the board's approval before engaging independent outside auditors to provide any audit or permitted non-audit services to us, or our subsidiaries. Pursuant to this policy, our board of directors pre-approves all audit and non-audit services provided by KPMG Auditores Independentes and Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Auditores Independentes, our principal auditor. Pursuant to the board's pre-approval process, each year, auditors prepare a detailed list of services that it proposes to perform during the coming year. These proposed services are presented to the board of directors, which considers and approves the services. Management is not permitted to engage our outside auditors for any audit or non-audit service that is not on the list of services approved by the board of directors without first returning the board of directors for approval of such additional services. In 2006, all of the services described under Audit-Related Fees and Tax Fees were approved by the audit committee pursuant to paragraph (c)(7)(i) of Rule 2-01 of Regulation S-X.

ITEM 16D EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES

On August 1, 2005, we announced that our Fiscal Council would be given expanded powers, authority and responsibilities and would function as an Audit Committee in compliance with Rule 303A.06 of the NYSE Rules. Accordingly, we are relying on the exemption afforded by Rule 10A-3(c)(3) under the Exchange Act with respect to the independence standards of Rule 10A-3(b)(1)(iv) of the Exchange Act. We do not believe that such reliance will materially adversely affect the ability of our Audit Committee to act independently and to satisfy the other requirements of Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act.

ITEM 16E. PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

The table below sets forth, for the periods indicated, the total number of shares purchased by us or on our behalf, or by an affiliated purchaser or on behalf of an affiliated purchaser, the average price paid per share, the total number of shares purchased as a part of a publicly announced repurchase plan or program and the maximum number (or approximate *real* value) of shares that may yet be purchased under our plans and programs. During 2006 and as of March, 2007, there were no shares purchased.

PART III**ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Reference is made to pages F-1 through F-101 for our Financial Statements.

ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

The following is a list of all exhibits filed as a part of this Annual Report on Form 20-F:

Exhibit Number	Exhibit
1.1	Amended and Restated Charter of the Registrant. ⁽¹⁾
1.2	Amended and Restated Charter of the Registrant (English translation). ⁽¹⁾
2.1	Form of Deposit Agreement to be executed among the Registrant, Citibank N.A., as Depositary, and the Holders and Beneficial Owners of American Depositary Shares evidenced by American Depositary Receipts issued thereunder. ⁽²⁾
2.2	Indenture dated February 17, 2004, among Brasil Telecom S.A., The Bank of New York, as indenture trustee, registrar, New York paying agent and transfer agent, and The Bank of Tokyo- Mitsubishi Ltd., as principal paying agent. ⁽³⁾
3.1	Amendment to the Amended and Restated Shareholders' Agreement. ⁽⁴⁾
3.2	2 nd Amendment to the Shareholders Agreement consolidated on August 27, 2002, entered into on April 28, 2005
4.1	Standard Concession Agreement for Local, Switched, Fixed-Line Telephone Service. ⁽²⁾
4.1.1	2005 Standard Concession Agreement for Local, Switched, Fixed-Line Telephone Service.
4.2	Standard Concession Agreement for Local, Switched, Fixed-Line Telephone Service and Schedule of Omitted Concession contracts (English translation). ⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾
4.2.1	2005 Standard Concession Agreement for Local, Switched, Fixed-Line Telephone Service and Schedule of Omitted Concession contracts (English translation).
4.3	Standard Concession Agreement for Domestic Long-Distance, Switched, Fixed-Line Telephone Service. ⁽²⁾
4.3.1	2005 Standard Concession Agreement for Domestic Long-Distance, Switched, Fixed-Line Telephone Service.
4.4	Standard Concession Agreement for Domestic Long-Distance, Switched, Fixed-Line Telephone Service and Schedule of Omitted Concession Agreements (English translation). ⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾
4.4.1	205 Standard Concession Agreement for Domestic Long-Distance, Switched, Fixed-Line Telephone Service. (English Translation)
4.5	Registration Rights Agreement dated February 17, 2004 between Brasil Telecom S.A. and Citigroup Global Markets Inc. as initial purchaser. ⁽³⁾
4.6	Company Support Agreement dated February 17, 2004 between Brasil Telecom S.A. and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. ⁽³⁾
4.7	Insurance Trust Agreement dated February 17, 2004, between Brasil Telecom S.A. and The Bank of New York, as insurance trustee. ⁽³⁾
4.8	

Loan Agreement dated March 24, 2004 among Brasil Telecom S.A. and Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, and the lenders named therein.⁽³⁾

4.9 Indemnity Agreement dated March 24, 2004 among Brasil Telecom S.A., Japan Bank for International Corporation and Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation.⁽³⁾

Exhibit Number	Exhibit
4.10	Merger Agreement among TIM International N.V. and Brasil Telecom S.A., dated as of April 28, 2005 canceled on May 2, 2006 (reference on page. 17).
8.1	List of subsidiaries of the Registrant, their jurisdiction of incorporation and names under which they do business.
12.1	Certification of Ricardo Knoepfelmacher, Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
12.2	Certification of Paulo Narcélio Simões Amaral, Financial Executive Officer, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
13.	Certification pursuant to of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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- (1) Filed as an Exhibit to the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F, filed on July 15, 2002.
- (2) Filed as an Exhibit to Amendment 1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 20-F filed on October 31, 2001.
- (3) Filed as an Exhibit to the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F filed on June 23, 2004.
- (4) Filed with the Company's report on Form 6-K, filed on October 9, 2002.
- (5) Pursuant to Rule 12b-31 under the Exchange Act, Company is not filing a copy of each concession agreement for each region because such are substantially identical except as enumerated in a schedule.

INDEX OF DEFINED TERMS

Adjusted Net Income	134
ADRs	118
ADSs	12
American Depositary Shares	118
Anatel	12
Anatel Decree	70
ATM	164
BOVESPA	32
Brazilian Securities Law	140
BrTSi	31
BrTurbo	35
Center	62
Code	150
COFINS	25
Commercial Market	10
Common Shares	10
Contingency Reserve	133
CPMF tax	149
CTMR	28
CVM	4
Dedicated IP	45
DialNet	45
DLD basket	55
E&P	150
Embratel	19
FCRT	108
FENATTEL	115
FITTEL	115
Floating Market	10
FUNTTTEL	61
FUST	61
GDP	52
General Telecommunications Law	28
IBGE	23
ICMS	61
INPI	69
IOF	148
IPCA index	24
IRS	152
Light IP	165
local basket	55
Mandatory Dividend	133
Brasil Telecom Comunicação Multimidia	32
MTH	32
non-Brazilian holder	146
non-U.S. holder	150
PBS-A	107

PCS	10
PFIC	152
PIS	25
Preferred Dividend	133
<i>Real Plan</i>	10
Registered Capital	149

178

Registrant	4
Registration Statement	141
Resolution 2,689	138
SLDD	166
Statutory Reserve	133
STJ	15
TBS	31
TCSPrev	107
Teleacre	28
Telebrás	5
Telebrasília	28
Telecommunications Regulations	28
Telegoiás	28
Telemar	19
Telemat	28
Telems	28
Telepar	28
Teleron	28
Telesc	28
TJLP	82
TU-RIU	58
TU-RL	58
US GAAP	4
Unrealized Revenue	134
Unrealized Revenue Reserve	134
Vant	31
VC-1	42
VC-2	43
VC-3	43
Vetor	45
VU-M	20

TECHNICAL GLOSSARY

The following explanations are not intended as technical definitions, but to assist the general reader to understand certain terms as used in this Annual Report.

ADSL (Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line): A technology that allows conventional telephone services, as well as the delivery of high-speed data transmission to virtual private networks or to public Internet networks over existing copper lines.

ATM (Asynchronous Transfer Mode): A broadband switching technology that permits the use of one network for different kinds of information, such as voice, data and video.

Band B Service Provider: A cellular service provider that has been granted a concession to provide cellular telecommunications services in a particular area within a radio spectrum frequency range referred to by Anatel as Band B.

Band D Service Provider: A cellular service provider that has been granted a concession to provide cellular telecommunications services in a particular area within a radio spectrum frequency range referred to by Anatel as Band D.

Band E Service Provider: A cellular service provider that has been granted a concession to provide cellular telecommunications services in a particular area within a radio spectrum frequency range referred to by Anatel as Band E.

Base station: A radio transmitter/receiver that maintains communications with the cellular telephones within a given cell. Each base station in turn is interconnected with other base stations and with the public switched telephone network.

Broadband services: Services characterized by a transmission speed of 2 Mbit/second or more. According to international standards, these services are divided into two categories: (i) Interactive Services, including video-telephone/video-conferencing (both point-to-point and multipoint), video-monitoring, interconnection of local networks, file transfer, high-speed fax, e-mail for moving images or mixed documents, broadband videotext, video on demand, retrieval of sound programs or fixed and moving images, and (ii) Broadcast Services, such as sound programs, television programs (including high-definition TV and pay TV) and selective document acquisition.

Cell: The geographic area covered by a single base station in a cellular telecommunications system.

Cellular service(or Mobile Service): A mobile telecommunications service provided by means of a network of interconnected low-powered base stations, each of which covers one small geographic cell within the total cellular telecommunications system service area.

Dedicated IP: A service for Internet hosting that does not use the virtual shared hosting system. The virtual shared hosting system is a system in which an IP number is assigned to multiple domain names. Dedicated IP hosting accounts allow users to have their own log files, true CGI-bins, telnet accounts, and many other unique configuration files. The service provides a foundation for other IP applications, such as e-mail, web hosting, eCommerce, and home banking and enables business productivity through the use of web access, file transfer, multimedia presentation, video-conferencing, collaborative applications and new readers.

DialNet: A service that offers remote access through a switched telephone network to Internet providers or corporations.

Digital: A mode of representing a physical variable, such as speech, using digits 0 and 1. The digits are transmitted in binary form as a series of pulses. Digital networks allow for higher capacity and higher flexibility through the use of computer-related technology for the transmission and manipulation of telephone calls. Digital systems offer lower noise interference and can incorporate encryption as a protection from external interference.

Digital Subscriber Line Access Multiplexer: a network device, usually at a telephone company central office, that receives signals from multiple customer Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) connections and puts the signals on a high-speed backbone line using multiplexing techniques. Depending on the product, DSLAM multiplexers connect DSL lines with some combination of asynchronous transfer mode (ATM), frame relay, or Internet Protocol networks. DSLAM enables a phone company to offer business or homes users the fastest phone line technology (DSL) with the fastest backbone network technology (ATM).

Fiber-optics: A transmission medium which permits extremely high capacities of data transmission. It consists of a thin strand of glass that provides a pathway along which waves of light can travel for telecommunications purposes.

Frame Relay: A data transmission service using protocols based on direct use of transmission lines.

Internet: A collection of interconnected networks spanning the entire world, including university, corporate, government and research networks from around the globe. These networks all use the IP communications protocol.

