

PORTUGAL TELECOM SGPS SA
Form 20-F
April 16, 2010

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

o **REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

OR

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009

OR

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

OR

o **SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

Commission file number 1-13758

PORTUGAL TELECOM, SGPS, S.A.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

The Portuguese Republic

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

Av. Fontes Pereira de Melo, 40, 1069-300 Lisboa, Portugal

(Address of principal executive offices)

**Nuno Vieira, Investor Relations Director, Tel. +351 21 500 1701, Fax +351 21 500 0800
Av. Fontes Pereira de Melo, 40, 1069-300 Lisboa, Portugal**

(Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

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

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Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
American Depositary Shares, each representing one ordinary share, nominal value €0.03 per share	New York Stock Exchange
Ordinary shares, nominal value €0.03 each	New York Stock Exchange*

*
Not for trading but only in connection with the registration of American Depositary Shares.

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

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

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 the annual report.

Ordinary shares, nominal value €0.03 per share	896,512,000
Class A shares, nominal value €0.03 per share	500

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes No

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 has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No (Note: None required of the registrant)

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing: U.S. GAAP International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board Other

If "Other" has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.
Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

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CERTAIN DEFINED TERMS

Unless the context otherwise requires, the terms "*Portugal*" and the "*Portuguese State*" refer to the Republic of Portugal, including the Madeira Islands and the Azores Islands; the term "*EU*" refers to the European Union; the term "*EC Commission*" refers to the Commission of the European Communities; the terms "*United States*" and "*U.S.*" refer to the United States of America; the term "*Portugal Telecom*" refers to Portugal Telecom, SGPS S.A.; the term "*Vivo*" refers to Vivo Participações S.A. and its consolidated subsidiaries; and unless indicated otherwise, the terms "*we*," "*our*" or "*us*" refer to Portugal Telecom and its consolidated subsidiaries.

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as endorsed by the EU ("EU-IFRS"). EU-IFRS may differ from IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") if, at any point in time, new or amended reporting standards have not been endorsed by the EU. At December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, there were no unendorsed standards effective as of and for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively, that affected our consolidated financial statements, and there was no difference between EU-IFRS and IFRS as issued by the IASB as applied by Portugal Telecom. Accordingly, our financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 are prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB. IFRS comprise the accounting standards issued by the IASB and its predecessor body and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") and its predecessor body.

We publish our financial statements in Euro, the single EU currency adopted by certain participating member countries of the European Union, including Portugal, as of January 1, 1999. Unless otherwise specified, references to "Euros," "EUR" or "€" are to the Euro. References herein to "U.S. dollars," "\$" or "US\$" are to United States dollars. References to "Real," "Reais" or "R\$" are to Brazilian Reais. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York's noon buying rate in the City of New York for Euros was €0.7425= US\$1.00 on April 9, 2010, and the noon buying rate on that date for Reais was R\$1.7709= US\$1.00. We are not representing that the Euro, US\$ or R\$ amounts shown herein could have been or could be converted at any particular rate or at all. See "*Item 3 Key Information Exchange Rates*" for further information regarding the rates of exchange between Euros and U.S. dollars and between Reais and U.S. dollars.

We provide mobile telecommunications services in Brazil through Vivo Participações S.A. ("Vivo"). We hold our participation in Vivo through our 50% interest in Brasilcel N.V., a joint venture with Telefónica, S.A. Our consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 proportionally consolidate the financial results of Vivo.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Form 20-F includes, and documents incorporated by reference herein and future public filings and oral and written statements by our management may include, statements that constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements are based on the beliefs and assumptions of our management and on information available to management at the time such statements were made. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to: (a) information concerning possible or assumed future results of our operations, earnings, industry conditions, demand and pricing for our services and other aspects of our business under "*Item 4 Information on the Company*," "*Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects*" and "*Item 11 Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk*"; and (b) statements that are preceded by, followed by or include the words "believes," "expects,"

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"anticipates," "intends," "is confident," "plans," "estimates," "may," "might," "could," "would," the negatives of such terms or similar expressions.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of performance. They involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Although we make such statements based on assumptions that we believe to be reasonable, there can be no assurance that actual results will not differ materially from our expectations. Many of the factors that will determine these results are beyond our ability to control or predict. We do not intend to review or revise any particular forward-looking statements referenced in this Form 20-F in light of future events or to provide reasons why actual results may differ. Investors are cautioned not to put undue reliance on any forward-looking statements.

Any of the following important factors, and any of those important factors described elsewhere in this or in other of our SEC filings, among other things, could cause our results to differ from any results that might be projected, forecasted or estimated by us in any such forward-looking statements:

material adverse changes in economic conditions in Portugal or Brazil;

exchange rate fluctuations in the Brazilian Real and the U.S. dollar;

risks and uncertainties related to national and supranational regulation;

increased competition resulting from further liberalization of the telecommunications sector in Portugal and Brazil;

the development and marketing of new products and services and market acceptance of such products and services; and

the adverse determination of disputes under litigation.

PART I

ITEM 1 IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS

We are not required to provide the information called for by Item 1.

ITEM 2 OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

We are not required to provide the information called for by Item 2.

ITEM 3 KEY INFORMATION

Selected Consolidated Financial Data

The selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 and the selected consolidated statement of income and cash flow data for each of the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included herein prepared in accordance with IFRS. The selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2005 and 2006 and the selected consolidated statement of income and cash flow data for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2006 have been derived from our consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS included in our Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2007.

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The information set forth below is qualified by reference to, and should be read in conjunction with, our audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto and also "*Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects*" included in this Form 20-F.

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The following selected consolidated financial data as of and for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 proportionally consolidate 50% of the balance sheet, income statement and cash flow data of Vivo. In addition, following the spin-off on November 7, 2007 of PT Multimédia Serviços de Telecomunicações e Multimédia, SGPS, S.A. ("PT Multimédia"), currently ZON Multimédia S.A. ("ZON Multimédia" or "ZON"), the selected consolidated statement of income for PT Multimédia was presented under the caption "Discontinued Operations" for all periods through the completion of the spin-off, and the selected consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 no longer include the assets and liabilities related to PT Multimédia, following the completion of its spin-off on November 7, 2007.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	(EUR Millions)				
Statement of Income Data(1):					
Continuing operations					
Revenues:					
Services rendered	5,318.4	5,228.0	5,619.4	6,102.1	6,253.7
Sales	413.8	426.2	442.5	508.7	422.9
Other revenues	89.8	93.2	80.4	110.1	108.1
Total revenues	5,821.9	5,747.4	6,142.4	6,720.9	6,784.7
Costs, expenses losses and income:					
Wages and salaries	623.4	633.5	638.1	616.6	693.2
Direct costs	716.3	724.9	907.3	1,086.9	1,135.1
Costs of products sold	639.5	580.6	656.1	778.5	648.8
Marketing and publicity	164.7	138.3	147.2	176.3	165.8
Supplies and external services	1,074.6	1,130.6	1,179.2	1,229.9	1,294.1
Indirect taxes	165.2	175.9	201.8	233.6	243.6
Provisions and adjustments	159.5	198.7	122.3	118.8	101.8
Depreciation and amortization	1,058.7	1,130.7	1,123.1	1,268.3	1,437.9
Post retirement benefits	(21.6)	(72.1)	(65.1)	44.8	89.6
Curtaiment costs, net	314.3	19.0	275.6	100.0	14.8
Losses (gains) on disposals of fixed assets, net	(1.7)	(5.1)	(2.8)	(19.5)	(0.4)
Other costs, net	22.2	115.4	45.1	30.0	49.7
Income before financial results and taxes	906.8	977.1	914.4	1,056.7	910.7
Minus: Financial costs (gains), net	50.5	118.4	(116.8)	129.5	(109.1)
Income before taxes	856.3	858.6	1,031.2	927.2	1,019.7
Minus: Income taxes	288.1	(21.4)	242.9	231.4	233.2
Net income from continuing operations	568.2	880.0	788.3	695.8	786.5
Discontinued operations					
Net income from discontinued operations	120.7	74.1	45.5		
Net income	689.0	954.1	833.8	695.8	786.5
Attributable to minority interests	35.0	87.4	92.8	119.7	102.6
Attributable to equity holders of the parent	654.0	866.8	740.9	576.1	683.9
Income before financial results and taxes per ordinary share, A share and ADS(2)	0.80	0.87	0.89	1.18	1.02
Earnings per share, A share and ADS:					
Basic(3)	0.57	0.78	0.71	0.64	0.78
Diluted(4)	0.53	0.73	0.67	0.62	0.76

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	Year Ended December 31,				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	(EUR Millions)				
Earnings per share, A share and ADS from continuing operations, net of minority interests:					
Basic(3)	0.50	0.74	0.69	0.64	0.78
Diluted(4)	0.47	0.69	0.66	0.62	0.76
Cash dividends per ordinary share, A share and ADS(5)	0.475	0.475	0.575	0.575	0.575
Share capital	1,128.9	395.1	30.8	26.9	26.9

- (1) As explained in Note 4 to our consolidated financial statements, we retrospectively applied the interpretation IFRIC 13 *Customer Loyalty Programmes*, which was issued in September 2007 and is effective for years beginning on or after July 1, 2008. Consequently, our previously reported consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 and consolidated income statement data for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 were restated in order to reflect the impact of the adoption of this interpretation.
- (2) Based on 1,128,856,500 ordinary and A shares issued as of December 31, 2005 and 2006, 1,025,800,000 ordinary and A shares issued as of December 31, 2007 and 896,512,500 ordinary and A shares issued as of December 31, 2008 and 2009.
- (3) The weighted average number of shares for purposes of calculating basic earnings per share is computed based on the average ordinary and A shares issued and the average number of shares held by Portugal Telecom.
- (4) The weighted average number of shares for purposes of calculating diluted earnings per share is computed based on the average ordinary and A shares issued and the average number of shares held by Portugal Telecom adjusted by the number of shares from the exchangeable bonds issued on August 28, 2007 and from the exchangeable bonds issued on December 6, 2001 to December 6, 2006, when those bonds were repaid, in each case assuming the conversion of the bonds into ordinary shares.
- (5) Cash dividends per ordinary share, A share and ADS for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 were €0.475, €0.475, €0.575, €0.575, and €0.575, respectively. Cash dividends per ordinary share, A share and ADS for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 were US\$0.60, US\$0.64, US\$0.90, US\$0.78 and US\$0.78, respectively.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	(EUR Millions)				
Cash Flow Data:					
Cash flows from operating activities	1,392.3	1,821.7	1,859.2	1,828.9	1,927.6
Cash flows from investing activities	(1,910.7)	1,136.7	235.9	80.1	(671.3)
Cash flows from financing activities	590.2	(3,015.4)	(1,953.6)	(1,472.6)	(924.0)

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	As of December 31,				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	(EUR Millions)				
Balance Sheet Data(1):					
Current assets	6,153.7	3,998.7	3,816.3	3,317.0	3,699.1
Investments in group companies	425.6	499.1	538.1	613.2	597.2
Other investments	96.1	132.4	27.2	21.1	16.9
Tangible assets	4,062.0	3,942.0	3,585.4	4,637.8	4,862.2
Intangible assets	3,601.6	3,490.9	3,383.1	3,463.0	4,046.7
Post retirement benefits		134.1	134.1	1.6	67.6
Deferred tax assets	1,387.2	1,166.0	992.2	1,032.7	1,019.5
Other non-current assets	902.6	807.1	645.1	628.0	522.1
Total assets	16,628.8	14,170.2	13,121.5	13,714.4	14,831.2
Current liabilities	4,947.5	3,884.6	3,862.2	5,153.6	3,398.4
Medium and long term debt	5,168.6	4,467.5	4,960.7	4,441.2	6,551.5
Accrued post retirement liability	2,635.9	1,807.6	1,463.9	1,836.9	1,558.3
Deferred tax liabilities	334.9	90.4	84.9	462.2	482.2
Other non-current liabilities	959.8	811.3	666.2	624.3	456.0
Total liabilities	14,046.7	11,061.4	11,037.9	12,518.2	12,446.4
Equity excluding minority interests	1,828.4	2,258.0	1,340.1	232.0	1,317.5
Minority interests	753.7	850.8	743.6	964.2	1,067.3
Total equity	2,582.1	3,108.8	2,083.6	1,196.2	2,384.8
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	16,628.8	14,170.2	13,121.5	13,714.4	14,831.2
Number of ordinary shares	1,128.9	1,128.9	1,025.8	896.5	896.5
Share capital(2)	1,128.9	395.1	30.8	26.9	26.9

(1)

As explained in Note 4 to our consolidated financial statements, we retrospectively applied the interpretation IFRIC 13 *Customer Loyalty Programmes*, which was issued in September 2007 and is effective for years beginning on or after July 1, 2008. Consequently, our previously reported consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 and consolidated income statement data for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 were restated in order to reflect the impact of the adoption of this interpretation.

(2)

As of the dates indicated, we did not have any redeemable preferred stock.

Exchange Rates**Euro**

The majority of our revenues, assets and expenses are denominated in Euros, although a significant portion of our assets and liabilities are denominated in Brazilian Reals. We have published our audited consolidated financial statements in Euros, and our shares trade in Euros on the regulated market Euronext Lisbon. Our financial results could be affected by exchange rate fluctuations in the Brazilian Real. See "Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Exchange Rate Exposure to the Brazilian Real."

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Our future dividends, when paid in cash, will be denominated in Euros. As a result, exchange rate fluctuations have affected and will affect the U.S. dollar amounts received by holders of ADSs on conversion of such dividends by The Bank of New York, as the ADS depository. The Bank of New York converts dividends it receives in foreign currency into U.S. dollars upon receipt, by sale or such

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other manner as it has determined and distributes such U.S. dollars to holders of ADSs, net of The Bank of New York's expenses of conversion, any applicable taxes and other governmental charges. Exchange rate fluctuations may also affect the U.S. dollar price of the ADSs on the New York Stock Exchange.

The following tables shows, for the period and dates indicated, certain information regarding the U.S. dollar/Euro exchange rate. The information is based on the noon buying rate in the City of New York for cable transfers in Euro. On April 9, 2010, the Euro/U.S. dollar exchange rate was €0.7425 per US\$1.00.

Year ended December 31,	Average Rate(1) (EUR per US\$1.00)
2005	0.8064
2006	0.7898
2007	0.7248
2008	0.6805
2009	0.7166

(1) The average rate is calculated as the average of the noon buying rates on the last day of each month during the period.

Period	High	Low
	(EUR per US\$1.00)	
October 2009	0.6881	0.6654
November 2009	0.6822	0.6629
December 2009	0.7021	0.6623
January 2010	0.7210	0.6879
February 2010	0.7421	0.7166
March 2010	0.7494	0.7268
April 2010 (through April 9, 2010)	0.7485	0.7370

None of the 25 member countries of the European Union has imposed any exchange controls on the Euro.

Brazilian Real

Although the majority of our revenues, assets and expenses are denominated in Euros, most of the revenues, assets and expenses from our Brazilian investments are denominated in Brazilian Reais. Consequently, exchange rate fluctuations between the Euro and the Brazilian Real affect our revenues.

The Brazilian government may impose temporary restrictions on the conversion of Reais into foreign currencies and on the remittance to foreign investors of proceeds from their investments in Brazil. Brazilian law permits the government to impose these restrictions whenever there is a serious imbalance in Brazil's balance of payments or reason to foresee a serious imbalance.

The following tables shows, for the periods and date indicated, certain information regarding the Real/U.S. dollar exchange rate. On April 9, 2010, the Real/U.S. dollar exchange rate was R\$1.771 per US\$1.00. The information is based on the noon buying rate in the City of New York for cable transfers

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in Brazilian Reais as certified for United States customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Year ended December 31,	Average Rate(1) (R\$ per US\$1.00)
2005	2.408
2006	2.164
2007	1.929
2008	1.831
2009	1.987

(1) The average rate is calculated as the average of the noon buying rates on the last day of each month during the period.

Period	High (R\$ per US\$1.00)	Low
October 2009	1.781	1.701
November 2009	1.753	1.700
December 2009	1.791	1.705
January 2010	1.876	1.720
February 2010	1.887	1.801
March 2010	1.821	1.762
April 2010 (through April 9, 2010)	1.778	1.759

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Risk Factors

General Risks Relating to Our Company

Unfunded post retirement benefit obligations may put us at a disadvantage to our competitors and could adversely affect our financial performance

We have unfunded post retirement benefit obligations that may limit our future use and availability of capital and adversely affect our financial and operational results. As of December 31, 2009, our projected post retirement benefit obligations related to pensions and healthcare amounted to €3,045.5 million, while the market value of assets amounted to €2,369.5 million. In addition, we are responsible for salaries to suspended and pre-retired employees amounting to €791.4 million. Liabilities relating to salaries are not subject to any legal funding requirement, and therefore monthly salaries are paid directly by us to beneficiaries until the retirement age. As a result, net unfunded obligations amounted to €1,467.4 million as of December 31, 2009, compared to €1,809.9 million as of December 31, 2008. The decrease from December 31, 2008 to December 31, 2009 was primarily a result of: (1) payments of salaries to pre-retired and suspended employees of €175.9 million, (2) other payments and contributions of €108.3 million, (3) net actuarial gains of €178.6 million resulting from the difference between the actual and the expected return on assets and (4) net actuarial gains of €1.7 million related to the net effect of changes in actuarial assumptions, as detailed in Note 9 to our consolidated financial statements. These effects were partially offset by (i) post retirement benefit costs of €91.6 million, (ii) net actuarial losses of €15.5 million resulting from differences between actual data and actuarial assumptions relating to the benefit obligations, and (iii) curtailment costs of €14.9 million.

Any decrease in market value of our plan assets increases our unfunded obligations and could materially increase our unfunded position. In the current credit crisis, the market value of our plan assets, and hence the level of our unfunded obligations, is volatile and poses a significant risk. We could be required to increase our funding of our pension liabilities in order to comply with Portuguese insurance regulations, which could immediately affect our costs and financial performance. In addition, an increase in our gross unfunded obligations could have an impact on our overall profitability.

We may be negatively affected by the financial crisis in the global capital and credit markets

We believe that a prolonged global economic and financial crisis could lead to a long economic recession in Portugal, and this could have an impact on the demand for our products and services and therefore on our revenues and profitability.

We must also maintain liquidity to fund our working capital, service our outstanding indebtedness and finance investment opportunities. Without sufficient liquidity, we could be forced to curtail our investments, or we may not be able to pursue new business opportunities. The principal sources of our liquidity are cash generated from our operations and equity and debt financing. Cash generated from operations is driven by our revenues and net income, which could be adversely affected by the economic crisis.

The current financial crisis could increase our counterparty risk to the extent that we hold deposits in banks and enter into financial transactions, domestically and internationally, with banks and other institutions.

Also, we may be unable to access the equity or debt markets to obtain additional financing or to refinance existing indebtedness. We discuss our liquidity and sources of funding in "Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources."

In these and other ways, the global economic and financial crisis and its effect on the European and Portuguese economies could significantly affect our business, liquidity and financial performance.

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Financial market conditions may adversely affect our ability to obtain financing, significantly increase our cost of debt and negatively impact the fair value of our assets and liabilities

Beginning in 2008, events in the global and European financial markets have increased the uncertainty and volatility of the financial markets, leading to a significant increase in execution and price risk in financing activities. Risk premiums in general, and for us in particular, has risen considerably since before the crisis. Any further deterioration in financial market conditions could adversely affect our ability to obtain future financing to fund our operations and capital needs and adversely impact the pricing terms that we are able to obtain in any new bank financing or issuance of debt securities and could therefore negatively impact our liquidity. Changes in interest rates and exchange rates may also adversely affect the fair value of our assets and liabilities. If there is a negative impact on the fair values of our assets and liabilities, we could be required to record impairment charges.

Any future ratings downgrades may impair our ability to obtain financing and may significantly increase our cost of debt

Immediately after the announcement by Sonaecom on February 6, 2006 of the tender offer for Portugal Telecom, Standard & Poor's placed our credit rating on CreditWatch with negative implications, while Moody's placed our credit rating on review for possible downgrade, due to the possible increased leverage that might have resulted from the transaction. Following the presentation by our Board of Directors of an alternative shareholders' remuneration plan, increasing our indebtedness, Standard & Poor's and Moody's further downgraded our ratings to BBB+ and Baa1, respectively, on March 8, 2006. On August 3, 2006, Standard & Poor's and Moody's further downgraded our ratings to BBB- and Baa2, respectively, following the announcement of a step-up in the shareholder remuneration plan. After the failure of the Sonaecom tender offer, the rating agencies confirmed our credit ratings as BBB- (Standard & Poor's) and Baa2 (Moody's), both with stable outlook. On April 21, 2009, S&P announced its review of the credit rating attributed to Portugal Telecom, raising the long-term rating to BBB from BBB-, with stable outlook.

We have certain loans from the European Investment Bank ("EIB") totaling €236 million as of December 31, 2009 that contain a provision under which the EIB has the right to require us to provide a guarantee acceptable to the EIB in the event the long-term credit rating assigned to us by the rating agencies is reduced from BBB- by S&P, Baa2 by Moody's and BBB by Fitch. In that circumstance, and after notice from the EIB, we would have 60 days to present an acceptable guarantee. If we were to fail to provide the EIB the required guarantee, the EIB would have the right to accelerate the repayment of the loans. For further information on covenants please refer to "*Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources Indebtedness Covenants.*"

Our ratings downgrades could adversely affect our ability to obtain future financing to fund our operations and capital needs. Any further downgrade of our ratings could have even more significant effects on our ability to obtain financing and therefore on our liquidity. In addition, the pricing conditions applicable to our commercial paper programs could be revised in the event our credit rating is changed.

We may not be able to pay our announced dividends

On May 14, 2009, we announced that the Board of Directors had decided to submit for shareholder approval at the next general shareholders' meeting (1) the payment of a cash dividend of €0.575 per ordinary share for the year ended December 31, 2009, subject to market conditions, in general, and our financial condition, in particular, at that time and (2) the same level of dividends per ordinary share (€0.575) for the years ending December 31, 2010 and 2011, subject to market conditions, our financial condition and other potential factors considered relevant by the Board at that time.

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The payment of these dividends will depend on our ability to continue to generate cash flow in our domestic businesses and to streamline our operations to reduce our costs. In addition, payment of dividends will depend on the stability of the Real/Euro exchange rate. The Real has fluctuated significantly in relation to the Euro in recent years.

If any of the assumptions described in the preceding paragraph proves not to be the case or if any other circumstances (including any risks described in this "Risk Factors" section) impede our ability to generate cash and distributable reserves, shareholders may not receive the full remuneration we have announced, and the price of our ordinary shares and ADSs could be negatively affected.

The Portuguese State holds all of our A shares, which afford it special approval rights

All of our 500 A shares are held by the Portuguese State. Under our articles of association, the holders of our A shares, voting as a class, may veto a number of actions of our shareholders, including the following:

election of the chairman of the Audit Committee and the statutory auditor (See "*Item 10 Additional Information Corporate Governance New Corporate Governance Model*"), as well as the members of the board of the General Meeting of Shareholders;

authorization for a dividend exceeding 40% of our distributable net income per year;

capital increases and other amendments to our articles of association, as well as the limitation or suppression of pre-emptive rights;

issuance of bonds and other securities;

authorization of a shareholder that performs an activity competing with us to hold more than 10% of our ordinary shares;

approval of the general goals and fundamental principles of our policies; and

definition of our investment policies, including any requirements for the authorization of acquisitions and transfers of shareholdings.

Additionally, the election of one-third of the Directors, including the Chairman of the Board of Directors, must be approved by the Portuguese State, as the holder of all the A shares.

Our articles of association state that, among the members of the Executive Committee appointed by the Board of Directors, at least one or two appointed directors out of the Executive Committee of five or seven members must be elected pursuant to the election rule described in the preceding paragraph.

Risks Relating to Our Wireline and Domestic Mobile Businesses

Intense competition has significantly affected, and is expected to continue to significantly affect, our revenues and our results of operations

Competition from mobile telephony and from other wireline operators has reduced our wireline revenues and could continue to adversely affect our revenues. During 2009, approximately 26.5% of our consolidated revenues were derived from services provided by our wireline business in Portugal, as compared to 26.9% in 2008. As a result of the trend toward the use of mobile services instead of fixed telephone services, combined with the increase in competition from other wireline operators, we have experienced, and may continue to experience, erosion of market share of both access lines and of outgoing domestic and international traffic. The number of active mobile telephone cards in Portugal has overtaken the number of wireline main lines. Some of our wireline customers are using mobile services as an alternative to wireline telephone services. Mobile operators can bypass our international

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wireline network by interconnecting directly with wireline and mobile networks either in our domestic network or abroad. Competition is also forcing down the prices of our wireline telephone services for long distance and international calls. Lowering our international call prices has caused a decline in our revenues from international wireline telephone services. The decrease in wireline traffic and lower tariffs resulting from competition has significantly affected our overall revenues, and we expect these factors to continue to negatively affect our revenues. See "*Item 4 Information on the Company Competition Competition Facing our Wireline Business.*"

Increased competition in the Portuguese mobile markets may result in decreased tariffs and loss of market share. We operate in the highly competitive Portuguese mobile telecommunications market. We believe that our existing mobile competitors, Vodafone and Optimus will continue to market their services aggressively. In mid-2005, Optimus introduced a low-cost brand "Rede 4" in response to our new brand "Uzo." Vodafone also launched a product called Directo in mid-2005 targeting the same market as Uzo and Rede 4.

In November 2007, CTT, the Portuguese postal company, launched a mobile virtual network operator, or "MVNO," operation supported by TMN's network. MVNOs do not have their own network infrastructure and thus do not have the fixed cost burdens facing our current GSM (Global System for Mobile Communications) and UMTS (Universal Mobile Telecommunications System) services. In November 2008, ZON Multimedia launched an MVNO under the brand "ZON Mobile" after signing an agreement with Vodafone Portugal to operate using its mobile network.

We expect competition from VoIP-based operators also to place increasing price pressure on voice tariffs and lead to reductions in mobile voice traffic. Competition from companies providing wireless local-area network, or "WLAN," services, which can deliver wireless data services more cheaply than UMTS in concentrated areas, may also affect the market and pricing for third-generation services. See "*Item 4 Information on the Company Competition Competition Facing TMN.*"

The broadband market in Portugal is highly competitive and may become more competitive in the future. Our competitors have been improving their commercial offers in broadband Internet, with most of them offering triple-play bundled packages (voice telephony, broadband Internet and pay-TV subscription). We believe that with competition in Internet broadband access intensifying, and with the development of existing technologies such as broadband wireless access, mobile broadband through UMTS, and high speed broadband supported by the deployment of a fiber optic network, we may face additional pricing pressure on our services, which could result in the loss of revenues.

An adverse regulatory environment may negatively affect our profitability

Reduced interconnection rates have negatively affected our revenues for our mobile and wireline businesses and will continue to do so in 2010. In February 2005, ANACOM declared all mobile operators to have significant market power in call termination in the mobile networks market. ANACOM has accordingly imposed price controls on interconnection rates for the termination of calls on mobile networks. In 2005, interconnection rates (both fixed-to-mobile and mobile-to-mobile) were reduced by an average of 23.5% compared with 2004 rates. In 2006, these rates were further reduced by an average of 18.5% compared to the 2005 rates. These reductions have had a significant impact on interconnection revenues of our domestic mobile subsidiary, TMN Telecomunicações Móveis Nacionais, S.A. ("TMN") and consequently its earnings. Both fixed-to-mobile and mobile-to-mobile interconnection rates reached €0.11 per minute in October 2006. In July 2008, ANACOM issued a new decision proposing additional reductions in interconnection rates for the termination of calls on mobile networks but allowing lesser reductions for the third mobile operator, Optimus. The decision went into effect on August 23, 2008, and these rates reached €0.065 by April 1, 2009 for TMN and Vodafone. Optimus reached that level by October 1, 2009.

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In January 2010, ANACOM issued a new draft decision regarding fees for the termination of calls on mobile networks, proposing to reduce them to €0.035 by April 1, 2011. A final decision is expected in April 2010, which most likely will have a negative effect on our cash flows.

In June 2008, the European Commission started a public consultation process for its draft recommendation on voice calls termination rates (both in mobile and fixed networks), which are intended to harmonize regulation and drive down termination rates even further across all EU countries starting in 2012. This recommendation was published in May 2009 and is expected to have a negative effect on our future revenues.

Since 2004, ANACOM has been in the process of determining who has significant market power in call origination in the mobile networks market. In August, 2008, ANACOM published a "reasoning" about mobile rates for originating calls, trying to drive mobile operators into reducing these prices, by the end of September 2008, to a level equal or close to the level of mobile termination rates. ANACOM stated that it would either proceed with the market analysis or ask for the intervention of the Portuguese national competition authority ("Autoridade da Concorrência"), in case mobile operators fail to comply with ANACOM's intentions. In the second half of 2008, the three mobile operators reduced their rates for originating calls but not to the extent desired by ANACOM. In February 2010, ANACOM chose to take the matter to the Autoridade da Concorrência. Although we cannot predict the outcome of this process, ANACOM's actions could negatively impact our revenues and results of operations.

ANACOM's price controls on fixed-to-mobile interconnection may also negatively affect our wireline retail revenues because we are required to reflect the reduction in these interconnection charges in our retail prices for calls from our fixed line network. We expect that the reduction in interconnection charges will continue to have an impact on our wireline retail revenues.

In addition, the lower interconnection rates have also reduced revenues for our wholesale wireline business, which records revenue from incoming operating calls transiting through our network that terminate on the networks of mobile operators. The prices we charge to international operators (and hence our revenues) also depend on the interconnection fees charged by mobile operators for international incoming calls terminating on their networks, and these fees have been decreasing. We expect that lower interconnection rates will continue to have a negative impact on our wholesale wireline revenues.

ANACOM's decision in December 2006 requiring our wireline business to offer capacity-based interconnection rates (a flat-rate interconnection tariff) had a negative effect on our wholesale wireline revenues in 2007 and 2008.

The European Commission's review of roaming charges may lead to a reduction in domestic mobile revenues. In 2008, we received approximately 5.4% of our domestic mobile revenues from incoming and outgoing roaming charges, down from 6.2% in 2007. The European Commission has determined that roaming prices in Europe should be reduced and has published new regulations that have been effective since June 30, 2007. These regulations set maximum roaming charges that may be charged in the wholesale market and the retail market. In the wholesale market, a maximum roaming charge of €0.30 per minute applied until August 30, 2008, a maximum roaming charge of €0.28 per minute applied from August 30, 2008 until August 30, 2009, and a maximum roaming charge of €0.26 per minute applied thereafter.

In the retail market, maximum roaming charges of €0.24 per minute (for received calls) and €0.49 per minute (for outgoing calls) applied in the first year, maximum roaming charges of €0.22 per minute (for received calls) and €0.46 (for outgoing calls) applied in the second year, and maximum roaming charges of €0.19 per minute (for received calls) and €0.43 per minute (for outgoing calls) will apply thereafter.

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In May 2008, the European Commission launched a new consultation on roaming, proposing to carry over Regulation (EC) No. 717/2007, on roaming on mobile communications networks within the community (the "Roaming Regulation"), beyond 2010 and to extend it to data and Short Messaging Services ("SMS"), or text messaging. On July 1, 2009, Regulation (EC) No. 544/2009, amending the Roaming Regulation (the "New Roaming Regulation") went into effect, limiting the roaming charges. The European Commission expects the New Roaming Regulation to reduce roaming charges by up to 60%. The European Commission also requested clarification from operators with respect to price differences between data services while roaming compared to prices in the domestic market.

According to the New Roaming Regulation, voice roaming rates in the retail market will be subject to the following glide path (prices excluding VAT): from July 1, 2009, maximum rates of €0.43 per minute for outgoing and of €0.19 per minute for incoming roaming calls; from July 1, 2010, maximum rates of €0.39 per minute for outgoing and a maximum of €0.15 per minute for incoming roaming calls; from 1 July 2011, maximum rates of €0.35 per minute for outgoing and a maximum of €0.11 per minute for incoming roaming calls. In the wholesale market, maximum rates will be of €0.26, €0.22 and €0.18 as of, respectively, July 1, 2009, July 1, 2010 and July 1, 2011. Regarding SMS services, caps of €0.11 in the retail and of €0.04 in the wholesale came into force on July 1, 2009. For data services, maximum wholesale rates of €1.00, €0.80 and €0.50 were defined to be applied from, respectively, July 1, 2009, July 1, 2010 and July 1, 2011.

We believe these regulations will have an adverse effect on the revenues of our domestic mobile business and on our company as a whole.