IP WAN: A service that allows for the interconnection of corporate networks located in several distant locations for applications that do not need band guarantee. This service also provides for the formation of data communications networks without protocol conversion.

IP (Internet Protocol): The language of the Internet; a set of rules that specify how information is divided into packets and addressed for delivery between computer systems.

IT (Information Technology): The equipment, processes, procedures and systems used to provide and support information systems (computerized and manual) within an organization and those reaching out to customers and suppliers.

Kbps: Kilobytes per second

Light IP: A service for Internet hosting that uses the virtual shared hosting system. The virtual shared hosting system is a system in which an IP number is assigned to multiple domain names.

Log files: Files that track access activity for a host resource. For instance, a log file might contain information relative to those who access a web site.

Mbps: Megabytes per second.

Network: An interconnected collection of elements. In a telephone network, these consist of switches connected to each other and to customer equipment. The transmission equipment may be based on fiber-optic or metallic cable or point-to-point radio connections.

Network usage charge: Amount per minute charged by network operators for the use of their network by other network operators. Also known as an interconnection charge or access charge.

Optical fiber: A transmission medium which permits extremely high capacities of data transmission. It consists of a thin strand of glass that provides a pathway along which waves of light can travel for telecommunications purposes.

PCS: Personal Communications System

Penetration: The measurement of the take-up of services. Penetration is calculated by dividing the number of subscribers at any given time by the population to whom the service is available and multiplying the quotient by 100.

Private leased circuits: Voice, data or image transmission mediums leased to users for their exclusive use.

Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN): The concentration of the world's public circuit-switched telephone networks. Originally a network of fixed-line analog telephone systems, the PSTN is now almost entirely digital, and now includes mobile as well as fixed telephones delivering basic telephone service and, in certain circumstances, more advanced services.

Satellite services: Used for links with countries that cannot be reached by cable, or as an alternative to cable, and to form closed user networks.

SDH (Synchronous Digital Hierarchy): A hierarchical set of digital transport structures, standardized for the transport of suitably adapted payloads over physical transmission networks.

SLDD: A digital dedicated line service with speed options varying between 1.2 Kbps and 2 Mbps, that allows data transfer with practically null delay and transparency to protocols. SLDD makes it possible to form point to point or multi-point networks by means of dedicated circuits.

Switch: Used to set up and route telephone calls either to the number called or to the next switch along the path. They may also record information for billing and control purposes. Also known as an exchange.

Telnet: A program that allows the user to connect to other computers on the Internet. The process by which a person using one computer can sign on to a computer in another city, state or country.

Universal service: The obligation to supply basic service to all users throughout the national territory at reasonable prices.

Value Added Services: Services that provide additional functionality to the basic transmission services offered by a telecommunications network.

VC-1: Rate for local calls made from fixed-line to cellular.

VC-2: Rate for calls made from fixed-line to cellular, outside the cellular subscriber's registration area but inside the region where the respective cellular provider provides service.

VC-3: Rate for calls made from fixed-line to cellular, outside the cellular subscriber's registration area and outside the region where the respective cellular provider provides service.

SIGNATURES

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

BRASIL TELECOM PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.

By: /s/ Ricardo Knoepfelmacher
Name: Ricardo Knoepfelmacher
Title: Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ Paulo Narcélio Simões Amaral
Name: Paulo Narcélio Simões Amaral
Title: Financial Executive Officer

Dated: May 9, 2007

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Exhibit	Sequential Numbering
1.1	Amended and Restated Charter of the Registrant. ⁽¹⁾	-
1.2	Amended and Restated Charter of the Registrant (English translation). ⁽¹⁾	-
2.1	Form of Deposit Agreement to be executed among the Registrant, Citibank N.A., as Depositary, and the Holders and Beneficial Owners of American Depositary Shares evidenced by American Depositary Receipts issued thereunder. ⁽²⁾	-
2.2	Indenture dated February 17, 2004, among Brasil Telecom S.A., The Bank of New York, as indenture trustee, registrar, New York paying agent and transfer agent, and The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi Ltd., as principal paying agent. ⁽³⁾	-
3.1	Amendment to the Amended and Restated Shareholders' Agreement. ⁽⁴⁾	-
3.2	2 nd Amendment to the Shareholders Agreement consolidated on August 27, 2002, entered into on April 28, 2005	-
4.1	Standard Concession Agreement for Local, Switched, Fixed-Line Telephone Service. ⁽²⁾	-
4.1.1	2005 Standard Concession Agreement for Local, Switched, Fixed-Line Telephone Service.	-
4.2	Standard Concession Agreement for Local, Switched, Fixed-Line Telephone Service and Schedule of Omitted Concession contracts (English translation). ⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾	-
<u>4.2.1</u>	<u>2005 Standard Concession Agreement for Local, Switched, Fixed-Line Telephone Service and Schedule of Omitted Concession contracts (English translation).</u>	-
4.3	Standard Concession Agreement for Domestic Long-Distance, Switched, Fixed-Line Telephone Service. ⁽²⁾	-
4.3.1	2005 Standard Concession Agreement for Domestic Long-Distance, Switched, Fixed-Line Telephone Service.	-
4.4	Standard Concession Agreement for Domestic Long-Distance, Switched, Fixed-Line Telephone Service and Schedule of Omitted Concession Agreements (English translation). ⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾	-

- 4.4.1 2005 Standard Concession Agreement for Domestic Long-Distance, Switched, Fixed-Line Telephone Service. (English Translation) -
 - 4.5 Registration Rights Agreement dated February 17, 2004 between Brasil Telecom S.A. and Citigroup Global Markets Inc. as initial purchaser.⁽³⁾ -
 - 4.6 Company Support Agreement dated February 17, 2004 between Brasil Telecom S.A. and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.⁽³⁾ -
 - 4.7 Insurance Trust Agreement dated February 17, 2004, between Brasil Telecom S.A. and The Bank of New York, as insurance trustee.⁽³⁾ -
 - 4.8 Loan Agreement dated March 24, 2004 among Brasil Telecom S.A. and Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, and the lenders named therein.⁽³⁾ -
 - 4.9 Indemnity Agreement dated March 24, 2004 among Brasil Telecom S.A., Japan Bank for International Corporation and Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation.⁽³⁾ -
-

Exhibit		Sequential
Number	Exhibit	Numbering
<u>4.10</u>	<u>Merger Agreement among TIM International N.V. and Brasil Telecom S.A., dated as of April 28, 2005 canceled on May 2, 2006 (reference on page. 17).</u>	
<u>8.1</u>	<u>List of subsidiaries of the Registrant, their jurisdiction of incorporation and names under which they do business.</u>	
<u>12.1</u>	<u>Certification of Ricardo Knoepfelmacher, Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>	
<u>12.2</u>	<u>Certification of Paulo Narcélio Simões Amaral, Financial Executive Officer, pursuant Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>	
<u>13.</u>	<u>Certification pursuant to of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>	

- (1) Filed as an Exhibit to the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F, filed on July 15, 2002.
- (2) Filed as an Exhibit to Amendment 1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 20-F filed on October 31, 2001.
- (3) Filed as an Exhibit to the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F filed on June 23, 2004.
- (4) Filed with the Company's report on Form 6-K, filed on October 9, 2002.
- (5) Pursuant to Rule 12b-31 under the Exchange Act, Company is not filing a copy of each concession agreement for each region because such are substantially identical except as enumerated in a schedule.

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BRASIL TELECOM PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005 AND FOR EACH OF THE YEARS
IN THE THREE-YEAR PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006**

F - 1

BRASIL TELECOM PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**As of December 31, 2006 and 2005 and for each of the
years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2006**

CONTENTS

<u>Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting</u>	<u>F-3</u>
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	<u>F-4 and F-5</u>
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, on Internal Control over Financial Reporting</u>	<u>F-6 through F-7</u>
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>	<u>F-8</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations</u>	<u>F-9</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity</u>	<u>F-10</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	<u>F-11</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements Of Changes In Financial Position</u>	<u>F-12</u>
<u>Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>F-13 through F- 109</u>

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The management of Brasil Telecom Participações S.A. and subsidiaries (the Company) is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the Company's Audit Committee, principal executive and principal financial officers, and effected by the Company's board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

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

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations - COSO of the Treadway Commission. Based on that assessment management has concluded that as of December 31, 2006 the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective.

Management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006 has been audited by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Auditores Independentes, the Company's independent registered public accounting firm, which opinion is stated in their report, dated May 9, 2007, included herein.

/s/ Ricardo Knoepfelmacher

Ricardo Knoepfelmacher
Chief Executive Officer
May 9, 2007

/s/ Paulo Narcélio Simões do Amaral

Paulo Narcélio Simões do Amaral
Chief Financial Officer
May 9, 2007

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders

Brasil Telecom Participações S.A.

Brasília, DF

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Brasil Telecom Participações S.A. (the Company) as of December 31, 2005, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity, changes in financial position, and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period then ended. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Brasil Telecom Participações S.A. as of December 31, 2005, and the results of its operations, changes in shareholders' equity, changes in financial position, and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period then ended, in conformity with Brazilian generally accepted accounting principles, including recognition of the effects of changes in the purchasing power of the Brazilian currency through December 31, 2000, as discussed in Note 2.a and 2.b.

Accounting principles generally accepted in Brazil vary in certain significant respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America . Information relating to the nature and effect of such differences is presented in Note 35 to the consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG Auditores Independentes

June 26, 2006

Brasília, DF

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Brasil Telecom Participações S.A.

(1) We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Brasil Telecom Participações S.A. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2006 and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity and changes in financial position for the year then ended. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit.

(2) We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

(3) In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2006 and the consolidated results of its operations, the changes in shareholders' equity and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Brazil.

(4) Accounting principles generally accepted in Brazil vary in certain significant respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Information relating to the nature and effect of such differences is presented in Note 35 to the consolidated financial statements.

(5) Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The consolidated statements of cash flow for the year ended December 31, 2006 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Brazil. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

(6) We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and our report dated May 9, 2007 expressed an unqualified opinion on management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting and an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
Auditores Independentes

May 9, 2007
São Paulo, Brazil.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Brasil Telecom Participações S.A.

(1) We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, that Brasil Telecom Participações S.A. and subsidiaries (the Company) maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

(3) A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

(4) Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

(5) In our opinion, management's assessment that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the

Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on the criteria established in Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

(6) We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006 of the Company and our report dated May 9, 2007 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

/s/ Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
Auditores Independentes

May 9 , 2007
São Paulo, Brazil.

BRASIL TELECOM PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

As of December 31, 2005 and 2006
(In thousands of Brazilian reais)

		2005	2006
Current assets:			
Cash	Note 11	63,283	127,900
Cash equivalents	Note 11	2,550,490	3,846,052
Short term investments	Note 11	-	89,424
Trade accounts receivable, net	Note 12	2,152,813	2,127,654
Inventories, net	Note 13	83,035	64,164
Deferred and recoverable taxes	Note 14	1,276,740	944,115
Other assets	Note 15	187,641	298,804
 Total current assets		 6,314,002	 7,498,113
Non-current assets:			
Long-term assets			
Deferred and recoverable taxes	Note 14	1,512,325	1,649,463
Other assets	Note 15	329,062	478,894
 Total long-term assets		 1,841,387	 2,128,357
Permanent assets:			
Investments	Note 16	423,411	330,074
Property, plant and equipment, net	Note 17	7,587,619	6,535,347
Intangibles	Note 18	1,220,055	1,163,432
Deferred Charges	Note 19	194,444	138,467
 Total permanent assets		 9,425,529	 8,167,320
 Total non-current assets		 11,266,916	 10,295,677
 Total assets		 17,580,918	 17,793,790
 Current liabilities:			
Payroll and related accruals	Note 20	78,288	78,580
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	Note 21	1,995,475	1,613,090
Taxes other than income taxes	Note 22	803,486	851,399
Dividends and employees profit sharing	Note 23	564,254	690,745
Income taxes	Note 9	231,786	37,050
Loans and financing	Note 24	1,144,236	993,188
Swaps contracts	Note 25	57,445	116,376
Provisions for contingencies	Note 26	219,650	175,603

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Licenses to exploit services	Note 27	55,516	135,848
Provision for pensions and other benefits	Note 28	45,495	43,238
Other liabilities		116,795	117,286
Total current liabilities		5,312,426	4,852,403
Non-Current liabilities:			
Income taxes	Note 9	33,079	51,484
Taxes other than income taxes	Note 21	308,995	62,266
Loans and financing	Note 24	3,075,746	3,961,397
Swaps contracts	Note 25	291,654	304,229
Provisions for contingencies	Note 26	433,300	557,186
Licenses to exploit services	Note 27	252,274	219,533
Provision for pensions and other benefits	Note 28	682,594	605,975
Other liabilities		143,617	90,630
Total non-current liabilities		5,221,259	5,852,700
Minority Interest		1,801,213	1,811,085
Shareholders equity:			
Share capital		2,791,852	2,791,852
Capital reserves		783,971	783,971
Income reserves		294,696	318,378
Retained earnings		1,375,501	1,383,401
Total shareholders equity	Note 29	5,246,020	5,277,602
Total liabilities shareholders equity		17,580,918	17,793,790

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

BRASIL TELECOM PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

Years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006
(In thousands of Brazilian reais, except earnings (losses) per shares)

		2004	2005	2006
Net operating revenue	Note 4	9,064,855	10,138,684	10,296,659
Cost of services and goods sold	Note 5	(6,177,981)	(6,520,605)	(6,461,172)
Gross profit		2,886,874	3,618,079	3,835,487
Operating expenses:				
Selling expenses		(1,107,981)	(1,656,243)	(1,470,641)
General and administrative expenses		(1,037,932)	(1,288,497)	(1,330,400)
Other net operating expenses	Note 6	(69,142)	(635,903)	(263,930)
Operating income before net financial expenses		671,819	37,436	770,516
Net financial expenses	Note 7	(399,841)	(387,388)	(82,421)
Operating income (loss)		271,978	(349,952)	688,095
Net non-operating income (expenses)	Note 8	(111,771)	(146,560)	31,419
Income (loss) before taxes and minority interests		160,207	(496,512)	719,514
Income and social contribution taxes benefits (expenses)	Note 9	5,818	373,097	(108,081)
Income (loss) before minority interests		166,025	(123,415)	611,433
Minority interest		(37,907)	93,860	(141,065)
Net income (loss)		128,118	(29,555)	470,368
Shares outstanding at the balance sheet date (thousands)		358,558,641	<u>362,488,414</u>	362,488,414
Income/(loss) per thousand shares outstanding at the balance sheet date R\$		0.36	(0.08)	1.31

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

BRASIL TELECOM PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY****Years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006****(In thousands of Brazilian reais)**

	Income Reserves							Total
	Share Capital	Capital Reserves	Legal Reserve	Unrealized Profit Reserve	Treasury Shares	Retained Earnings		
Balances at January 1, 2004	2,740,012	835,811	234,797	675,275	(20,846)	1,796,382	6,261,431	
Fiscal benefits on amortization of goodwill	23,808	(23,808)	-	-	-	-	-	
Consolidation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	19,539	19,539	
Forfeiture of dividends	-	-	-	-	-	6,163	6,163	
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	128,118	128,118	
Realization of unrealized profit	-	-	-	(31,907)	-	31,907	-	
Legal reserve	-	-	13,414	-	-	(13,414)	-	
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(286,761)	(286,761)	
Balances at December 31, 2004	2,763,820	812,003	248,211	643,368	(20,846)	1,681,934	6,128,490	
Fiscal benefits on amortization of goodwill	28,032	(28,032)	-	-	-	-	-	
Consolidation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	7,685	7,685	
Forfeiture of dividends	-	-	-	-	-	8,400	8,400	
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	(29,555)	(29,555)	
Realization of unrealized profit	-	-	-	(596,883)	-	596,883	-	
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(869,000)	(869,000)	
Balances at December 31, 2005	2,791,852	783,971	248,211	46,485	(20,846)	1,396,347	5,246,020	
Consolidation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	6,779	6,779	
Forfeiture of dividends	-	-	-	-	-	4,407	4,407	
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	470,368	470,368	
Realization of unrealized profit	-	-	-	23,682	-	(23,682)	-	
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(449,972)	(449,972)	

Balances at December 31, 2006 2,791,852 783,971 248,211 70,167 (20,846) 1,404,247 5,277,602

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

F - 10

BRASIL TELECOM PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION
Years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006 (In thousands of Brazilian reais)

	2004	2005	2006
FUNDS GENERATED BY THE OPERATING ACTIVITY			
Net Income (Loss) for the Year	128,118	(29,555)	470,368
Items not affecting Working Capital:			
Minority Interest	37,907	(93,860)	141,065
Depreciation and Amortization	2,960,278	2,797,945	2,731,232
Deferred Taxes	30,046	(199,404)	(147,856)
Provision for Contingencies	100,546	409,741	378,178
Provision for Pension Plans	(1,895)	253,767	20,014
Monetary Variation and Long-Term Interest	74,030	77,578	(171,632)
Loss (gain) on disposal of Permanent Assets	(278)	27,880	(37,528)
Loss (gain) on Investments	30,542	43,336	(99)
Write-off of Tax Incentives	-	-	14,473
Other Revenues	(6,123)	(10,187)	-
Total Funds Generated by the Operating Activities	3,353,171	3,277,241	3,398,215
SOURCES OF THIRD-PARTY FUNDS			
Loans and Financing	2,427,008	522,722	1,915,937
Licenses to Exploit Services	28,624	-	-
Advancers from Customers	22,900	13,277	-
Advances from Clients	197,284	105,402	268,234
Transfer from Long-Term Assets to Current Assets	-	15,558	1,320
Sales of Permanent Assets	7,405	3,723	15,272
Dividends Lapsed	6,163	18,606	14,475
Other Sources	30,502	19,796	-
Total Funds Generated by Third Parties	2,719,886	699,084	2,215,238
TOTAL SOURCES	6,073,057	3,976,325	5,613,453
FUNDS USED ON			
Increase in Long-Term Assets	425,073	553,837	285,928
Escrow Deposits	76,863	149,874	165,572
Taxes Recoverable	305,079	390,860	113,237
Prepaid Expenses	24,401	12,013	6,722
Financial Investments- Income Securities	1,180	1,090	397
Other Investments	17,550	-	-
Increase in Permanent Assets	2,819,334	1,975,860	1,452,091
Investments	478,030	40,572	1,003
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,841,746	1,592,038	1,149,736

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Intangible	499,558	340,951	300,117
Deferred Charges	-	2,299	1,235
Proposed Dividends/interest on capital	436,866	1,074,499	584,390
Acquisition of Treasury Shares	37,550	62,272	-
Transfer from Long-Term Liabilities to Current Liabilities	1,156,548	1,436,912	1,646,910
TOTAL USES	4,875,371	5,103,380	3,969,319
Increase (decrease) in Net Current Assets	1,197,686	(1,127,055)	1,644,134
VARIATION OF THE WORKING CAPITAL			
Final working capital			
Current Assets	6,742,077	6,314,002	7,498,113
Current Liabilities	4,613,446	5,312,426	4,852,403
	2,128,631	1,001,576	2,645,710
Less-Initial working capital			
Working Capital at January 1	930,945	2,128,631	1,001,576
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET WORKING CAPITAL	1,197,686	(1,127,055)	1,644,134

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

BRASIL TELECOM PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

Years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006
(In thousands of Brazilian reais)

	2004	2005	2006
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net Income (Loss) for the Year	128,118	(29,555)	470,368
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Minority Interest	37,907	(93,860)	141,065
Depreciation and Amortization	2,960,278	2,797,945	2,731,232
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	410,344	449,254	384,320
Provision for Contingencies	255,346	482,534	488,078
Provision for Pension Plans	31,132	266,195	28,709
Deferred Taxes	290,163	796,748	(120,108)
Loss (gain) on disposal of Permanent Assets	(278)	27,880	(37,528)
Loss (gain) on investments	12,342	(2,387)	(99)
Trade Accounts Receivable	(662,210)	(490,488)	(359,161)
Inventories	(146,938)	90,998	18,871
Payroll and Related Charges	8,718	(208)	292
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	898,796	129,173	(344,216)
Taxes	(267,500)	(1,640,149)	(71,447)
Financial Charges	112,771	106,338	(47,449)
Licenses to Exploit Services	-	2,186	47,591
Provisions for Contingencies	(252,906)	(217,179)	(483,379)
Provisions for Pension Plans	(98,476)	(98,280)	(107,585)
Other assets and liabilities	(64,947)	83,316	(77,640)
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	3,652,660	2,660,461	2,661,914
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Temporary Investments	3,389	499	11,883
Proceeds from Sale of Permanent Assets	7,405	3,607	15,272
Escrow Deposits	(163,020)	(184,032)	(277,552)
Investments in Permanent Assets	(2,742,731)	(1,954,694)	(1,504,903)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(2,894,957)	(2,134,620)	(1,755,300)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends/interest on capital paid in the Year	(258,077)	(874,222)	(399,872)
Obtained Loans	2,427,008	522,722	1,915,937
Repayment of Loans	(1,619,147)	(724,889)	(1,062,500)
Acquisition of Treasury Shares by Subsidiaries	(37,550)	(62,272)	-
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	512,234	(1,138,661)	453,565
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	1,269,937	(612,820)	1,360,179
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			

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AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	1,956,656	3,226,593	2,613,773
AT THE END OF THE YEAR	3,226,593	2,613,773	3,973,952

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

F - 12

BRASIL TELECOM PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands of Brazilian reais)

1. Operations and background

Brasil Telecom Participações S.A. (the Company) is a joint-stock publicly-held company, established in accordance with Article 189 of Law 9,472/97 - General Telecommunications Law, as part of the TELEBRÁS spin-off process. The spin-off protocol and justification was approved in the Shareholders Meeting of May 22, 1998.