Burdensome regulation in an open market may put us at a disadvantage to our competitors and could adversely affect our business. The Portuguese electronic communications sector is fully open to competition. However, many regulatory restrictions and obligations are still imposed on us. In the previous round of market analysis, carried out in 2004-2006, the Portugal Telecom group was found by ANACOM to have significant market power in all but one of the 16 markets analyzed and consequently is subject to regulatory restrictions and obligations. Not all of these obligations and restrictions have been imposed on other telecommunications operators and service providers. Pursuant to the new European Relevant Markets recommendation that significantly reduced the number of markets subject to ex-ante regulation, ANACOM recently finished its market analysis to determine the regulatory obligations that should be imposed on operators with significant market power in the provision of wholesale (physical) network infrastructure access and wholesale broadband access. In the case of wholesale broadband access, ANACOM alleviated regulatory obligations in 184 areas considered to be competitive, which represented 61% of broadband accesses. The substantial resources we must commit to fulfill these obligations could adversely affect our ability to compete. See "*Item 4 Information on the Company Regulation Portugal.*"

The Portuguese government could terminate or fail to renew our wireline concession, our licenses and our authorization for data and mobile services. We provide a significant number of services under a concession granted to us by the Portuguese government and under licenses and authorizations granted to us by ANACOM. See "*Item 4 Information on the Company Regulation Portugal.*" The concession runs until 2025, but the Portuguese government can revoke the concession after 2010 if it considers the revocation to be in the public interest. It can also terminate our concession at any time if we fail to comply with our obligations under the concession. Even if the concession remains in force, its terms and conditions could be materially affected by the outcome of a public consultation process by the Portuguese government relating to the provision of universal service, which has not yet begun but is expected to begin during 2010. A tender for the designation of the Universal Service Provider(s) is expected during 2010. The Portuguese government can also terminate our licenses under certain circumstances. Through TMN, we hold a renewable, non-exclusive license to provide GSM digital mobile telephone services throughout Portugal, valid until March 16, 2022, and a renewable, non-exclusive license to provide UMTS mobile telephone services throughout Portugal, valid until 2016.

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If the Portuguese government took such actions, we would not be able to conduct the activities authorized by the concession or the relevant licenses. This loss would eliminate an important source of our revenues.

Regulatory investigations and litigation may lead to fines or other penalties

We are regularly involved in litigation, regulatory inquiries and investigations involving our operations. ANACOM, the European Commission and Autoridade da Concorrência (the Portuguese national competition authority) can make inquiries and conduct investigations concerning our compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Current inquiries and investigations include several complaints before the Autoridade da Concorrência related to alleged anti-competitive practices in our wireline business, including complaints against:

PT Comunicações for alleged anti-competitive practices in the broadband Internet market. This complaint was formerly against Telepac, which merged with a PT affiliate that later merged into PT Comunicações. On September 2, 2009, PT and PT Comunicações were notified by the Autoridade da Concorrência of its decision imposing a fine of €45 million for PT's alleged abuse of its dominant position in the broadband internet market. On September 29, 2009, we appealed this decision before the Commercial Court of Lisbon. We have not recorded a provision for this contingency;

PT Comunicações for alleged anti-competitive practices in the public wireline telephone market and for granting discriminatory discounts on leased lines. On September 1, 2008, PT Comunicações was notified by Autoridade da Concorrência of its decision imposing a fine of €2.1 million for PT Comunicações' alleged abuse of its dominant position in the lease line segment. On September 29, 2008, we appealed this decision before the Commercial Court of Lisbon; and,

PT Comunicações for alleged abuse of dominant position relating to the alleged refusal to provide access to its ducts. On August 1, 2007, Autoridade da Concorrência imposed a fine of €38 million for this alleged anti-competitive practice, and the Company has appealed this fine before the Commercial Court in Lisbon. On March 2, 2010, PT Comunicações was cleared by the Commercial Court of Lisbon from the fine imposed in 2007. On March 12, 2010, the Autoridade da Concorrência appealed the decision of the Commercial Court to a higher court (Tribunal da Relação). The appeal suspended the decision of Autoridade da Concorrência pending a decision by the higher court. We have not recorded a provision for this contingency.

See "Item 4 Information on the Company Regulation Portugal Regulatory Institutions" and "Item 8 Financial Information Legal Proceedings."

If we are found to be in violation of applicable laws and regulations in these or other regulatory inquiries, investigations, or litigation proceedings that are currently pending against us or that may be brought against us in the future, we may become subject to penalties, fines, damages or other sanctions. Any adverse outcome could have a material adverse effect on our operating results or cash flows.

Risks Related to Our Brazilian Mobile Business

We are exposed to exchange rate and interest rate fluctuations

We are exposed to exchange rate fluctuation risks, mainly due to the significant level of our investments in Brazil. These investments are not hedged against exchange rate fluctuations. We are required to make adjustments to our equity on our balance sheet in response to fluctuations in the value of foreign currencies in which we have made investments. For example, as of December 31, 2009, cumulative foreign currency translation adjustments related to investments in Brazil were positive €

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953 million. Devaluation of the Brazilian Real in the future could result in negative adjustments to our balance sheet, which could limit our ability to generate distributable reserves.

We are also exposed to interest rate fluctuation risks. We have entered into financial instruments to reduce the impact on our earnings of an increase in market interest rates, but these financial instruments may not prevent unexpected and material fluctuations of interest rates from having any material adverse effect on our earnings.

The Brazilian Central Bank's Monetary Policy Committee (Comitê de Política Monetária do Banco Central COPOM) establishes the basic interest rate target for the Brazilian financial system by referring to the level of economic growth of the Brazilian economy, the level of inflation and other economic indicators. As of December 31, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009, the basic interest rate was 18.0%, 13.3%, 11.3%, 13.8% and 8.8% respectively. Increases in interest rates may have a material adverse effect on Vivo by increasing its interest expense on floating rate debt and increasing its financing costs.

Macroeconomic factors in Brazil could reduce expected returns on our Brazilian investments and potentially lead to impairment charges

A material portion of our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations is dependent on general economic conditions in Brazil. In particular, it depends on economic growth and its impact on demand for telecommunications and other related services. The major factors that could have a material adverse effect on our investments and results of operations in Brazil, include:

Adverse political and economic conditions. The Brazilian government has exercised, and continues to exercise, significant influence over the Brazilian economy. The Brazilian government has utilized salary and price controls, currency devaluation, capital controls and limits on imports, among other things as tools in its previous attempts to stabilize the Brazilian economy and control inflation. Changes in the Brazilian government's exchange control policy, or in general economic conditions in Brazil, could have a material adverse effect on the results of our operations in Brazil. Deterioration in economic and market conditions in other countries (mainly in other Latin American and emerging market countries) may adversely affect the Brazilian economy and our business.

Past political crises in Brazil have affected the confidence of investors and the public in general, as well as the development of the economy. Future political crises could have an adverse impact on the Brazilian economy and Vivo's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Fluctuations in the Real and increases in interest rates. The Brazilian currency has historically experienced frequent fluctuations relative to the Euro and other currencies. In 2005, 2007 and 2009, the Real appreciated against the Euro by 23.5%, 7.5% and 22.6%, respectively, and in 2006 and 2008 depreciated against the Euro by 1.8% and 24.1%, respectively. Any substantial negative reaction to the policies of the Brazilian government could have a negative impact, including devaluation. The devaluation of the Real could negatively affect the stability of the Brazilian economy and accordingly could negatively affect the profitability and results of our operations and our ability to distribute reserves. It would also increase costs associated with financing our operations in Brazil. In addition, a devaluation of the Real relative to the U.S. dollar may increase the costs of imported products and equipment. Our operations in Brazil rely on imported equipment and, as a result of such devaluation, such equipment would be more expensive to purchase.

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During 2004 and 2005, the Brazilian Central Bank tightened its monetary policy to contain inflationary pressures resulting from high international prices for oil and other commodities, and increased the SELIC basic interest rate by 125 basis points to 17.75% at the end of 2004 and to 18.05% at the end of 2005. Since then, the Brazilian Central Bank has eased its monetary policy, decreasing the SELIC basic interest rate to 11.25% as of December 31, 2007. In response to the global economic and financial crisis, the Brazilian government increased the SELIC basic interest rate to 13.75% as of December 31, 2008. In 2009 Brazilian Central Bank reduced the SELIC once more to 8.75%. An increase in interest rates could negatively affect our profitability and results of operations and would increase the costs associated with financing our operations in Brazil, especially because all of Vivo's debt, after giving effect to hedging transactions, is linked to the CDI rate. In addition, an increase in interest rates would raise our interest costs since most of the interest on Vivo's debt is floating.

Inflation in Brazil. Brazil has historically experienced high rates of inflation. Inflation, as well as governmental measures put in place to combat inflation, have had a material adverse effect on the Brazilian economy. Since the implementation of the Real Plan in 1994, the rate of inflation has been substantially lower than in previous periods. However, inflationary pressures persist, and actions taken in an effort to curb inflation, coupled with public speculation about possible future governmental actions, have in the past contributed to economic uncertainty in Brazil and heightened volatility in the Brazilian securities market. The Consumer Prices Index ("Índice de Preços ao Consumidor" or "IPCA"), published by Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, rose 4.3% in 2009. The inflation rate was 5.9% in 2008, 4.5% in 2007, 3.1% in 2006 and 5.7% in 2005.

Since 2006, Vivo's telephone rates have been indexed to the Telecommunications Service Index IST ("Índice de Serviços de Telecomunicações"), which is a basket of national indexes that reflect the Brazilian telecommunications sector's operating costs. However, Brazilian monetary policy continues to use the IPCA as an inflation targeting system. The inflation target for 2010 is 4.5%. If inflation increases beyond this official 2010 target, basic interest rates may rise, causing direct effects on Vivo's cost of debt and indirect effects on the demand for telecommunications goods and services.

We could be required to record impairment charges relating to goodwill for our investment in Vivo

Under IFRS, we are required to test our goodwill for impairment at least annually. If the carrying value of our investment exceeds the related recoverable amount, we are required to write down our goodwill. The recoverable amount is the higher of the estimated selling price of the asset less the related selling costs and value in use. See "Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Overview Critical Accounting Policies and International Financial Reporting Standards." An increase in interest rates or other macroeconomic events (or an adverse event affecting the operations of Vivo) could decrease the estimated future cash flows from our investment in Vivo. An event that causes us to reduce our estimates of the future cash flows of Vivo could require us to record an impairment of this goodwill, and, depending on the size of the impairment, this could have a material adverse effect on our balance sheet, our ability to distribute reserves and our results.

Our strategy of enhancing our mobile operations in Brazil through our joint venture with Telefonica Moviles may not be successful, and we do not have free access to cash flows from Vivo

The successful implementation of our strategy for our mobile operations in Brazil depends on the development of our mobile services joint venture company with Telefónica. On December 27, 2002, we and Telefónica transferred our direct and indirect interests in Brazilian mobile operators to the mobile services joint venture company, Brasilcel, operating under the brand name Vivo, with headquarters in the Netherlands.

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As in any joint venture, it is possible that we and Telefónica will not agree on Vivo's strategy, operations or other matters. Any inability of Telefónica and us to operate Vivo jointly could have a negative impact on Vivo's operations, which could have a negative impact on our strategy in Brazil and could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. In addition, we cannot be sure that Vivo will be able to take advantage of its position in the Brazilian market to increase the scope and scale of its operations or that any anticipated benefits of the joint venture will be realized.

In addition, because Vivo is a joint venture, we do not have free access to cash flows from Vivo. Our joint venture agreement contains provisions relating to important decisions, including the declaration and/or payment of dividends or other distributions by Brasilcel, the corporate entity that holds the joint venture's interests in Vivo. A proposal by the managing board of Brasilcel for the payment of dividends or other distributions requires the approval of Brasilcel's Supervisory Board and Brasilcel's shareholders. Because of the composition of Brasilcel's Supervisory Board and the 50% interest of each party in the joint venture, it will effectively be necessary for Telefónica and us to agree to transfer funds from Vivo and its subsidiaries to us if we wish to do so. See "*Item 4 Information on the Company Our Businesses Strategic Alliances Alliance with Telefónica.*"

Vivo faces substantial competition in each of its markets that may reduce its market share and harm our financial performance

Competition may continue to intensify for Vivo as a result of the strategies of existing competitors, the possible entrance of new competitors and the rapid development of new technologies, products and services. Vivo's ability to compete successfully will depend on its marketing techniques and on its ability to anticipate and respond to various competitive factors affecting the industry, including new services that may be introduced, changes in consumer preferences, demographic trends, economic conditions and discount pricing strategies by its competitors. If Vivo does not keep pace with technological advances, or if it fails to respond timely to changes in competitive factors in its industry, it could continue to lose market share, and Vivo could suffer a decline in its revenue. Competition from other Brazilian Personal Mobile Service (*Serviço Móvel Pessoal*, or "SMP") communications service providers has also affected, and may continue to affect, Vivo's financial results by causing, among other things, a decrease in its customer growth rate, decreases in prices and increases in selling expenses.

These factors have already contributed in the past to a negative effect on Vivo's market share and results of operations and could have a material adverse effect on Vivo's business and results of operations in the future. As a result of competitive pressures, for example, Vivo's market share was 29.75% as of December 31, 2009, according to ANATEL, the Brazilian telecommunications regulator, lower than the share Vivo enjoyed in the past.

Vivo's competitors may be able to offer lower prices than it does and develop and deploy new or improved wireless technologies, services and products more rapidly. Vivo's response to competition may require it to lower rates or extend higher subsidies to its customers for the acquisition of handsets, thereby adversely affecting its margins.

In addition, market participants in other areas of Brazil may also seek to operate in Vivo's area, most likely through acquisitions. Recently, there has been consolidation in the Brazilian telecommunications market and we believe this trend may continue. In 2008, for example, the Brazilian government published Decree No. 6654/2008 relating to the revision of the fixed-line general concession plan (the "Plano Geral de Outorgas" or "PGO"), allowing fixed-line concessionaires to operate in more than one region of the country. This change allowed Telemar Norte Leste S.A. ("Telemar", or "Oi") to buy Brasil Telecom.

Consolidation may result in increased competitive pressures within our market. Vivo may be unable to respond adequately to pricing pressures resulting from consolidation, which would adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations. Vivo could be negatively affected by

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anti-trust limitations imposed by ANATEL and the Administrative Council for Economic Defense, or CADE. Vivo cannot continue to expand our growth through acquisitions given the antitrust objections of ANATEL, together with the fact that it already renders SMP service all over Brazil. However, consolidation of the other players will increase the competitive pressure on Vivo due to an increase in their economies of scale and a reduction in their operating costs.

While Vivo's subsidiary Telemig was initially the only cellular operator in the State of Minas Gerais, the emergence of other wireless telecommunications operators in that area has created an intensely competitive environment for Telemig in Minas Gerais. Currently, in addition to Telemig there are four other wireless service providers operating within that same authorization area in Minas Gerais: TIM (primarily owned by Telecom Italia), Oi (a subsidiary of Tele Norte Leste Participações S.A. (Telemar)), Claro (controlled by América Móvil) and CTBC Celular (controlled by CTBC, a fixed-line operator).

In December 2009, ANATEL published Public Consultation No. 50/2009, containing a proposal for the regulation of mobile virtual network operator (MVNO). The emergence of MVNO in Brazil would further increase competition among mobile providers. In addition, in December 2009, ANATEL also published Public Consultation No. 51/2009, containing a proposal for the auction of new SMP licenses for the 1900-2100 MHz radio frequency band (denominated the "H" band), for extension bands and for available frequencies at "A," "D," "E," "M" and TDD bands. Any new entrants into the market could adversely affect Vivo's market share, reducing its revenues.

Vivo's results of operations have been negatively affected in the past by a decrease in its customer growth and could also be affected if its rate of customer turnover increases

Vivo's rate of acquisition of new customers has recently been negatively affected by market penetration and increased competition. For example, Vivo's net additions of customers amounted to a loss of 752 thousand customers in 2006, compared to a gain of 3,262 thousand customers in 2005. This negative change was mainly due to a decrease in the rate of addition of new prepaid customers with a loss of 517 thousand in 2006, compared to the addition of 2,704 thousand new prepaid customers in 2005. In 2009, Vivo had net additions of 6,799 thousand customers, lower than net additions of 7,561 thousand customers in 2008, but higher than the net additions of 4,896 thousand customers in 2007. The change in the rate of new additions of customers has negatively affected Vivo's results of operations and could continue to do so in the future. In addition, if Vivo's rate of customer turnover were to increase significantly, its results of operations and competitive position could be adversely affected. Several factors in addition to competitive pressures could influence Vivo's rate of acquisition of new customers and rate of customer turnover, including limited network coverage, lack of sufficient reliability of Vivo's services and economic conditions in Brazil.

Regulation may have a material adverse effect on Vivo's results

Our mobile business in Brazil is subject to extensive regulation, including certain regulatory restrictions and obligations relating to licenses, competition, taxes and rates (including interconnection rates) applicable to mobile telephone services. Changes in the regulatory framework in the mobile telecommunications sector may have a negative impact on Vivo's revenues and results of operations. Moreover, Vivo is restricted from increasing some of the rates that they charge for services provided even if a devaluation of the Real or an increase of interest rates by the Brazilian government increases their costs. Such circumstances may limit Vivo's flexibility in responding to market conditions, competition and changes in its cost structure, which could have a material adverse effect on its results of operations and in turn adversely affect our results of operations.

Brazil's telecommunications regulatory framework is continuously evolving. The interpretation and enforcement of regulations, the assessment of compliance with regulations and the flexibility of

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regulatory authorities are all marked by uncertainty. Vivo operates under authorization from the Brazilian government, and its ability to retain this authorization is a precondition to its success. However, in light of the regulatory framework, ANATEL could modify the terms of the authorization adversely. Furthermore, according to the terms of operating authorizations, Vivo is obligated to meet certain requirements and to maintain minimum quality, coverage and service standards. Failure to comply with these requirements may result in the imposition of fines or other government actions, including the early termination of operating authorizations. Any partial or total revocation of any operating authorizations would have a material adverse effect on Vivo's business, financial condition, revenues, results of operations and prospects. In recent years, ANATEL has also been reviewing and introducing changes in the applicable regulation, especially regarding the interconnection fees among telecommunications service providers in Brazil. Interconnection fees, which are fees charged by telecommunications service providers to each other to interconnect to each others' networks, are an important part of Vivo's revenue base. To the extent that changes to the rules governing interconnection fees reduce the amount of interconnection fees Vivo is able to collect, businesses, financial conditions, revenues, results of operations and prospects could be adversely affected.

Brazilian tax reforms may affect Vivo's prices

The Brazilian government has proposed tax reforms that are being considered by the Brazilian Congress. If Vivo experiences a higher tax burden as a result of the tax reform, it may have to pass the cost of that tax increase to its customers. This increase may have a material negative impact on the dividends paid by Vivo's subsidiary to it and on its revenues and operating results.

In 2009, Brazilian government used the IOF ("Imposto sobre Operações Financeiras") to tax foreign investments, more specifically fixed income and stocks investments other than initial public offerings. The adoption of this tax was aimed at reducing speculation in the Brazilian markets and reducing the appreciation of the real. Other institutional changes may be used to control the appreciation of the Real, and these measures may discourage foreign investments due to higher transaction costs.

Interconnection fees and regulated adjustments to those fees may not result in sufficiently remunerative revenues for terminating calls on the mobile networks of Vivo's subsidiaries and may negatively affect our revenues and results of operations

Under the SMP regime, interconnection fees for the termination of calls on mobile networks are determined through free negotiation between Vivo and other telecommunications operators. If the parties do not reach an agreement, the matter is determined through arbitration, which is conducted by ANATEL. Interconnection agreements must be approved by ANATEL and may be rejected if they are contrary to the principles of free competition and applicable regulations relating to traffic capacity, use of the interconnection infrastructure by requesting parties and other matters.

In July 2008, ANATEL approved a provisional agreement among the fixed line operators Telefónica, Telemar, Brasil Telecom, CTBC Telecom, Sercomtel and the mobile operators to determine the interconnection fees for local calls (known as "VC1" calls) and long distance calls (known as "VC2" and "VC3" calls). The provisional agreement also provides for a 1.89409% annual adjustment to interconnection fees in the Region I (Telemar's region) and a 2.06308% in Regions II (Brasil Telecom's region) and III (Telefónica's region).

In March 2009, ANATEL approved a provisional agreement among the fixed line long distance operator Embratel and the mobile operators for interconnection fees for VC2 and VC3 calls, for the period from 2007 to 2008, that provides for an annual adjustment of approximately 1.89% in Region I (Telemar's Region) or approximately 2.06% in Region II (Brasil Telecom's Region) and Region III (Telefónica's Region) as of July 2008.

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In September 2009, even though it had a provisional agreement between the fixed line operators Telefônica, Telemar, Brasil Telecom and Sercomtel and the mobile operators, without CTBC Celular, ANATEL decided not to approve the readjustment for local (VC1) and long-distance (VC2 and VC3) fixed-to-mobile calls. However, in February 2010, the readjustment for VC1, VC2 and VC3, relative to the period from 2008 to 2009 was approved by ANATEL, and the provisional agreement for the readjustment of the VU-M (meaning the amount payable to a SMP operator, per time unit, for the use of its network, *i.e.*, the interconnection rate) rates (68.5% of the approved readjustment of approximately 0.97% for the VC1) could be applied.

The annual adjustments under these agreements may not be sufficient to cover Vivo's costs and preserve its margins from interconnections with Vivo's network. In particular, because a significant number of mobile subscribers use prepaid mobile services and generally receive more calls than they make, Vivo derives an important part of its revenues from the interconnection fees paid to them by the wireline operators for traffic originating on wireline networks and terminating on its mobile networks.

In addition, ANATEL may further modify the regulatory regime governing interconnection fees. Under Resolutions 438/2006, 480/2007, 483/2007 and 503/2008, beginning in 2010, ANATEL will determine the reference cost of using mobile networks (RVU-M) for SMP providers who have significant market power, which will be used in arbitration cases by ANATEL to determine the value of interconnection fees. If this model results in lower annual adjustments to interconnection fees than under the provisional agreements reached from 2005 to 2009 described above, Vivo's revenues and results of operations will be adversely affected.

ANATEL has also published resolutions proposing new regulations regarding interconnection charges that could adversely affect Vivo's revenues and results of operations. These proposals include (1) a resolution that one SMP operator in its authorization area is to receive only one interconnection charge for calls originated and terminated on its network (a proposal whose implementation has already been demanded by ANATEL), (2) a resolution for new negotiation rules for interconnection charges in arbitration cases under which ANATEL would have a role in determining the charges and (3) a resolution for the unification of interconnection charges in any given region of the general authorization plan (*Plano Geral de Autorizações*) for the SMP regime among SMP providers of the same economic group that have significant market power, according to criteria still to be defined. In this regard, when ANATEL organized the auction in December 2007 for new licenses in the 1900-2100 MHz radio frequency bands (3G licenses), denominated Bands F, G, I and J, it specified that any license awarded to a holder of an existing SMP license in the same region would be unified with that existing license within 18 months from the publication of the terms of authorization awarding the new license (the publication of the terms occurred on April 30, 2008). Because Vivo was awarded Band J licenses in regions where Vivo already possessed SMP licenses, the unification provision is likely to apply to Vivo. In addition, the invitation document for the December 2007 auction modified the rule for renewal of radio frequency licenses and includes in operating profits (which is one of the criteria considered in the renewal process) not only the profits received from customers through mobile service plans but also the profits received from payments from other operators for the use of the SMP network.

Resolution 516/2008, published by ANATEL in November 2008, relates to the General Plan to update the Brazilian telecommunications regulations ("Plano Geral de Atualização da Regulamentação das Telecomunicações no Brasil" or "PGR"). In this general plan, ANATEL targets several areas of vital importance for the mobile telecommunications business, such as the elaboration of proposals for service quality improvements (which may cause increases in operational costs), for the regulation of virtual mobile operations (MVNO) (which may increase competitive pressures, particularly now that ANATEL began a public consultation in December 2009 relating to regulation of MVNO operators), for the regulation of the significant market power ("Poder de Mercado Significativo PMS") (the VU-M price unification among SMP providers of the same economic group having significant market

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power is foreseen and could reduce Vivo's revenues) and for the regulation of multimedia communications services ("Serviço de Comunicação Multimídia SCM") (which may increase competitive pressures).

These new proposed regulations could have an adverse effect on Vivo's results of operations because (1) interconnection charges could drop, thereby reducing Vivo's revenues, (2) ANATEL may allow favorable prices for economic groups without significant market power and (3) the VU-M prices that Vivo charges in some regions in which it operates are higher than those in some other regions, and consolidation of those VU-M prices, competitive pressures and other factors could reduce Vivo's average prices and its revenues.

Vivo also faces risks associated with litigation

Vivo is party to a number of lawsuits and other proceedings. An adverse outcome in, or any settlement of, these or other lawsuits could result in significant costs to Vivo. In addition, Vivo's senior management may be required to devote substantial time to these lawsuits, which could otherwise be devoted to the business. See "Item 8 Financial Information Legal Proceedings Vivo Legal Proceedings."

Risks Relating to Our International Investments

Our other international investments are subject to political, economic, regulatory and legal risk in those countries, which could adversely affect the value of our investments and our results of operations

In accordance with our strategy, we continue to proactively manage our international businesses in selected markets and regions where we have a clear competitive advantage. This strategy may be pursued either by investing alone or by developing partnerships and by acquiring existing companies or by investing in new projects.

These investments are exposed to political and economic risks that include, but are not limited to, exchange rate and interest rate fluctuations, inflation and restrictive economic policies and regulatory risks that include, but are not limited to, the process for the renewal of licenses and the evolution of regulated retail and wholesale tariffs. In addition, our ventures in international markets face risks associated with increasing competition, including due to the possible entrance of new competitors and the rapid development of new technologies.

The development of partnerships in these markets raises risks related to the ability of the partners to jointly operate the assets. Any inability of us and our partners to operate these assets may have a negative impact on our strategy and on our results of operations.

All these risks may have material adverse effects on our results of operations.

Adverse political, economic, and legal conditions in the countries where we have investments may hinder our ability to receive dividends from our international subsidiaries

The governments of many of the countries where we have investments have historically exercised, and continue to exercise, significant influence over their respective economies and legal systems. Countries where we have investments may enact legal or regulatory measures that restrict the ability of our subsidiaries to make dividend payments to us. Similarly, adverse political or economic conditions in these countries may hinder our ability to receive dividends from our subsidiaries. We receive significant amounts in dividends each year from our investments in Africa and Asia, and a limitation on our ability to receive a material portion of those dividends could adversely affect our cash flows and liquidity.

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Risks Relating to Our ADSs and Ordinary Shares

An ADS holder may face disadvantages compared to an ordinary shareholder when attempting to exercise voting rights

Holders of our ADSs may instruct the depository to vote the ordinary shares underlying the ADSs. For the depository to follow the voting instructions, it must receive them on or before the date specified in our voting materials. The depository must try, as far as practical, subject to Portuguese law and our articles of association, to vote the ordinary shares as instructed. In most cases, if the ADS holder does not give instructions to the depository, it may vote the ordinary shares in favor of proposals supported by our Board of Directors, or, when practicable and permitted, give a discretionary proxy to a person designated by us. We cannot be certain that ADS holders will receive voting materials in time to ensure that they can instruct the depository to vote the underlying ordinary shares. Also, the depository is not responsible for failing to carry out voting instructions or for the manner of carrying out voting instructions. This means that ADS holders may not be able to exercise their right to vote and there may be nothing they can do if their ordinary shares or other deposited securities are not voted as requested.

If you are a U.S. tax resident, you will not be eligible for the reduced rates of Portuguese withholding tax on dividends under the U.S.-Portugal income tax treaty unless you fill out a form required by the Portuguese tax authorities and get it certified by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service

Under Portuguese law, dividends paid by Portuguese companies are subject to withholding tax at a 20% rate. However, under the U.S.-Portugal income tax treaty, the withholding tax rate on dividends distributed to U.S. tax residents may be reduced, as a general rule, to 15%. In order to apply the reduced treaty rate, confirmation that each shareholder is eligible for the benefits of the treaty is required. A specific form (Form 21-RFI of the Directorate-General of Taxes (*Direcção Geral de Impostos DGCI*) of the Portuguese Ministry of Finance), duly certified by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, must be received by Banco Espírito Santo, the custodian for the depository, if you are a holder of ADSs, or your financial intermediary, if you are a holder of Portugal Telecom ordinary shares, prior to the date the dividends are made available to shareholders.

If this form is not available as of the relevant date, Portuguese withholding tax will be levied at the 20% rate. If you are able to submit the form to the custodian for the depository, if you are a holder of ADSs, or to your financial intermediary, if you are a holder of ordinary shares no later than the 20th day of the month following the payment of the dividend, we believe that the custodian or the financial intermediary, as the case may be, should release the 5% excess Portuguese withholding tax to you. However, we cannot guarantee that the custodian or the financial intermediary will do so.

In addition, the 5% excess Portuguese withholding tax may be subsequently reimbursed by the Portuguese tax authorities pursuant to specific claims of individual shareholders on Form 22-RFI of the Directorate-General of Taxes of the Portuguese Ministry of Finance, duly certified by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and presented to the Portuguese tax authorities within two years following the date the dividends are made available. See "*Item 10 Additional Information Taxation Dividends.*"

You should know that receiving certification of a Form 21-RFI or Form 22-RFI from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service can be a lengthy process. In addition, although Portuguese law states that the excess withholding tax should be reimbursed within one year from the date the claim was submitted, we cannot guarantee if or when you will receive any reimbursement of the 5% excess Portuguese withholding tax even if you fill out Form 22-RFI and are eligible to receive reimbursement as described above. Please contact your tax advisor if you wish to fill out Form 21-RFI or Form 22-RFI to claim eligibility for the benefits of the treaty.

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ITEM 4 INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

Overview

Our legal and commercial name is Portugal Telecom, SGPS, S.A. We are a limited liability holding company, organized as a *Sociedade Gestora de Participações Sociais* under the laws of the Portuguese Republic. The company was originally incorporated as Portugal Telecom, S.A., a *sociedade anónima* in June 1994. Our principal offices are located at Avenida Fontes Pereira de Melo, 40, 1069-300 Lisboa, Portugal. Our telephone number is +351 21 500 1701, and our facsimile number is +351 21 500 0800. Our agent for service of process in the United States is Puglisi & Associates at 850 Library Avenue, Suite 204, Newark, Delaware 19711. Our home page is located at www.telecom.pt. The information on our website is not part of this report. The website address is included as an indicative textual reference only.

We provide telecommunications services mainly in Portugal, Brazil and certain countries in sub-Saharan Africa, including:

wireline services, which include fixed line telephone services for residential and nonresidential customers, leased lines, unbundled local loop access and wholesale line rental, interconnection, Internet access (dial-up and broadband ADSL), data and business solutions, portal and e-commerce services through our subsidiaries, in particular PT Comunicações, S.A. ("PT Comunicações");

mobile telecommunications services, such as voice, data and Internet-related services in Portugal through our subsidiary TMN Telecomunicações Móveis Nacionais, S.A. ("TMN"), in Brazil through our 50%-owned joint venture Vivo, in Angola through our 25% investment in UNITEL and in Namibia through our subsidiary MTC;

Internet Protocol Television ("IPTV") and direct-to-home ("DTH") satellite pay-TV services, through PT Comunicações; and

sales of telecommunications equipment.

In Portugal, we are the leading provider of all of these services, except for IPTV and DTH services, according to data provided by ANACOM, the Portuguese telecommunications regulator. The provision of wireline services in Portugal continues to account for a large proportion of our revenues (26.9% during 2009) as compared to revenues derived from any other line of business. In Brazil, we have a leading position in the mobile market, according to data provided by ANATEL, the Brazilian telecommunications regulator. To strengthen our position in the Brazilian mobile telecommunications market, we entered into a strategic alliance with Telefónica Móviles S.A. ("Telefónica Móviles") (the Spanish mobile telecommunications company that has merged with and into Telefónica S.A. ("Telefónica"), the Spanish telecommunications company), pursuant to which we created, on December 27, 2002, a mobile telecommunications services company in Brazil, Brasilcel, which was rebranded Vivo on April 8, 2003.

Strategy

We remain committed to discipline in our strategy, cost, operations and financial performance, and we aim to focus our resources on our core businesses and core regions, namely Portugal, Brazil and sub-Saharan Africa. We have established 5 ambitious objectives for the 2009-2011 three-year period:

grow our customer base to 100 million customers;

increase our exposure to international businesses up to two-thirds of our revenues;

seek and reinforce leadership in all domestic market segments;

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achieve performance in the top quartile of European companies in shareholder return and operating and financial results; and

become a reference company in sustainability efforts.