The Company has as corporate purpose to exercise the control of the companies with provide public fixed telephony services in the Region II of the General Concession Plan (PGO) approved by the Decree 2,534, as of April 2, 1998. This control is exercised by means of Brasil Telecom S.A., which is a concessionaire responsible for the Switched Fixed Telephone Service (STFC) in the Region II of the PGO. Additionally, the Company may hold participations in the capital of other companies.

The Company is registered with the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM) and has securities registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in the United States of America, and its shares are traded on the São Paulo Stock Exchange (BOVESPA), where it also comprises the Corporate Governance Level 1 and trades its American Depository Receipts (ADRs) on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE).

The Company's control is exercised by SOLPART Participações S.A. (SOLPART) which held 51.00% of the voting capital and 18.78% of the total capital of the Company at December 31, 2006.

Direct subsidiaries of the Company

a) Brasil Telecom S.A. (BrT): is a concessionaire responsible for the Switched Fixed Telephone Service (STFC) in Region II of the General Concession Plan (PGO), covering the Brazilian states of Acre, Rondônia, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Tocantins, Goiás, Paraná, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul, besides the Federal District. In this area, Brasil Telecom S.A. has been rendering STFC (local and intra-regional long-distance calls) since July 1998. All material intercompany balances and transactions with BrT have been eliminated and did not affect the Company consolidated financial statements.

At January 19, 2004 the Telecommunications Agency (ANATEL), authorized Brasil Telecom S.A. to provide: (i) Local and Domestic Long distance calls in Regions I and III and Sectors 20, 22 and 25 of Region II of the General Concession Plan (PGO); and (ii) International Long-distance calls in Regions I, II and III of PGO. As a result of these authorizations the Subsidiary began to exploit the Domestic and International Long-distance services in all Regions, as from January 22, 2004. Local Service in the new regions and sectors of the PGO started being offered as from January 19, 2005.

New concession agreements under the local and long-distance services took effect as from January 1, 2006, effective up to December 31, 2025. Further information about these agreements is mentioned in the Note 33.h.

Information related to the goals of quality and universalization of the STFC are available to interested parties on ANATEL's website (www.anatel.gov.br).

b) Nova Tarrafa Participações Ltda. (NTP) and Nova Tarrafa Inc. (NTI): The Company also controls of Nova Tarrafa Participações Ltda. (NTP) and Nova Tarrafa Inc. (NTI). The corporate purpose of these subsidiaries is to participate in the capital stock of Internet Group (Cayman) Limited (iG Cayman), which provides Internet access. On November 24, 2004, iG Cayman became one of the Company s subsidiaries with the acquisition of the

BRASIL TELECOM PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(In thousands of Brazilian reais)

majority interest by Brasil Telecom Subsea Cable Systems (Bermuda) Ltd., an indirect subsidiary. On October 31, 2006, iG Cayman's control was transferred to Brasil Telecom Serviços de Internet S.A., an indirectly controlled subsidiary of the Company that operates in the Internet segment. All material intercompany balances and transactions with NTI and NTP have been eliminated and the above restructuring transactions did not have any effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

At December 31, 2006, the Company's direct and indirect interests in iG Cayman totaled 98.2%.

Indirect subsidiaries of the Company

On August 1, 2006, the Board of Directors approved the corporate reorganization of its subsidiaries. Such reorganization, which aims the optimization of the control structure with reduction of companies, concentration of related activities, simplification of the inter-companies' equity interest, commenced during the second semester of 2006. The alterations are detailed below for each company affected. The corporate reorganization was based on book values and did not cause relevant impacts on the cost structure. All material intercompany balances and transactions with indirect subsidiaries have been eliminated and the reorganization did not have any effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Brasil Telecom S.A. holds the control of the following companies:

a. 14 Brasil Telecom Celular S.A. (BrT Celular): A wholly-owned subsidiary, which has been operating since the fourth quarter of 2004 providing Personal Mobile Service (SMP), with authorization to operate in the Region II of PGO.

b. BrT Serviços de Internet S.A. (BrTI): A wholly-owned subsidiary which has as main purpose providing access to the Internet through broadband. BrTI offers its residential and corporate users a series of added-value services, including wireless access connection.

BrTI is also the parent of the following companies:

(i) BrT Cabos Submarinos Companies

These companies operate through a system of submarine fiber optics cables, with connection points in the United States, Bermudas Islands, Venezuela and Brazil, allowing data traffic through packages of integrated services, offered to local and international corporate customers. Brt Cabos Submarinos Companies are comprised by the following companies:

Brasil Telecom Cabos Submarinos Ltda. (BrT CS): Until August 1, 2006, BrTI was the sole shareholder of Brasil Telecom Cabos Submarinos (Holding) Ltda. (BrT CSH) and in turn, controlled BrT CS. On August 1, 2006, BrT CSH was merged into BrT CS.

Brasil Telecom Subsea Cable Systems (Bermuda) Ltd. (BrT SCS Bermuda): Until September 1, 2006, BrTI held a minority interest in BrT SCS Bermuda and Brasil Telecom S.A. held a majority interest. On September 1, 2006,

Brasil Telecom S.A. contributed its investment in BrT SCS Bermuda to BrTI at book value as a capital increase in BrTI. In December 2006, BrTI contributed its investment at book value in BrT SCS Bermuda as a capital increase in BrT CS. These transactions did not affect the Company's consolidated financial statements.

BRASIL TELECOM PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(In thousands of Brazilian reais)

BrT SCS Bermuda holds all of the shares of Brasil Telecom of America Inc. (BrT of America) and of Brasil Telecom de Venezuela, S.A. (BrT Venezuela).

(ii) iBest Group

iBest Companies provide dialup connection to the Internet, sale of advertising space in its portal and value-added services, including the Internet access accelerator. They are represented by the companies: iBest Holding Corporation, incorporated in Cayman Islands, and Freelance S.A., established in Brazil.

(iii) iG Group

iG Companies provide dialup and broadband access to the Internet. They also render value-added services targeted to residential and corporate markets. In addition to such services, iG also relies on the sale of advertising space in its portal.

On November 24, 2004, BrT SCS Bermuda acquired 63.0% of the total capital resulting in the control of Internet Group (Cayman) Limited (iG Cayman), incorporated in the Cayman Islands. On July 26, 2005, BrT SCS Bermuda acquired additional 25.6% of iG Cayman's total capital. On October 31, 2006, the 88.81% interest held by BrT SCS Bermuda in iG Cayman, was transferred at the book value to BrTI, by as a capital decrease. This transaction did not affect the Company's consolidated financial statements.

iG Cayman is a holding company which own, on its turn, control the companies Internet Group do Brasil Ltda. (iG Brasil) and Central de Serviços Internet Ltda. (CSI), both established in Brazil.

Agência O Jornal da Internet Ltda (Jornal Internet): BrTI holds 30% interest in the capital stock of Jornal Internet, dedicated to commercialization of goods and services through the Internet, edition of daily newspapers or magazines, as well as the obtainment, generation and publication of news. 70% of the capital stock of Jornal Internet is held by Caio Túlio Vieira Costa, executive vice-president of the Company's subsidiaries related to internet businesses.

c. MTH Ventures do Brasil Ltda. (MTH): Brasil Telecom S.A. holds 100% of the capital of MTH Ventures do Brasil Ltda., a holding company which has 84.4% of the capital of Brasil Telecom Comunicação Multimídia Ltda. (BrT Multimídia), and Brasil Telecom S.A. and BrTI holds the remaining interest.

BrT Multimídia is a service provider of private telecommunications network through optical fiber digital networks, of local scope in São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Belo Horizonte, and long distance network connecting these major metropolitan commercial centers. It performs nationwide through commercial agreements with other telecommunication companies to offer services to other regions in Brazil. It also has an Internet solution center in São Paulo, which offers co-location, hosting and other value-added services.

d. Vant Telecomunicações S.A. (VANT): A wholly owned subsidiary of Brasil Telecom S.A. VANT offers multimedia communication services and network services, operating in the main Brazilian state capitals.

BRASIL TELECOM PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands of Brazilian reais)

e. Other service provider entities: At the end of 2004, Brasil Telecom S.A. acquired Santa Bárbara dos Pinhais S.A. (SB dos Pinhais), and on August 1, 2006, SB dos Pinhais merged with Santa Bárbara dos Pampas S.A., Santa Bárbara do Cerrado S.A. and Santa Bárbara do Pantanal S.A., all of which were dormant companies at the balance sheet date.

Change in the Management

On July 27, 2005, the Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting dismissed from office the members of the Company's Board of Directors connected with former manager Opportunity. At Board of Directors Meeting held on August, 25, 2005, a new Board of Executive Officers was elected, being the Technical Officer maintained in his position.

At the Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting held on September 30, 2005, the members of the Board of Directors of the Company's subsidiary Brasil Telecom S.A. were dismissed from office and new members were elected. On the same date, the Board of Directors meeting resolved to dismiss the Chairman and to elect new members for the Board of Executive Officers, and the Network Officer was reelected. Such resolutions were ratified by the Board of Directors of the Brasil Telecom S.A. in meeting held on October 5, 2005.

The process to change the management of the Company and its subsidiary Brasil Telecom S.A. was litigious, according to various material facts published by the Companies during 2005 and various lawsuits brought by the former manager, attempting to regain the management of the Companies. These lawsuits are still in progress.

Agreements as of April 28, 2005 under the Previous Management

On April 28, 2005, still under previous management, Brasil Telecom Participações S.A. and Brasil Telecom S.A. entered into various agreements involving the Opportunity Group and Telecom Italia (April 28 Agreements).

Among such agreements, Brasil Telecom S.A. and its subsidiary 14 Brasil Telecom Celular S.A. executed with TIM International N.V. (TIMI) and TIM Brasil Serviços e Participações S.A. (TIMB) an instrument that the Company refers to as the Merger Agreement and a Protocol related thereto.

As mentioned in material facts that the Company published, the merger was forbidden by injunctions issued by both Brazilian and U.S. courts. It is also the subject of discussion under an arbitration involving its controlling shareholders.

The current management of the Company believes that the Merger Agreement, the respective Protocol, and the other April 28 agreements were entered into with conflicts of interests, breaching Brazilian laws and the Bylaws, and also, in opposition to shareholders agreements and without the necessary corporate approvals. In addition, the current management deems that such agreements are contrary to the best interest of the Company, especially regarding its mobile telephony business.