Our success in achieving these goals is subject to a number of uncertainties, including the factors described in "*Item 3 Key Information Risk Factors.*"

Some of our specific strategies to achieve these goals in our domestic market include the following:

Wireline

expansion and diversification of triple-play services through the expansion of IPTV services and satellite pay TV;

obtain economies of scale in the television business through further investments in these platforms and with the launch of fiber-to-the-home ("FTTH") commercial offers;

continue to innovate in new products and services to fully exploit the competitive advantage of our FTTH technology strategy;

continue to improve the attractiveness of our broadband services by offering exclusive content and value-added services rather than focusing only on price and speed;

in our data and corporate unit, increase our emphasis on value-added, integrated information technology (IT) and solutions to business;

focus on fixed-mobile convergent services, taking advantage of brand recognition of SAPO and TMN; and

continue to implement cost control measures in the fixed network.

Domestic Mobile

consolidate leadership in the mobile market, including by building on recent gains in the corporate and youth segments;

continue to develop and bring to market innovative data and video services for third-generation mobile phones, as well as continue to deploy mobile broadband services; and

continue to seek operational efficiency.

Business Units

Our market is characterized by increasing competition and rapid technological change. Our business unit subsidiaries are held directly and indirectly by Portugal Telecom in its role as holding company. We have integrated certain functions across the company, in particular information systems (PT Sistemas de Informação), research and development capabilities (PT Inovação), back office activities (PT Pro), central

purchasing capabilities (PT Compras) and call center operations (PT Contact). The diagram below presents our different businesses as of the date of filing of this Annual Report on Form 20-F.

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-
- (1) Providing wireline services in Portugal, including our fixed telephone service, Internet access services, wholesale services, data and business solutions services, portal and e-commerce solutions, and IPTV and DTH services.
 - (2) Various companies providing services to Portugal Telecom group companies, including PT Sistemas de Informação (information systems), PT Inovação (research and development), PT Pro (shared services), PT Compras (central purchasing) and PT Contact (call centers).
 - (3) Various international investments, including global telecommunications operators in the Cape Verde Islands, São Tomé and Príncipe Islands and Macau, mobile operators in Namibia and Angola, and other investments.

For additional information on our significant subsidiaries, see Exhibit 8.1, which is incorporated herein by reference.

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The following table sets forth the operating revenues of each of our major business lines, on a standalone basis, for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
	(EUR millions)		
Wireline Business:			
Retail	1,023.2	953.5	971.0
Wholesale	486.9	488.5	495.4
Data and corporate	265.6	286.5	300.7
Directories	98.0	90.2	80.1
Sales	40.5	51.0	43.2
Other	48.1	61.8	57.3
Total	1,962.4	1,931.4	1,947.8
Domestic Mobile Business:			
Services	1,389.1	1,424.9	1,360.0
Sales	141.8	159.4	144.1
Other	8.1	9.3	13.7
Total	1,539.0	1,593.6	1,517.8
Brazilian Mobile Business:			
Services	2,155.1	2,670.6	2,833.1
Sales	258.1	293.3	234.7
Other	47.7	70.4	70.3
Total	2,460.8	3,034.3	3,138.1
Other Businesses	668.1	794.7	913.3
Eliminations in consolidation	(488.0)	(633.1)	(732.3)
Total consolidated operating revenues	6,142.4	6,720.9	6,784.7

For information about the effects of seasonality on our business, see "Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Overview Business Drivers and Measures Seasonality."

Recent Developments

Acquisition of GPTI, S.A.

On February 7, 2010, we announced an agreement to acquire a 100% stake in GPTI, S.A. ("GPTI"), an IS/IT services provider in Brazil, for shares of our wholly owned subsidiary Dedic S.A. and assumption of debt of GPTI in the amount of approximately R\$80 million. Immediately following the acquisition of GPTI, the current shareholders of GPTI are expected to hold approximately 12.5% of Dedic, which operates a contract call center business in Brazil. Depending on the operating and financial performance of GPTI in 2010 and 2011, the percentage of Dedic to be held by the current shareholders of GPTI may range from 5% to 20%, instead of the expected 12.5%. The acquisition has been approved by our Board of Directors and is subject to approval by the Brazilian authorities.

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Our Businesses

Wireline Business

Our wireline business consists of two operating companies, PT Comunicações and PT Prime, which provide the following services on our wireline network:

retail, including fixed line telephone services, pay TV (IPTV and DTH satellite TV) services and Internet access services to residential customers, small office home office customers, and corporate clients;

wholesale, including leased lines, interconnection services, unbundled access to our local loops, broadband ADSL services, wholesale line rental, access to ducts, transmission of television and radio signals and international carrier services;

data and corporate, including data, Internet, video and voice communications, services to major clients, fixed mobile convergence solutions, and selected information technology services, network managing and outsourcing; and

other wireline services, including our directories business and sales of telecommunications equipment.

PT Comunicações holds and operates our fixed line network, providing fixed line telephone services, wholesale services, directories and sales of telecommunications equipment. PT Comunicações provides fixed line telephone services pursuant to a concession granted to us by the Portuguese government and transferred to PT Comunicações pursuant to Decree Law 219/2000. On December 11, 2002, PT Comunicações entered into a definitive agreement to acquire full ownership of the basic telecommunications network from the Portuguese government. Since then, PT Comunicações has owned the basic telecommunications network.

PT Comunicações is the leading internet company in Portugal, according to ANACOM, operating as an Internet Service Provider ("ISP"), using our fixed line network and the brands SAPO and Telepac, as well as in portal and related activities through *sapo.pt*, Portugal's leading Internet portal. PT Comunicações also serves the largest economic groups and government related entities in Portugal and offers them solutions for fixed and mobile telecommunications, Internet, technology and information systems, and outsourcing.

PT Prime offers corporate customers in Portugal data and corporate services through a "one-stop-shop" for a variety of flexible, efficient and innovative solutions using information technology, telecommunications, Internet and outsourcing.

Fixed Line Network

We had approximately 4.6 million telephone and asymmetric digital subscriber line ("ADSL") access lines in service at December 31, 2009, excluding external supplementary lines, direct extensions and active multiple numbers. We break our fixed line network down into traditional main lines ("PSTN"), ISDN lines and ADSL lines. We count ISDN lines, which transmit voice and data at higher rates than analog lines, as equivalent to either two or up to 30 (depending on whether they are basic or primary ISDN lines) traditional main lines. We offer high-speed Internet access through ADSL lines. As of December 31, 2009, we had 940 thousand ADSL lines, of which 887 thousand were attributable to our ADSL retail business, and 2,117 thousand PSTN/ISDN lines. We launched IPTV services in the

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third quarter of 2007 and launched DTH services in the second quarter of 2008. We had 580 thousand TV lines by the end of 2009. The following table shows the number of our main lines by category.

	As of December 31,				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Fixed line main lines in service (thousands)					
Traditional main lines	3,011	2,603	2,301	2,168	2,117
ISDN main line equivalents	758	727	699	657	605
ADSL	637	749	714	780	940
TV			21	312	581
Unbundled local loop (ULL)	72	196	291	306	281
Wholesale line rental (WLR)		142	140	76	63
Total	4,478	4,417	4,166	4,298	4,587
PSTN/ISDN fixed line main lines per 100 inhabitants	40.5	39.9	40.0	37.9	Nd
Public pay phones (thousands)	57.8	65.7	61.7	39.9	33.2

In September 1999, the number of active mobile cards (the mobile equivalent of main lines) overtook the number of fixed line main lines in Portugal, and traffic that once was transmitted in whole or in part on our fixed line network is being carried on our mobile network or on the network of other mobile operators. We are addressing this trend by encouraging increased use of our fixed line network for other data services.

All of our local switches in Portugal have been digital since 1999. Digital technology is used on all long distance and trunk connections. This level of digitalization of our fixed line network permits us to market and provide network-based value-added services, such as call waiting, call forwarding and voice mail, resulting in increased line usage. By the end of December 2009, PT Comunicações was providing approximately 1,094 thousand voice mail boxes.

We have offered ISDN services commercially since 1994. We offer a basic-rate service, which provides two communications channels. We also offer a premium-rate service, which provides up to 30 communications channels. At the end of December 2009, we had 193,166 subscribers to the basic-rate ISDN service and 6,733 subscribers to the premium-rate ISDN service. By the end of 2009, ISDN lines represented 22.2% of our total equivalent fixed line main lines, compared to 23.2% the year before. The conversion of traditional main lines to ISDN lines results in increased quality of service, and our ISDN subscribers tend to produce higher levels of usage per line than traditional main line subscribers.

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We launched ADSL service in Lisbon and Oporto in 2002 and now cover virtually all of Portugal. We offer ADSL lines both to retail customers, such as residential customers and small and medium-sized businesses, and to wholesale customers. In 2008 and 2009, we continued to deploy ADSL as one of our principal strategies, increasing geographic coverage to almost all of Portugal and increasing transmission speeds, namely through the launch of ADSL2+ services. We also introduced new pricing plans targeted to specific customer needs. The following chart shows the evolution of our ADSL retail and wholesale customer base for the periods indicated.

**ADSL Customers
(Thousands)**

We had 0.03 billing complaints per 1,000 bills and 13.9 reported faults per 100 main lines in the year ended December 31, 2009. The percentage of faults repaired in less than 12 working hours was 66.3% in 2009, compared with 69.0% in 2008. We offer residential customers detailed billing on request without extra charge.

Traffic

Total traffic on the network has been decreasing since 2002, primarily because consumers have increasingly used mobile services instead of fixed line services and because of the migration of dial-up Internet users to ADSL. The chart below sets forth the rate of growth or decrease of traffic on our fixed line network in terms of the percentage change in minutes.

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The following table shows the breakdown of total traffic originated on our fixed line network between retail and wholesale traffic for the periods indicated.

Total Traffic										
Year Ended December 31,										
	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Millions of minutes	%	Millions of minutes	%	Millions of minutes	%	Millions of minutes	%	Millions of minutes	%
Retail	6,400	43.2	5,575	41.5	5,321	42.2	4,990	42.0	4,413	42.0
Wholesale	8,418	56.8	7,867	58.5	7,284	57.8	6,898	58.0	6,513	58.0
Total	14,818	100.0	13,442	100.0	12,599	100.0	11,888	100.0	11,225	100.0

We offer other ISPs access to our network under one of two regulated access regimes that may be chosen by the ISP: (1) the Reference Offer for Internet Access, which allows ISPs either to pay us a call origination charge and a fee for invoicing customers on their behalf or to pay a per minute charge or a flat rate and (2) the Reference Interconnection Offer, based on per minute call origination charges. The applicable access regime depends on the manner in which the ISPs' infrastructures are connected to our network and billing arrangements. For additional information, see "*Regulation-Portugal Interconnection Internet Access*." Traffic under these access regimes is included in the line "Wholesale" in the table above.

We are required to provide carrier selection to our customers for all kinds of traffic. See "*Regulation-Portugal Number Portability and Carrier Selection*." Carrier selection has been an additional factor that has contributed to the reduction in traffic on our network. In addition, in January 2006, ANACOM published regulations permitting carrier pre-selection of non-geographic services, except for toll-free numbers.

Except for customer pre-selection and Internet traffic, we account for traffic originating on our network in our fixed line telephone services unit, and we allocate the revenue billed to customers to that unit. Traffic originating on other networks but terminating on our network, and the related revenue, is allocated to our wholesale unit.

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Marketing

We have increased our marketing efforts aimed at customer loyalty and promoting increased use of our wireline telephone services. We aggressively promote the sale of products and services targeted to specific customers through, among other things, the rollout of flat-rate pricing plans.

We use market research programs to evaluate customer satisfaction and service quality and to help develop new products. We focus our marketing on different segments of the residential and business market. We have an advanced billing and customer information system and a marketing information database that combines usage and other relevant data.

To provide support and marketing services to our residential and business customers, we have developed a network of regional organizations and retail service centers. In addition, we have separate call centers dedicated to increasing services to our residential and business customers. The call centers are interconnected and cover the whole country. This system allows our customer service representatives to access the history of customers' telephone use and commercial dealings with us.

We have developed a distribution network through our retail service centers and agents such as supermarkets and other retail outlets. Our customer support system allows us to develop and implement strategies to sell new and expanded services to our customers. We often use telemarketing to both the residential and small and medium-sized enterprise market segments to develop closer relationships with our customers.

We have continued to pursue our strategy of market segmentation, namely our residential and business market segments, and established partnerships between our subsidiaries to offer integrated telecommunications solutions to corporate customers, including simpler voice services and integrated website solutions. We also executed agreements with corporate associations to benefit small businesses.

In 2008, we launched a renewed marketing campaign aimed at strengthening PT's Pay-TV offer's image as the best and most sophisticated pay-TV offer in the Portuguese market and highlighting its multiple-play positioning as a 5-play offer, including pay-TV, fixed broadband, voice, video-on-demand and mobile broadband. The Christmas campaign had a strong focus on the video-on-demand offer, and we believe this contributed to maintaining high brand awareness levels. Our video-on-demand offer has been successful, as over 50% of our TV customer base already uses this feature and users average 2.5 rentals per month.

In 2009, we announced that Meo, our pay-TV service, had surpassed 500 thousand customers, representing approximately 64% of our ADSL customers and 19% of our traffic generating lines. Meo is an integrated offer of voice, internet and pay-TV services and is a key component of our strategy strengthening and differentiating our offer to residential customers. Meo is a multiplatform service, based on IPTV/ADSL2+, FTTH (fiber to the home) and DTH (satellite), that is intended to provide the same TV experience, regardless of the customer interface (TV, PC and mobile phone).

We have continued to launch innovative features to encourage subscriptions to Meo, including: (1) real video on demand, with DVD-like functionalities and a catalog of more than 2,000 movies, (2) catch-up TV, (3) an electronic programming guide accessible through the Internet and the mobile phone, (4) TV channel recording, which can be remotely programmed through the Internet or through the mobile phone, (5) gaming, karaoke and several interactive content and service areas, (6) access to personal photo folders and (7) customized offers for kids.

Retail

Fixed Line Telephone Services. We provide public fixed line telephone services in Portugal to retail customers, primarily through our subsidiary PT Comunicações. This business area provided €

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971.0 million and €953.5 million during 2009 and 2008, respectively. We distinguish between two principal sources of revenue in the provision of fixed telephone services:

Fixed charges, including network access charges based on a monthly line rental and an initial installation fee, as well as, in most cases, a monthly fee from pricing packages; and

Traffic, including charges for the use of our fixed line network based on rates dependent on the amount and type of usage.

We divide traffic into domestic and international traffic. Domestic traffic consists of domestic telephone services provided directly to subscribers that originate or terminate calls on our fixed line network. International traffic consists of international telephone services provided directly to users that originate calls on our fixed line network.

Since 2000, public switched fixed line telephone services in Portugal have been fully open to competition. As a result of this competition, as well as the trend toward use of mobile services instead of fixed line services, we have experienced, and expect to continue to experience, erosion of market share of both access lines and of outgoing domestic and international traffic. See "*Competition Competition Facing Our Wireline Business.*"

Fixed Charges. Our fixed charges to domestic fixed line telephone subscribers include a one-time installation charge and a monthly line rental fee. These fixed charges provided €396.0 million and €444.0 million to our wireline operating revenues during 2009 and 2008, respectively.

In 2005, we created two different tariffs one for the residential market and another for the business market. The installation charge remained the same for both markets, €71.83. The standard line rental fee was €12.66 for the residential market and €12.98 for the business market. The fee for basic ISDN lines was €26.46 per month for both markets. In 2007, we amended the tariff schedule for our residential market and the standard line rental fee schedule for our business market. In March 2007, fixed line on-network calls within our residential market became free from 9 p.m. to 9 a.m. on weekdays. In September 2007, the line fee for the business market was set at €14.40. In September 2008, fixed line on-network calls on weekend nights also became free in the residential market. In June 2009, the standard line fee for the business line increased to €14.75, and the basic ISDN lines rent increased to €29.60.

The chart below illustrates changes in our prices and fees from 2005 through 2009. All prices are in Euros and exclude VAT.

Fixed Fees for Fixed Line Telephone Services(1)

	As of December 31,				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Installation fee	71.83	71.83	71.83	71.83	71.83
Line rental per month					
Residential	12.66	12.66	12.66	12.66	12.66
Business	12.98	13.35	14.40	14.40	14.75

(1)

Amounts rounded to nearest hundredth.

Traffic. Traffic contributed €258.0 million and €305.3 million to our wireline operating revenues during 2009 and 2008, respectively. Measured in minutes, total fixed line traffic decreased by 5.6% in 2009 compared with 2008. The decrease (which is similar to the 5.8% decrease in the prior year) was primarily due to the continuing effects of the trend toward use of mobile services instead of fixed line

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services and the migration of Internet users to ADSL, as well as the strong competition from other fixed and cable operators.

Since 2006, we have had two domestic tariffs: local and national. Between the end of 2001 and the end of 2006, weighted average prices for domestic fixed line telephone services decreased by 0.83% per year in nominal terms. Compared with 2008, domestic prices decreased an estimated 3.3% per year over the course of 2009, in nominal, annualized terms. See " *Regulation-Portugal Pricing of Wireline Services.*"

The chart below illustrates changes in our prices from 2005 through 2009. The call prices from 2005 through 2009 are for a three-minute call at peak rates in 2009 constant prices. All prices are in Euros and exclude VAT.

Principal Prices for Domestic Fixed Line Telephone Services(1)

	As of December 31,				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Local call prices					
Residential	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Business	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Regional call prices					
Residential	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Business	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
National call prices					
Residential	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19
Business	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19

(1) Amounts rounded to nearest hundredth.

Our pricing structure has come more into line with pricing structures in the rest of the EU over the last ten years. The following table compares our estimates of average domestic services prices per minute, excluding VAT, for a three-minute call at peak rates in the EU with average prices in Portugal in effect at December 31, 2009.

Principal Prices for Domestic Fixed Line Telephone Services: EU and Portugal

	As of December 31, 2009		
	EU Average(1)	EU Average(2)	Portugal
Local call prices:			
Residential	0.12	0.13	0.12
Business	0.11	0.12	0.13
National call prices:			
Residential	0.18	0.20	0.19
Business	0.16	0.18	0.19

(1) The average including all 27 member states of the EU, as of June 2009.

(2) The average including only the previous 15 member states of the EU, as of June 2009.

To increase our price competitiveness, we promote innovative differentiated pricing plans for market segments, including various plans specially designed for business customers and residential customers. We also offer a prepaid card and pricing plans suited for Internet users, as well as plans aimed at the development of education and the information society.

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International. Revenues from international fixed line telephone services come primarily from charges to our individual and business subscribers in Portugal for outgoing calls. Revenues from international fixed line telephone services have generally decreased in recent years as a result of decreases in volume and prices for outgoing international calls.

Historically, the amount of incoming traffic was significantly greater than the amount of outgoing traffic. As a result of this imbalance, we received higher amounts from other international telecommunications operators than we pay out to these operators. In the past several years, however, the difference between the incoming and outgoing traffic has diminished due to competitors that transport increased incoming traffic from foreign operators and an increase in outgoing traffic primarily due to the increase of immigrants in Portugal. As a result, the income and outcome payments relating to this traffic from foreign operators has almost become equal. We periodically renegotiate the applicable rates with these operators. In recent years, the billing rates among operators have been declining steadily, both for incoming and outgoing traffic. We estimate that, on an aggregate basis in Euros, settlement rates for international traffic at the end of 2009 decreased by a weighted average of approximately 15.6% for incoming traffic and 8.5% for outgoing traffic compared to the end of 2008.

Since the opening of the Portuguese market to competition in 2000, international telecommunications operators have been able to provide services directly in Portugal. They can lease lines from us or obtain international lines from other operators and then interconnect with our fixed line network. The revenues we receive from these services are interconnection fees and thus fall into the wholesale business category of our wireline business.

We set retail traffic charges for international fixed line telephone services by groups of countries. Within each group, we charge different prices according to the time of day and the day of the week that the customer makes the call. Between the end of 2005 and the end of 2009, international traffic has remained broadly the same in real terms.

ADSL Services and ISPs. According to ANACOM, we are the leader in providing Internet access in Portugal. As of December 31, 2009, we had approximately 887 thousand ADSL retail customers, which represented an overall increase of 22% over the previous year. From 2007 to 2008, ADSL retail customers increased 11.5%.

In 2009, revenues from ADSL services increased 2.0% to €169.9 million as the effect of the 152 thousand net additions in 2009 more than offset the general decrease in prices due to intense competition. We also offer dial-up paid and free Internet access services, with dial-up revenues amounting to €3.1 million in 2009 and €2.0 million in 2008.

Application Service Provider ("ASP"). We also provide ASP services in Portugal, which include remote applications services, web hosting and web design services to small and medium-sized enterprises. We had approximately 7,000 customers for our ASP business as of December 31, 2009.

ISP Traffic Revenues. PT.com offers Internet access through the lines of our fixed line network. PT.com retains all of the revenues from Internet traffic and pays PT Comunicações for use of the fixed line network.

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IPTV Services. In April 2008, we announced the launch of our nationwide DTH satellite TV offer, which complements our existing IPTV offer launched in 2007. Our television strategy is based on a multiplatform concept that aims to provide the same content, independent of the customer interface. Meo is PT's TV brand across the various platforms, namely at home (through IPTV and satellite), through mobile handsets (through Meo Mobile) or through personal computers (through the horizontal Sapo content platform). Meo provides access to a comprehensive content offering, with more than 110 TV channels and over 1500 video-on-demand titles. We offer tiered packages of channels, as well as on-demand availability that can be subscribed for directly through the TV set in real time. Meo also provides access to advanced features such as digital recording and pause live-TV. The set-top boxes in the Meo service are all HD compliant, using MPEG4. We were the first operator in Portugal to introduce HDTV and have the most extensive video-on-demand offer in the market.

In 2008, we continued to endeavor to differentiate our service through the development of partnerships with key content producers and suppliers. On June 1, 2008, PT included Disney Channel in its basic pay-TV offer. On June 7, 2008, in an exclusive partnership with the local free-to-air TVI, we broadcasted the first free-to-air program in high-definition ("HD") to all Meo customers, making available the Euro 2008 football championship in this format. Meo also broadcasted the Olympic Games in HD, in partnership with Eurosport. On September 15, 2008, Meo started to broadcast the channels of five leading European football clubs (Barcelona, Chelsea, Inter, Manchester United and Real Madrid), reinforcing and further differentiating its sports programming offer. In addition, we entered into a partnership with a leading Portuguese football club, Sport Lisboa e Benfica, to create and broadcast for an exclusive period the club channel, Benfica TV. Experimental broadcasting of this channel started on October 2, 2008, with the exclusive live display of the UEFA cup game Benfica-Napoli. Meo also enhanced its catch-up TV service by including content from SIC (free-to-air) in addition to RTP (free-to-air). In addition, Meo launched a "quintuple-play" offer, including pay-TV, fixed broadband, voice, video-on-demand and mobile broadband. On November, 28, 2008, Meo launched JimJam, a new children's channel fully dubbed into Portuguese and with a special programming line-up for the Christmas season. On December 6, 2008, Meo, in partnership with NBC Universal Global Networks, launched Sci-Fi, the first exclusive science fiction channel in Portugal. Furthermore, as part of Meo's ongoing innovation strategy in pay-TV, since November 2008 we have included content from Sapo, our internet portal, in the Meo platform, such as news and geographically-specific information on traffic, weather and pharmacies, available onscreen to all Meo customers.

In 2009, Meo further reinforced its position in the Portuguese market by launching several features to differentiate its offer, including (1) real video-on-demand (VoD) with DVD-like features and a catalog of more than 2,000 movies, including high definition ("HD"), (2) catch-up TV, (3) an electronic programming guide accessible remotely through the Internet and the mobile phone, (4) TV channel recording, which can be remotely programmed through the Internet or through the mobile phone, (5) gaming, karaoke and several interactive content and service areas, (6) access to personal photo folders and (7) customized offers for kids. In addition, we launched Meo@PC, allowing customers to have online access to Meo's pay-TV service through their personal computers, strengthening the mobility and convergence attributes of Meo.

Meo provides access to a comprehensive content offering, with more than 120 TV channels. Meo's VoD offer, which includes movies from five Hollywood studios, is a key differentiating feature of the service, as more than 50% of Meo's IPTV customers have already used VoD on a paid basis, consuming on average 2.5 movies per month. In the fourth quarter of 2009, as part of a Christmas campaign, we launched a gift voucher offer with a cover pricing of €20 to use in VoD at a €15 price. We have been continuously strengthening our Meo offer with new features and content, namely through the development of partnerships with key content producers and suppliers. On January 1, 2010, we launched the FOX Life channel, available through IPTV and satellite. On December 18, 2009, we launched an exclusive new channel dedicated to teenagers, SIC K, in a partnership with free-to-air

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channel SIC. Additionally, in December 2009, we reinforced our VoD offer with exclusive Portuguese musical theater content.

DTT Services. In October 2008, we were notified of the final decision of ANACOM endorsing the Draft Final Decision of the Portuguese Committee of Evaluation to allocate to us the frequency usage rights for Digital Terrestrial Television ("DTT") associated with the system for combining more than one information stream into a single stream for transmission ("Multiplex" or "Mux"), namely Mux A (transport of free-to-air signal) and Muxes B to F (pay-TV service). In June 2009, the ERC notified us of its final decision of granting a license to act as a TV distribution operator.

PT launched DTT (with DVB-T) in April 2009, initially covering 29 municipalities and over 40% of the population. By the end of 2009, this figure reached 80% of the population. The switch-off of analog television is foreseen for April 2012, although this may happen sooner given that by the end of 2010, coverage is expected to reach almost 100% of the population.

Due to changes in the process of implementation of Muxes B to F and due to the evolution of Pay TV market, PT asked ANACOM to revoke frequency usage rights associated with MUXes B to F and asked ERC to revoke the license to act as a TV distribution operator.

ANACOM issued its draft decision on January 29, 2010, pursuant to which ANACOM intends to revoke the action granting PT Comunicações the right to use the frequencies associated with Muxes B to F, retroactive to January 29, 2010. This draft decision was submitted to a public consultation and still pending a final decision. As to the request submitted to ERC, this authority has issued a draft decision, under which it considers that reasons of public interest prevent revoking the license granted to PT Comunicações to operate as a TV distribution operator using the frequencies allocated by ANACOM for that purpose. This draft decision was also submitted to a public consultation. The final decision, issued on March 17, 2010, maintained ERC's draft position. The decision process of the ERC is independent from that of ANACOM, and the ultimate effect of these decisions on PT Comunicações can be determined only after these processes are complete.

As of December 31, 2009, we had 581 thousand TV customers.

Wholesale

Our wireline wholesale services business, which is provided primarily through PT Comunicações, consists of:

domestic and international interconnection telephone services (including capacity-based domestic interconnection) that we provide to other telecommunications service providers in Portugal;

provision of carrier pre-selection and number portability;

leasing of domestic and international lines to other telecommunications service providers and Portuguese cable television operators;

provision of ADSL (including "naked" DSL) on a wholesale basis to other ISPs;

provision of unbundled access (including shared access) to metallic loops and sub-loops to provide broadband and voice services to other telecommunications operators in Portugal;

provision of wholesale line rental to other telecommunications service providers in Portugal;

provision of co-location services and access to ducts, poles, and associated facilities to other telecommunications operators in Portugal;

transmission of television and radio signals for major broadcast television companies in Portugal;

narrowband Internet access origination services, which we provide to ISPs;

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international carrier services (transport, transit and/or termination) for international switched traffic; and

other services provided to telecommunications service providers and operators, such as IP international connectivity.

Wholesale services provided €495.4 million and €488.5 million to our wireline operating revenues in 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Traffic. Interconnection traffic comprised about 44.2% of our wholesale business in terms of revenues in 2009. The service providers who purchase interconnection services include fixed and mobile network operators, voice and data communications service providers, ISPs, value-added service providers and service providers whose international calls are terminated on or carried by our network. Providing interconnection services means allowing third parties to connect their networks to our network, and vice versa. We have interconnection rates namely for call termination, call origination, transits and international interconnection. In 2009, interconnection rates per minute for call termination included local rates equal to €0.0054, single tandem rates equal to €0.0075 and double tandem rates equal to €0.0120, each based on a three-minute call made during peak hours.

Wholesale traffic is generated by the interconnection portion of our wholesale business and decreased by 5.6% in 2009 compared to 2008 and 5.3% in 2008 compared with 2007. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease in interconnection traffic and in national transit traffic, which was partially offset by an increase in international transit traffic.

Leased Lines. We lease lines to other telecommunications providers for fixed, mobile and data communications services, including our own subsidiaries and competitors. Leased line services involve making a permanent point-to-point connection with dedicated and transparent capacity between two geographically separate points. We offer both national terminating segments and trunk segments at the wholesale level. We also lease international circuits to national and international operators to allow them to complete their circuits (often circuits that pass through Portugal linking other countries), and we sell segments of international circuits to international operators.

The three current mobile telephone operators in Portugal, which include our subsidiary TMN, Vodafone Portugal and Optimus, are among our wireline business's largest leased line customers.

Prices. Domestic interconnection revenue per minute for calls terminated on our network declined by 7% in nominal terms in 2009 compared to 2008 and by 12.1% in 2008 compared with 2007, due to the increased use of capacity-based interconnection and ANACOM decision to lower interconnection rates during 2008. International interconnection revenue per minute for wholesale operators' outgoing traffic decreased 5% in nominal terms in 2009 compared with 2008, and by 3.3% in 2008 compared with 2007. In accordance with EU and Portuguese regulations, our national interconnection prices are cost-oriented (with costs audited by ANACOM) plus a margin.

Data and Corporate Services

We provide data and corporate services within our wireline business to top corporate and business customers that need complex telecommunications solutions and integration with IT services. These services include:

network services, namely fixed voice services, fixed and mobile convergence services, broadband data, Ethernet services, digital leased lines and VSAT services, business high band Internet accesses and applications, and global services for multinational customers;

IT services, namely data center services (housing and hosting), storage, application servers, private virtual servers and systems administration, desktop management services, security

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managed services based on a Security Operations Center, business continuity services and disaster recovery, IT infrastructure outsourcing and IT and security consultancy; and

business solutions and applications, namely unified communications, IP Centrex and voice servers, digital signage Corporate TV, business videocommunications and telepresence solutions, business process outsourcing (BPO), vertical solutions for special business market segments (health care, the public sector), special bundling services for small and medium-size enterprises, using the "Office Box" brand name, and outsourcing.

We are the leading supplier of the full range of these services in Portugal. Data and corporate operating revenues contributed €300.7 million and €286.5 million to our wireline operating revenues in 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Services. We have developed a full range of telecommunications services for businesses, and we integrate these services (together with other services we offer, such as fixed line services and domestic mobile services) to provide our customers with service packages. By combining our communications capabilities with our software-based integrated systems and applications, we offer integrated voice, data and image solutions, virtual private networks, convergence solutions, consultancy and outsourcing. We believe we are the primary service provider in Portugal capable of offering customers a full range of integrated and customized services. Despite increasing competition, overall demand for data and corporate services has been increasing. As a result of competition, we have reduced our prices for leased lines and data services.

We offer services in partnership with leading operators and service providers such as Telefónica, British Telecom, Orange and BT Infonet. We use systems and networks in partnership with Siemens, Alcatel, Cisco Systems, Motorola, Nortel Networks, Critical Software and Matra/EADS Telecom.

We lease lines and broadband capacity to large businesses for data communications and other private uses and provide related services. We also provide integrated voice and data services to corporate customers. We offer X.25/X.32 synchronous services and X.28 asynchronous services and other switched and non-switched data communications services, such as frame relay, virtual private networks over IP for data communications, Ethernet broadband services, security/firewall services and VSAT satellite communications services. In addition, we offer a new range of data, voice and Internet services, such as Intranet, Extranet and managed services, including VoIP and ToIP. These solutions enable customers to integrate voice, video, and data services in a flexible cost-effective manner with add-on capacity. The offering of web contact center solutions represents an evolution of the classic call center for customers. We use IP-based solutions to improve interconnections between companies and their employees and between customers and commercial partners through remote access. We provide a range of Ethernet broadband solutions to corporate customers. The type of solution depends on the type of service (voice, data or image), volume, priority level, and stability of information flow required by our customers.

We also provide reporting services targeted to special customers to control service level agreements and the overall performance of the network. In addition, we provide outsourced corporate network services for our customers. For example, we operate and manage the SIBS network, as well as the corporate networks of our strategic partners Caixa Geral de Depósitos, Banco Espírito Santo and CATT.

Networks. We provide services over the largest IP/MPLS backbone in Portugal, with PT Prime leasing the necessary fixed line capacity from PT Comunicações. We have points of presence in all major cities throughout Portugal, and we link our network to our customers' premises through switches and access points that we own. This broadband data transmission network provides high capacity, flexibility and security and can progressively incorporate current voice and data infrastructures at lower

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costs than alternative networks. We also provide high speed Internet access through ADSL and Ethernet. PT Prime supplies full IP and broadband connectivity for the entire Portugal Telecom group.

When we receive revenues from services offered through lines leased by PT Prime from PT Comunicações, we typically divide the revenues between PT Prime's own direct billings to its customers and leased line revenues from the wholesale business of PT Comunicações. Revenues from fixed line voice services for corporate customers are not reflected in PT Prime's revenues, as they are included in retail revenues.

Systems Integration. We offer an integrated range of telecommunications and information technology services to the business market. Our goal is to service all of our customers' telecommunications needs and to leverage the traditional offering of products and services from Portugal Telecom.

We have a strong and competitive position in the development of information technology solutions where communications are an integral part of the services provided. To reinforce our position as a leader in this area, we are pursuing a partnership strategy with the primary information technology suppliers in the market, particularly software and hardware providers. To support these new services and to respond to the increasing demand of e-business integrators, we developed Data Centers in Lisbon and Oporto. During 2008 we opened two more Data Centers in Funchal and Ponta Delgada, in the Madeira and Azores islands, respectively. These facilities allow us to provide services, such as co-location, sophisticated web hosting, ISP services, data storage, disaster recovery and ASP services.

We also offer services focused on the integrated management of networks ranging from local area networks ("LANs"), to software applications, including PC management.

Marketing and Customer Care. We focus significant resources on marketing and customer care. Account managers are given clear incentives to meet and exceed sales targets. We seek to compete in Portugal on the basis of the quality of our services as well as our position as the leading supplier of integrated telecommunications and IT services. We price our various service offerings on the basis of volume, the duration of service agreements and the scope of the services offered to each customer.

We offer our corporate customers services available from other companies in the Portugal Telecom group. Our subsidiary PT.com, for example, provides significant support for product development and the marketing of Internet and ADSL access.

Other Wireline Services

Other wireline services include primarily our directories business and sales of telecommunications equipment.

Directories. Operating revenues from our directories business amounted to €80.1 million and €90.2 million in 2009 and 2008, respectively. We subcontract to Páginas Amarelas (an affiliated company 25% owned by us) for the publication and distribution of telephone directories throughout Portugal in return for an annual payment of approximately 72% of its gross revenues from the sale of advertising space.

Sales of Telecommunications Equipment. Revenues from sales of telecommunications equipment amounted to €43.2 million and €51.0 million in 2009 and 2008, respectively, including the sale of handsets, modems and other telecommunications equipment.

Capital Expenditures. See "Item 5 Operating And Financial Review And Prospects Capital Expenditures."

Table of Contents**Domestic Mobile Business**

We conduct our mobile business in Portugal through our wholly-owned subsidiary TMN. TMN is the leading provider of mobile voice, data and Internet services in Portugal in terms of the number of active mobile telephone cards connected to its network, as well as by revenues, margins and profits.

Operating revenues from TMN amounted to €1,517.8 million in 2009 compared to €1,593.6 million in 2008. At December 31, 2009, there were approximately 149.9 active mobile telephone cards per 100 Portuguese inhabitants according to ANACOM. The table below provides statistical information relating to TMN.

	As of December 31,				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<i>TMN-Portugal</i>					
Number of subscribers (thousands)(1)	5,312	5,696	6,253	6,933	7,252
Subscriber growth per annum (%)	5	7	10	11	5
Number of subscribers per 100 inhabitants (including competitors' subscribers)(2)	108.7	115.7	126.9	140.4	149.9
Estimated market share by number of subscribers (%) (3)	46.4	46.7	46.5	46.6	45.5
Number of employees	1,184	1,140	1,144	1,082	1,004

(1) Including mobile virtual network operators, or "MVNO," customers.

(2) Source: ANACOM.

(3) Sources: ANACOM and TMN; calculated as TMN's total number of subscribers divided by the mobile market in terms of subscribers, as disclosed by ANACOM.

Services

TMN provides mobile telephone services using the GSM and UMTS technologies. GSM and UMTS are European and worldwide standards using digital technology. Through roaming agreements, TMN's subscribers can use GSM and UMTS services to make and receive mobile calls throughout Europe and in many other countries around the world.

TMN provides GSM mobile telephone services in the 900 MHZ and 1800 MHZ band spectrums. TMN's strategy has been to use GSM 1800 services to offer an increased number of channels in high traffic density areas without compromising the quality of the network. Dual-band handsets, which select available channels from each frequency band, enable users to benefit from the wider range of available channels.

At the end of 2009, TMN's UMTS population coverage was approximately 92%, and its geographic coverage was about 64%, or 4,165 municipalities out of a total of 4,252 in Portugal, including every municipality with over five thousand inhabitants.

In April 2006, TMN launched HSDPA (High Speed Downlink Packet Access), the first step in the evolution of mobile broadband UMTS services. This technology will evolve in the coming years, positioning mobile operators as competitors in the high speed Internet services market. In the first half of 2006, TMN also launched a mobile TV service and a mobile ticketing service for cinemas.

TMN paid spectrum fees in 2009 and 2008 of €24 million and €27 million, respectively, for the use of its 900 MHZ and 1800 MHZ GSM network and its UMTS network. These spectrum fees are recorded as an operating expense under "indirect taxes" in our financial statements.

We expect the development of third generation services to require certain additional investments by TMN. TMN made direct investments of €53.3 million and €155.1 million in 2009 and 2008,

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respectively in building out its third-generation network and services. In 2009, the investments made by TMN in connection with UMTS represented approximately 31.5% of its total capital expenditures in 2009, excluding investments in the Portuguese information society associated with the UMTS license.

During 2009, TMN introduced the following new services in Portugal:

"Internetnotelemóvel," an internet access service and an innovative portal, developed exclusively for TMN, enabling internet access on mobile phones in any place and at any time with prices starting at €5 per month;

"Musicbox," an unlimited music download service for both mobile handsets and PCs with prices starting at €1.99 per week;

"Meo mobile," a mobile TV service, made available under the Meo brand, available throughout the country with access to 38 channels, including live content, with prices starting at €0.91 per day;

"App Store," a mobile application store with hundreds of applications, both free and paid, and with a wide range of areas of interest, including sports, news and travel;

"Pond," an online aggregator of media and social networking applications with three main areas: user generated content like photos and videos; social networking, namely Facebook; and blogging, through Twitter, Sapo Blogs and Blogger; and

MMS Face Fun, an exclusive and innovative service that allows customers to transform their pictures by merging them with other pictures.

During 2009, in order to support our innovative service offering and distinguish it from the market, TMN launched the following new products in Portugal:

Bluebelt, the first smartphone using TMN's brand, a high-end handset with 3.5G technology for mobile broadband with speeds of up to 7.2 Mbps, e-mail in real time, a camera with 3.2 Mpx and auto focus, flash and zoom, a video camera, an MP3 player, Windows Live Messenger, the Meo Mobile application and direct access to content;

HTC Magic, the first smartphone in Portugal operating on the open source Android platform, allowing a unique experience in mobile broadband and interactive services and content;

various phones using Microsoft's Windows Phone operating system, based on the Windows Mobile 6.5 platform, which allows a new and integrated management of applications, tasks, mails and messages and GPS navigation; and

the AINO model, launched in association with SonyEricsson, which allows remote access to PlayStation 3 and can be acquired alone or in a package including a PlayStation 3 and a game.

Peer-to-peer ("P2P"), messaging services via Short Messaging Services ("SMS") or Multimedia Messaging Services ("MMS") continue to account for a significant portion of TMN's data revenues and are an area where TMN continues to experience significant growth. In addition, TMN offers a wide range of other services in its data service portfolio, such as a multimedia mobile portal (I9-Inove) and a standard mobile portal (myTMN), multimedia content services (including Logos & Ring Tones or Java games), access to third-party branded content, corporate solutions and mobile payment services. TMN also offers a m-payment service called Telemultibanco that allows the payment of utility bills by mobile phone.

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TMN also offers a variety of services for access to e-mail or Internet through Wi-Fi, GPRS and UMTS. GPRS is a mobile data service standard for GSM handsets. The launch of HSDPA in April 2006, which allows speeds of up to 1.8 Mbps, significantly improved mobile Internet access. In October 2006, TMN made available speeds of up to 3.6 Mbps. Currently, TMN offers speeds up to 7.2 Mbps. In

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January 2009, TMN launched a worldwide pilot testing speeds of up to 21 Mbps using HSPA+. TMN also provides internet access through more than 1,500 hot spots.

TMN offers data services specifically focused on the corporate segment, such as SMS Express and the POS Mobile service. SMS Express allows users to send messages to a mailing list in a quick, automatic and easy form. POS Mobile allows TMN corporate clients to use POS (point of sale) mobile equipment to receive debit or credit payments at any place with total security. TMN also launched Localizz, which is a location-based service that allows mobile management and localization of a company's resources (such as handsets, cars, machines and containers) through an Internet website.

Data service usage has grown considerably as customers have become increasingly familiar with TMN data services, service offerings have been expanded and access speed has increased through the introduction of UMTS. We are working to further increase data speeds to improve performance and the attractiveness of the TMN package of products, which we expect will result in a higher contribution of data services (beyond P2P messaging) to overall revenues in the future.

In 2005, TMN introduced a low-cost brand "Uzo" that targets low-cost subscribers and uses TMN's GSM network. Uzo offers a very simple service to its customers with no obligatory recharges and one tariff for voice calls and SMSs to all networks of 16 cents per minute and 8 cents per message, respectively. However, if the customer recharges its card with €15 or more, he or she is allowed to speak and to send messages to all networks for 12 cents per minute and 6 cents per message, respectively, for a period of 30 days. Uzo focuses primarily on selling SIM cards and low-cost mobile phones to its customers. Uzo's products and services are offered through the Internet, Uzo's call centers (which are separate from TMN's call centers) and independent news stands and shops located throughout Portugal.

Subscribers and Traffic

TMN is the market leader in mobile services in Portugal, according to ANACOM. At December 31, 2009, TMN had approximately 7,252 million subscribers, representing an increase of 4.6% from December 31, 2008. At December 31, 2009, TMN's subscribers represented 45.5% of the total mobile subscribers in Portugal. During 2009, TMN's share of new mobile subscribers (net additions) was 32.7% according to ANACOM.

In addition to the increase in the number of subscribers, mobile usage grew during 2009. TMN's voice traffic in terms of minutes grew by 8.9% to 9.848 billion minutes in 2009, compared to 9.047 billion minutes in 2008. Average monthly usage per subscriber increased by 1.8% to 117.2 minutes in 2009, compared to 115.1 minutes in 2008, primarily because a greater proportion of subscriber growth was in the lower segment of the market.

In terms of traffic from data transmission services, SMS increased by 5.3% during 2009, and there were an average of 93 SMS messages per month per user in 2009, 1.5% less than the average of 94 SMS messages per month per user in 2008. Traffic from WAP services supported by GPRS and UMTS networks decreased by 11.1% in 2009.

Prices and Revenue Breakdown

We believe that mobile services in Portugal are priced lower than the European average and are among the lowest in Europe. Mobile telephone charges are not regulated. Traffic charges, sales of handsets and connection and subscription fees represented approximately 89.6%, 9.5% and 0.9%, respectively, of TMN's revenues in 2009 and approximately 89.6%, 10.0% and 0.4%, respectively, of TMN's revenues in 2008. Monthly subscription fees range from €15.27 (Flat S) to €102.40 (Pack t xl), including VAT.

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Fixed-to-mobile and mobile-to-mobile interconnection charges are regulated by ANACOM and have a significant impact on TMN's business. In 2005, ANACOM declared all mobile operators to have significant market power in call termination in mobile networks market. ANACOM has accordingly imposed price controls on interconnection rates for the termination of calls on mobile networks. In 2005, interconnection rates (both fixed-to-mobile and mobile-to-mobile) were reduced by an average of 23.5% compared with 2004 rates. In 2006, these rates were reduced by an average of 18.5% compared to the 2005 rates, and in 2007, these rates were further reduced by an average of 6.2% compared to the 2006 rates. In 2008, these rates were reduced by an average of 10.9% compared to the 2007 rates by ANACOM. In 2009, rates were reduced in comparison with the corresponding months of the previous year by a weighted average of 32%. These reductions have had, and are expected to continue to have, a significant impact on TMN's interconnection revenues and consequently its earnings. In July 2008, ANACOM issued a decision proposing additional reductions in interconnection rates for the termination of calls on mobile networks but allowing lesser reductions for the third mobile operator, Optimus. The decision came into effect on August 23, 2008, and these rates reached €0.65 on April 1, 2009, for TMN and Vodafone. Optimus reached that level on October 1, 2009.

Products and Marketing

TMN offers a variety of innovative products. It was the first operator in the world to offer pre-paid services, and its prepaid and discount products are popular. We estimate that at the end of 2009, approximately 69.2% of its subscribers were using TMN's prepaid products. TMN has been expanding its subscriber base through increased advertising and the use of its own distribution network. In recent years, TMN has focused on encouraging the use of mobile services by young people through SMS incentive packages.

TMN markets its services through more than 2,581 points of sale, including TMN's sales force, Portugal Telecom retail shops, TMN shops, supermarket chains and independent dealers.

Network and Capital Investment

In recent years, TMN has made significant investments in its second and third generation networks. As a result of its investments, TMN has a technologically advanced high capacity network that provides extensive coverage across Portugal. As of the end of 2009, TMN's digital network had 4,634 GSM base stations, including 152 base stations added during 2009, and 3,518 UMTS B nodes, including 311 B nodes added during 2009. As of December 31, 2009, these GSM base stations covered more than 98% of continental Portugal and 99% of the Portuguese population, and the UMTS B nodes covered approximately 64% of continental Portugal and 92% of the Portuguese population.

Roaming. Roaming agreements between operators allow their subscribers to make and receive voice calls automatically, send and receive data, or access other services when traveling outside the geographical coverage area of the home network, by using a visited network. As of the end of 2009, TMN had entered into GSM roaming agreements with a total of 454 operators (in 218 countries), 281 GPRS roaming agreements (in 165 countries) and 148 3G roaming agreements (in 85 countries).

Equipment Sales

TMN sells mobile phones and related equipment in Portugal. Equipment sales contributed €144.1 million, €159.4 million, and €141.8 million to TMN's operating revenues in 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

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TMN's Commitment to the Portuguese Information Society

Under the terms of its UMTS license, TMN committed to invest in the development of the Portuguese information society. TMN's outstanding commitments were determined in May 2007 to be approximately €355 million. As part of these commitments, TMN was required to coinvest with the Portuguese State in providing laptop computers with wireless broadband connectivity, at a discount, to teachers, students and certain other individuals through 2015. In 2007, we recorded an intangible asset and a corresponding liability on our balance sheet in the amount of €233 million, equivalent to the present value of the contributions related to those information society initiatives that are not in the ordinary course of TMN's business. In addition, in 2007 TMN assumed the payment of one-third of the commitment of Oniway, a mobile operator that withdrew from the market, in the amount of €8 million and in 2009 TMN was required to co-invest with the Portuguese State in providing laptop computers to young students, in the amount of €11.5 million. As of December 31, 2009, our expenses relating to the liabilities recorded in 2007 and 2009 had been fully reflected in our financial statements, and the only liabilities on our balance sheet relating to our commitments under the terms of TMN's license were liabilities in the ordinary course of our business.

Brazilian Mobile Business

We provide mobile telecommunications services in Brazil through Vivo Participações S.A., the leading mobile company in Brazil with a total of 51,744 thousand customers at December 31, 2009. We hold 50% of Brasilcel, which is a joint venture with Telefónica. The joint venture operates in every Brazilian state and in the Federal District of Brasília. Vivo had an estimated market share of approximately 29.8% in Brazil at December 31, 2009, according to ANATEL. We believe that the joint venture facilitates our ability to serve our Brazilian subscribers on a seamless basis throughout Brazil.

Formation of Vivo

In January 2001, we entered into a strategic agreement with Telefónica Móviles (the former mobile subsidiary of Telefónica, which has since merged with and into Telefónica) to combine all of our mobile assets in Brazil to the extent permitted under Brazilian law. On December 27, 2002, after receiving regulatory approval, Portugal Telecom, through its subsidiary PT Móveis, and Telefónica, through its then subsidiary Telefónica Móviles, transferred all of their direct and indirect interests in Brazilian mobile services companies to the joint venture company, named Brasilcel N.V. These interests consisted of:

Telesp Celular Participações S.A. ("TCP"), which controlled Telesp Celular (the band A operator in the state of São Paulo) and Global Telecom (the band B operator in the states of Parana and Santa Catarina) and was contributed by Portugal Telecom (which had a controlling position) and Telefónica Móviles;

Tele Sudeste Celular Participações S.A. ("Tele Sudeste"), which controlled Telerj Celular, S.A. (the band A operator in the state of Rio de Janeiro), or Telerj, and Telest Celular, S.A. (the band A operator in the state of Espírito Santo), or Telest, and was contributed by Telefónica Móviles;

Tele Leste Celular Participações S.A. ("Tele Leste"), which controlled Telebahia Celular, S.A. ("Telebahia") (the band A operator in the state of Bahia) and Telergipe Celular, S.A. (the band A operator in the state of Sergipe) and was contributed by Telefónica Móviles; and

Celular CRT Participações S.A., ("Celular CRT Participações"), which controlled Celular CRT, S.A., ("Celular CRT") (the band A operator in the state of Rio Grande do Sul), and was contributed by Telefónica Móviles (which had a controlling position) and by Portugal Telecom.

The arrangements by which we and Telefónica own and manage the joint venture and related issues are described below in "*Strategic Alliances Alliance with Telefónica.*" Certain regulatory

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restrictions applicable to Vivo and its subsidiaries which result from their relationship with Telefónica, including the inability of Vivo and its subsidiaries to provide wireline long distance services in Brazil, are described below in " *Regulation Brazil SMP Regulation.*"

Our consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2003 and thereafter proportionally consolidate the results of Vivo.

Acquisition of TCO

In 2003, TCP acquired 61.1% of the voting capital stock of TCO (a band A operator in the midwestern and northern regions of Brazil) from Fixcel, a Brazilian company. In 2003, TCP acquired additional common shares of TCO in a tender offer, after which it held 86.6% of the voting capital stock and 28.9% of the total capital stock of TCO, including treasury shares held by TCO. In 2004, TCP completed a tender offer for additional shares of TCO, increasing its economic interest in TCO to 50.6%. Concurrently with this transaction, Avista, a holding company owned by Vivo, was created for the purpose of acquiring additional interests in Vivo's operating companies. In 2004, Avista completed a tender offer for additional shares of Tele Sudeste, Tele Leste and Celular CRT Participações, increasing Vivo's interest in Tele Sudeste to 91.0% in Tele Leste to 50.7% and in Celular CRT Participações to 67.4%.

Corporate Restructuring

In 2006, the shareholders of the Vivo companies approved a corporate reorganization. The corporate reorganization consisted of a merger of shares under Brazilian law (*incorporação de ações*) of TCO with TCP and the merger of companies under Brazilian law (*incorporação de empresas*) of Tele Leste, Tele Sudeste and Celular CRT Participações with TCP. In connection with these mergers, TCP was renamed "Vivo Participações S.A." On March 31, 2006, common shares and preferred shares of Vivo began trading on the São Paulo Stock Exchange under the ticker symbols "VIVO3" and "VIVO4," respectively, and ADSs of Vivo began trading on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol "VIV." In October 2006, Vivo completed a further restructuring with the merger into Global Telecom (the company that provided mobile services in the states of Paraná and Santa Catarina and that was fully owned by TCP) of all other companies of Vivo that provided mobile services in the other states mentioned above. In connection with this transaction, Global Telecom was renamed "Vivo S.A."

Acquisition of Telemig

On April 4, 2008, pursuant to a stock purchase agreement and after ANATEL authorization, Vivo acquired from Telepart Participações SA ("Telpart") a 22.7% stake of Telemig Celular Participações SA ("Telemig Celular Participações"), which provides mobile services in the Brazilian state of Minas Gerais through Telemig Celular, for R\$1,239 million (€450 million). The total shares acquired included 53.9% of the ordinary shares, which granted shareholder control to Vivo, 4.3% of preferred shares and certain subscription rights. On April 8, 2008, Vivo launched two voluntary tender offers to purchase up to one-third of the outstanding preferred shares of Telemig Celular Participações and Telemig Celular. These offers were concluded on May 15, 2008, and as a result, Vivo acquired additional stakes of 20.0% and 3.8% of Telemig Celular Participações and Telemig Celular, respectively, for a total of R\$522 million (€204 million). The acquisition of Telemig Celular Participações and Telemig Celular was completed after the mandatory tender offers concluded on August 15, 2008, following which Vivo acquired additional stakes of 16.0% and 3.5% of Telemig Celular Participações and Telemig Celular, respectively, for a total amount of R\$912 million (€ 379 million). As a result of these transactions, Vivo paid a total of €517 million (Portugal Telecom's 50% share).

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Corporate Restructuring

On March 23, 2009, the boards of directors of Vivo, Telemig Participações, and Telemig Celular approved the submission to the shareholders of all three companies a proposal for a corporate restructuring involving the merger of the shares of Telemig Celular into Telemig Participações and of Telemig Participações into Vivo, such that Telemig Celular would become a wholly owned subsidiary of Telemig Participações and Telemig Participações would become a wholly-owned subsidiary of Vivo. The purpose of the corporate restructuring was to simplify the former organizational structure that comprised three publicly-held companies, two of them with ADRs traded outside of Brazil.

All the shares of Telemig Celular were merged, in their entirety, into Telemig Participações, and the holders of the merged shares of Telemig Celular received in exchange for their shares, new shares issued by Telemig Participações of the same class. On the same date, the shares of Telemig Participações were merged, in their entirety, into Vivo, and the holders of the merged shares of Telemig Participações received in exchange for their shares, new shares issued by Vivo of the same class. The non-controlling shareholders of Telemig Celular and Telemig Participações became shareholders of Vivo.

On May 29, 2009, the boards of directors of Vivo, Telemig Participações and Telemig Celular unanimously approved the corporate restructuring. On July 27, 2009, the shareholders of Vivo, Telemig Participações and Telemig Celular also approved the corporate restructuring.

As a result of the corporate restructuring, Vivo became a significantly larger company and now owns 100% of the capital stock of Telemig Participações, which in turn owns 100% of the capital stock of Telemig Celular.

Later, at a special shareholders' meeting held on November 13, 2009, the merger into Vivo Participações and subsequent termination of Telemig Participações was approved. Prior approval of ANATEL had been obtained on November 4, 2009. As a result, Telemig Celular became a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of Vivo Participações.

Current Corporate Structure

The diagram below presents the simplified ownership structure of Vivo as of 31 December 2009:

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As of 31 December 2009, Brasilcel held 88.91% of the common shares of Vivo Participações, 44.05% of its preferred shares and 59.42% of its total share capital.

Regions

Vivo provides mobile telecommunications services on the A, B, E, L and J band frequencies in every Brazilian state in addition to the federal district, representing a total of approximately 8.4 million square kilometers. This area includes approximately 191.5 million people.

On September 25, 2007, Vivo acquired a license to operate on the L Band frequency in six additional states located in the Northeast region (Alagoas, Ceará, Pernambuco, Piauí, Paraíba and Rio Grande do Norte). Together with the acquisition of Telemig (as described above under "Acquisition of Telemig"), this expansion by Vivo into northeast Brazil provides it with national coverage. The following table sets forth population, GDP and per capita income statistics for each state in Vivo's service regions at the dates and for the years indicated:

Area	Frequency Range (Band)	On July 31, 2009		Last Available IBGE Data from 2007		
		Population (in thousands)(1)	Percent of Brazil's population(1)	GDP (in millions of reais)(2)	Percent of Brazil's GDP(2)	Per capita income (in reais)(2)
São Paulo state	A, L and J	41,384	21.61%	902,784	33.92%	22,667
Paraná state	B, L and J	10,686	5.58%	161,582	6.07%	15,711
Santa Catarina state	B, L and J	6,119	3.20%	104,623	3.93%	17,834
Goiás state	A, L and J	5,926	3.09%	65,210	2.45%	11,548
Tocantins state	A, L and J	1,292	0.67%	11,094	0.42%	8,921
Mato Grosso state	A, L and J	3,002	1.57%	42,687	1.60%	14,954
Mato Grosso do Sul state	A, L and J	2,360	1.23%	28,121	1.06%	12,411
Rondônia state	A, L and J	1,504	0.79%	15,003	0.56%	10,320
Acre state	A, L and J	691	0.36%	5,761	0.22%	8,789
Amapá state	B and J	627	0.33%	6,022	0.23%	10,254
Amazonas state	B and J	3,393	1.77%	42,023	1.58%	13,043
Maranhão state	B and J	6,367	3.33%	31,606	1.19%	5,165
Pará state	B and J	7,431	3.88%	49,507	1.86%	7,007
Roraima state	B and J	421	0.22%	4,169	0.16%	10,534
Federal District	A, L and J	2,607	1.36%	99,946	3.76%	40,696
Bahia state	A, L and J	14,637	7.64%	109,652	4.12%	7,787
Sergipe state	A, L and J	2,020	1.05%	16,896	0.63%	8,712
Rio de Janeiro state	A, L and J	16,010	8.36%	296,768	11.15%	19,245
Espírito Santo state	A, L and J	3,487	1.82%	60,340	2.27%	18,003
Rio Grande do Sul state	A, L and J	10,914	5.70%	176,615	6.64%	16,689
Alagoas state	L and J	3,156	1.65%	17,793	0.67%	5,858
Ceará state	L and J	8,548	4.46%	50,331	1.89%	6,149
Pernambuco state	L and J	8,810	4.60%	62,256	2.34%	7,337
Piauí state	L and J	3,145	1.64%	14,136	0.53%	4,662
Paraíba state	L and J	3,770	1.97%	22,202	0.83%	6,097
Rio Grande do Norte state	L and J	3,138	1.64%	22,926	0.86%	7,607
Minas Gerais state	A, E and J	20,034	10.46%	241,293	9.07%	12,519
Vivo		191,481	100.00%	2,661,345	100.00%	14,465

Source: Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística ("IBGE"), except where indicated.

(1)

According to the last revision published by the IBGE in 2007.

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- (2) According to the most recent IBGE data (2007). Nominal Brazilian GDP was R\$2,661,345 million as at December 2007, as calculated by IBGE.

Operating and Other Data

Vivo generates revenue from:

usage charges, which include measured service charges for calls, monthly subscription charges and other similar charges;

interconnection charges (or network usage charges), which are amounts we charge other cellular and fixed-line service providers for the use of our network;

the sale of wireless devices and accessories; and

other charges, including charges for call forwarding, call waiting, text messaging (SMS), call blocking and Data Services, such as WAP, downloads and MMS services, which are charged only when the customer's plan does not include these services.

The table below sets forth certain operating and other data for Vivo for 2007, 2008 and 2009.

	2007	2008	2009
<i>Vivo-Operating Data</i>			
Cellular lines in service at year-end (in thousands)	33,484	44,945	51,744
Customer growth during year (net additions)	4,430	7,561	6,799
Prepaid lines in service at year-end (in thousands)	27,236	36,384	41,960
Minutes of use (MOU)(1)	77	87	92
Average revenues per user (in Reais)(2)	30.4	29.2	26.5
Churn(3)	27.7%	31.2%	30.0%
Penetration at year-end(4)	65.6%	79.1%	90.5%
Estimated market share(5)	36.7%	29.8%	29.8%
Estimated market share of net additions(5)	28.8%	25.5%	29.2%
<i>Vivo-Financial Data(6)</i>			
Net operating revenues (in millions of Reais)(6)	13,121.6	16,225.6	17,368.6
Net income (loss)(in millions of Reais)(6)	(114.6)	436.8	336.8

- (1) Monthly average, in minutes, of traffic per customer.
- (2) Net revenues from services per month divided by the monthly average of customers.
- (3) Churn is the number of customers that leave Vivo during the year, calculated as a percentage of the sum of the monthly average of customers.
- (4) Number of cellular lines in service in the region, including competitors, divided by the population of the region.
- (5) Source: ANATEL.

- (6) Reflects 100% of Vivo's results in accordance with IFRS.

Services

Vivo provides voice and ancillary value-added services, including voicemail and voicemail notification, call forwarding, three-way calling, caller identification, short messaging, limitation on the number of used minutes, cellular chat rooms, and data services such as wireless application protocol services through which clients can access WAP sites and portals. Additionally, Vivo offers direct access

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to the Internet through PCMCIA, USB Card or Express Card designed to connect personal computers and laptops to the Internet, and PDAs and Smartphones that can be used as modems connected to the PC by cable, infra red or Bluetooth, offering secure access to Internet and office resources.

In 2009, Vivo launched:

"Vivo Twittando" a social networking and microblogging service that enables its users to send and receive tweets via the Short Message Service (SMS).

"Open Vivo" a development platform that enables developers to create and sell software through the Vivo Download Store.

"Vivo Alerta Email" an e-mail notification solution, with the option of setting up personal accounts on mobile phones and to receive messages by SMS or WAP Push.

"Vivo Foto Notícia" a combination of mobile communication with a traditional newspaper, providing users the flexibility to read newspapers through mobile phones.

"SDP" an SDP platform to allow simpler implementation of news products and services (a joint project with Telefonica).

"Vivo Mobile TV" a mobile TV service enabling the client to watch TV on his or her mobile phone.

Vivo offers roaming services through agreements with local mobile service providers throughout Brazil and other countries that allow its subscribers to make and receive calls while out of its concession areas. Vivo also provides reciprocal roaming services to subscribers of those mobile service providers while they are in its concession areas. See " *Roaming*."

Subscribers and Traffic

At the end of 2009, there were approximately 174 million wireless subscribers in Brazil, and there was an estimated total market penetration rate of approximately 90.5% in Brazil as a whole, according to information published by ANATEL. In 2009, the Brazilian market experienced a 15.48% increase in the number of wireless subscribers. The greatest increase in subscribers was in the Brazilian states of Pará, Tocantins, Acre, Rio Grande do Sul and Mato Grosso. As of December 31, 2009, Vivo had approximately 51,744 million wireless subscribers, with an estimated market share of 29.8% in Brazil, compared to approximately 44.945 million wireless subscribers and an estimated market share of 29.8% as of December 31, 2008.

Marketing and Sales

Vivo closely follows developments in the markets where it operates and often launches new segment-specific promotions through direct marketing, including mailing and telemarketing campaigns, as well as promotions to its competitors' major customers. Efforts to acquire new customers for the pre-paid and post-paid services were mostly made through voice and data services promotions designed to increase on-net traffic and stimulate the use of data services. Vivo's main focus is to increase the usage and loyalty of its customer base. Vivo's promotions were also open to existing customers who wanted to change their mobile handsets, in order to maintain the existing customer base. Vivo's operators were actively involved in a high-value customer loyalty program, offering competitive discounts on mobile phones through direct marketing actions.

As of December 31, 2009, Vivo had 336 sales outlets (92 in São Paulo, 49 in the states of Rio de Janeiro and Espírito Santo, 35 in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, 37 in the states of Paraná and Santa Catarina, 21 in the states of Bahia and Sergipe, 30 in the state of Minas Gerais, 7 in the states that make up the northwest region of Brazil, and 65 in the states that make up the midwestern and

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northern regions of Brazil). Vivo also had a network of 11,142 authorized retail and resales dealerships with a total of 11,478 points of sale as of December 31, 2009.

Prepaid telephone card recharging was available at 514,584 locations in 2009, including Vivo's own stores, dealers, lottery shops, physical and online card distributors, and at smaller shops, drugstores, newspaper stands, book stores, bakeries, gas stations, bars and restaurants. Online recharging is also provided by several banks' websites.

Customer Service

In 2009, Vivo installed Genesys®, a modern platform that allows for better management of call center calls, while allowing Vivo to create bundles from its customer database and thereby to provide better and faster support by analyzing its customers' behavior. Another important initiative was a shift to a more proactive approach in its call centers, seeking to not only respond to the demands of its customers, but also to offer them promotions and appropriate services according to their profile.

Vivo continues to be the top telecommunications company in ANATEL's ranking of mobile operators in Brazil. At the end of 2009, ANATEL's ranking demonstrated that Vivo had the best performance among the largest companies operating in Brazil as measured by the IDA Attendance Performance Index.

At the end of 2009, the Customers Protection Office (PROCON), an office subordinated to the Ministry of Justice, passed a regulation to improve the quality of call center services. Vivo was mentioned in the press as one of companies with the best performance in the telecommunications sector for having met the stringent requirements of this new legislation.