BRASIL TELECOM PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(In thousands of Brazilian reais)

The Company and its subsidiary BrT Celular started on March 15, 2006 an arbitration against TIMI and TIMB, aiming at annulling the merger agreement. The Company published a material fact on this matter on March 16, 2006.

TIMI and TIMB sent to Brasiltelecom S.A. and BrT Celular a correspondence dated May 2, 2006, unilaterally terminating the Merger Agreement, reserving supposed rights to indemnification for losses and damages, which is also being dealt with in the arbitration. According to the analyses of the Company's legal advisors, the risk of losses referring to the supposed right to indemnification is remote and its amount is not estimable. Also in May 2006, Telecom Italia International filed petitions with Anatel and CADE, requesting to vacate Merger Agreement due to lack of grounds.

The aforementioned arbitration is under progress.

2. Presentation of the consolidated financial statements**a. Indexation of the consolidated financial statements**

Partially as a result of past high levels of inflation in Brazil, two methods of inflation accounting evolved: the Brazilian GAAP and the Brazilian Corporate Law methods. Financial statements prepared under Brazilian Corporate Law are required for virtually all Brazilian entities, and are the basis for determination of taxable income and dividends payable, while the financial statements prepared under Brazilian GAAP used to be required for information purposes by the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM) until 1996, after which their disclosure became optional.

The most important difference between these methods, which has an effect on the financial statements of subsequent periods, is the date of cessation of the recognition of inflationary adjustments in the carrying values of permanent assets. This date was December 31, 2000 under Brazilian GAAP and December 31, 1995 under Brazilian Corporate Law.

The Company consolidated financial statements were prepared on a fully indexed basis to recognize the effects of changes in the purchasing power of the Brazilian currency until December 31, 2000, under the methodology known as Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in Brazil (Brazilian GAAP).

b. Previously published financial information

The presentation of the consolidated financial statements under Brazilian GAAP is consistent with the presentation of the published financial statements under Brazilian Corporate Law, from which the accompanying financial information was extracted, except for certain adjustments mainly related to effects of indexation applied on shareholders' equity and net income, detailed in the tables below, and certain reclassifications within the balance sheets and the statements of operations.

The tables below present a reconciliation of net income for the years ended December 31, 2004 and shareholders' equity at that date in accordance with Brazilian Corporate Law to net income and shareholders' equity reported herein:

<u>Net income/(loss):</u>	2004
Net income in accordance with Brazilian Corporate Law	252,222

BRASIL TELECOM PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(In thousands of Brazilian reais)

Effect of the indexation of non-monetary assets through December 31, 2000 (mainly an increased depreciation charge)	(315,369)
Effect on deferred taxation of the above adjustments	126,754
Minority interest in the above adjustments	64,511
Net income as reported herein	128,118

Shareholders equity**2004**

Shareholders equity in accordance with Brazilian Corporate Law	6,128,490
Effect of the indexation of non-monetary assets through December 31, 2000	-
Effect on deferred taxation on the above adjustment	-
Minority interest in the above adjustments	-
Shareholders equity as reported herein	6,128,490

All assets subject to the indexation described above were fully depreciated at December 31, 2004. Thus, there is no remaining effect in net income/(loss) or shareholders equity originating from the indexation relating to changes in the purchasing power of the Brazilian currency until December 31, 2000 for periods after December 31, 2004.

c. Principles of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and of the subsidiaries mentioned in Note 1 to these financial statements. All material intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Certain prior year amounts were reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation and all material reclassification are mentioned in this statement when it occurred.

d. Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (US GAAP).

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated and adapted from those originally issued in Brazil, based on the Brazilian Corporate Law and reconciled to Brazilian GAAP, as mentioned above (note 2.b). Certain reclassifications and changes in terminology have been made and these notes have been expanded, in order to conform more closely to reporting practices prevailing pursuant to US GAAP.

Brazilian GAAP differs in certain significant respects from US GAAP. For more information about the differences between Brazilian GAAP and US GAAP and a reconciliation of the Company net income/(loss) and shareholders equity from Brazilian GAAP to US GAAP, see Note 35.

e. Consolidated statements of cash flows

These consolidated financial statements include the consolidated statements of cash flows and the consolidated statement of changes in financial position which is a required statement in accordance with Brazilian Corporate Law. The statement of change in financial position has historically been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission of the United States on Form 6K.

f. Segment reporting

The Company operates in three segments: fixed telephone and data communication, mobile telephone and internet. See Note 36.c for the presentation of information on its reporting segments.

BRASIL TELECOM PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(In thousands of Brazilian reais)

g. Reclassification of employees profit sharing costs

Since 2005, the Company has classified employee's profit sharing costs as operating expenses (as an allocation among the related cost of services and goods sold, selling and general and administrative expenses), in compliance with stated by Brazilian Corporate Law. For the sake of a better presentation and comparability among the years, the year ended December 31, 2004 was reclassified, resulting in a decrease in operating income of R\$58,057.

3. Summary of principal accounting practices**a. Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash held in financial institutions and other highly-liquid short-term investments and are recorded at original cost plus income earned to the balance sheet date, and do not exceed the market value.

b. Trade accounts receivable

Receivables from users of telecommunications services are recorded at the amount of the fee or the service on the date the service is rendered. Accounts receivable from services include credits for services rendered and not billed until the balance sheet closing date. Receivables resulting from sales of cell phones and accessories are recorded by the amount of sales made, at the moment in which the goods are delivered and accepted by the customer.

c. Allowance for doubtful accounts

An allowance for doubtful accounts is recorded for accounts receivable for which recoverability is considered doubtful. The criterion adopted for making the allowance for doubtful accounts takes into account the calculation of the actual percentage of losses incurred on each range of accounts receivable. The historic percentages are applied to the current ranges of accounts receivable, also including accounts coming due and the portion of services rendered yet to be billed, thus composing the amount of probable future loss, which is recorded as a provision.

d. Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded at the exchange rate at the time of the related transactions. Foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange rate variations are recognized in the statements of operations as they occur.

e. Inventories

Inventories are stated at average acquisition cost, with such number not exceeding replacement cost. Inventories are segregated into inventories for plant expansion and those for maintenance and in relation to consolidated statements, goods inventories for resale, mainly composed of cell phones, accessories and electronic cards - chips. The inventories to be used in expansion are classified in property, plant and equipment (construction in progress), and inventories to be used in maintenance are classified as current and long-term assets, in accordance with the period in which they will be used, and the resale inventories are classified as current assets. Obsolete inventories are recorded as

allowance for losses. With respect to cell phones and accessories, the Company records adjustments, in the cases the acquisition costs are higher than the sales values.

BRASIL TELECOM PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(In thousands of Brazilian reais)

f. Investments

Goodwill is based on the expectation of future results and its amortization is based on the expected realization/timing over an estimated period of not more than ten years. Other investments are recorded at acquisition cost, less allowance for losses, when applicable. The investments resulting from income tax incentives are recognized on the date of the confirmation of the applications by the government, and result in shares of companies with tax incentives or investment fund quotas. In the period between the confirmation of the application date and receipt of shares or quotas of funds, they remain recognized in long-term assets. These investments are periodically valued and the result of the comparison between its original cost and market value, when the latter is lower, results in the recognition of allowances for probable losses.

g. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition and/or construction, less accumulated depreciation. Financial charges related to loans specifically used to finance assets and construction in progress are capitalized.

Improvements to existing property are capitalized while maintenance and repair costs are charged to expense as incurred. Materials allocated to specific projects are added to construction-in-progress.

Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the underlying assets and in accordance with tax rules. The principal depreciation rates are shown in Note 17.c.

The Company's management reviews property, plant and equipment for possible impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset or group of assets may not be recoverable on the basis of undiscounted future cash flows. These reviews have not indicated the need to recognize any impairment losses for all periods presented.

h. Intangibles

These mainly refer to licenses and rights to use software and regulatory licenses. The amortization of rights to use software is calculated by the straight-line method over a five-year period and the regulatory licenses according to the terms determined by the regulatory agency. When benefits are not expected from a license or right connected to such asset, it is written off against the non-operating income.

i. Deferred charges

Deferred charges are mainly related to installation and reorganization costs. The amortization is calculated by straight-line method over a period of five years. When is identified that any asset does not produce the expected benefits a write off is recognized against the non-operating income.

j. Income and social contribution taxes

Income and social contribution taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to (a) differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and (b) tax loss carry forwards.

Deferred tax assets

BRASIL TELECOM PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(In thousands of Brazilian reais)

and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to be applied to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date in relation to all temporary differences, except for the future benefit arising out of the goodwill amortization, where the effect of a change in rates is recognized in capital reserves within shareholders' equity (note 29.c).

k. Loans and financing

Loans and financing include accrued interest and monetary or exchange variations to the balance sheet date.

l. Provisions for contingencies

Provisions for contingencies are recognized for the estimated amounts of probable losses based on legal advice and management's opinion of the outstanding matters at the balance sheet date, subject to monetary restatements (interest and/or inflation) when applicable. The basis and nature of the provisions are described in Note 26.

m. Revenue recognition

Revenues are generally recognized on an accrual basis. Revenues from customer calls are based on time used, according to Brazilian law, and are recognized when services are provided (fixed and mobile telephony). Services provided and not billed at the end of each month are estimated and recorded on an accrual basis. Considering their high turnover and short average life, revenues from phone cards for public telephones are recorded as the cards are sold. Revenues from sales of mobile phones and accessories are recorded when the goods are delivered and accepted by the subscriber. Revenues from pre-paid mobile services are recognized based on the use of the respective credits. Revenues from activation and installation fees are recognized upon the activation of customer services. Revenue is not accounted for if there is an uncertainty as to its realization.

n. Interest income and expenses

Interest income represents interest earned and gains and losses on temporary cash investments and interest earned on overdue accounts receivable from services. Interest expense represents interest incurred and charges on loans and financing and exchange gains and losses on foreign currency loans and financing. Interest on shareholders' equity, when credited, is included in the financial expenses balance, and for financial statement presentation purposes, the amounts are reversed from profit and loss accounts and reclassified as a deduction of retained earnings, in the shareholders' equity.

o. Pensions and other post-retirement benefits

Private pension plans and other retirement benefits that the Company sponsors for its employees are managed by Fundação 14, SISTEL, and Fundação BrTPrev. Contributions are determined on an actuarial basis, when applicable, and accounted for on an accrual basis. As of December 31, 2001, to comply with CVM Instruction 371/00, Brasil Telecom S.A. recorded the actuarial deficit on the balance sheet date against shareholders' equity, excluding the corresponding tax effects.

BRASIL TELECOM PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(In thousands of Brazilian reais)

p. Employees profit sharing

The Company has made a provision for granting employees the right to a share of its profits. The amount, determined to be paid in the year following the recorded provision, is in accordance with the agreement with the union, its Bylaws and the labor agreement.

q. Recognition of expenses Expenses are recognized on an accrual basis, considering their relation with revenue realization. Expenses related to future periods are deferred.

r. Income/(loss) per share

Income/(loss) per thousand shares have been calculated based on the number of outstanding shares at the balance sheet date, net of treasury shares.

s. Use of estimates

The preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements requires management to make a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reported amount of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the carrying amount and recoverability of property, plant and equipment, and intangibles (including estimates of the level of future revenues and expenses used by management in its impairment analysis; valuation allowances for receivables, inventories, deferred income tax assets and also provisions for contingencies). Actual results could differ from those estimates.

4. Net operating revenue

	Year ended December 31,		
	2004	2005	2006
Local services:			
Monthly charges	3,199,525	3,516,562	3,517,369
Measured service charges	3,685,840	3,613,698	3,337,509
Public telephones	478,805	496,766	540,610
Other	126,435	96,810	74,091
Total	7,490,605	7,723,836	7,469,579
Long distance services:			
Intraregional	2,393,997	2,626,464	2,464,387
Interregional and International	248,909	364,098	305,702
Total	2,642,906	2,990,562	2,770,089

Mobile telephone services:			
Telephony	18,219	432,977	1,037,072
Sales of goods	69,685	299,362	286,198
	87,904	732,339	1,323,270
Data transmission	1,068,779	1,530,985	2,000,525
Network services	970,422	941,464	770,579
Other	502,826	768,053	777,276
Gross operating revenues	12,763,442	14,687,239	15,111,318
Value added and other taxes on revenues	(3,579,541)	(4,219,054)	(4,285,952)
Discounts	(119,046)	(329,501)	(528,707)
Net operating revenue	9,064,855	10,138,684	10,296,659

There are no customers who individually account for more than 5% of gross operating revenues.

BRASIL TELECOM PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(In thousands of Brazilian reais)

In 2006, we reclassified revenues related to monthly subscription and services charges from other revenues to local services. The years ended December 31, 2004 and 2005 were reclassified to be consistent with the 2006 presentation, resulting in a increase in local services revenues of R\$120,040 and R\$121,314, respectively.

5. Cost of services and goods sold

The costs incurred in the generation of services rendered and goods sold are as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2004	2005	2006
Depreciation and amortization	(2,517,476)	(2,273,218)	(2,301,262)
Personnel	(136,765)	(160,721)	(193,021)
Mobile handsets and accessories	(113,642)	(357,680)	(294,727)
Materials	(66,613)	(73,871)	(72,394)
Services	(2,959,656)	(3,102,827)	(3,025,924)
Other	(383,829)	(552,288)	(573,844)
	(6,177,981)	(6,520,605)	(6,461,172)

6. Other net operating expenses (income)

Following are other income and expenses attributed to operating activities:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2004	2005	2006
Taxes other than income taxes	(126,154)	(121,109)	(106,620)
Provision for actuarial liabilities of pension fund (a)	(31,132)	(266,195)	(28,709)
Technical and administrative services	58,476	53,729	62,134
Provisions for contingencies, net of reversal (note 26)	(255,346)	(482,534)	(488,078)
Subventions and Donations received	-	30,113	13,856
Fines and expenses recovered (b)	182,763	150,458	267,435
Settlement of dispute with Telecommunication Companies	124,501	63,937	53,838
Write-off of advances and other credits	(1,653)	-	-
Infra-structure rentals	48,384	67,937	78,796
Donations and sponsoring	(10,991)	(8,433)	(9,902)
Investment dividends evaluated by acquisition cost	360	1,828	265

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Court fees	(4,922)	(12,920)	(32,870)
Indemnifications Telephony and other	(337)	(10,465)	(103)
Reversal of other provisions	23,226	15,963	15,587
Amortization of Goodwill on acquisition of investment	(63,473)	(102,787)	(80,382)
Other	(12,844)	(15,425)	(9,177)
	(69,142)	(635,903)	(263,930)

(a) The increase of pension fund costs in 2005 is due to:

(i) The adoption of a new overall mortality table (UP94 + 2) during 2005, resulting in the recognition of an additional provision of R\$170,505; and

(ii) The review of the pension benefits database, relating to the composition of the family group and the recovery of the purchasing power of the granted benefits, resulting in an additional provision of R\$83,262, recognized in September 2005;

(b) Fines and expenses recovered primarily represent penalties collected on past due accounts receivable and recovery of sales taxes of prior periods. The amount of penalties collected on past due accounts receivable amounted to R\$65,544, R\$80,446 and R\$67,494 in 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively.

BRASIL TELECOM PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(In thousands of Brazilian reais)

7. Net financial expenses

	Year ended December 31,		
	2004	2005	2006
Financial income:			
Interest income	516,408	580,636	791,898
Gain on foreign currency denominated assets	100,464	269,889	11,489
Financial expenses:			
Interest expense	(796,821)	(780,624)	(728,300)
Losses on foreign currency financing	(219,892)	(457,289)	(157,508)
	(399,841)	(387,388)	(82,421)

8. Net non-operating income (expenses)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2004	2005	2006
Gain (losses) on disposal of fixed assets	(40,930)	(18,523)	(9,283)
Provision/Reversal for realization amount and fixed asset losses	62,163	(506)	51,522
Gain (losses) on investments (a)	(12,342)	2,387	99
Provision/Reversal for loss on investments	(46,695)	(1,003)	8,026
Amortization of goodwill on merger of CRT	(67,578)	(125,986)	(7,811)
Provision for Tax Incentive Losses	-	-	(14,473)
Other	(6,389)	(2,929)	3,339
	(111,771)	(146,560)	31,419

(a) BrT holds a 100% interest in the capital of VANT Telecomunicações S.A., whose negotiation for acquisition of the total shares was proposed at the end of the 2001 fiscal year, when a 19.9% interest in the capital of this company was acquired. On the same occasion the amount equivalent to the remaining capital was deposited in a collateral account as a guarantee for the option to the purchase agreement. The acquisition of the remaining interest was finalized in May 2004 and the investment amounted to R\$51,594. At the time of the purchase, VANT presented a negative equity amounting to R\$14,208. Consequently, BrT recorded a provision in the amount of the negative equity of the subsidiary and R\$51,594 referring to the amount invested in 2004.

9. Income and social contribution taxes benefit (expenses)

Brazilian income taxes comprise federal income and social contribution taxes. In 2004, 2005 and 2006, the rate for income tax was 25% and the rate for social contribution tax was 9% producing a combined statutory rate of 34%.

Deferred taxes are provided on temporary differences, which include the effects of indexation adjustments that will not give rise to deductions when the related assets are subsequently depreciated, amortized or disposed of.

Income and social contribution taxes are booked on an accrual basis, with the temporary differences being deferred. The provisions for income and social contribution taxes recognized in the statements of operations, all of which are Brazilian taxes, are as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2004	2005	2006
Social contribution tax	(15,804)	(57,916)	(53,255)
Income tax	(67,703)	(188,463)	(126,276)
Deferred taxes	89,325	619,476	71,450

BRASIL TELECOM PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(In thousands of Brazilian reais)

Total	5,818	373,097	(108,081)
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The following is a reconciliation of the amount calculated by applying the combined statutory tax rates to the reported income before taxes and the reported income tax expense:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2004	2005	2006
Pre-tax Brazilian income/(loss)	190,165	(443,420)	776,594
Pre-tax foreign loss	(29,958)	(53,092)	(57,080)
Income/(loss) before taxes as reported in the accompanying consolidated financial statements	160,207	(496,512)	719,514
Combined statutory rate	34%	34%	34%
Tax benefit/(expense) at the combined statutory rate	(54,470)	168,814	(244,635)
Permanent additions:			
Goodwill amortization on CRT merger and others	(32,077)	(55,873)	(15,661)
Exchange variation on equity investments	(9,904)	(15,546)	(7,507)
Losses on investments	(17,542)	-	-
Non-deductible expenses (fines and souvenirs)	(4,593)	(3,940)	(6,021)
Non-deductible provisions (contingences, Finor losses)	(2,705)	(4,182)	(13,020)
Other losses	(4,714)	(6,852)	(6,535)
Donations and sponsorships	(4,408)	(1,945)	(1,735)
Other non-deductible expenses	(3,252)	(1,218)	(2,635)
Permanent exclusions:			
Non-taxable income	10,186	11,951	32,997
Other items:			
Interest on shareholders' equity	133,826	263,330	179,374
Unrecognized tax losses	(833)	(18,358)	(7,452)
Difference in foreign tax rates	(9,163)	(6,297)	(13,921)
Recognition of deferred Income Tax on Accumulated Tax Losses	13,736	50,330	-
Other, net	(8,269)	(7,117)	(1,330)
Income and social contribution tax benefit as reported in the accompanying consolidated financial statements	5,818	373,097	(108,081)

In 2004, 2005 and 2006, part of dividends that the Company proposed for payment at the end of the year was characterized as interest on shareholders' equity. As a result, under Brazilian tax law, such dividends were treated as a deduction for income tax purposes. In 2005, the indirect subsidiary iG Brasil accomplished the necessary requirements set forth by CVM Instruction 371/02 and recorded in December deferred tax assets related to Corporate Income Tax (IRPJ) and Social Contribution on Net Income (CSLL) at the amount of R\$50,330.

The composition of deferred tax assets and liabilities, based on temporary differences, is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2005	2006
Deferred tax assets:		
Provisions for contingencies	335,313	335,980
Unrealized revenue	2,100	-
Allowance for doubtful accounts	122,694	121,374
Provision for actuarial deficiency- FBRTPREV	247,550	220,732
Tax loss carry forwards ¹	406,531	589,512

¹ Equivalent to tax losses amounting to R\$1,733,858 (R\$1,195,679 in 2005), which can be carried forward indefinitely against profits of future periods, limited to 30% of current year taxable income.

BRASIL TELECOM PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(In thousands of Brazilian reais)

ICMS 69/88 Agreement	68,601	58,480
Provisions for COFINS/CPMF Suspended Collection	23,631	27,587
Provision for losses inventories and construction in progress		15,740
Other	130,838	37,737
Total (see Note 14)	1,337,258	1,407,142
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Additional indexation expense from pre-1990	9,960	8,393
Total	9,960	8,393

Deferred tax liabilities on the effects of full indexation relate to the difference between the tax basis of permanent assets, which were not indexed for inflation subsequent to December 31, 1995, and the reporting basis, which includes indexation through December 31, 2000.

The composition of tax liabilities is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2005	2006
Federal income tax payable	228,600	80,141
Deferred tax liabilities	36,265	8,393
Total	264,865	88,534
Current	231,786	37,050
Non-current	33,079	51,484

The Company has not provided a valuation allowance against the net deferred tax asset as of December 31, 2006 arising out of temporary differences based upon management's belief that it is more likely than not that such deferred tax asset will be realized in the future through reversal of the differences and its generation of taxable income by the Company. The taxable income, basis for the registration of the deferred tax assets is calculated under Brazilian Corporate Law.