Vivo has also implemented a strategy to increase the quality of its services while lowering costs. While achieving the best signal quality, surpassing all of its competitors (according to ANATEL's scoring system in 2009), Vivo also took steps designed to improve the level of service of customer care, generate greater customer satisfaction with call centers and stores and reduce billing errors, leading to fewer claims against it. This strategy has been successful in increasing customer satisfaction ratings in 2009 and in lowering costs.

Network

In 2006, Vivo began to implement a GSM network and in 2007 began to implement a WCDMA Network. Digitalization offers certain advantages, such as greater network capacity and additional revenue through the sale of value-added services. The network consists of cellular switches, base stations and other network elements such as voicemail, prepaid service, SMS, Home Location Registers, Signaling Transfer Point, PDSN and gateways. Vivo continues to increase network capacity and coverage to improve the quality of service and to meet customer demand.

As at December 31, 2009, Vivo's network in the state of São Paulo provided CDMA digital, WCDMA digital services and GSM digital services covering 100% of the municipalities. Vivo's network is connected primarily through a fiber optic and radio transmission system, parts of which are owned and parts of which are leased, mainly from Telecomunicações de São Paulo S.A., or Telesp. NEC do Brasil S.A., Nortel Networks Northern Telecom do Brasil, Motorola do Brasil Ltda., Lucent Technologies do Brasil, Ind. e Com. Ltda., Huawei do Brasil Telecomunicações Ltda. and Ericsson Telecomunicações S.A. are Vivo's main suppliers in the state of São Paulo.

Vivo S.A. began its activities in the states of Paraná and Santa Catarina in December 1998 and, until 2005, offered services only through CDMA digital technology. As of December 31, 2009, the telecommunications network in Paraná and Santa Catarina, which provided CDMA digital, GSM digital and WCDMA digital services, covered 66.6% of the municipalities, or 93.7% of the population, in its

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region. The Paraná/Santa Catarina network is primarily connected by radio transmission system and a fiber-optic network of its own and leased mainly from fixed operating companies (Brasil Telecom) and Copel Companhia Paranaense de Energia S.A. The network consists of cellular switches, base stations and other network elements, such as home location registers, signaling transfer points and gateways. Vivo S.A.'s main suppliers in PR/SC are Motorola do Brasil Ltda. (presently Motorola Industrial Ltda. and Motorola Services Ltda.), Huawei do Brasil Telecomunicações Ltda., Alcatel Telecomunicações S/A and Ericsson Telecomunicações S.A.

As of December 31, 2009, Vivo S.A. in the Midwestern and Northern Regions provided WCDMA digital, CDMA Digital and GSM digital services, covering 54.8% of the municipalities, or 84.3% of the population in its region. The network is connected primarily through radio transmission system and a fiber-optic and of our own and leased from incumbent wire line companies. The network consists of cellular switches, base-stations and other network elements such as voicemail, prepaid service, home location registers and signaling transfer points. Vivo S.A.'s main suppliers in the Midwestern and Northern Regions are Nortel Networks Northern Telecom do Brasil, Motorola do Brasil Ltda. (presently Motorola Industrial Ltda. and Motorola Services Ltda.), Huawei do Brasil Telecomunicações Ltda. and Ericsson Telecomunicações.

As of December 31, 2009, the telecommunications network of Vivo S.A. in Bahia and Sergipe covered 59.8% of the municipalities, or 85.8% of the population, of its region. Its network provided WCDMA digital, CDMA digital and GSM digital services. The network is connected primarily through radio transmission system and a fiber-optic network of our own and leased mainly from Tele Norte Leste Participações S.A., or Telemar. It also includes cellular switches, base stations, and other communication devices such as prepaid service, signaling transfer point, home location registers and gateways. Vivo S.A.'s main suppliers in Bahia and Sergipe are NEC do Brasil S.A., Ericsson Telecomunicações S.A., Nortel Networks Northern Telecom do Brasil, Motorola Industrial Ltda., Motorola Services Ltda., Huawei do Brasil Telecomunicações Ltda. and Lucent Technologies do Brasil, Ind. e Com. Ltda.

As of December 31, 2009, the telecommunications network of Vivo S.A. in the states of Rio de Janeiro and Espírito Santo covered 100% of the municipalities in its area. Its network provided WCDMA digital, CDMA digital and GSM digital services. This network is connected primarily through radio transmission and a fiber-optic system of our own and leased mainly from the incumbent wire line companies. The network consists of cellular switches, base stations and other communication devices such as voicemail, prepaid service, short message service, home location registers, signaling transfer points, PDSN and gateways. Vivo S.A.'s main suppliers in these states are Nortel Networks Northern Telecom do Brasil, Ericsson Telecomunicações S.A., Huawei do Brasil Telecomunicações Ltda. and Lucent Technologies do Brasil, Ind. e Com. Ltda.

As of December 31, 2009, Vivo S.A.'s network in the state of Rio Grande do Sul provided WCDMA digital, CDMA digital and GSM digital, covering 81.1% of the municipalities, or 97.6% of the population, of this region. The Rio Grande do Sul network is connected primarily through radio transmission and a fiber-optic system of our own and leased mainly from Brasil Telecom. The network consists of cellular switches, base stations and other communication devices such as signaling transfer point, home location registers and gateways. Vivo S.A.'s main suppliers in Rio Grande do Sul are Nortel Networks Northern Telecom do Brasil, Huawei do Brasil Telecomunicações Ltda., and Ericsson Telecomunicações S.A.

As of December 31, 2009, Vivo S.A.'s network in the Northeast Regions provided WCDMA digital and GSM digital services, covering 23.0% of the municipalities, 64.4% of the population, of this region. The Northeast Region network is connected primarily through radio transmission and a fiber-optic system of our own and leased mainly from the incumbent wire line companies. The network consists of cellular switches, base stations and other communication devices such as signaling transfer point.

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Vivo S.A.'s principal suppliers in the Northeast Region are Huawei do Brasil Telecomunicações Ltda. and Ericsson Telecomunicações S.A.

As of December 31, 2009, Vivo S.A.'s network through its subsidiary Telemig Celular in the state of Minas Gerais provided WCDMA, GSM digital, TDMA digital services and AMPS analog services (of which the last two have been gradually phased out), covering 71.5% of the municipalities, 92.3% of the population, of this region. The Minas Gerais network is connected primarily through radio transmission and a fiber-optic system of our own and leased mainly from the incumbent wire line companies. The network consists of cellular switches, base stations and other communication devices such as voicemail, prepaid service, short message service, home location registers and signaling transfer point. Vivo S.A.'s principal suppliers in Minas Gerais are Nortel Networks Northern Telecom do Brasil, Huawei do Brasil Telecomunicações Ltda., and Ericsson Telecomunicações S.A.

Vivo's advanced network management technology ensures global management and supervision of all network processes and network performance. The network management centers are located in São Paulo, Brasília and Minas Gerais. The network management center of São Paulo monitors the critical network operational parameters of the nationwide transmission backbone, third parties' networks, IP networks and service platforms. The network management center in Brasília monitors the critical network operational parameters in the Midwestern Region, Rio de Janeiro, Espírito Santo, Rio Grande do Sul and Paraná/Santa Catarina. The network management center in Minas Gerais monitors the critical network operational parameters in the Northeastern Region, the Northern Region, Bahia, Sergipe, São Paulo and Minas Gerais. These centers are able to identify abnormalities in both Vivo's network and in third parties' networks, using failure and signaling monitoring systems. In addition, quality and service standards are constantly monitored. The network management centers are integrated with maintenance and operations teams that maintain and operate cellular network elements, as well as cellular infrastructure and transmission, in addition to the radio network elements and computing bases, service platforms and communications backbones.

Vivo's network is prepared to provide continuity of service for its customers in the event of network interruptions. Vivo has developed contingency plans for potential catastrophes in its switching centers, power supply interruptions and security breaches.

Vivo is required to meet certain requirements for service quality and annual network expansion. See " *Regulation Brazil.*"

Capital Expenditures

The following table sets forth Vivo's total capital expenditures for the periods indicated:

Vivo	Year Ended December 31,			
	2006(1)	2007(1)	2008(1)	2009(1)
	(in millions of Reais)			
Switching equipment	375.9	417.3	533.1	237.6
Transmission equipment	844.4	726.9	1,446.9	1,283.6
Information technology	414.8	267.2	286.5	346.0
Other(2)	468.8	494.3	1,730.9	500.3
Total capital expenditures	2,113.0	1,905.7	3,997.4	2,367.5

(1) This financial information represents 100% of Vivo's capital expenditures in accordance with Brazilian GAAP.

(2) Consisting primarily of free handset rentals, network construction, furniture and fixtures, office equipment and store layouts.

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Vivo's capital expenditures over the past three years have related primarily to increasing Vivo's network capacity and coverage. Vivo continued its projects for the improvement and expansion of the capacity of services rendered, which provided support to increase the WCDMA and the GSM/EDGE network, expansion of transmission routes, system centralization and integration (billing, collection and CRM, among others), development of new services and opening and renovating points of sale and terminals for the corporate segment.

In the aggregate, R\$3,997.4 million and R\$2,367.5 million were invested during the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009, respectively, which included investments in the WCDMA network and in the GSM/EDGE network. This amount represented 24.6% and 13.6%, respectively, of Vivo's net operating revenues.

Vivo's capital expenditures in 2010 will be directed towards the increase of network expansion and the introduction of products and services that aim at maximizing the use of cellular telephony, as well as seeking ways to constantly improve the quality of services provided to its customers. Vivo intends to pay for these capital expenditures with funds generated from operations and available borrowing capacity.

Interconnection Charges

Vivo earns revenue from any call that originates from another cellular or fixed-line service provider's network connecting one of Vivo's customers, Vivo charges the service provider from whose network the call originates a network usage charge for every minute that Vivo's network is used in connection with the call. See " *Operating Agreements Interconnection Agreements.*" Tariff increases are subject to ANATEL review and approval.

In 2003, ANATEL adopted "Bill & Keep" rules for interconnection charges for traffic between the networks of SMP operators. Under these rules, an SMP mobile operator paid for the use of another SMP mobile operator's network in the same authorization area only if the traffic carried from the first operator to the second exceeded 55% of the total traffic exchanged between them (known as a partial "Bill & Keep" regime). In that case, only those calls that have surpassed the 55% level were subject to payment for network usage. In 2005, this regulatory regime contributed to a decrease in Vivo's revenues from interconnection fees charged to other companies. In 2006, the partial Bill & Keep regime was discontinued. The current rule is "full billing," pursuant to which the SMP operator pays the entire call termination fee of the other mobile network. The partial "Bill and Keep" rule is still used between the SMP and SME (trunking) networks. See " *Regulation Brazil.*"

Taxes on Telecommunications Services and Wireless Device Sales

The cost of telecommunications services and wireless device sales to customers incorporates a variety of taxes, including:

ICMS (Imposto sobre Circulação de Mercadorias e Serviços) is a state tax imposed at varying rates from 7% to 35% on certain revenues from the sale of goods and services, including telecommunications services.

COFINS (Contribuição para Financiamento da Seguridade Social) is a federal social contribution tax imposed on the gross operating revenue less discounts and returns. In December 2003, Law No. 10,883 was enacted, making such contribution noncumulative and increasing the rate from 3.0% to 7.6%, except in connection with telecommunications services, where the rate continues to be 3.0%.

PIS (Programa de Integração Social) is a federal social contribution levied over the total revenues received by a company and its subsidiaries, with the deductions foreseen by the

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governing law. On December 2002, Law No. 10,637 came into force, making this contribution noncumulative and raising the rate from 0.65% to 1.65%, except for telecommunications services, where the rate continues to be 0.65%.

FUST (Fundo de Universalização dos Serviços de Telecomunicações) corresponds to 1% of the net revenue generated by the telecommunications services (except over interconnection services), and provides funds to cover a portion of the cost of the fulfillment of universal service targets for telecommunication services.

FUNTTEL (Fundo para Desenvolvimento Tecnológico das Telecomunicações) is a federal social contribution which corresponds to 0.5% of the net revenues generated by the telecommunication services (except those for interconnection services) and is aimed at stimulating technological development, the qualification of human resources and generation of jobs and to promote the access of small and medium companies to capital resources, so as to broaden the competitiveness of the Brazilian telecommunications industry.

FISTEL (Fundo de Fiscalização das Telecomunicações) is a federal tax applicable to telecommunications transmission equipment which serves to provide funds to cover the expenses incurred by the Brazilian federal government in performing inspections of telecommunication services and in developing the means and improving the techniques necessary for carrying out these inspections.

License

Under the SMP regime, Vivo converted its former concessions to SMP licenses. These SMP licenses have substantially the same terms and conditions as the other SMP licenses issued under the SMP regime, although some of the terms of Vivo's former concessions, such as limits on prices charged to subscribers under its postpaid service plan (the Basic Plan), continue to apply despite conversion to SMP licenses. See "*Regulation Brazil SMP Regulation.*"

By converting its concessions to SMP licenses, Vivo was required to introduce carrier selection on its network to give its subscribers the choice to use another carrier for long distance and international calls. The introduction of carrier selection increased the competitive pressures on Vivo's business. In addition, because the SMP regime permits commercial negotiation of the interconnection rates it charges to wireline operators, Vivo may be forced to reduce these rates in the future. Vivo's and Telemig's SMP licenses expire on the same dates that their concessions will expire. Vivo has the same right to apply for renewal as other SMP license holders that migrate to the SMP regime from their existing concessions.

Equipment Sales

Vivo sells only GSM and WCDMA devices like handsets, smartphones, broadband USB modems and netbooks, certified to be compatible with Vivo's network and services, through our stores and authorized dealers. We have special offers on smartphones, USB modems and other data devices for data bundles customers. Our current handset suppliers are Motorola, LG, Samsung, Nokia, SonyEricsson, ZTE, HTC, Palm, Apple, Semp-Toshiba, RIM (BlackBerry) and Huawei.

Management

In accordance with the shareholders' agreement between Portugal Telecom and Telefónica, Portugal Telecom is responsible for the appointment of Vivo's chief executive officer and Telefónica is responsible for the appointment of Vivo's chief financial officer. Vivo's shareholders elect the members of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors must have between three and twelve members, each serving a three-year term. The Board of Vivo (Vivo Participações S.A.) continues to consist of nine

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members, and the terms of the current members of the Board will expire in March 2012. The Board of Directors holds regular quarterly meetings, and the chairman or two board members may call special meetings.

Operating Agreements

Vivo has agreements with major fixed-line and mobile operators in Brazil in order to lease physical space, real estate, air conditioning, energy, security and cleaning services. Vivo also leases transmission capacity necessary to complete the construction of our network infrastructure.

Interconnection Agreements. The terms of Vivo's interconnection agreements include provisions with respect to the number of connection points and traffic signals. See " *Regulation Brazil SMP Regulation*" and "*Interconnection*."

Roaming Agreements. Vivo has agreements with major fixed-line providers for roaming with all mobile service providers in Brazil and with some wireless service operators abroad. These contracts allow its subscribers to access the network of other mobile service providers when traveling outside its coverage area without having to change their handsets or mobile numbers. Vivo provides reciprocal services to subscribers of other mobile service providers when they are within its coverage area. The agreements require the contracting parties to provide service to roaming subscribers on the same basis as they provide service to their own subscribers and to carry out a monthly reconciliation of roaming customer usage charges. Vivo provides international GSM roaming to over 200 destinations worldwide by means of over 500 roaming agreements. Vivo also offers CDMA international roaming in the United States, Canada, China, Mexico, Venezuela, Puerto Rico, New Zealand, the Dominican Republic and South Korea. In June 2010, Vivo's CDMA outbound roaming is expected to be deactivated.

Shared Services Companies

PT SI. PT SI is the group unit responsible for data centers, information systems and information technology activities of our business units in Portugal. PT SI provides integrated information systems and information technology services to our business units in Portugal, as well as to our existing and new customers. We hold 100% of the share capital of PT SI.

PT Inovação. PT Inovação is our unit responsible for research and development activities. Our research and development programs focus on intelligent networks, network management systems, advanced services and systems and network integration and have led to the introduction of innovative products and services. PT Inovação's activities have been a driving force behind the development of new products and services, telecommunications infrastructure and information systems.

PT Contact. PT Contact is the group unit responsible for call center operations in Portugal. PT Contact takes advantage of economies of scale and process alignments to reduce costs in our call center operations.

PT Pro. In 2003, we created PT Pro to aggregate all our back-office activities in Portugal. PT Pro takes advantage of economies of scale and process alignments throughout our group to reduce costs in back-office activities. The creation of PT Pro has also allowed for a reduction of the execution risk of our financial reporting function through standardization of processes and implementation of best practices.

PT Compras. In 2003, we created PT Compras and transferred our newly created central purchasing unit to this company. PT Compras optimizes our purchasing function on an integrated basis, taking advantage of scale and specialization.

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For a list of our significant subsidiaries, see Exhibit 8.1 to this Annual Report on Form 20-F, which exhibit is incorporated herein by reference. For further details on our percentage interest in our subsidiaries and their business activities, see the exhibits to our audited consolidated financial statements.

International Operations

Our subsidiary Portugal Telecom Investimentos Internacionais Consultoria Internacional, S.A. manages all of our international businesses other than our investment in Vivo described above.

Operations in Brazil

We have certain additional investments in Brazil, in addition to our investment in Vivo described above, including, most significantly, Dedic, a call center company and Universo Online SA ("UOL"), a leading Internet Service Provider.

Dedic. Dedic provides call center services in Brazil primarily to Vivo. Dedic's operating revenues were R\$402 million in 2009, R\$308 million in 2008, and R\$270 million in 2007. As of December 31, 2009, our participation in Dedic was 100%.

UOL. UOL is a leading Internet Service Provider in Brasil. UOL's total operating revenues were R\$726.9 million in 2009, R\$577.2 million in 2008 and R\$525.1 million in 2007. As of December 31, 2009, our participation in UOL was 28.78%.

GPTI. In February 2010, we announced the acquisition of GPTI, a provider of IS/IT services in Brazil. See "*Recent Developments Acquisition of GPTI.*"

Operations in Africa

We have certain investments in Africa, including investments in Angola, Cape Verde Islands and Namibia. On August 13, 2007, we established a strategic partnership with Helios Investors LP ("Helios"), a private equity firm operating in sub-Saharan Africa. Under the terms of the agreement, Helios acquired a 22% stake in Africatel, the holding company formed to hold all of our interests in sub-Saharan Africa and whose main assets are (or, in certain instances, will be following the completion of the formal transfer to Africatel) Unitel, Cabo Verde Telecom and MTC. In September 2008, Helios increased its stake in Africatel to 25%. Our interest in the individual companies described below reflects the percentage of capital of those companies owned or to be owned by Africatel.

Unitel in Angola. At the end of 2000, we acquired 25% of the share capital of Unitel, a GSM mobile operator in Angola. Unitel's other shareholders are Sonangol, which holds 25%, and other local partners, which hold the remaining 50%. Unitel began operations in Luanda in April 2001. As of December 31, 2009, Unitel had 5,700 thousand subscribers, of which 99.5% were prepaid cards.

Unitel's total gross operating revenues were US\$1,562 million in 2009 (€1,119.9 million), US\$1,269.4 million in 2008 (€863.1 million) and US\$891.0 million in 2007 (€648.9 million).

Cabo Verde Telecom. Africatel owns 40% of the share capital of Cabo Verde Telecom. Cabo Verde Telecom provides fixed, mobile and data services in the Cabo Verde Islands.

At December 31, 2009, Cabo Verde Telecom had 71.9 thousand fixed lines in service, which represents approximately 14.2 fixed main lines per 100 inhabitants. Cabo Verde Telecom had 290.6 thousand active mobile telephone cards at December 31, 2009, of which 99.43% were prepaid customers.

Cabo Verde Telecom's total gross operating revenues were €70.5 million in 2009, €73.1 million in 2008 and €67.6 million in 2007.

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MTC in Namibia. In September 2006, we acquired 34% of the capital of MTC, the Namibian mobile operator. In connection with this transaction, we entered into an agreement with the other shareholders of MTC that allows us to set and control the financial and operating policies of this company. As of December 31, 2009, MTC had 1,363 thousand customers, of which 93.0% were customers under prepaid plans. MTC revenues were 1,443.8 million Namibian dollars (€123.7 million) in 2009, 1,277.0 million Namibian dollars (€105.9 million) in 2008 and 1,140.0 million Namibian dollars (€117.7 million) in 2007.

Medi Telecom in Morocco. We previously held 32.2% of Medi Telecom, a GSM mobile telecommunications provider in Morocco. On September 1, 2009, we announced that we and Telefónica had entered into an agreement for the joint sale of our stakes in Medi Telecom, each equal to 32.2%, together with our outstanding shareholder loans, to the local shareholders of Medi Telecom, FinanceCom, S.A., RMA Watanya, S.A. and Fipar Holding. Under this transaction, which was completed by December 31, 2009, we received gross proceeds of €400 million in the disposition.

Operations in Asia

We have investments in Asia in CTM and in Timor Telecom.

CTM. We have a 28% interest in Companhia de Telecomunicações de Macau ("CTM"), a provider of fixed and mobile telephone services in Macau. Macau, situated near Hong Kong on the coast of Guangzhou Province, China, was a territory administered by the Portuguese government until December 1999, when it was transferred to the People's Republic of China. The other shareholders of CTM are Cable & Wireless plc and CITIC 1616.

At December 31, 2009, CTM had 181 thousand fixed main lines in service. This figure represents approximately 32.8 fixed main lines per 100 inhabitants. CTM's mobile telephone services are growing rapidly, with 525 thousand customers at December 31, 2009. CTM uses GSM digital mobile technology.

CTM's total gross operating revenues were 2,439.2 million Patacas (€219.2 million) in 2009, 2,442.0 million Patacas (€206.9 million) in 2008 and 2,289.5 million Patacas (€207.4 million) in 2007.

Timor Telecom. We also have a 41.12% interest in Timor Telecom, S.A. ("Timor Telecom"), a telecommunications provider for fixed and mobile services in East Timor pursuant to a concession contract negotiated with the United Nations and the Timorese government. At December 31, 2009, Timor Telecom had a total customer base of 355 thousand. Timor Telecom's revenues were US\$48.6 million in 2009 (€34.9 million), US\$38.5 million in 2008 (€26.2 million) and US\$31.6 million in 2007 (€23.0 million).

Discontinued Operations Multimedia Business

On August 3, 2006, we announced our intent to spin off our 58.43% interest in PT Multimedia (currently named ZON Multimedia) through a distribution to shareholders, subject to shareholder approval. Following the approval of the spin-off at the annual general meeting of our shareholders on April 27, 2007, we reclassified the results of operations of PT Multimedia under discontinued operations for all future reportable periods. On November 7, 2007, we announced the completion of the spin-off of PT Multimedia.

Strategic Alliances

Alliance with Telefónica

In April 1997, we entered into a cooperation agreement with Telefónica. The agreement focused principally on cooperation in international investments, particularly in Latin America. In 1998, we

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acquired interests, together with Telefónica, in Brazilian companies. In 1999, we commenced operations with Telefónica in Morocco.

On January 23, 2001, we entered into a strategic agreement with Telefónica to create a mobile services joint venture company in Brazil that would aggregate all of our Brazilian mobile assets with those of Telefónica Móviles (which has now merged into Telefónica). The joint venture was formed on December 27, 2002. We and Telefónica transferred all of our respective interests in Brazilian mobile services companies to the joint venture, named Brasilcel and operating under the brand name Vivo since April 2003, with its head office in the Netherlands. We hold our interest in Brasilcel through our subsidiary PT Móveis. Our agreements governing the ownership and management of Brasilcel have been entered into by those entities.

Brasilcel is managed by a Managing Board of four members and a Supervisory Board of 12 members. We and Telefónica each appoint two members of the Managing Board and six members of the Supervisory Board, and in each case the Chairman is appointed by Telefónica and the Vice Chairman is appointed by us. The Managing Board acts by unanimous decision so long as each party holds at least a 40% interest in Brasilcel, and for certain important decisions, the Managing Board requires the approval of the Supervisory Board. The Supervisory Board acts by majority vote, except that generally so long as each party holds at least a 40% interest in Brasilcel and for six months following the dilution of a party's interest below 40% due to a capital increase, at least one member of the Supervisory Board appointed by each party must approve any action by the Supervisory Board.

In the event that either our or Telefónica's interest is diluted below 50%, but not lower than 40% due to a capital increase, the diluted party can re-build its interest to 50% within 12 months from the date of dilution. During such period, Brasilcel would be managed on an equal basis. We or Telefónica can maintain our share ownership percentage by contributing with cash or liquid assets. Should the percentage of the share capital in Brasilcel that we or Telefónica hold fall below 40% and remain below 40% for six consecutive months thereafter, our respective numbers of directors on the board will be changed to reflect our proportional shareholdings and the diluted shareholder will lose its right to appoint the CEO or CFO of Brasilcel's subsidiaries, as applicable, as described below.

If a deadlock over an important issue in the decision-making of Brasilcel cannot be resolved by the chairmen and CEOs of Portugal Telecom and Telefónica, then the issue will be settled by reference to a committee of third party "wise persons."

Potential acquisitions of wireless and mobile telephone operators in Brazil may be pursued by Brasilcel or by us or Telefónica and subsequently contributed to Brasilcel. New acquisitions by Brasilcel require the approval of a majority of the Board of Directors of Brasilcel. If either we or Telefónica acquires a mobile operator in Brazil, the acquiring party must offer the right to a 50% participation in the acquisition to the other party.

Under the agreement, we select the CEO of each subsidiary of Brasilcel, including Vivo Participações S.A. (formerly known as TCP), and Telefónica selects the CFO. So long as the Board of Directors of any subsidiary of Brasilcel consists of nine members (as is the case with Vivo Participações S.A.), we and Telefónica will each nominate three members to the Board of Directors. We and Telefónica have agreed to coordinate our votes for meetings of the boards of directors of Brasilcel's subsidiaries at the level of Brasilcel.

In the event of a change of control of either Portugal Telecom or Telefónica, the unaffected party shall have the right to sell the shares that it owns in Brasilcel to the affected party at a value determined pursuant to an independent appraisal. A change of control occurs if 15% or more of the voting rights of Portugal Telecom or Telefónica S.A. are acquired by another telecom operator not acting in concert with the other party, if a corporate transaction is affected by virtue of which the voting share capital of Portugal Telecom or Telefónica S.A. is at least doubled and there is a change in the majority of the Board of Directors of that party or, in the case of any entity or affiliate of the

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Portugal Telecom or Telefónica group that holds an interest in Brasilcel (other than Portugal Telecom and Telefónica), if the majority of the voting rights of that entity or affiliate is transferred to another telecommunications operator and there is a change in the majority of its Board of Directors. In addition, if we are diluted to below a 40% interest in Brasilcel and fail to increase our interest to 40% within a six-month period, we will have the right to sell our interest in Brasilcel to Telefónica within one year from the expiration of the applicable six-month period at a price to be determined by a third party.

If either party wishes or is required to transfer all or part of its equity interest in Brasilcel to a third party, the non-transferring party will have a right of first refusal to purchase the equity interest or, alternatively, a tag-along right to sell its equity interest under specified conditions.

As part of our initial agreement with Telefónica, we acquired 1.0% of Telefónica's share capital and Telefónica acquired 3.5% of our share capital. We and Telefónica also gave each other a right of first refusal on any transfer of our respective interests. In addition, a member of Telefónica's board who is an executive officer is serving on our board as a non-executive director. Under the terms of our strategic agreement with Telefónica, we may acquire up to 1.5% of Telefónica's share capital, and Telefónica may increase its ownership interest in our share capital up to 10%. As of December 31, 2009, Telefónica's interest in our share capital was 10.0%, and we had no interest in the share capital of Telefónica. Neither party controls the operations or management of the other.

Alliance with Banco Espírito Santo and Caixa Geral de Depósitos

In April 2000, we signed a strategic partnership agreement with the Banco Espírito Santo Group ("BES") and Caixa Geral de Depósitos ("Caixa") for the development of "new economy" initiatives. Pursuant to this agreement, BES increased its stake in Portugal Telecom to 6% of Portugal Telecom's share capital, and in August 2000, we acquired a stake in BES of 3% of its share capital. As of December 31, 2009, BES owned 7.99% of our share capital. In accordance with this agreement, two executive officers of BES serve as non-executive members of our Board of Directors. Under the agreement, there are no specific requirements or limitations with regards to a future disposal of each other's stake in the other.

Under this strategic partnership agreement, we launched various initiatives in business-to-consumer and business-to-business e-commerce and new mobile service areas in business-to consumer and e-finance, business-to-business and M-commerce and payment services.

In the second quarter of 2007, we disposed of the interest in BES held directly by Portugal Telecom for €110 million, recording a gain of €36 million. Our pension funds continue to hold shares of BES.

On March 25, 2008, we announced an agreement with Espírito Santo Financial Group, S.A., an affiliate of BES, to sell its 34% stake of BEST Banco Electrónico de Serviço Total, S.A. ("Banco Best") for €16 million. Banco Best is a financial institution involved in e-banking, asset management and Internet trading and was developed pursuant to our strategic partnership agreement with BES.

Properties

Our principal properties consist of buildings and telecommunications installations. These include various sizes of exchanges, transmission equipment, cable networks, base stations for mobile networks and equipment for radio communications. They are located throughout Portugal and internationally.

Portugal Telecom and its subsidiaries own several office buildings in Portugal. Our main proprietary office space is located at the following addresses:

R. General Humberto Delgado, 342/368, Coimbra, Portugal (13,321 square meters);

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Largo do Carmo, Faro, Portugal (11,452 square meters);

R. Postiguiño Valadares, 12, Castelo Branco, Portugal (9,464 square meters);

Av. Carvalho Araújo, 629, Vila Real, Portugal (9,030 square meters);

Travessa dos Correios, Torres Novas, Portugal (7,112 square meters);

Av. de Zarco, Funchal, Portugal (7,025 square meters);

Rua 9 de Julho, Beja, Portugal (5,331 square meters);

R. D. Estefânia 78/82, Lisboa, Portugal (4,441 square meters);

Praceta Nuno Rodrigues dos Santos, 9, Lisboa, Portugal (5,735 square meters);

R. Maria Veleda, 1, Lisboa, Portugal (4,333 square meters);

Rua Ricardo Jorge, 131/135, Porto Portugal (3,320 square meters); and

Rua Passos Manuel, 2, Lisboa, Portugal (1,395 square meters);

Portugal Telecom and its subsidiaries also lease office buildings owned by the pension funds created for Portugal Telecom employees. These buildings are located at the following addresses:

Av. Fontes Pereira de Melo, 38/40, Lisboa, Portugal (61,534 square meters);

R. José Ferreira Pinto Basto, Aveiro, Portugal (36,030 square meters);

R. Tenente Valadim, 431/453, Porto, Portugal (21,400 square meters);

R. Afonso Costa, 4, Lisboa, Portugal (13,266 square meters); and

R. Andrade Corvo, 10/14, Lisboa, Portugal (10,300 square meters).

We have registered our important trademarks, such as "Portugal Telecom," "PT Comunicações," "PT Prime," "Telepac," "Sapo," "Meo," "TMN" and their related logos, in Portugal. We have also applied for a European Community trademark for "Portugal Telecom" and our logo. Telesp Celular has registered its important trademarks in Brazil. Brasilcel, through one of its Brazilian subsidiaries, is in the process of registering the trademark "Vivo" in Brazil and Spain; in Portugal, the trademark "Vivo" was approved in 2004. Trademarks registered in Brazil may be subject to less legal protection in Brazil than registered trademarks in Portugal or the United States. We do not own any registered

patents or copyrights which are material to our business as a whole.

For information regarding our current and historic principal capital expenditures and divestitures, see "*Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Capital Investment and Research and Development.*"

Competition

We face substantial and increasing competition. The Portuguese telecommunications' sector has been fully open to competition since January 1, 2000. The competitive conditions of each of our business segments are described below.

Competition Facing Our Wireline Business

Retail

Our wireline business faces increasingly strong competition from new fixed line operators (including VoIP providers) as well as from mobile players, including our own mobile service provider, TMN. By December 2009, the number of mobile subscribers in Portugal was more than three times the number of fixed lines.

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Currently, all mobile network operators have commercial offers that are a direct alternative to our wireline telephone services, competing for the same customers. Residential services supported by mobile networks are offered by TMN, Optimus and Vodafone Portugal through their "Casa t fixo," "Optimus Home" and "Vodafone Casa" products, respectively.

In addition, the low-cost brands launched by TMN (Uzo), Optimus (Rede 4) and Vodafone Portugal (Directo) are designed to reach the lower-end segment of the mobile market and have also had an effect on our fixed line retail service, exacerbating the trend among consumers toward switching from fixed line to mobile service.