10. Supplemental Cash flow information

Year ended December 31,

	2004	2005	2006
Income and social contribution tax paid	109,275	-	-
Interest paid	441,144	477,599	497,519
Cash paid against provisions for contingencies	252,906	217,541	484,612
Non-cash transactions:			
Forfeiture dividends	17,732	18,606	14,475
Investments in permanent assets	76,603	97,769	44,957
Assets retirement obligations	1,084	775	4,898
Donation and subsidies for investments and others	11,904	-	7

11. Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments**a) Cash and cash equivalents**

F - 26

BRASIL TELECOM PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(In thousands of Brazilian reais)

	December 31,	
	2005	2006
Cash on hand	5,106	4,745
Bank accounts	58,177	123,155
Highly-liquid investments	2,550,490	3,846,052
	2,613,773	3,973,952

Highly-liquid investments represent amounts invested in exclusive funds managed by financial institutions, which hold federal bonds and time deposits (CDB s) with first-rate financial institutions, both with average profitability equivalent to interbank deposit rates; DI CETIP (CDI) guaranteed in dollar future contracts traded in the Futures and Commodities Exchange (BM&F); overnight financial investments abroad that earn exchange rate variation plus interest between 5.0% and 5.2% p.a.; and deposit certificates issued by foreign financial institutions.

The detail those investments are presented below:

	December 31,	
	2005	2006
Exclusive funds		
Government securities	2,252,133	3,514,577
Deposits certificates	-	93,570
Overnight	26,823	89,922
Open investments Funds	112	-
Subtotal	2,279,068	3,698,069
Investments abroad		
Deposits certificates	11,180	6,136
Overnight	222,358	120,377
Open investments Funds	37,884	21,870
Subtotal	271,422	148,383
Partial block by judicial determination, considered in escrow deposits	-	(400)

Total investments	2,550,490	3,846,052
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b) Short term investments

The subsidiary Brasil Telecom S.A. acquired securities issued by the Republic of Austria, with remuneration linked to the CDI average variation percentage. The maturity of these securities occurred on February 16, 2007, so the restated amount for the balance sheet closing date was R\$89,424.

12. Trade accounts receivable, net

The amounts related to accounts receivable are as follows:

F - 27

BRASIL TELECOM PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(In thousands of Brazilian reais)

	December 31,	
	2005	2006
Unbilled amounts	961,060	916,672
Billed amounts	1,432,862	1,476,842
Sale of goods	120,337	91,775
Subtotal	2,514,259	2,485,289
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(361,446)	(357,635)
Service	(353,078)	(353,203)
Sale of goods	(8,368)	(4,432)
Total	2,152,813	2,127,654

The changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts were as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2004	2005	2006
Beginning balance	(183,023)	(243,181)	(361,446)
Provision charged to selling expense	(410,344)	(449,254)	(384,320)
Write-offs	350,186	330,989	388,131
Ending balance	(243,181)	(361,446)	(357,635)

13. Inventories

	December 31,	
	2005	2006
Maintenance inventories	12,497	9,175
Mobile phones and accessories	114,340	96,476

Provision for losses - realization value	(37,036)	(39,062)
Provision for losses - obsolete items	(6,766)	(2,425)
	83,035	64,164

14. Deferred and recoverable taxes

	December 31,	
	2005	2006
Recoverable social contribution tax	106,755	44,269
Recoverable income tax	743,868	322,848
Deferred tax assets (Note 9)	1,337,258	1,407,142
Sales and other taxes	601,184	819,319
	2,789,065	2,593,578
Current	1,276,740	944,115
Non-current	1,512,325	1,649,463

Most of the sales and other taxes are related to the ICMS (value added tax) recoverable which arose from credits recorded on the acquisition of fixed assets, whose compensation with ICMS payable is recorded in 48 equal installments.

15. Other assets

BRASIL TELECOM PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(In thousands of Brazilian reais)

	December 31,	
	2005	2006
Loans and financing	110,271	8,409
Accounts receivable from telecommunication companies	8,018	9,501
Prepayments	95,569	100,207
Recoverable advances	78,142	92,793
Court deposits	184,396	548,983
Escrow agreements	1,299	1,134
Assets available for sale	9,175	1,016
Tax incentives	14,473	-
Other	15,360	15,655
	516,703	777,698
Current	187,641	298,804
Non-current	329,062	478,894

The majority of the escrow deposits relate to the labor and tax cases, with the most significant individual item being the ICMS (State VAT) as mentioned in Note 22.

In compliance with the Resolution 489/05, of CVM, as from 2006 the amounts of escrow deposits linked to specific provisions for contingencies are presented net of the provisions. For comparability purposes, the 2005 balances were reclassified to conform with this presentation.

	December 31,	
	2005	2006
Escrow deposits before compliance with Resolution CVM 489/05	821,562	1,046,012
Less escrow deposits linked to contingencies:		
Labor	(332,540)	(244,579)
Tax	(282,583)	(219,420)
Civil	(22,043)	(33,030)
Escrow deposits	184,396	548,983

16. Investments

	December 31,	
	2005	2006
Goodwill on acquisition of iBest	49,102	45,508
Goodwill on acquisition of GlobeNet	4,703	2,821
Goodwill on acquisition of BrT Multimídia	73,578	51,504
Goodwill on acquisition of iG	229,047	161,019
Fiscal incentive and other investments	66,981	69,222
	423,411	330,074

Investments stated at cost (less reserves when applicable) are represented by interests obtained by converting into shares or capital quotas of tax incentives in regional FINOR/FINAM funds, Law for Incentives for Information Technology Companies and the Audiovisual Law.

17. Property, plant and equipment, net a. Composition:

F - 29

BRASIL TELECOM PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(In thousands of Brazilian reais)

	December 31,	
	2005	2006
Construction-in-progress	636,251	322,712
Automatic switching equipment	450,724	371,709
Transmission and other equipment	3,978,370	3,485,856
Infrastructure	1,577,189	1,450,310
Buildings	430,254	412,638
Other assets	514,831	492,122
Property, plant and equipment, net	7,587,619	6,535,347

Transmission and other equipment includes: transmission equipment and data communication equipment.

According to the STFC concession contracts, the Company's assets that are indispensable for providing the service and qualified as reversible assets at the time of expiration of the concession will automatically revert to ANATEL, and the Company will be entitled to the compensation stipulated in the legislation and the corresponding contracts. The gross cost of reversible assets on December 31, 2006 was R\$21,131,523 (R\$20,475,919 in 2005), and the residual amount on the same date was R\$4,015,235 (R 4,827,626 in 2005).

b. Capitalized interest

As required in the telecommunication industry at that time, the Company capitalized interest attributable to construction-in-progress, up to December 31, 1998, at the rate of 12% per annum of the balance of construction-in-progress. Starting in 1999, the Company capitalizes interest on loans specifically related to financing of construction in progress, and interest on internal financing is no longer capitalized. The amounts of R\$9,043, R\$19,852 and R\$237, were capitalized in 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively. Capitalized interest is depreciated over the same period as the associated assets.

c. Depreciation rates

The annual depreciation rates applied to property, plant and equipment are as follows:

	%
Automatic switching equipment	20.0
Transmission and other equipment (annual weighted average rate)	17.4
Infrastructure	8.9

Buildings	4.0
Other assets (annual weighted average rate)	10.7

d. Rentals

The Company rents equipments and premises through a number of operating agreements that expire at different dates. Total annual rent expense under these agreements which are operating leases, was as follows:

Year ended December 31,

2004

2005

2006

BRASIL TELECOM PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(In thousands of Brazilian reais)

Rent expense	386,076	498,432	471,493
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Rental commitments relating to these contracts where the future minimum rental payments under leases with remaining terms in excess of one year that are non-cancelable without payment of a penalty are:

	Year ending Dec 31,
	2006
2007	20,953
2008	19,643
2009	7,614
Total	48,210

Brazilian GAAP does not require capitalization of assets acquired through capital lease arrangements. Virtually all lease contracts are considered as operating leases, with charges being recorded in statements of operations throughout the period of the lease arrangement. The residual value, often reached at a bargain purchase option, after the period of the lease arrangement is capitalized and depreciated over the estimated useful remaining life.

e. Impairment analysis

Property, plant, and equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Projections at balance sheet date support the recoverability of these assets based on the expansion of the Company's operations, and on the maintenance of profitable margins in its various business segments. However, if the Company is not successful in meeting its operational and business targets, it is possible that part or all of the assets of its segments will be impaired in the future.

BRASIL TELECOM PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(In thousands of Brazilian reais)****18. Intangibles**

	2006		
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
Data Processing Systems	1,872,300	(1,011,103)	861,197
Regulatory Licenses	325,367	(53,345)	272,022
Trademarks and Patents	1,887	(775)	1,112
Other	144,381	(115,280)	29,101
Total	2,343,935	(1,180,503)	1,163,432

	2005		
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
Data Processing Systems	1,600,729	(692,546)	908,183
Regulatory Licenses	337,081	(29,397)	307,684
Trademarks and Patents	1,870	(769)	1,101
Other	115,573	(112,486)	3,087
Total	2,055,253	(835,198)	1,220,055

For the year ended on December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006 the aggregated amortizations expenses were:

2004	221,656
2005	292,501
2006	350,246

The expected annual amortization for the above intangible assets as of December 31, 2006 is as follows

2007	353,716
2008	279,540
2009	221,406
2010	105,452
2011	24,729

19. Deferred Charges

	December 31,	
	2005	2006
Installation and reorganization costs	186,889	133,825
Goodwill due to incorporation	1,148	126
Other	6,407	4,516
	194,444	138,467

20. Payroll and related accruals

December 31,

BRASIL TELECOM PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(In thousands of Brazilian reais)**

	2005	2006
Salaries and wages	3,995	4,402
Accrued social security charges	67,902	67,731
Accrued benefits	6,391	6,447
	78,288	78,580

21. Accounts payable and accrued expenses

	December 31,	
	2005	2006
Suppliers	1,787,858	1,474,667
Third-Party Consignments	207,617	138,423
	<u>1,995,475</u>	1,613,090

22. Taxes other than income taxes

	December 31,	
	2005	2006
ICMS (Value-added tax) (a)	1,124,942	993,117
Escrow Deposits referring to Agreement ICMS 69/98	(266,006)	(217,538)
Other taxes on operating revenues (b)	253,545	138,086
	1,112,481	913,665
Current	803,486	851,399
Non-current	308,995	62,266

(a) The balance referring to ICMS comprises amounts resulting from the Agreement 69/98, which has been questioned in court, and court deposits have been made monthly. The balance also includes the ICMS deferral, based on incentives by the government of the State of Paraná.

(b) The Company paid PIS and COFINS taxes in installments, through the Special Payment in Installments (PAES), whose balance, restated by the long-term interest rate (TJLP), amounts to R\$2,828 (R\$31,224 in 2005), to be paid in installments for the remaining 78 months.

23. Dividends and employees profit sharing

	December 31,	
	2005	2006
Dividends payable to:		
Controlling shareholder	56,486	73,160
Minority shareholders (a)	443,323	541,251
Employees profit sharing	64,445	76,334
	564,254	690,745

(a) Includes R\$92,537 in 2005 and R\$109,158 in 2006 of unclaimed dividends from prior years, which will be reversed to retained earnings if not claimed within three years.

24. Loans and financing

December 31,

BRASIL TELECOM PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(In thousands of Brazilian reais)**

	2005	2006
Financial institutions (a)	2,989,867	3,128,632
Debentures (b)	738,124	1,580,000
Loans from suppliers and others (c)	23,290	3,457
Accrued interest	468,701	242,496
	<u>4,219,982</u>	4,954,585
Current	1,144,236	993,188
Non-current	3,075,746	3,961,397

a. Financial institutions

Financing from financial institutions denominated in local currency, as follows:

- (i) At December 31, 2006, local currency financing bore fixed interest of 2.4% to 14% per annum and variable interest based on one of the following reference rates: TJLP (Brazilian long-term interest rates, which was 6.85% per annum at December 31, 2006) plus 2.3% to 6.5% per annum, UMBNDES (National Bank for Economic and Social Development currency, which was minus 8.52% per annum at December 31, 2006) plus 5.85% to 6.5% per annum, 104% of CDI (Interbank Deposit rate, which was 12.65% per annum at December 31, 2006) and CDI + 1.0%. In 2006 this resulted in an average rate of 12.65% per annum.
- (ii) At December 31, 2005, local currency financing bore fixed interest of 2.4% to 14% per annum and variable interest based on one of the following reference rates: TJLP (Brazilian long-term interest rates, which was 9.75% per annum at December 31, 2005) plus 3.85% to 6.5% per annum, UMBNDES (National Bank for Economic and Social Development currency, which was minus 14.0% per annum at December 31, 2005) plus 3.85% to 6.5% per annum, 100% of CDI (Interbank Deposit rate, which was 18.15% per annum at December 31, 2005), CDI + 1% and IGP-M (General Market Price Index, which was 1.21% per annum at December 31, 2005) plus 12% per annum. In 2005, this resulted in an average rate of 14.3% per annum.

Financing denominated in foreign currency, as follows:

- (i) At December 31, 2006, foreign currency financing bore fixed interest rate of 0% to 9.38% per annum, a variable interest rate of LIBOR plus 0.5% per annum and YEN LIBOR plus 1.92%, resulting in an average rate of 2.48% per annum. The LIBOR and YEN LIBOR rates, for semi-annual payments were 5.44% and 0.1519% per annum on December 31, 2006 respectively.
- (ii) At December 31, 2005, foreign currency financing bore fixed interest rate of 0% to 9.38% per annum resulting in an average rate of 8.9% per annum, a variable interest rate of LIBOR plus 0.5% to 2.5% per annum, and YEN LIBOR plus 1.92%, resulting in an average rate of 2.4% per annum. The LIBOR and YEN LIBOR rates, for semi-annual payments were 4.7% and 0.06938% per annum on December 31, 2005 respectively.

b. Debentures issued by the subsidiary Brasil Telecom S.A.

F - 34

BRASIL TELECOM PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(In thousands of Brazilian reais)**

Third Public Issue: 50,000 non-convertible debentures without renegotiation clause, with a unit face value of R\$10, totaling R\$500,000, issued on July 5, 2004. The maturity period is five years, coming due on July 5, 2009. Yield corresponds to an interest rate of 100% of the CDI plus 1% p.a., payable half-yearly.

Fourth Public Issue: On July 1, 2006 the Company completed an offering of 108,000 non-convertible debentures into shares without renegotiation clause, for the unit face value of R\$10, amounting to R\$1,080,000. The payment term is seven years, and maturity on June 1, 2013. The remuneration corresponds to the interest rate of 104.0% of CDI and its payment periodicity is semiannual. Amortization, which shall indistinctly consider all debentures, will occur annually as from June 1, 2011, in three installments of 33.3%, 33.3% and 33.4% of the unit face value, respectively.

As of December 31, 2006, no debentures issued by the Company had been repurchased.

c. Loans from suppliers and others

Loans from suppliers and others, amounting to R\$3,457 (R\$23,290 in 2005), is principally related to debt payable by Vant to the former parent company. This liability was renegotiated with creditor for payment on February 5, 2007 restated by US dollar exchange variation.

d. Repayment schedule

Non-current debt is scheduled to be paid as follows:

	2006
2008	346,644
2009	939,131
2010	503,902
2011	610,761
2012	520,459
2013 and after	1,040,500
	3,961,397

e. Interest Rate and Currency analysis

Total debit is denominated in the following currencies:

Exchange rate at December 31, 2005 and 2006 (Units of one Brazilian real)	December 31,	
	2005	2006

Floating Rate Debt:			
Brazilian reais		3,184,639	4,052,435
U.S. dollars	2.3370 and 2.1342, respectively	85,468	44,792
Yens	0.019833 and 0.017963, respectively	430,418	350,797
		3,700,525	4,448,024
Fixed Rate Debt:			
Brazilian reais		29,840	61,973
U.S. dollars	2.3370 and 2.1342, respectively	488,088	443,599
Yens	0.019833 and 0.017963, respectively	1,529	989
		519,457	506,561
Total		4,219,982	4,954,585

BRASIL TELECOM PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(In thousands of Brazilian reais)****f. Guarantees**

Debentures issued by Brasil Telecom S.A. are guaranteed by the Company through surety. According to the deed of issue, the Company, in its capacity as intervening guarantor undertakes before the debenture holders as primary obligor and guarantor, to be jointly liable for all obligations assumed by its Subsidiary related to such debentures.

g. Covenants

The agreements that govern the Company's debt, including its credit facilities with National Bank for Social and Economic Development (Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social - BNDES), contain a number of significant covenants, the failure to comply with which could adversely impact its business. In particular, the terms of these agreements restrict its ability, and the ability of its subsidiaries, to incur additional debt, make capital expenditures, grant liens, pledge assets, sell or dispose of assets and make certain acquisitions, mergers and consolidations. Furthermore, in accordance with a number of its debt agreements, including its credit facilities with BNDES, the Company is required to comply with these covenants and maintain certain specified financial ratios in order to maintain the current maturity dates for these debt agreements. As a general rule, the occurrence of an event of default under an agreement may trigger the acceleration of other agreements representing its indebtedness. The Company negotiated with creditors to temporarily adjust the affected financial covenants, in particular the ratio between EBTIDA and the financial expenses and EBITDA Margin related to fourth quarter of 2005.

On January 6, 2006, the Company entered into negotiations with BNDES and the financial institutions acting as its agents under the credit facilities. According to the provisions of its agreements with BNDES, in the event of a failure by the Company to comply with certain semiannual financial covenants, BNDES may request the retention of funds in a blocked account. If, after the creation of such blocked account, the Company fail to comply with the financial covenants in the following semester, BNDES together with the financial institutions may, at its own discretion, declare the acceleration of the outstanding debt. On February 3, 2006, the Company successfully obtained a waiver from BNDES in order to avoid the acceleration of the agreements in view of a potential failure to comply with the financial covenants in the first semester of 2006.

As a result of the booking of provisions in its financial statements, the Company failed to comply with certain financial covenants established in its agreements with BNDES for Brasil Telecom Participações. Consequently, BNDES, together with the pool of financial institutions, retained R\$192.2 million of its cash investments during 2006, without penalties concerning interest or fees, which would be valid until the agreed covenants were restored.

On December 8, 2006, the Company entered into contractual amendments with BNDES and the pool of financial institutions, which altered the structure of financial covenants that must be fulfilled by its. Therefore, funds temporarily retained as guarantee were totally released since the Company complied with the current financial covenants

On January 30, 2006, the holders of the Company's outstanding debentures of the 4th issuance approved an adjustment to the financial covenant relating to the ratio between Consolidated EBITDA and Consolidated Financial Expenses, contained in Section 4.19.1(e)(i) Escritura de Emissão from equal or higher than 2.25, to equal or higher than 1.5, as of the fourth quarter of 2005, until and including the third quarter of 2006.

BRASIL TELECOM PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(In thousands of Brazilian reais)**

On February 17, 2006, the Company signed the First Amendment to the Loan Agreement entered into with JBIC, dated March 18, 2004, and the First Amendment to the Loan Agreement entered into with Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, dated March 24, 2004. These amendments adjusted the financial covenants in each respective loan agreement relating to EBTIDA and the financial expenses from equal or higher than 2.25, to equal or higher than 1.5, as of the fourth quarter until and including the third quarter of 2006. For the fourth quarter of 2005 the Company achieved a Consolidated EBITDA to Consolidated Financial Expenses ratio of 2.17.

Compliance with these covenants in future periods will depend upon financial and operating performance of the Company, which may be affected by adverse business, market and economic conditions. If the Company are unable to comply with these covenants, or to obtain waivers from its lenders, its debt agreements may be accelerated and the terms of its debt agreements may be otherwise amended adversely. If the Company is unable to meet its debt service obligations or comply with its debt covenants, the Company could be forced to restructure or refinance its indebtedness, seek additional equity capital or sell assets.

25. Swap contracts

The Company had debt denominated in U.S dollars and Yens and entered into several swaps transactions in order to limit losses from fluctuations of the Brazilian real. The market risk on these swap contracts results from changes in the Brazilian deposit certificate rates (CDI) versus changes in the exchange rate. The main terms of these swap transactions are as follows:

- (a) The interbank deposit certificate rate is that quoted by CETIP (Central de Custódia e de Liquidação).
- (b) The change in the exchange rate is that quoted by the Brazilian Central Bank, plus an annual fixed interest rate of from 1.92% to 22.4% per annum.

The details of the notional values and maturity periods are as follows:

December 31, 2006

	U. S. dollars/UMBNDDES	Yen
Number of contracts	8	63
Notional values (\$ thousand)	6,882	18,684,709
Maturity periods (\$ thousand):		
Up to 1 year	6,882	4,420,813
1 to 3 years	-	14,263,896

The Company account for the swap transactions by calculating the unrealized gain or loss at each balance sheet date based on what would have been the result of settlement of the outstanding contracts at that date. The gain or loss for a period is recorded in financial income or expense of such period.

The swap operations resulted in losses of R\$92,735, R\$266,272 and R\$136,508 during the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively, which were recorded in financial expenses.

Non-current swap is scheduled to be paid as follows:

F - 37

BRASIL TELECOM PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands of Brazilian reais)

	December 31,
2008	90,925
2009	87,662
2010	84,524
2011	41,118
	304,229

26. Provisions for contingencies a) Contingent Liabilities

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