Due to their shareholder structures, Vodafone Portugal and Optimus have access to substantial resources, cost synergies (*e.g.*, network and equipment costs) and best practices (*e.g.*, product development processes). In addition, by strengthening their position in the mobile business, these assets enable them to compete more directly and aggressively with our fixed-line telephone services.

ZON Multimedia, the most recent telecommunications operator, was born in November 2007, after the failure of Sonaecom's attempt to take over Portugal Telecom and our subsequent spin-off of PT Multimedia. ZON is the leader of the pay TV business in Portugal. Nevertheless, and due to increasing competition in its core business, ZON has been aggressive in expanding into new business areas, including the fixed voice and Internet businesses.

ZON has targeted the residential segment through a multiple-play offer strategy, which allows different combinations of voice, pay TV and broadband Internet services. This approach is a market standard, implemented by all players, including Meo (our brand), Cabovisão, Sonaecom and Vodafone Portugal. Vodafone Portugal, the newest player aiming at competing in this market, launched its TV commercial offer in July 2009. Due to this competitive environment, our domestic consumer market has been, and will likely continue to be, very challenging.

According to ANACOM figures, as of December 31, 2009, PT Comunicações, which provides retail services as part of our wireline business, had an estimated 62.2% market share of access lines (68.6% in 2008 and 71.2% in 2007). Using the same source and our own estimates, PT Comunicações had an estimated 60.5% market share of total outgoing traffic in 2009, a decrease of 5.5 percentage points when compared to 2008.

Our primary competitors in the wireline voice market include ZON (with financial institutions as the main shareholders, as well as Kento Holding Limited with a qualified participation of 10% and Telefonica with 5.5%), Sonaecom (formerly Novis, which is 53.2% owned by Sonae, SGPS, S.A. and 20% owned by France Telecom), Oni Telecom InfoComunicações, S.A. (60.9% owned by Riverside Europe Telecom LLC fund and 34.6% owned by Gestmin SGPS), Cabovisão (100% owned by Cogeco Cable, the fourth Canadian cable operator), AR Telecom and Colt.

Measures such as call-by-call selection (introduced in January 2000) and carrier pre-selection (introduced in October 2000), as well as number portability (introduced in July 1, 2001), make it easier for our competitors to attract our customers to their services. As of December 31, 2009, according to ANACOM data, there were approximately 141 thousand lines in pre-selection, the lowest figures since 2001. This has resulted from operators being more focused on direct access commercial offers and putting strong efforts on customer migration from pre-selection configurations.

We are losing revenues from our international telephone services because large telecommunications users lease lines through which they connect to networks outside Portugal. In addition, mobile operators establish direct international interconnections with mobile or fixed-line networks outside of Portugal, enabling them to offer international telephone services without using our network. We also face indirect competition in international fixed line telephone services from calling cards and rerouting of calls by other international operators. Furthermore, VoIP increasingly enables cheaper communications than traditional public switched telephone networks. Together with falling

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international call prices worldwide, these factors put significant pressure on us to reduce international fixed line telephone prices. According to ANACOM data and our estimates, PT Comunicações had a 66.7% market share of international traffic in 2009, a decrease of 4.2 percentage points when compared to 2008.

In response to full competition, we have been lowering the prices of our wireline telephone services. In 2009, prices decreased 6.5% for local and domestic long distance calls, on average, for residential customers, compared with 2008. Local and national call prices for business customers remained unchanged. We believe our price structure is now competitive.

The overall effect of full competition partly depends on the prices that other mobile and wireline network operators pay us to terminate communications in our network. Our termination rates are subject to regulatory review. See "*Regulation Portugal Interconnection.*"

Data and Corporate

We face significant competition from several operators, namely Oni Telecom, Sonaecom (formerly Novis), Colt, AR Telecom and Vodafone Portugal. These companies compete with us in providing data communications, voice services and Internet services to business customers. Such service providers can use lines leased from us or their own networks. This market is now highly competitive. These customers tend to have large volumes of traffic and complex virtual private network services with data, voice and video integration.

Our competitors may use satellite-based networks, public network operators' infrastructure, leased lines and their own infrastructure to offer telecommunications services to customers. These are all alternatives to our leased lines offer. As a result of competition, we have reduced our prices for leased lines and are focusing on value-added solutions based on Internet Protocol Virtual Private Networks ("IP VPN").

Wholesale

Fixed and mobile operators, other than TMN, are establishing direct international interconnections with mobile or wireline operators outside Portugal, enabling them to offer international telephone services without using our network. This is decreasing our wholesale revenues generated from connecting mobile operators in Portugal to operators abroad.

Our interconnection business faces more direct competition now that operators are focuses on install and operate their own public wireline telephone networks, pushing more for direct access offers.

Some international operators are now providing wholesale services in Portugal, including international telephone services, network interconnection, data services, and broadband access to Portuguese ISPs.

Competition Facing Our Wireless Business

TMN competes with Vodafone Portugal and Optimus, the two other mobile network operators licensed to provide mobile telephone services in Portugal. In mid-2005, Optimus introduced the low-cost brand "Rede 4" in response to our new brand "Uzo." Vodafone Portugal also launched a similar product called Directo in mid-2005 targeting the same market as Uzo and Rede 4. The second wave of low cost offers emerged when virtual operators entered the Portuguese market, namely Phone-ix and ZON Mobile in November 2007 and November 2008, respectively.

In November 2007, CTT, the Portuguese postal company, launched "Phone-ix," an MVNO (Mobile Virtual Network Operator) supported by TMN's network. In October 2008, ZON launched an equivalent structure under the brand "ZON Mobile," a mobile virtual operation hosted by Vodafone Portugal's network.

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According to figures from ANACOM, at the end of 2009, TMN had a 45.5% market share in terms of mobile subscribers in the Portuguese market. Market share leadership is and will continue to be TMN's priority. We believe that our main mobile competitors, Vodafone Portugal and Optimus, will continue to market their services aggressively. As described above, Vodafone Portugal and Optimus each have major shareholders that provide them with substantial resources, cost synergies and best practices to compete aggressively against us in the Portuguese mobile telephone market.

By the end of 2009, there were approximately 149.9 active mobile cards per 100 inhabitants in Portugal, making it one of the countries with the highest adoption rate of mobile services. This performance derives from an extremely dynamic market, where operators are devoted to providing an extended product portfolio in order to address all communication needs of all market segments.

In the first half of 2008, the Portuguese mobile market experienced an important development, the launch of aggressive on-net differentiated pricing plans. According to ANACOM data, on-net traffic increased 15% and 23% in 2008 and 2009, respectively. This trend is partially explained by the success of the attractive on-net offers led by Optimus (with "Tag") and followed by TMN ("Moche") and Vodafone Portugal ("Extreme" and "Extravaganza").

Mobile operators also undertake aggressive marketing efforts. These initiatives often offer a subscription fee that allows the access to cheaper communications during a certain period. These actions aim to increase usage in the medium term, while usually having a negative impact on retail revenues in the short term. Aggressive pricing structures and campaigns contributed to a 12.6% decrease in retail voice revenue per minute between 2008 and 2009. Additionally, voice revenues have also been threatened by changes in mobile termination rates, which declined approximately 40% (from 11 eurocents to 6.5 eurocents) between 2007 and 2009. Further reductions are expected in the near future.

Given the voice service framework, mobile operators are focused on alternative revenue streams, particularly broadband services, which have been the main engine growth of the past two years. According to ANACOM data, mobile broadband active users grew 354% since September 2007. This movement is largely explained by e-initiative programs launched by operators under the "information society" commitments they undertook in connection with the award of UMTS licenses.

Competition Facing Vivo in Brazil

Vivo faces intense competition in all the areas in which it operates, principally from other mobile service providers and also, indirectly, from fixed-line operators. Many of these competitors are part of large, national or multinational groups and have access to financing, new technologies and other benefits that are derived from being a part of such a group. Fixed-line operators generally charge much lower tariffs than mobile service providers.

Vivo's principal competitors are Claro, TIM and Oi.

Vivo's main mobile competitor in the State of São Paulo is Claro. Other competitors are TIM, Oi, CTBC Celular and Aeiou. The main fixed-line operator in this area is Telecomunicações de São Paulo S.A. Telesp, known as Telefónica.

Vivo's main mobile competitor in the states of Paraná and Santa Catarina is TIM. The main fixed-line operator in this area is Brasil Telecom S.A. In 2008, the Brazilian government published a decree allowing fixed line concessionaires to operate in more than one region of the country. This change allowed Telemar Norte Leste S.A. (Telemar, or Oi) to buy Brasil Telecom.

Vivo's main mobile competitors in Northeast region are: Claro, in the region encompassing the states of Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso, Goiás, Tocantins, Rondônia and Acre and the Federal District, and TIM, in the region encompassing the states of Amazonas, Roraima, Pará, Amapá and Maranhão. The main fixed line operators in this area are: Brasil Telecom S.A., in the region

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encompassing the states of Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso, Goiás, Tocantins, Rondônia and Acre and the Federal District, and Telemar Norte Leste S.A. Telemar or OI, in the region encompassing the states of Amazonas, Roraima, Pará, Amapá and Maranhão. Other competitors are Oi (Telemar mobile operator) and TIM.

In the Bahia and Sergipe service areas, Vivo main cellular competitor is Oi (TNL PCS S.A.). Other cellular competitors are Claro and TIM Celular or TIM, which also operates in the state of Minas Gerais. The principal fixed-line competitor in this area is Telemar Norte Leste S.A.

In the Ceará, Pernambuco, Paraíba, Alagoas, Rio Grande do Norte and Piauí service areas, Vivo's main cellular competitor is Oi (TNL PCS S.A.). Other cellular competitors are TIM (TIM Nordeste S.A.) and Claro. The principal fixed-line competitor in this area is Telemar Norte Leste S.A.

In the Rio de Janeiro and Espírito Santo service areas, Vivo's main cellular competitor is Claro, which operates in the states of Rio de Janeiro and Espírito Santo. Claro is controlled by a consortium led by the Telecom Américas Ltd. (controlled by América Móvil S.A. de C.V.). Claro began providing cellular telecommunications services in this Region at the end of 1998. The principal fixed-line operator in this area is Telemar Norte Leste S.A. Oi is the third competitor and is integrated with Telemar (a fixed-line operator) and TIM is the fourth competitor.

In Rio Grande do Sul, Vivo's main cellular competitor is Claro, which operates in several regions in Brazil, including Vivo-Rio Grande do Sul's region. Other cellular competitors are Brasil Telecom S.A. and TIM. The main fixed line competitor in this area is Brasil Telecom.

In Minas Gerais, there are currently four other wireless service providers operating within Vivo's authorization area. Vivo faces competition from the following operators: (a) TIM, the "B" band frequency range operator that launched its services in December, 1998 (TIM is primarily owned by Telecom Italia (in July 2009, ANATEL published Act No. 3804/2009 determining the conditions to be followed to guarantee total separation between TIM and our subsidiaries) and operates in the entire State of Minas Gerais using TDMA, GSM and 3G technologies); (b) Oi, the "D" band operator that launched its services in June 2002 (Oi is a subsidiary of Tele Norte Leste Participações S.A. (Telemar) and operates in the entire State of Minas Gerais using GSM and 3G technology); (c) Claro, the "E" band operator that launched its services in the fourth quarter of 2005 (Claro is controlled by América Móvil and operates a GSM and 3G technology network); and (d) CTBC Celular, an "A" band and 3G band operator (CTBC Celular is controlled by CTBC, a fixed line operator and uses TDMA, GSM and 3G technologies).

Vivo also competes with certain other wireless telecommunications services in specific segments, such as mobile radio (including digital trunking technology, offered by Nextel), paging and beeper services, which are used by some operators in its areas as a substitute for cellular telecommunications services. These competing wireless telecommunications services are generally less expensive than mobile telecommunications services.

Satellite-operated services, which provide nationwide coverage, are also available in Brazil. Although these services have the advantage of covering much larger areas than those covered by the cellular telecommunications services, they are considerably more expensive than the mobile telecommunications services Vivo offers and do not provide competitive coverage inside buildings.

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Regulation

In addition to the descriptions of regulatory matters set forth below, see the description of certain legal proceedings, including judicial and administrative proceedings relating to regulatory matters, set forth in "*Item 8 Financial Information Legal Proceedings.*"

The telecommunications industry has traditionally been heavily regulated in most countries of the world, including Portugal and Brazil. Over the last several years, both countries (Portugal beginning in 1990 and Brazil in 1998) have substantially privatized their state-held telecommunications operators and have been opening their telecommunications markets to competition. Portugal, a member of the European Union, opened its telecommunications market to full competition as of January 1, 2000. Portugal is pursuing further EU-led initiatives aimed at increasing the competitiveness of its market. Brazil has also been introducing further measures designed to increase competition.

Portugal

In the competitive Portuguese telecommunications market, the regulatory measures which most affect our operations, our revenues and our costs relate to:

restrictions on the products we offer and the prices it charges in its wireline retail business;

restrictions on our broadband retail products through the application of retail-minus rules in those areas considered non-competitive;

price controls on our wholesale reference offers, such as local loop unbundling, wholesale line rental, interconnection offers, ADSL bitstream offers (in those areas considered non-competitive), access to ducts, leased lines trunks and local segments;

obligations to allow our competitors to interconnect with and use our wireline network;

certain wireline services that we are obliged to provide to the public under our "universal service obligation";

measures that are intended to make it easier for our customers to migrate to our competitors' services, including carrier pre-selection, number portability, unbundling of the local loop, and wholesale line rental; and

the terms of our concession and our licenses, including the third-generation mobile license that TMN received at the end of 2000.

EU Regulatory Framework and Relevant Markets (ATC)

In February 2002, the European Union agreed upon a new regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services, consisting of five directives governing procedures, authorizations, access, universal service and data protection; one decision on the availability and use of radio spectrum; and a recommendation on relevant product and service markets within the electronic communications sector subject to "ex ante" regulation in accordance with Directive 2002/21/EC of the European Parliament and Council on a common regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services. Four of the five directives that make up the new EU framework were adopted into law in Portugal on February 10, 2004 as part of Law 5/2004, the Basic Law of Electronic Communications, or "Law 5/2004." The fifth directive was adopted into law on August 18, 2004. In 2006, the European Commission began a review of the new EU framework, for electronic communications services and networks. The new regulatory package was approved on November 25, 2009 and published in the Official Journal of the European Union of December 18, 2009 (OJ - L 377, 18.12.2009).

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The implementation of the new EU framework is changing the current regulatory framework applicable to us. The new EU directives and recommendations, which adopt competition law principles such as market dominance for the designation of significant market power and the definitions of relevant product and geographic markets which may be subject to "ex ante" regulation, will result in significant changes and refinements to the current regulatory regime applicable to us in Portugal.

Under the new regulatory regime, regulatory obligations can be imposed on operators having significant market power in any one of the relevant retail and wholesale markets identified by the European Commission. On December 17, 2007, the European Commission issued its European Relevant Markets Recommendation in 2007, which defines one retail market and six wholesale markets. Since we are active in all of these markets, any new regulatory measures could affect our businesses and operations.

Prior to the release of the new European Relevant Markets Recommendation, ANACOM had analyzed 16 of 18 retail and wholesale markets (as defined under a prior European Commission Recommendation). ANACOM found Portugal Telecom group to have significant market power in all the markets it has analyzed except for one in which it did not find any operator to have significant market power (wholesale transit services). These markets include the following: (1) retail markets access to the public telephone network at a fixed location (residential and business), publicly available local and/or national telephone services provided at a fixed location (residential and business), publicly available international telephone services provided at a fixed location (residential and business), and leased lines; and (2) wholesale markets call origination on the fixed telephone network provided at a fixed location, call termination on individual public telephone networks provided at a fixed location and wholesale unbundled access to local metallic loops, wholesale leased lines (trunk segments and terminating segments) and wholesale broadband access. ANACOM notified the European Commission regarding its conclusions about the markets it analyzed. In addition, ANACOM added a nineteenth market, covering telephone services at a fixed location using non-geographic numbers, such as toll-free numbers, and has declared the Portugal Telecom group to have significant market power in this area. Now, under the new European Commission Recommendation on Relevant Markets, ANACOM will be required to re-analyze the retail and wholesale markets and identify which electronic communications operators and service providers it considers to have significant market power in such markets in Portugal and notify the European Commission with respect to its findings. ANACOM conducted a market analysis to determine the regulatory obligations that should be imposed on operators with significant market power in the provision of wholesale (physical) network infrastructure access and wholesale broadband access.

Wholesale markets numbers 4 and 5 (for the provision of wholesale (physical) network infrastructure access and wholesale broadband access) were analyzed by ANACOM in 2008 and early 2009. ANACOM decided to segment the broadband market geographically between "C" (competitive) areas and "NC" (non competitive) areas. ANACOM also removed the regulation that was imposed on PT regarding wholesale broadband access in "C" areas, namely the retail-minus rule. Additionally, the obligation imposed on PT to provide a bitstream reference offer (Rede ADSL PT) expired after a transitional period of one year from the date of the final decision in January 2009. However, we have decided to maintain the bitstream reference offer (Rede ADSL PT).

In addition to the Portugal Telecom group, all other wireline operators in Portugal were determined to have significant market power in the call termination on individual public telephone networks provided at a fixed location wholesale market. Likewise, all mobile network operators were found to have significant market power in the call termination on individual mobile networks. We expect that, in the near future, ANACOM will provide further analysis on relevant markets, which are leased line terminal segments, leased line transit segments, roaming services and access and call origination on mobile telephone networks. ANACOM is currently conducting a market analysis on the wholesale leased lines terminal and transit segments, on minimum sets of retail leased lines and on

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mobile termination rates. We expect that in the near future, ANACOM will provide further analysis on the other relevant markets.

On January 7, 2009, a protocol was signed between the Portuguese government and four operators, including Portugal Telecom, on the roll-out of next-generation networks. Under this protocol, the operators committed to bring forward during 2009 the allocation of resources needed to connect 1.5 million users to a fiber optic network, working with the Portuguese government and with the national regulatory authority in the identification of existing barriers to investment in next generation networks and actively disseminating the benefits of broadband.

Moreover, with respect to the roll-out of optic fiber networks, on May 21, 2009, Decree-Law No. 123/2009 was published. This law, as amended by Decree-Law No. 258/2009, of the September 25, 2009, establishes a legal framework for the construction of and access to infrastructures suitable for the accommodation of electronic communications networks and the construction of infrastructures for telecommunications in housing developments, urban settlements and concentrations of buildings. As for rights of way especially access to the public domain, expropriation and the constitution of public easements this law reinforces the rights already given to electronic communications undertakings under Law No. 5/2004 by introducing a new level of harmonization and transparency in procedures. In particular, Decree-Law No. 123/2009 sets forth several obligations in order to allow electronic communications operators to enjoy better conditions necessary for the installation and development of electronic communications networks.

Decree-Law No. 123/2009 also foresees the implementation of a Centralized Information System ("SIC") to be managed and operated by ANACOM and whose main objective is to make available information on infrastructure appropriate for the installation of electronic communications networks based on information provided by the Portuguese State, autonomous regions, municipalities, publicly held companies or concessionaires, other entities owning or using infrastructure in the public domain of the State, autonomous regions or municipalities and electronic communications undertakings.

On December 16, 2009 ANACOM approved the launch of a public consultation process on the format providing information within the SIC. The deadline for submitting comments ended on February 9, 2010, and a final decision is still pending.

Since PT Comunicações already has a reference offer under which it is obligated to provide a substantial amount of information to operators that wish to use its ducts and associated infra-structure, we are paying close attention to the implementation of the SIC, since we do not wish for the SIC to compound PT Comunicações's obligation to provide information regarding its ducts and associated infrastructure.

Decree-Law No. 123/2009 also contained a rule regarding installing wiring in existing buildings, in which it was set forth that the first operator entering an existing building to adapt its telecommunications infrastructure to optic fiber is obligated to adapt the infrastructure to allow sharing with other electronic communications companies that wish to provide electronic communications services based on fiber. This rule ceased to be in effect on January 1, 2010 with the entering into force of the second edition of the technical rules and norms for infrastructure of telecommunications in buildings (ITED 2nd Edition). Under the ITED 2nd Edition, the first electronic communications undertaking entering a building with fiber remains obligated to install fiber optic wiring in order to allow sharing with other operators. However, ITED 2nd Edition only sets forth the technical rules that apply to installing wiring and does not solve other problems, such as those related to cost sharing, relationships of operators with the buildings' owners or management and technical harmonization needed within the sharing of the infrastructure.

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Regulatory Institutions

ANACOM. The Autoridade Nacional das Comunicações, or "ANACOM," created in January 2001 (formerly Instituto das Comunicações de Portugal, or "ICP"), is the Portuguese telecommunications regulator. Since it commenced operations in 1989, it has been closely involved in developing the telecommunications regulatory framework in Portugal. It advises the Portuguese government on telecommunications policy and legislation and monitors compliance with concessions, licenses and permits granted to telecommunications providers in Portugal.

ANACOM is accountable to the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications. The Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications retains basic responsibility for telecommunications policy in Portugal. Together with the Ministry of Finance, it has ultimate responsibility for monitoring our compliance with our concession. It also has certain supervisory powers with respect to our activities. The Portuguese government delegated a significant number of those powers and functions to ANACOM in our concession agreement.

Over the past several years, the Portuguese government has substantially increased the autonomy of ANACOM and allowed it to become a more effective and independent regulatory body. ANACOM acts on complaints against us by our competitors, our customers and other interested parties. It can impose fines on us if we do not meet our obligations under our concession, including our obligations to supply public switched wireline telephone services, leased lines and other services to our competitors on a timely basis. ANACOM has, from time to time, addressed complaints against us by our competitors. However, such complaints have been resolved in a manner that has not had a material adverse effect on our businesses or operations. ANACOM's decisions are subject to possible reconsideration and can be submitted for judicial review.

European Commission. Most of the EU competition rules have the force of law in all EU member states and therefore apply to us in Portugal. The current priority of the European Commission is to ensure that EU member states fully and correctly implement EU requirements in national law. The European Commission routinely monitors the status of EU member states in implementing EU directives.

The Directorate-General for Competition of the European Commission is responsible for considering, on its own initiative as well as in response to complaints by interested parties, potential claims that our business activities or Portuguese government regulations are inconsistent with the key provisions of the Treaty of Lisbon, also known as the TFEU Treaty, relating to competition in the EU. Article 101 of the treaty prohibits agreements or coordinated action between competitors that may affect trade between EU member states and have as their objective or effect the prevention, restriction or distortion of competition within the EU. Article 102 of the treaty prohibits any abuse of a market-dominating position within the EU, or a substantial part of the EU, that may affect trade between EU member states. The Directorate-General for Competition enforces these rules in cooperation with the national competition authorities. In addition, national courts have jurisdiction over violations of EU competition law.

We understand that at the end of 2001, the Directorate-General for Competition and the Directorate-General for Information Society of the European Commission requested information from the Portuguese government regarding the telecommunications rights-of-way regime in Portugal, which provided PT Comunicações with the exclusive right to use public rights-of-way free of municipalities' fees and taxes. However, the rights-of-way regime was modified in 2004 through Law 5/2004, as described below in "*Summary of Our Concession and Existing Licenses.*" Since we have not been party to the communications between the Directorates-General and the Portuguese government, we are unable to assess whether or not Law 5/2004 has resolved any concerns the Directorates-General may have had regarding the regulation of rights-of-way in Portugal. We further understand that the Directorate General for Information Society of the European Commission requested information from

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the Portuguese government regarding the designation of the universal service provider (currently, PT Comunicações) and regarding the Portuguese government's intention to launch a transparent procedure in order to appoint the universal service provider. We understand that in January 2009, the European Commission referred the case to the European Court of Justice, where it is still pending.

In April 2006, the European Commission sent to the Portuguese government a formal request to abandon the special rights the Portuguese government holds as the sole owner of our A shares. The European Commission believes that the special powers granted to the Portuguese government through the sole ownership of our A shares act as a disincentive for investment by other EU member states in a manner that violates European Community Treaty rules. The Portuguese authorities have taken the position that these special rights are justified in order to protect relevant public interests. In 2008, the European Commission referred the case to the European Court of Justice, and on December 2, 2009, the Advocate General in charge for the case issued an opinion stating that the Portuguese State's ownership of our A shares does not comply with the European rules on the free movement of capital. A decision is pending by the European Court of Justice.

Autoridade da Concorrência. Our activities are also overseen by the Autoridade da Concorrência (formerly Direcção Geral do Comércio e da Concorrência, or "DGCC"), which is responsible for enforcement of Portuguese competition law. It is also responsible for considering complaints relating to our business practices or other business arrangements. We and our subsidiaries are permitted under Portuguese law to appeal any adverse decision of the Autoridade da Concorrência to the courts. Such an appeal suspends the decision of the Autoridade da Concorrência pending a decision by the courts.

On February 10 and 11, 2004, the Autoridade da Concorrência conducted an unannounced search of the offices of PT Comunicações and PT Prime, seizing several documents, in order to investigate alleged abusive practices, including predatory pricing, price discrimination at the wholesale level, price discrimination at the retail level in the wireline telephone market and margin squeezes. The potential penalty for such practices could be as high as 10% of our revenues in the preceding fiscal year. The Autoridade da Concorrência periodically requests that we provide it with additional information regarding the alleged abusive practices, which we have responded to in a timely manner. We expect that the next phase could involve the Autoridade da Concorrência formally charging us with the alleged abusive practices, which would result in an administrative proceeding, referred to as a "statement of objections," in which we would defend our position before the competition authority. If we are unsuccessful in our defense, the competition authority could issue a fine in connection with such abuses. We are permitted under Portuguese law to appeal any adverse decision of the Autoridade da Concorrência to the Commerce Court. To our knowledge, the Autoridade da Concorrência has not yet reached any decision on this matter. In March 2004, we appealed to the courts regarding the seizure of certain documents by Autoridade da Concorrência, and in July 2007, the Courts confirmed that Autoridade da Concorrência is obliged to immediately return all the documents illegally seized and ruled that the potential proof obtained by those documents is null. The Autoridade da Concorrência returned those documents to us on August 20, 2007. However, the Autoridade da Concorrência's investigation is still in progress.

To our knowledge, there are also several other complaints related to our alleged anti-competitive practices in our wireline business pending before the Autoridade da Concorrência. In addition, in 2004, the Autoridade da Concorrência initiated a proceeding against PT Comunicações, referred to as a "statement of objections," alleging that PT Comunicações was denying access to the ducts in which the basic telecommunications network is installed. In June 2005, the Autoridade da Concorrência issued a revised statement of objections on this matter. PT Comunicações has responded to these statements of objections and does not believe it has violated applicable law and regulations. However, on August 1, 2007, the Autoridade da Concorrência imposed a fine of €38 million on PT Comunicações. PT Comunicações appealed to the Commercial Court (Tribunal do Comércio) on August 30, 2007. On March 2, 2010, PT Comunicações was cleared by the Commercial Court of Lisbon of the fine imposed

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in 2007. On March 12, 2010, the Autoridade da Concorrência appealed the decision of the Commercial Court to a higher court (Tribunal da Relação). We have not recorded a provision for this contingency. The appeals suspended the decision of Autoridade da Concorrência pending a decision by the higher courts.

In April 2007, the Autoridade da Concorrência, also accused PT Comunicações of alleged abuse of dominant position for granting discriminatory discounts on lease lines. On September 1, 2008, PT Comunicações was notified by the Autoridade da Concorrência of its decision imposing a fine of €2.1 million for PT Comunicações' alleged abuse of its dominant position in the lease line segment. PT Comunicações considers these allegations unfounded and appealed the fine to the Commercial Court (Tribunal do Comércio) on September 29, 2008. The appeal suspended the decision of the Autoridade da Concorrência pending a decision by the court.

In October 2003, the Autoridade da Concorrência initiated a proceeding against PT Comunicações alleging that Telepac and TV Cabo, which were then part of the Portugal Telecom group, abused their dominant position. Specifically, the Autoridade da Concorrência alleged that our "Rede ADSL PT" wholesale offer of broadband services between May 22, 2002 and June 30, 2003 did not allow the remaining competitors to generate a sufficient profit margin. On September 2, 2009, we announced that we had been notified by the Autoridade da Concorrência that it had concluded its investigation and had decided to impose a fine of €45.0 million on us. We strongly disagree with this ruling and have appealed the decision to the Commercial Court of Lisbon on September 29, 2009. We believe, among other things, that the wholesale offer was permitted under the competition law then in force (DL 371/2003) and was supervised by ANACOM. In addition, we have argued that the wholesale offer was maintained in place for 14 days after the new competition law was approved (Lei 18/2003) only to permit ANACOM to determine the terms of the new offer and that the fine imposed exceeds the maximum €1 million fine allowed under the prior competition law. We intend to defend against these proceedings vigorously. The appeal suspended the decision of Autoridade da Concorrência pending a decision by the higher court.

ERC. The Entidade Reguladora para a Comunicação Social ("ERC") is the independent regulatory authority for the Portuguese media. It was established by Law 53/2005 of November 8, 2005 and began activity on February 17, 2006. ERC's primary responsibilities are the regulation and supervision of all entities that undertake media activities in Portugal. ERC is a legal entity endowed with administrative and financial autonomy.

ERC is responsible for ensuring respect for fundamental rights such as freedom of the press, right to information, independence from political and economic power and freedom of speech. It is also responsible for monitoring compliance by all companies operating in the media sector, with standards for media and broadcast content, as well as for promoting the proper and effective functioning of the market where such companies operate.

ERC's decisions may affect, among others, news agencies, periodicals, radio or television operators, and radio and television broadcasters. PT Comunicações and TMN are usually considered television broadcasters, and as such we must pay ERC supervisory and regulatory fees, which are calculated based on the amount of work ERC does related to PT Comunicações and TMN, the technical complexity of matters, the geographic range of networks used by the broadcasters, and the impact of the activity developed by each broadcaster.

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Pricing of Wireline Services

ANACOM established a new pricing regime for wireline services in 2004 in accordance with the terms of the new EU regulatory framework. This pricing regime created the following regulatory obligations for the retail market for telephone services at a fixed location:

The price cap applying a basket composed of residential access and domestic calls is the Portuguese Consumer Price Index ("CPI") minus 2.75%;

The fixed component of fixed-to-mobile calls (residential and non-residential) are required to be cost-oriented, and price controls are in place in the form of a cap of 6.3 Euro cents on the amount retained by the fixed operator with respect to fixed-mobile calls;

The tariffs for domestic payphone calls are required to correspond to a maximum of three times the tariff for a residential phone call; and

Since December 2006, we have been required to grant a monthly fee discount for retired people.

In 2006, PT Comunicações submitted to the regulator a new pricing scheme that included a flat-rate plan with unlimited off-peak calls on weekdays. This new price plan was approved and came into effect on March 26, 2007. Since September 27, 2008, off-peak calls on weekends have also been unlimited.

In addition, general regulatory obligations of transparency, non-discrimination, cost orientation, cost accounting and account separation apply to access to the fixed line network and to the telephone services at a fixed location.

Prices for Leased Lines. Prices for our leased lines are subject to price controls as a result of obligations imposed by ANACOM, based on its finding that we have significant market power in retail leased lines, wholesale termination and trunk segments. Our leased line prices must be cost-oriented and follow the retail-minus rule (which provides for a 26% minimum margin between our wholesale and retail leased line prices).

See also " *Interconnection*" below.

Universal Service Obligations

Law 5/2004 and our concession impose universal service obligations on us in Portugal. These obligations include providing connection to the public telephone network at a wireline location. They also include providing access to public switched wireline telephone services, including enabling users to make and receive local, national and international telephone calls, facsimile communications and data communications. They also include providing public pay telephones, publishing directories and making available at least one telephone directory enquiry service covering all public voice telephone subscribers' numbers.

According to Law 5/2004, if ANACOM determines that the provision of universal service obligations has become an excessive burden, it may compensate us accordingly. PT Comunicações submitted its annual universal service costs from 1996 to 2003 to ANACOM in order to obtain compensation. Since 2004, it has been the responsibility of ANACOM to calculate the costs of providing the universal service. We believe that obtaining significant compensation under this provision of the law will be very difficult and may not be possible.

On January 30, 2008, ANACOM issued a decision in which it refused to accept our calculations related to the costs of universal service for 2001, 2002 and 2003. ANACOM proposed to define a methodology to calculate the net costs of universal service ("NCUS") and to provide definitional clarity on the concept of "excessive burden." Any conclusions will be submitted for public consultation, which we expect will take place in late 2009. During 2009, with assistance from its consultants, PT

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Comunicações developed a methodology to calculate the NCUS for 2008, and several meetings occurred between PT Comunicações and ANACOM regarding the results obtained and the methodological choices that were made. ANACOM is expected to launch a consultation on this issue during the first half of 2010.

Interconnection

The Interconnection Framework. The EU Access and Interconnection Directive requires that interconnection services be made available in a non-discriminatory manner. The EU Access and Interconnection Directive encourages commercial negotiations among operators but requires national regulatory authorities to establish mechanisms for effective dispute resolution. According to the EU Access and Interconnection Directive, all telecommunications companies with significant market power in the call origination or termination markets must:

make interconnection access to their networks available to other network operators;

not discriminate between interconnection customers;

provide to those requesting interconnection the information and technical specifications necessary for them to interconnect their networks;

offer interconnection prices that are transparent and cost-oriented and do not discriminate between interconnection customers; and

maintain a separate accounting system for interconnection activities.

Law 5/2004 implemented the EU Access and Interconnection Directive in Portugal and established the general conditions for access and interconnection among telecommunications operators in competitive markets. It guarantees the rights of new entrants to obtain interconnection from telecommunications operators with significant market power.

Pursuant to Law 5/2004, ANACOM is entitled to review and modify our proposed interconnection rates and arrangements in our reference interconnection offer. ANACOM has established in Portugal an overall interconnection framework based on cost and consistent with the EU legal framework for both wireline and mobile services.

Wireline Interconnection. As a result of the enactment of Law 5/2004, ANACOM adopted a measure in March 2004 on call origination on fixed telephone networks provided at a fixed location, call termination on individual public telephone networks provided at a fixed location and on significant market power designation in these fixed locations, declaring the Portugal Telecom group to have significant market power in these markets. As a result, we are subject to price controls in these markets based on our costs and other factors and must publish a reference offer that includes these prices and quality of service standards.

Mobile Interconnection. In February 2005, all mobile operators were declared to have significant market power in call termination in mobile networks market. ANACOM has accordingly imposed price controls on interconnection rates for the termination of calls on mobile networks. In 2005, interconnection rates (both fixed-to-mobile and mobile-to-mobile) were reduced by an average of 23.5% compared with 2004 rates. In 2006, these rates were reduced by an average of 18.5% compared to the 2005 rates. These reductions have had, and are expected to continue to have, a significant impact on TMN's interconnection revenues and consequently its earnings. A final decision concerning mobile termination rates (MTR) was announced by ANACOM on July 4, 2008, which stipulated a reduction in termination tariffs from €0.11 down to €0.065 as of April 1, 2009, for TMN and Vodafone. Optimus reached that level on October 1, 2009. The first cut to €0.08 cents per minute was effective as of August 23, 2008. The impact of this regulatory decision was a reduction in wireline and domestic

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mobile revenues of €10.1 million and €23.6 million, respectively, in the year ended December 31, 2008 and of €17.1 million and €62.1 million, respectively, in the year ended December 31, 2009.

In January 2010, ANACOM launched a new consultation on this matter, signaling its intention of setting a new glide path that will reduce mobile termination rates to €0.035 in April 2011. The consultation period ended on March 3, 2010, and a final decision is expected in April 2010.

Internet Access. As a result of past ANACOM decisions, we offer two access regimes to ISPs: (1) the Reference Offer for Internet Access, which includes two alternative pricing methods, namely a monthly flat rate and a per minute origination charge, and under which the connection of the ISP's infrastructure to our wireline network is based on DSS1 signalling, and (2) the Reference Interconnection Offer, which includes a pricing method based on call origination, and under which the connection of the ISP's infrastructure to our wireline network is based on SS7 signalling. The ISPs determine which regime will apply to their arrangements to connect with our wireline network.

Next Generation Access Networks

On June 18, 2008, ICP-ANACOM launched a public consultation on the regulation of Next Generation Access Networks ("NGA"), which addressed several issues, namely market and technological issues, the impact of NGAs on existing networks, the development models, public policy considerations and regulatory models. In a decision announced on February 18, 2009, ANACOM defined a segmented approach: in areas designated "C Areas," the main obligation is access to ducts, and in areas designated "NC Areas," obligations are access to ducts, access to fiber and advanced bitstream, subject to conditions.

On September 18, 2008, the European Commission launched a consultation on a draft recommendation on the regulated access to NGAs, which intends to define general regulatory principles, as well as regulatory solutions for FTTH and FTTN, including access to ducts, the unbundling of fiber and bitstream solutions. On June 11, 2009, the European Commission launched a second consultation on a draft recommendation on the regulated access to NGAs. The European Commission is still working on a final version of the recommendation.

Number Portability and Carrier Selection

Number portability allows a subscriber at a specific location to change service providers without having to change telephone numbers. PT Comunicações introduced number portability for wireline services in July 2001. Number portability for mobile services was introduced in January 2002.

ANACOM has required call-by-call carrier selection to be offered by us for long distance and international calls since January 1, 2000. We have been offering it for local and regional calls since January 1, 2001 and for fixed-to-mobile calls since October 1, 2000. Call-by-call carrier selection enables customers to select the carrier of their calls by dialing a code connecting them to the selected carrier.

Law 5/2004 requires that all wireline network operators with significant market power must offer carrier pre-selection. Carrier pre-selection allows customers to select the carrier that will be their default carrier. This removes the need for customers to dial any code to connect to their selected carrier when making calls. Full carrier pre-selection has been available throughout Portugal since October 15, 2000. Regulations for carrier pre-selection were published in early 2006, extending carrier pre-selection to some non-geographic services. These regulations were revised in 2007, reinforcing contractual relations between pre-selection carriers and consumers.

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Unbundling of the Local Loop

In 2000, the European Commission approved a regulation requiring wireline network operators to make the local loops between their customers and the local switches on their networks available to competitors. Such a requirement also exists in Law 5/2004. This allows such competitors to connect their networks to the copper "local loop" and use it to provide their services directly to those customers without having to invest in the local loop or to rely upon the network operator's relationship with the customers. According to the regulation and Law 5/2004, we are required to maintain a reference offer for unbundled access to our local loops and related facilities and to meet reasonable requests for unbundled access to our local loops and related facilities under transparent, fair and non-discriminatory conditions. Prices charged must be cost-oriented. The conditions under which the local loop unbundling services are provided are set forth in a published reference offer for unbundled access to our local loops in accordance with terms established by ANACOM. This reference offer covers all of our main distribution framework buildings where technical and space conditions allow co-location. Co-location means providing space and technical facilities to competitors to the extent necessary to reasonably accommodate and connect the relevant equipment of the competitor.

Other Requirements

The regulatory framework requires PT Comunicações to submit periodic reports on quality of service and comply with specified indicators. Penalties may occur if we do not achieve such indicators. We must also provide white page directories and certain other facilities to certain specified categories of subscribers free of charge.

Internet and Related Services

Various regulatory developments may affect our Internet business. Portugal has adopted Decree Law No. 290-D/99 regarding digital signatures, which established a legal framework for electronic documents and digital signatures. This framework is a key component for developing e-commerce business. The legislation was amended by the Decree Law No. 62/2003, which introduced new measures set forth in the EU Electronic Signature Directive adopted in December 1999. The EU Electronic Commerce Directive, which was implemented in January 2002, further promotes the free movement of electronically provided services and commerce within the EU. For example, it requires EU member states to absolve information carriers and host-services providers from liability for the content of information transmitted over the Internet. Such provisions provide us with legal protection that is important in carrying out our business. The 1995 EU Data Protection Directive, which was implemented in Portugal in 1998, places restrictions on the use by Internet companies of personal data stored on their networks. A new Data Protection Directive was adopted by the European Commission in 2006, imposing data-retention obligations on operators. A law implementing this directive was published in July 2008 and requires Internet service providers and other electronic communications providers to preserve data for a specified period of time and imposes other obligations in this field. We could also be subject to other self-regulation and content-monitoring requirements that could affect our Internet business.

EU Competition Directive

The European Commission issued a directive on September 16, 2002 (Directive 2002/77/EC) that requires member states to enact legislation directing incumbent telecommunications operators to separate their cable television and telecommunications network operations into distinct legal entities. We believe that the spin-off of our interest in ZON Multimedia in November 2007 satisfied the requirements of the directive as implemented in Portugal.

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Licensing Framework

The EU Authorization Directive (Directive 2002/20/EC of March 7, 2002) prohibits any limitation on the number of new entrants in telecommunications markets, except as required to ensure an efficient use of radio frequencies.

Pursuant to this directive, which is part of the EU electronic communications framework, Law 5/2004 has established a new authorization regime, whereby an operator must have a general authorization for the provision of electronic communications networks or services. A license can be required for the use of radio frequencies or numbering resources. ANACOM is responsible for issuing regulations to implement this authorization regime. With the adoption of this new authorization regime, a more flexible licensing framework is expected.

Summary of Our Concession and Existing Licenses

Our concession is for the provision of universal service and for the operation of the terrestrial broadcasting network in Portugal, and it permits us to provide public switched wireline telephone, packet switched data (the rights to which were transferred to our subsidiary PT Prime) in X.25 mode, leased lines and telex and telegraphy services in Portugal. We also provide mobile telephone services, data communications services and IPTV under licenses granted to our subsidiaries by the Portuguese government. The subsidiaries holding the licenses are subject to separate financial reporting and other requirements.

Our Wireline Concession. The Portuguese government granted us a concession on March 20, 1995. The concession had an initial term of 30 years, expiring in 2025. As part of a reorganization of our business, we transferred the concession to our subsidiary PT Comunicações in 2000. The concession granted to us the right to install, manage and operate the infrastructure that forms part of the basic telecommunications network and the terrestrial broadcasting network for a fee of up to 1% of our operating revenues from the services provided under the concession, after certain deductions. Some of our assets that are part of the basic telecommunications network (as defined in Portuguese legislation) were treated as being within the "public domain" under the terms of the concession. During the term of the concession, we were permitted to receive economic benefits from the use of public domain assets as if we owned them completely. However, such public domain assets would have reverted to the Portuguese government without compensation when the concession expired.

On December 11, 2002, we agreed to prepay the future rental payments due under the concession in exchange for full ownership of the basic telecommunications network and to ensure that there will be no reversion of the assets related to the provision of concession services to the government in 2025. On December 27, 2002, we acquired full ownership of the basic telecommunications network for €365 million, which included the 2002 concession fee of €16.6 million. As a result of this acquisition, the terms of the concession have been modified so that PT Comunicações is no longer obligated to pay a concession fee to the Portuguese government and ownership of the network and assets related to the concession will not revert back to the Portuguese government in 2025. On February 17, 2003, Decree Law 31/2003 was enacted, establishing the basic regulatory principles supporting the terms of our modified Concession. On April 3, 2003, we entered into an agreement formally modifying the terms of our concession with the Portuguese government.

The Portuguese government retains the ability to suspend or terminate our rights under the concession. In cases of serious non-performance by us of our obligations under the concession, the Portuguese government may, on a provisional basis, take over the development and operation of services authorized under the concession. The concession may also be terminated in cases of "severe, continual or unremedied" failure to perform our obligations. We believe that we have the resources to fulfill all our obligations under the concession.

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In addition, after 2010 the Portuguese government may revoke the concession upon at least one year's notice if it deems such action to be justified in the public interest. If this occurs, we would be entitled to compensation equaling our annual average net profits for the five years prior to notification of revocation multiplied by the number of years remaining before the concession expires.

Our modified concession provides that we are exempt from all taxes, fees and charges with respect to the usage of public rights-of-way for our telecommunications infrastructure. However, Law 5/2004 establishes a new rights-of-way regime in Portugal whereby each municipality may establish a fee, up to a maximum of 0.25% of each wireline services bill, to be paid by the customers of those wireline operators whose network infrastructures are located in each such municipality. This regime was implemented in 2005 pursuant to Regulation No. 38/2004, which was published in September 2004. The new regime replaces Law 91/97, which granted us an exemption from municipal taxes and rights-of-way and other fees with respect to access to and installation and use of our telecommunications network in connection with our obligations under the concession. Our exemption from municipal taxes prior to the enactment of Law 91/97 is still being challenged in court. See "*Item 8 Financial Information Legal Proceedings Claims for Municipal Taxes and Fees.*"

We are required to provide a special 50% discount on the monthly line rental fee to certain eligible retired and pensioner Portuguese citizens. Until December 31, 2006, the costs of providing this special discount were directly reimbursed by the Portuguese State. In May 2007, ANACOM determined that PT Comunicações should bear the costs of providing this special discount, as part of its universal obligations, a decision that applied retroactively from January 2007. In addition, in the past, we voluntarily offered supplementary discounts to eligible senior citizens in the form of an additional 10% discount on the monthly line rental fee and a special discount on telephone calls. We phased out these supplementary discounts in July 2007 as we became burdened with the cost of the mandatory 50% discount. The cost of all these discounts for our wireline business was approximately €18.9 million in 2007 and €15.3 million in 2008.

The concession imposes a universal service obligation on us. See "*Universal Service Obligations*" above.

The Ministry of Finance is responsible for monitoring financial issues with respect to the concession. The Ministry of Economy is responsible for all other issues under the concession. ANACOM is authorized to monitor and assess penalties up to a maximum of €5 million if we fail to fulfill our obligations under the concession or other obligations imposed by law. Disputes concerning the application and interpretation of the concession are dealt with by arbitration.

PT Prime's Data Licenses and Registrations. Our subsidiary PT Prime holds:

a non-exclusive license to provide wireline services;

a non-exclusive license to be a "Public Telecommunications Networks" operator; and

all the licenses formerly held by Telepac, including a data communications license.

Our data communications license authorizes us to provide X.25/X.32 synchronous services and X.28 asynchronous services and other switched and non-switched data communications services, including frame relay and virtual private networks for data communications. The license also authorizes us to provide value-added services such as electronic data interchange and videotext services. In addition, the license authorizes us to construct certain network infrastructure in connection with licensed services. With respect to packet switched data, the data communications license is valid for 30 years, unless our wireline concession is terminated earlier. Licenses have also been granted to other providers of data communications and Internet access services, including companies associated with major international telecommunications providers. However, under Law 5/2004, and in accordance with the EU licensing regime, companies are not required to have a license to provide data communications

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services and Internet access. Instead, it is sufficient to register their intended services with ANACOM under its service registration scheme.

In April 1997, ANACOM granted PT Prime a license to provide data communications services using satellite infrastructure and a license to offer voice services to corporate networks and other closed groups of users.

TMN's Mobile Service License. Mobile telephone service licenses are valid for 15 years and are issued by ANACOM under Law No. 5/2004. These licenses authorize the use of radio spectrum and the installation of base stations, base station controllers and control switching centers and require the licensee to construct networks capable of reaching at least 75% of Portugal's population within a specified period of time. Charges for the provision of mobile telephone services are not subject to regulation.

Through TMN, we hold a renewable, non-exclusive license to provide traditional and GSM digital mobile telephone services throughout Portugal. The authorization for the use of GSM radio spectrum was renewed in March 2007 and is now valid until March 16, 2022. Two other operators hold licenses to provide GSM digital mobile telephone services on substantially the same terms as those applicable to TMN. Vodafone Portugal was awarded its license in 1991. Optimus was awarded a license in 1997 and began operations in September 1998.

We are required to comply with a number of mobile telephone service criteria. These include satisfying minimum quality standards regarding blocked call rates, network effectiveness and servicing time, and providing certain services. We are also required to provide ANACOM with information about our mobile telephone operations, including the number of customers, number and average duration of calls on a quarterly basis. We are also required to provide annual information to ANACOM about the development of infrastructure.

The UMTS licenses were issued by ANACOM in January 2001. UMTS services are the European version of the globally accepted technical standards for "third-generation" mobile communications. UMTS constitutes a significant advance over the "second-generation" digital GSM mobile services currently provided. The "first-generation" services were traditional analog mobile services. The broadband capacity of the frequency spectrum allocated under the UMTS licenses enables operators to supply video and Internet content to mobile handsets at higher transmission speeds. The licenses cover all of Portugal and are valid for 15 years. The license fee was €100 million per license. TMN and the other two main mobile operators in Portugal were each awarded one of these licenses at the beginning of 2001, and TMN's license expires in January 2016.

In April 2004, TMN launched UMTS in Portugal with an emphasis on new services, such as video telephony and high-speed data. Since then, TMN has pursued a strategy of gradual improvements to network coverage, using existing GSM sites where possible in order to minimize the need to install costly new sites. UMTS license holders are required to offer their services to 65.7% by the end of the third year and 77.3% by the end of the fifth year.

In addition, in 2000, TMN and the other mobile operators assumed commitments to make contributions to the information society during the period through the maturity of the license in 2015. In May 2007, pursuant to an agreement between TMN and the Portuguese State, and based on contributions already made, the outstanding commitments were valued at €355 million. Under the agreement, €260 million of this amount is to be spent on "E Initiatives," an initiative led by the Portuguese State to offer to school teachers and students laptops and discounted broadband services. The remaining €95 million is to be spent on subsidies for equipment, service discounts and network investments. The amount related to the "E Initiatives" was recognized as a license cost in 2007 in the amount of its net present value (€233 million), and the remaining €95 million will be recorded when incurred, as its expected that these investments will be made in the ordinary course of business of

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TMN. In addition, TMN assumed the payment of one-third of the commitment of Oniway, a mobile operator that withdrew from the market, in the amount of €8 million, and in 2009 TMN was required to co-invest with the Portuguese State in providing laptop computers to young students, in the amount of €11.5 million. As of December 31, 2009, our expenses relating to the €233 million liability recorded in 2007 had been fully reflected in our financial statements, and the only liabilities on our balance sheet relating to our commitments under the terms of TMN's license were liabilities in the ordinary course of our business.

DTT Services. In October 2008, we were notified of the final decision of ANACOM endorsing the Draft Final Decision of the Portuguese Committee of Evaluation to allocate to us the frequency usage rights for Digital Terrestrial Television ("DTT") associated with with the system for combining more than one information stream into a single stream for transmission ("Multiplex" or "Mux"), namely Mux A (transport of free-to-air signal) and Muxes B to F (pay-TV service). In June 2009, the ERC notified us of its final decision of granting a license to act as a TV distribution operator.

Due to changes in the process of implementation of Muxes B to F and due to the evolution of Pay TV market, PT asked ANACOM to revoke frequency usage rights associated with MUXes B to F and asked ERC to revoke the license to act as a TV distribution operator.

ANACOM issued its draft decision on January 29, 2010, pursuant to which ANACOM intends to revoke the action granting PT Comunicações the right to use the frequencies associated with Muxes B to F, retroactive to January 29, 2010. This draft decision was submitted to a public consultation and still pending a final decision. As to the request submitted to ERC, this authority has issued a draft decision, under which it considers that reasons of public interest prevent revoking the license granted to PT Comunicações to operate as a TV distribution operator using the frequencies allocated by ANACOM for that purpose. This draft decision was also submitted to a public consultation. The final decision, issued on March 17, 2010, maintained ERC's draft position. The decision process of the ERC is independent from that of ANACOM, and the ultimate effect of these decisions on PT Comunicações can be determined only after these processes are complete.

Brazil

Vivo's mobile business, the services it provides and the prices it charges are subject to regulation under the General Telecommunications Law and various administrative enactments, which regulate the services provided by Brazilian telecommunications operators.

ANATEL is the agency that regulates telecommunications under the General Telecommunications Law and the July 2001 Regulamento da Agência Nacional de Telecomunicações, known as the ANATEL Decree. ANATEL is financially autonomous and administratively independent of the federal government. ANATEL maintains a close relationship with the Ministry of Communications. Any regulation proposed by ANATEL is subject to a period of public comment, which may include public hearings. ANATEL's actions may be challenged in the Brazilian courts under Brazilian administrative law. On November 25, 1998, ANATEL enacted "Resolution 73 Regulation of Telecommunication Services," which regulates in detail the new comprehensive framework for the provision of telecommunications services in Brazil established by the General Telecommunications Law.

Concessions and Authorizations

Prior to January 2000, ANATEL had only authorized two mobile service providers in each of the ten franchise areas under bands A and B. Band A and band B mobile service providers, including Vivo's operating subsidiaries at the time, were granted concessions pursuant to the *Lei Mínima*, or the Minimum Law. Each concession is a specific grant of authority to supply cellular telecommunications services, subject to certain requirements contained in the applicable list of obligations appended to each concession. If a mobile service provider wishes to offer any telecommunications service other than

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those authorized by its concession, it may apply to ANATEL for an authorization to offer such other services.

In accordance with the General Telecommunications Law, a concession relates to the provision of telecommunications services under the public regime, as determined by the public administration. A concession may only be granted upon a prior auction bidding process. As a result, regulatory provisions are inserted in the relevant concession agreements, and the concessionaire is subject to public service principles of continuity, changeability and equal treatment of customers. ANATEL is also entitled to direct and control the performance of the services, to apply penalties and to declare the expiration of the concession and the return of assets of the concessionaire to ANATEL upon termination of the concession. Another distinctive feature is the right of the concessionaire to maintain an economic and financial balance of the concession agreement. The concession is granted for a limited duration and is generally renewable once.

An authorization is a form of permission granted by the government under the private regime, which may or may not be granted upon a prior auction bidding process, to the extent that the authorized party complies with the conditions deemed necessary for the exploitation of the relevant type of telecommunications service in the private regime. The authorization is granted for an indeterminate period of time. Under an authorization, the government will not guarantee an economic and financial balance, as guaranteed under a concession.

ANATEL considers Vivo to be affiliated with Telefónica, which provides wireline long distance services in the state of São Paulo and was awarded a license to provide such services nationwide. For this reason, a wireline long distance license would not be available to Vivo if it were to apply for such a license.

SMP Regulation

Vivo holds a number of licenses to provide wireless communications services under the Brazilian Personal Mobile Service (*Serviço Móvel Pessoal*, or "SMP") regime. These regulations divide Brazil into three main regions covering the same geographic area as the concessions for the fixed-line telecommunications services, and the three regions are divided into registration areas, or tariff areas.

Some of Vivo's licenses were converted from concessions granted prior to the introduction of the current regulatory regime, and others were acquired by Vivo in auctions by ANATEL. Each SMP license in fact consists of two licenses – one to provide mobile telecommunications services, and another to use the frequency spectrum for a period of 15 years. The frequency license is renewable for a second 15-year period upon the payment of an additional license fee.

In September 2007, ANATEL organized auctions for fifteen new licenses in the 1900 MHz radio frequency band, denominated as Band L. Vivo acquired 13 spectrum licenses in Band L. In December 2007, ANATEL organized auctions for 36 new licenses in the 1900-2100 MHz radio frequency bands (3G licenses), denominated as Bands F, G, I and J. Vivo was awarded seven spectrum licenses in Band J and Telemig Celular was awarded two licenses. On April 29, 2008, Vivo signed the Terms of Authorization for using the sub-ranges of Band J, also known as Third Generation (or 3G) frequency, acquired in the auction. As a result, Vivo filled the last gaps in its coverage in Brazil and currently operates in the entire Brazilian territory.

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The table below provides certain information regarding Vivo's SMP licenses.

Area	Frequency Range Covered by License (Expiration of Right to Use Spectrum)
São Paulo state	Band A (2023, except 2024 for the cities of Ribeirão Preto and Guatapar) Band L (2023, except 2024 for the cities of Ribeirão Preto and Guatapar, excluding the cities covered by CTBC Telecom) Band L (2022, for the cities also covered by CTBC Telecom) Band J (2023)
Paraná state	Band B (2013) Band L (2013, excluding cities of Londrina and Tamarana) Band J (2023)
Santa Catarina state	Band B (2013) Band L (2013) Band J (2023)
Goias state	Band A (2023) Band L (2023, excluding the cities covered by CTBC Telecom) Band L (2022, for the cities also covered by CTBC Telecom) Band J (2023)
Tocantins state	Band A (2023) Band L (2023) Band J (2023)
Mato Grosso state	Band A (2024) Band L (2024) Band J (2023)
Mato Grosso do Sul state	Band A (2024) Band L (2024, excluding the city of Paranaba) Band L (2022, for the city of Paranaba) Band J (2023)
Rondnia state	Band A (2024) Band L (2024) Band J (2023)
Acre state	Band A (2024) Band L (2024) Band J (2023)
Amap state	Band B (2013) Band J (2023)
Amazonas state	Band B (2013) Band J (2023)
Maranho state	Band B (2013) Band J (2023)
Par state	Band B (2013) Band J (2023)
Roraima state	Band B (2013) Band J (2023)
Federal district	Band A (2021) Band L (2021) Band J (2023)
Bahia state	Band A (2023) Band L (2023) Band J (2023)

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Area	Frequency Range Covered by License (Expiration of Right to Use Spectrum)
Sergipe state	Band A (2023) Band L (2023) Band J (2023)
Rio de Janeiro state	Band A (2020) Band L (2020) Band J (2023)
Espírito Santo state	Band A (2023) Band L (2023) Band J (2023)
Rio Grande do Sul state	Band A (2022) Band L (2022) Band L (2022, for the metropolitan area of Pelotas) Band J (2023)
Minas Gerais state (Telemig Celular)	Band A (2023) Band E (2020, for the cities also covered by CTBC Telecom) Band J (2023)
Other	Band L (2022, covering the states of Alagoas, Ceará, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí and Rio Grande do Norte) Band J (2023)

All Band A and B services are provided on the 850 MHz radio frequency, Band E is provided on the 1,800 MHz and 900 MHz radio frequency, and all Band L and J services are provided in the 1,900-2,100 MHz radio frequency range.

Under an SMP license, an operator may optionally provide domestic and international long-distance services in its licensed area, and a cellular operator and its controlling shareholders may not have a geographical overlap between licenses.

Interconnection

Under the General Telecommunications Law, telecommunications service providers are classified as providers of either collective or restricted services. All mobile operators, including SMP service providers, are classified by ANATEL as collective service providers. All providers of collective services are required to provide interconnection upon request to any other collective service providers. The terms and conditions of the interconnection agreements are freely negotiated between parties, subject to price caps and other rules established by ANATEL. Providers must enter into interconnection agreements, regarding, among other things, tariffs, commercial conditions and technical issues, with all requesting parties on a non-discriminatory basis. If the parties cannot agree on the terms and conditions of interconnection, ANATEL may determine the terms and conditions by arbitration. Interconnection agreements must be approved by ANATEL and may be rejected if they are contrary to the principles of free competition and the applicable regulations relating to traffic capacity, use of interconnection infrastructure by requesting parties and other matters.

In 2003, ANATEL adopted "Bill & Keep" rules for interconnection charges for traffic between the networks of SMP operators. Under these rules, an SMP mobile operator paid for the use of another SMP mobile operator's network in the same authorization area only if the traffic carried from the first operator to the second exceeded 55% of the total traffic exchanged between them (known as a partial "Bill & Keep" regime). In that case, only those calls that have surpassed the 55% level will be subject to payment for network usage. In 2006, the partial Bill & Keep regime was discontinued. The current rule is "full billing," pursuant to which the SMP operator pays the entire call termination fee of the

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other mobile network. The partial "Bill and Keep" rule is still used between the SMP and SME (trunking) networks.

In 2005, ANATEL approved provisional agreements among the local fixed line and mobile operators to determine the interconnection fees for local calls (known as "VC1" calls). These agreements provide for a 4.5% annual adjustment of interconnection fees for these calls. In March 2006, ANATEL approved a provisional agreement for interconnection fees for VC2 and VC3 long distance calls that also provides for a 4.5% annual adjustment to interconnection fees. In July 2007, ANATEL approved a provisional agreement among the fixed line operators Telefónica, Telemar, Brasil Telecom, CTBC Telecom, Sercomtel and the mobile operators to determine the interconnection fees for VC1, VC2 and VC3 calls. The provisional agreement also provides for a 1.97143% annual adjustment to interconnection fees in Region I (Telemar's region) and 2.25356% in Regions II (Brasil Telecom's region) and III (Telefónica's region). Then in July 2008, ANATEL approved a provisional agreement among the fixed line operators Telefónica, Telemar, Brasil Telecom, CTBC Telecom, Sercomtel and the mobile operators to determine the interconnection fees for VC1, VC2 and VC3 calls. This latest provisional agreement provides for a 1.89409% annual adjustment to interconnection fees in Region I (Telemar's region) and a 2.06308% in Regions II (Brasil Telecom's region) and III (Telefónica's region). The annual adjustments under these agreements may not be sufficient to cover Vivo's costs and preserve its margins from interconnection with Vivo's network. In particular, because a significant number of mobile subscribers use prepaid mobile services and generally receive more calls than they make, Vivo derives an important part of its revenues from the interconnection fees paid to it by the wireline operators for traffic originating on wireline networks and terminating on its mobile networks.

In 2005, ANATEL further standardized regulations governing wireline service, referred to as the Sistema de Telefonia Fixa Comutada (*Fixed Telephony Interconnection System*, or "STFC"), and those regulations affect the interconnection of mobile service with wireline service.

In addition, ANATEL may further modify the regulatory regime governing interconnection fees. Under Resolutions 438/2006, 480/2007, 483/2007 and 503/2008, beginning in 2010, ANATEL will determine the reference cost of using mobile networks (RVU-M) for SMP providers who have significant market power, which will be used in arbitration cases by ANATEL to determine the value of interconnection fees.

ANATEL has also published resolutions proposing new regulations regarding interconnection charges that could adversely affect Vivo's revenues and results of operations. These proposals include (1) a resolution that one SMP operator in its authorization area is to receive only one interconnection charge for calls originated and terminated on its network (a proposal whose implementation has already been demanded by ANATEL), (2) a resolution for new negotiation rules for interconnection charges in arbitration cases under which ANATEL would have a role in determining the charges and (3) a resolution for the unification of interconnection charges in any given region of the general authorization plan (*Plano Geral de Autorizações*) for the SMP regime among SMP providers of the same economic group that have significant market power, according to criteria still to be defined. In this regard, when ANATEL organized the auction in December 2007 for new licenses in the 1900-2100 MHz radio frequency bands (3G licenses), denominated Bands F, G, I and J, it specified that any license awarded to a holder of an existing SMP license in the same region would be unified with that existing license within 18 months from the publication of the terms of authorization awarding the new license (the publication of the terms occurred on April 30, 2008).

In accordance with this determination, in January 2010, ANATEL published an action unifying Vivo's SMP authorizations in Regions II (the States of Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul, Goiás, Tocantins, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso, Rondônia, Acre and the Distrito Federal) and III (the State of São Paulo) of the General Plan of Authorization for the SMP regime, with an SMP authorization for each one of these Regions (Terms of Authorization No. 005/2010 and 006/2010, signed

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in January 2010, for Region II and III, respectively). Moreover, ANATEL also determined that, from November 1, 2009 (eighteen months from April 30, 2008), in each SMP region, the value of the VU-M interconnection rate must be unified for that region and freely negotiated. Until such date, the mobile operators charge a value of VU-M for authorization of the SMP. In February 2010, ANATEL defined the VU-M to be paid for Oi (fixed and mobile operators) and for Brasil Telecom (fixed and mobile operators) to Claro, TIM, Vivo and Telemig Celular, for region of the PGA-SMP, as a result of the unification of the SMP authorizations.

In addition, the invitation document for the December 2007 auction modified the rule for renewal of radio frequency licenses and includes in operating profits (which is one of the criteria considered in the renewal process) not only the profits received from customers through mobile service plans but also the profits received from payments from other operators for the use of the SMP network.

Resolution 516/2008, published by ANATEL in November 2008, relates to the General Plan to update Brazilian telecommunications regulations ("Plano Geral de Atualização da Regulamentação das Telecomunicações no Brasil" or "PGR"). In this general plan, ANATEL targets several areas of vital importance for the mobile telecommunications business, such as regulation of virtual mobile operation (MVNO) (which will likely increase competition), the regulation of significant market power ("Poder de Mercado Significativo PMS") (the VU-M price unification among SMP providers of the same economic group having significant market power could reduce Vivo's revenues) and the regulation of multimedia communication services ("Serviço de Comunicação Multimídia SCM") (which will likely increase competition).

These new proposed regulations could have an adverse effect on Vivo's results of operations because (1) interconnection charges could drop, thereby reducing Vivo's revenues, (2) ANATEL may allow favorable prices for economic groups without significant market power and (3) the VU-M prices Vivo charges in some regions in which it operates are higher than those in some other regions, and consolidation of those prices, competitive pressures and other factors could reduce Vivo's average prices and its revenues.

Regulation of Quality of Service and Customer Rights

As a telecommunications service provider, Vivo is subject to regulations concerning quality of service and network expansion, as established in its SMP licenses and original concession agreements. Any breach of telecommunications legislation or of any obligation set forth in Vivo's authorizations may result in a fine of up to R\$50 million.

Vivo's SMP licenses impose obligations to meet quality of service standards, such as the system's ability to make and receive calls, call failure rates, the network's capacity to handle peak periods, failed interconnection of calls and customer complaints.

In 2007, ANATEL published Resolution 477/2007, addressing several areas of vital importance for the mobile telecommunications business, such as the necessity for retail stores in cities in an operator's coverage areas, increases in the validity periods of prepaid cards and limits on the period of time after which customers may leave service plans. The objective of the regulations is to reduce the number of customer complaints and improve the quality of services, with an emphasis on operators' duties and customers' rights.

ANATEL also published Resolution 460/2007, relating to fixed and wireless number portability with full activation in March 2009. For SMP operators like Vivo, number portability will only be applied for wireless codes of access in the same registration area. For fixed operators, number portability will only be applied for fixed codes of access in the same local area.

In 2008, Resolution 516/2008 addressed issues of service quality in the mobile telecommunications business, such as the necessity of preparation of proposals for the improvement of the quality of service

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(which will likely cause a rise in operating costs) and offers of new bands of radio frequencies (450 MHz, 2.5 GHz and 3.5 Ghz).

In 2008, the Brazil Government published Decree 6654/2008 revising the fixed-line general concession plan (Plano Geral de Outorgas PGO), allowing fixed-line concessionaires to operate in more than one region of the country. This change allowed Telemar Norte Leste S.A. (Region I) Telemar or Oi to buy Brasil Telecom (Region II).

Rate Regulation

SMP licenses continue to provide for a price-cap mechanism to set and adjust rates on an annual basis for the basic plan of service. The cap is a maximum weighted average price for a package of services. The package consists of the services in Vivo's Basic Plan, including activation fees, monthly subscription fees, and certain roaming charges, which are charged for the use of mobile services under the SMP regime. The price cap is revised annually to reflect the rate of inflation as measured by the general price index, or the IGP-DI (Índice Geral de Preços Disponibilidade Interna). However, mobile operators are able to freely set the rates for alternative service plans.

Internet and Related Services

In Brazil, Internet service providers are deemed to be suppliers of value-added services and are not considered telecommunications service providers. ANATEL's Resolution 190 requires cable operators to act as carriers of third-party ISPs. The Brazilian House of Representatives is considering a law that would penalize Internet service providers for knowingly providing services that allow illegal goods or services to be sold on the Internet and would impose confidentiality requirements on Internet service providers regarding nonpublic information transmitted or stored on their networks. This would affect Vivo indirectly because mobile phones are used extensively for Internet traffic.

Competition Issues

ANATEL is required to consult with the Brazilian competition authority, the Conselho Administrativo de Direito Econômico, or "CADE," in carrying out certain of its responsibilities, including those related to the review of acquisitions and joint venture agreements entered into by telecommunications operators. In turn, CADE does not exercise its responsibilities without initially seeking the views of ANATEL and would not intervene with respect to any proposed acquisition or agreement affecting competition in the telecommunications sector without seeking the views of ANATEL. Telecommunications operators must concurrently seek review from ANATEL and CADE of acquisitions and joint venture agreements.

ITEM 4A UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 5 OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

You should read the following discussion in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes included elsewhere in this report. Our audited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, or IFRS, as adopted by the European Commission for use in the European Union. As of and for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, there was no difference between IFRS, as adopted by the European Commission for use in the European Union, as applied by Portugal Telecom, and IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

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Overview

Our Business and Revenue Reporting Categories

Portugal Telecom, SGPS, S.A. is a group holding company. Our business operations are conducted by our subsidiaries, which are classified for financial reporting purposes according to the general type of telecommunications services provided and the manner in which our management views and manages our operations. Portugal Telecom's businesses consist of the following:

Wireline Business	Offering the following wireline services: Retail services, including fixed line telecommunications service, Internet services, IPTV and satellite pay TV services to residential customers; Wholesale services; and Data and corporate services, including data communications, leased lines, outsourcing and net solutions, and Internet business-to-business.
Domestic Mobile Business Brazilian Mobile Business	Offering mobile services, such as voice, data and Internet-related services, through TMN. Offering mobile services in Brazil, such as voice, data and Internet-related services, through Vivo.
Other	International investments other than Vivo, instrumental companies and the Portugal Telecom, SGPS, S.A. holding company. Our international investments other than Vivo mainly include: Dedic, providing call center services in Brazil, which we fully consolidate in our audited consolidated financial statements; UOL, an Internet service provide in Brazil in which we hold a 29% stake and account for using the equity method; Cabo Verde Telecom, providing fixed and mobile telecommunications services in the Cabo Verde Islands, which we fully consolidate in our audited consolidated financial statements; MTC, providing mobile telecommunications services in Namibia, in which we acquired a 34% stake in September 2006 and which we fully consolidated in our audited consolidated financial statements as of that date; Unitel, providing mobile telecommunications services in Angola, which we account for using the equity method; and CTM, providing fixed and mobile telecommunications services in Macao, which we account for using the equity method.

Consolidation Treatment of Vivo

We provide mobile telecommunications services in Brazil through Vivo S.A., which is fully owned by Vivo Participações, S.A., and through Telemig Celular, which has been controlled by Vivo Participações since April 2008. We hold our investment in Vivo Participações, S.A. through our 50% interest in Brasilcel N.V., a joint venture with Telefónica. As of December 31, 2009, Brasilcel and its subsidiaries held 88.4% of the common shares of Vivo Participações, 44.2% of its preferred shares and 59.4% of its total share capital. We proportionally consolidate the financial results of Vivo in our

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consolidated financial results for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, which include the financial results of Telemig Celular as from April 1, 2008.

Business Drivers and Measures

The businesses of each of our segments are affected by a number of significant industry trends. In operating our businesses and monitoring their performance, we also pay attention to a number of operational and other factors. We summarize some of these trends and factors for each of our business segments below.

Wireline Business

Traffic Trends. Since 2002, we have experienced a continuing decrease in traffic on our fixed line network, primarily as a result of the trend among consumers to use mobile phones rather than fixed line service and increasing competition from mobile operators, other fixed line operators and, more recently, cable and VoIP providers. This decrease in traffic has negatively affected both our retail and wholesale revenues. See "*Item 4 Information on the Company Our Businesses Wireline Business Fixed Line Network*" and "*Traffic.*"

Changes in Revenue Mix. Our pay-TV customers have increased since we introduced pay-TV service in 2008. In addition, our ADSL retail accesses increased by 108.9% from 2008 to 2009 due to our marketing of service packages that include pay TV and ADSL broadband, with our overall ADSL revenues increasing by 2.0%, notwithstanding the effects of regulatory changes in the last several years (requiring, among other things, unbundling of the local loop, as described elsewhere in this annual report) which continued to lead to downward pricing pressure for our ADSL wholesale services. The mix of the revenues of our wireline business has therefore shifted significantly in recent years, with pay TV related revenues partially offsetting the continued pressure on the traditional voice business. In addition, in the future we expect that Pay TV and broadband services will continue to be an important driver of our wireline business, and the architecture and regulation of the developing fiber optic network in Portugal will be an important factor affecting our business and revenues.

Decreasing Fixed Line Calling Prices and Greater Focus on Pricing Plans. Retail calling prices, particularly for regional, national and international calls, have been decreasing steadily in recent years, which has negatively affected our retail revenues. One of our strategies in response to this trend has been to aggressively market a variety of pricing plans to promote customer loyalty in our competitive market. Our pricing plans tend to increase our revenues from fixed charges but contribute to a decrease in our traffic revenues, particularly with respect to the growing percentage of pricing plans that offer calls at a flat rate. In our wholesale business, the decrease in regulated fixed-to-mobile interconnection charges has also affected our revenues because our wholesale wireline unit records revenue from international incoming calls through our network that terminate on the networks of mobile operators. Decreases in transit traffic (calls that use our network but neither originate nor terminate on our network) also have affected our wholesale revenues. See "*Item 4 Information on the Company Our Businesses Wireline Business Retail Fixed Line Telephone Services*" and "*Wholesale Prices.*"

Workforce Reductions and Post Retirement Obligations. In recent years, we have used workforce reductions to decrease our labor costs and increase our productivity. However, in 2009, we decided to halt our redundancy program and focus efforts on insourcing certain core functions. As a result, curtailment costs decreased to €14.8 million, a significant decrease from €100.0 million in 2008 and €275.6 million in 2007. In addition, we have substantial unfunded liabilities for pension and healthcare benefits. These unfunded liabilities decreased significantly in 2009, with net unfunded obligations amounting to €1,467.4 million as of December 31, 2009,

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compared to €1,809.9 million as of December 31, 2008. We expect that contributions to these funds will continue to represent significant outflows in the coming years. We may also be required to make contributions to our pension funds, depending on market conditions. See "*Liquidity and Capital Resources Post Retirement Benefits*" below and Note 9 to our audited consolidated financial statements.

Increasing Competitive Pressure. Our wireline business faces increasingly strong competition from fixed line operators (including VoIP providers) as well as from mobile players. The telecommunications sector underwent a major transformation in Portugal, with the consolidation of a new operator in 2007 ZON Multimedia. This, coupled with increased commercial aggressiveness from Sonaecom, Vodafone and other corporate solution operators, has enhanced competition in the Portuguese telecommunications sector. Our major competitors compete through their respective multi-play offers, which include traditional voice services as well as pay TV and broadband Internet services and, on the corporate side, complex telecom and IT/IS solutions.

Domestic Mobile Business

Decreasing Interconnection Charges. In 2005, ANACOM declared all mobile operators, including TMN, to have significant market power in call termination in the mobile networks market. As a result, ANACOM imposed price controls on interconnection charges that caused both fixed-to-mobile and mobile-to-mobile interconnection rates to decrease by an average of 6.2% in 2007, 10.9% in 2008 and 40.9% in 2009. Both interconnection rates reached €0.065 per minute at the end of 2009. These reductions have had a significant adverse impact on TMN's revenues and results of operations. See "*Item 4 Information on the Company Our Business Domestic Mobile Business Prices and Revenue Breakdown.*"

Continuing Roll-Out of 3G Services. One of the ways in which we respond to intense competition in the mobile networks market is by continuing to develop and bring to market innovative third generation (3G) services that increase revenues and customer loyalty. We list several of our recently launched services in "*Item 4 Information on the Company Domestic Mobile Business Services.*" Remaining competitive requires continuing investments to build out our third generation network and develop new services, and our capital expenditures on our third generation network have increased in recent years.

Brazilian Mobile Business

Changes in Technology and Expansion of Services: In Brazil, Vivo began to implement a GSM network in 2006 and a WCDMA network in 2008. In September 2007, Vivo acquired 13 Band L licenses to enable it to expand its GSM network, and in December 2007, Vivo acquired seven Band J licenses to provide 3G services. Telemig, which Vivo acquired in 2008, acquired another two Band J licenses. The Telemig acquisition and Vivo's newly acquired licenses allowed to expand its services to the northeast region of Brazil and provide nationwide coverage. Vivo believes that continuing to develop and implement its GSM, WCDMA and 3G networks and addressing competitive pressures from other operators who are engaged in similar efforts will be a significant management focus in the coming years.

Competition. Vivo faces aggressive competition throughout its service regions, both from existing competitors and new entrants into the market. In the face of this competition, Vivo has generally pursued a strategic focus on profitability and selective customer growth, rather than a specific focus on gaining market share. Within its strategic focus, Vivo pursues a number of strategies to address these competitive pressures, often including discounts on handsets and accessories, loyalty programs (which have generally contributed to a reduction in revenues from

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monthly subscription charges in the short term) and marketing and promotional expenses (which increase selling expenses).

Shift to Prepaid Services. The Brazilian mobile market has been influenced in recent years by a shift to prepaid services. Prepaid services generate usage charges and interconnection charges but do not generate fixed monthly charges. Prepaid services have also attracted lower income customers to Vivo's services, and prepaid customers tend to make fewer outgoing calls than contract customers. Prepaid services involve lower customer credit risk, but they also tend to generate lower revenues per user for these reasons. Because of the importance of contract customers to Vivo's business, Vivo has undertaken initiatives to maintain and develop the contract customer base.

Socioeconomic Factors. The Brazilian mobile market continues to be affected by economic growth and the distribution of income among social classes. Use of mobile phones tends to grow when the economy grows and to decrease when there is an economic downturn. Vivo therefore pays close attention to socioeconomic trends in operating its business.

All our business segments are subject to significant competition and operate in highly regulated environments. You should carefully review "Item 4 Information on the Company Competition" and " Regulation" for more information. In addition, you should be aware of the risks to which each of our businesses is subject. See "Item 3 Key Information Risk Factors."

Seasonality

Although our revenues and costs fluctuate from quarter to quarter, we do not experience large fluctuations due to seasonality. We tend to have higher revenues in our fourth quarter in our wireline, domestic mobile and Brazilian mobile businesses due to promotional campaigns centered around the Christmas holiday. To a lesser degree, promotional campaigns at the time of the Easter and Mother's Day holidays also tend to increase our revenues in the second quarter. Our revenues from our wireline and domestic mobile businesses tend to be lower during the Portuguese summer holidays during the third quarter. Likewise, our revenues from our Brazilian mobile business tend to be lower during the Brazilian summer holidays and the Carnival holiday in the first quarter.

Discontinued Operations Multimedia Business

On August 3, 2006, we announced our intent to spin off our 58.43% interest in PT Multimedia (currently named ZON Multimedia), our former multimedia business, through a distribution to shareholders, subject to shareholder approval. Following the approval of the spin-off at the annual general meeting of our shareholders on April 27, 2007, we reclassified the results of operations of PT Multimedia as discontinued operations. On November 7, 2007, we announced the completion of the spin-off of PT Multimedia.

Until the spin-off, we provided multimedia services in Portugal through PT Multimedia and through PT Multimedia's subsidiaries. Operating revenues from PT Multimedia €527.6 million in the nine-month period ended September 30, 2007.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based on our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS. We summarize our significant accounting policies, judgments and estimates in Note 3 to our audited consolidated financial statements. Our reported financial condition and results of operations are sensitive to accounting methods, assumptions and estimates that underlie preparation of the financial statements. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions, the results of which

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form the basis for judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

We believe the following critical accounting policies involve the most significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Property, Plant and Equipment, and Intangible Assets

Accounting for property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets involves the use of estimates for determining fair value at the acquisition date, in particular in the case of assets acquired in a business combination, and for determining the expected useful lives of those assets. The determination of the fair values of assets, as well as of the useful lives of the assets is based on management's judgment.

The determination of impairments of property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets involves the use of estimates that include, but are not limited to, the cause, timing and amount of the impairment. Impairment analysis is based on a large number of factors, such as changes in current competitive conditions, expectations of growth in the telecommunications industry, increased cost of capital, changes in the future availability of financing, technological obsolescence, discontinuance of services, current replacement costs, prices paid in comparable transactions and other changes in circumstances that indicate an impairment exists. The determination of recoverable amounts and fair values are typically based on discounted cash flow methodologies that incorporate reasonable market assumptions. The identification of impairment indicators, the estimation of future cash flows and the determination of fair values of assets (or groups of assets) require management to make significant judgments concerning the identification and validation of impairment indicators, expected cash flows, applicable discount rates, useful lives and residual values. As of December 31, 2009, we concluded that the carrying value of these assets did not exceed their recoverable amounts.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on consolidation represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over our interest in the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of a subsidiary at the date of acquisition. The assets and liabilities acquired are measured provisionally at the date on which control is acquired, and the resulting value is reviewed in a maximum period of one year from the date of acquisition. Until the fair value of the assets and liabilities has been definitively determined, the difference between the cost of acquisition and the carrying amount of the company acquired is recognized provisionally as goodwill.

In accordance with IFRS, at the end of each reporting period, we review the goodwill of each cash-generating unit for impairment (*i.e.*, a reduction in its recoverable amount to below its carrying amount) and write it down if necessary. The recoverability analysis of goodwill is performed systematically at the end of each year or whenever it is considered necessary to perform such an analysis. The recoverable amount is the higher of the estimated selling price of the asset less the related selling costs and value in use. Value in use is taken to be the present value of the estimated future cash flows. In calculating the recoverable amount of goodwill, we used the value in use approach for all cases, preparing the projections of future pre-tax cash flows on the basis of the budgets most recently approved by our Board of Directors. These budgets include the best available estimates of the income and costs of the cash-generating units using industry projections, past experience and future expectations. These projections cover the coming four years, and the flows for future years are estimated by applying reasonable growth rates that in no case are increasing or exceed the growth rates of prior years.

In light of the fact that analyzing the impairment of our recorded goodwill requires a combination of various assumptions and variables, it is very difficult to analyze the sensitivity of the projections to

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changes in any isolated variable on its own, since a change in one variable may have an effect on one or more of the other variables used.

The goodwill impairment analysis that we conducted as of December 31, 2009 did not suggest that any such impairment was likely in a future period.

The determination of the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit under IFRS for impairment testing purposes involves the use of estimates by management. Methods used to determine these amounts include discounted cash flow methodologies and models based on quoted stock market prices. Key assumptions on which management has based its determination of fair value include ARPU (monthly average revenue per user), subscriber acquisition and retention costs, churn rates, capital expenditures and market share. These estimates can have a material impact on fair value under IFRS and the amount of any goodwill write-down.

Accrued Post Retirement Liability

As of December 31, 2009, we recorded an accrued post retirement liability amounting to €1,490.8 million to cover our net unfunded obligations regarding pensions, post retirement healthcare benefits and salaries for pre-retired and suspended employees. We estimate our obligations regarding post retirement benefits based on actuarial valuations prepared annually by our actuaries, which use the projected unit credit method and consider certain demographic and financial assumptions. The key financial assumptions affecting post retirement benefit costs are based, in part, on actuarial valuations, including discount rates used to calculate the amount of the post retirement benefit obligations. The discount rate reflects the weighted average timing of the estimated defined benefit payments (duration of approximately 14 years for pension and healthcare obligations and 4 years for salaries). The discount rate premium is determined based on European corporate bonds with a high quality rating. The assumptions concerning the expected return on plan assets are determined on a uniform basis, considering long-term historical returns, asset allocation and future estimates of long-term investment returns. In the event that further changes in assumptions are required with respect to discount rates and expected returns on invested assets, the future amounts of our post retirement benefit costs may be materially affected.

Provisions and Adjustments

Provisions are recorded when, at the end of the period, we have an obligation to a third party that is probable or certain to create an outflow of resources to the third party, without at least equivalent return expected from the third party. This obligation may be legal, regulatory and contractual in nature. It may also be derived from our practice or from public commitments having created a legitimate expectation for such third parties that we will assume certain responsibilities. To estimate the expenditure that we are likely to bear to settle its obligation, our management takes into consideration all of the available information at the closing date for its consolidated financial statements. If no reliable estimate of the amount can be made, no provision is recorded; information is then presented in the notes to the financial statements.

Contingencies, representing obligations which are neither probable nor certain at the time of drawing up the financial statements, and probable obligations for which the cash outflow is not probable are not recorded. Information about them is presented in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Because of the inherent uncertainties in the foregoing evaluation process, actual losses may be different from the original estimated amount provisioned at the closing date.

The allowance for doubtful accounts receivable is stated at the estimated amount necessary to cover potential risks in the collection of overdue accounts receivable balances. A determination of the

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amount of allowances required is made after careful analysis of the evolution of accounts receivable balances, and, in specific cases, our analysis is also based on our knowledge of the financial situation of our customers. The required allowances may change in the future due to changes in economic conditions and our knowledge of specific issues. Future possible changes in recorded allowances would impact our results of operations in the period that such changes are recorded.

Assessment of the Fair Value of Financial Instruments

We choose an appropriate valuation method for financial instruments not traded in an active market based on our knowledge of the market and of the asset. In this process, we apply the valuation methods commonly used by market practitioners and use assumptions based on market rates.

Assessment of the Fair Value of Certain Assets Using the Revaluation Model

In 2008, we adopted the revaluation model of measuring the carrying value of certain classes of assets, namely the ducts infrastructure and real estate assets. In order to determine the revalued amount of those assets, we used the replacement cost method for the ducts infrastructure and the market value for real estate assets, which required the use of certain assumptions related to construction costs and the use of specific indicators for the real estate market, respectively. See Notes 3(c) and 34.3 to our audited consolidated financial statements for a more detailed explanation of the assumptions used.

Recent IFRS Accounting Pronouncements

IAS 27 (revised) Consolidated and Separate financial statements (for years beginning on or after July 1, 2009)

In January 2008, the IASB published the revised standard IAS 27, *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*. The main changes resulting from the revision of IAS 27 are as follows: (1) changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the loss of control are accounted for exclusively within equity, (2) if a parent loses control of a subsidiary it must derecognize the related consolidated assets and liabilities and (3) when losses attributed to the minority shareholders exceed the minority's interests in the subsidiary's equity, these losses must be allocated to the non-controlling interests even if this results in a deficit balance. We are currently analyzing the impact of the adoption of the amendments to IAS 27, but in accordance with the related transition rules, there is no impact on asset and liabilities as of December 31, 2009 as a result of past transactions.

IAS 28 (revised) Investments in Associates (for years beginning on or after July 1, 2009)

In January 2008, the IASB published the revised standard IAS 28, *Investments in Associates*. The main change resulting from the revision of IAS 28 is as follows: if an investor loses significant influence over an associate, it derecognises that associate and recognizes in profit or loss the difference between the sum of the proceeds received and any retained interest, and the carrying amount of the investment in the associate at the date significant influence is lost. We are currently analyzing the impact of the adoption of the amendments to IAS 28, but in accordance with the related transition rules, there is no impact on asset and liabilities as of December 31, 2009 as a result of past transactions.

IFRIC 17 Distribution of Non-Cash Assets to Owners (for years beginning on or after July 1, 2009)

In November 2008, the IFRIC issued IFRIC 17, *Distribution of Non-Cash Assets to Owners*, which clarifies that: (a) a dividend payable should be recognized when the dividend is appropriately authorized and is no longer at the discretion of the entity; (b) an entity should measure the dividend payable at the fair value of the net assets to be distributed; and (c) an entity should recognize the

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difference between the dividend paid and the carrying amount of the net assets distributed in profit or loss. We do not expect any impact on our consolidated financial statements as a result of the adoption of this interpretation.

IAS 39 (revised) Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (for years beginning on or after January 1, 2010)

In July 2008, the IASB issued an amendment to IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, which specifies that an entity may designate an option as a hedge of changes in the cash flows or in the fair value of a hedge item above or below a specified price or other variable. We are currently analyzing the impact of the adoption of the amendment to IAS 39.

IFRS 3 (revised) Business Combinations (for years beginning on or after July 1, 2009)

In January 2008, the IASB published the revised standard IFRS 3, *Business Combinations*. The main changes resulting from the revision of IFRS 3 are as follows: (1) there is the option of measuring non-controlling interests at fair value or at the proportionate share of the identifiable net assets, (2) in a business combination achieved in stages, the acquirer must remeasure its previously held equity interest at the date it obtains control, and goodwill is then computed as the difference between the remeasured carrying amount plus consideration transferred for the acquisition of the new shares, minus the acquired net assets, (3) transaction costs must be recognized as expenses, (4) for changes in contingent consideration classified as a liability at the acquisition date, goodwill cannot be subsequently remeasured and (5) effects from the settlement of relationships existing prior to the business combination are not part of the exchange for the acquiree. We are currently analyzing the impact of the adoption of the amendments to IFRS 3, but in accordance with the related transition rules, there is no impact on asset and liabilities as of December 31, 2009 as a result of past transactions.

IFRS 1 (revised) First-Time Adoption of IFRS (for years beginning on or after January 1, 2010)

In November 2008 and July 2009, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 1, *First-Time Adoption of IFRS*. There will be no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements as a result of the adoption of this revised standard.

IFRIC 9 (revised) Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives and IAS 39 (revised) Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (for years beginning on or after June 30, 2009)

Revised versions of IFRIC 9, *Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives* and IAS 39, *Financial Instruments* were issued in March 2009 and were amended in relation to the accounting treatment for embedded derivatives when reclassifying financial instruments. We are currently analyzing the impact of the adoption of these revised standards and interpretations.

IFRS 2 (revised) Share Based Payments (for years beginning on or after January 1, 2010)

In June 2009, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 2, *Share Based Payments*. These amendments clarify that an entity that receives goods or services in a share-based payment arrangement must account for those goods or services no matter which entity in the group settles the transaction, and no matter whether the transaction is settled in shares or cash. We do not expect any impact on our consolidated financial statements as a result of the adoption of this revised standard.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations**

Our results reflect the changing patterns in our business described above in " *Overview*." The key changes over the course of 2007, 2008 and 2009 include:

increasing revenues from Brazilian mobile services;

decreasing wireline telephone service revenues, partially offset by increased in pay TV revenues; and

a high level of workforce reduction program costs in 2007 and 2008, as we focused on increasing the efficiency of our wireline business, as opposed to a lower level of workforce reduction program costs in 2009 following the decision to halt the redundancy program and focus efforts on insourcing certain core functions.

The following tables set forth the contribution to our consolidated operating revenues of each of our major business lines, as well as our major consolidated operating costs and expenses, for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009.

	Year Ended December 31,							
	2007		2008			2009		
	EUR Millions	% of Operating Revenues	EUR Millions	% of Operating Revenues	% Increase of Item	EUR Millions	% of Operating Revenues	% Increase of Item
Continuing Operations								
Operating revenues:								
Wireline business	1,843.5	30.0%	1,805.6	26.9%	(2.1)%	1,796.5	26.5%	(0.5)%
Retail	1,022.5	16.6%	952.3	14.2%	(6.9)%	970.1	14.3%	1.9%
Wholesale	390.4	6.4%	386.8	5.8%	(0.9)%	371.4	5.5%	(4.0)%
Data and corporate	258.1	4.2%	279.5	4.2%	8.3%	295.1	4.3%	5.6%
Directories	98.0	1.6%	90.2	1.3%	(8.0)%	80.1	1.2%	(11.2)%
Sales	40.1	0.7%	50.5	0.8%	26.1%	42.5	0.6%	(15.8)%
Other	34.5	0.6%	46.4	0.7%	34.3%	37.3	0.5%	(19.6)%
Domestic mobile business	1,460.7	23.8%	1,512.4	22.5%	3.5%	1,460.2	21.5%	(3.5)%
Services	1,317.7	21.5%	1,355.9	20.2%	2.9%	1,313.5	19.4%	(3.1)%
Sales	135.3	2.2%	148.5	2.2%	9.8%	134.4	2.0%	(9.5)%
Other	7.6	0.1%	8.0	0.1%	4.7%	12.3	0.2%	54.0%
Brazilian mobile business	2,460.8	40.1%	3,033.8	45.1%	23.3%	3,137.3	46.2%	3.4%
Services	2,155.1	35.1%	2,670.4	39.7%	23.9%	2,832.4	41.7%	6.1%
Sales	258.1	4.2%	293.3	4.4%	13.7%	234.7	3.5%	(20.0)%
Other	47.7	0.8%	70.0	1.0%	46.9%	70.2	1.0%	0.3%
Other businesses	377.3	6.1%	369.2	5.5%	(2.2)%	390.7	5.8%	5.8%
Services	362.5	5.9%	348.8	5.2%	(3.8)%	374.0	5.5%	7.2%
Sales	9.0	0.1%	16.3	0.2%	80.4%	11.3	0.2%	(31.0)%
Other	5.8	0.1%	4.1	0.1%	(28.8)%	5.4	0.1%	31.6%
Total operating revenues	6,142.4	100.0%	6,720.9	100.0%	9.4%	6,784.7	100.0%	0.9%
Costs, expenses, losses and income:								
	638.1	10.4%	616.6	9.2%	(3.4)%	693.2	10.2%	12.4%

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Wages and salaries								
Direct costs	907.3	14.8%	1,086.9	16.2%	19.8%	1,135.1	16.7%	4.4%
Costs of products sold	656.1	10.7%	778.5	11.6%	18.6%	648.8	9.6%	(16.7)%
Marketing and publicity	147.2	2.4%	176.3	2.6%	19.7%	165.8	2.4%	(6.0)%
Supplies and external services	1,179.2	19.2%	1,229.9	18.3%	4.3%	1,294.1	19.1%	5.2%
Indirect taxes	201.8	3.3%	233.6	3.5%	15.7%	243.6	3.6%	4.3%
Provisions and adjustments	122.3	2.0%	118.8	1.8%	(2.9)%	101.8	1.5%	(14.3)%
Depreciation and amortization	1,123.1	18.3%	1,268.3	18.9%	12.9%	1,437.9	21.2%	13.4%
Post retirement benefits	(65.1)	(1.1)%	44.8	0.7%	(168.8)%	89.6	1.3%	100.3%
Curtailment costs, net	275.6	4.5%	100.0	1.5%	(63.7)%	14.8	0.2%	(85.2)%
Gains on disposals of fixed assets, net	(2.8)	0.0%	(19.5)	(0.3)%	596.2%	(0.4)	(0.0)%	(97.9)%
Other costs, net	45.1	0.7%	30.0	0.4%	(33.5)%	49.7	0.7%	65.6%

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	Year Ended December 31,								
	2007			2008			2009		
	EUR Millions	% of Operating Revenues	EUR Millions	% of Operating Revenues	% Increase of Item	EUR Millions	% of Operating Revenues	% Increase of Item	
Income before financial results and taxes	914.4	14.9%	1,056.7	15.7%	15.6%	910.7	13.4%	(13.8)%	
Net interest expense	197.4	3.2%	272.4	4.1%	38.0%	302.3	4.5%	11.0%	
Net foreign currency exchange losses (gains)	12.4	0.2%	8.5	0.1%	(31.6)%	(20.2)	(0.3)%	(337.0)%	
Net gains on financial assets and other investments	(248.8)	(4.1)%	(19.3)	(0.3)%	(92.2)%	(8.1)	(0.1)%	(58.2)%	
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies, net	(126.1)	(2.1)%	(171.0)	(2.5)%	35.6%	(456.0)	(6.7)%	166.7%	
Net other financial expenses	48.3	0.8%	38.9	0.6%	(19.5)%	72.9	1.1%	87.5%	
Income before taxes	1,031.2	16.8%	927.2	13.8%	(10.1)%	1,019.7	15.0%	10.0%	
Income taxes	242.9	4.0%	231.4	3.4%	(4.8)%	233.2	3.4%	0.8%	
Net income from continuing operations	788.3	12.8%	695.8	10.4%	(11.7)%	786.5	11.6%	13.0%	
Discontinued operations									
Net income from discontinued operations	45.5	0.7%		0.0%	(100.0)%		0.0%		
Net income	833.8	13.6%	695.8	10.4%	(16.5)%	786.5	11.6%	13.0%	
Attributable to:									
Minority interests	92.8	1.5%	119.7	1.8%	28.9%	102.6	1.5%	(14.3)%	
Equity holders of the parent	740.9	12.1%	576.1	8.6%	(22.2)%	683.9	10.1%	18.7%	

Year Ended December 31, 2009 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2008*Operating Revenues*

Our operating revenues increased to €6,784.7 million in 2009 from €6,720.9 million in 2008, an increase of 0.9%, reflecting a higher contribution from Vivo (€103.5 million) due to a 3.4% increase in revenues as a result of growth in customers and in data services and the impact of the consolidation of Telemig, notwithstanding the negative impact of the devaluation of the Real. Excluding the impact of the consolidation of Telemig in the three months period ended March 31, 2009 (as Telemig was only consolidated in 2008 as from April 1), Vivo's operating revenues would have increased by 0.8%. These effects were partially offset by a reduction in the contribution from TMN (€52.2 million), whose revenues decreased by 3.5% primarily due to the negative impact of the 40.9% decline in mobile termination rates, notwithstanding net additions of 319 thousand net additions during the year, equivalent to a 4.6% increase in the customer base. The contribution of the wireline business decreased by only 0.5% (€9.1 million), with the impact of line loss and pricing pressure on retail revenues largely offset by continued strong performance of the Meo triple-play offer. Other businesses increased by 5.8% for the reasons explained below.

We present below the revenue information for each of our business segments. The revenue information for each segment in the tables below differs from the contribution to our consolidated revenues for each such segment in the table above because it is presented on a stand-alone basis and includes revenues from services rendered to other Portugal Telecom group companies.

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Wireline Business. The table below sets forth the operating revenues from our wireline business in 2008 and 2009.

	2008	2009	% Change
	(EUR Millions)		
Wireline Operating Revenues (Stand-Alone)			
Retail	953.5	971.0	1.8%
Wholesale	488.5	495.4	1.4%
Data and corporate	286.5	300.7	5.0%
Other wireline services	203.0	180.6	(11.0)%
Total	1,931.4	1,947.8	0.8%

Retail revenues increased by 1.8% to €971.0 million in 2009 from €953.5 million in 2008, primarily as a result of continued strong performance of the Meo triple-play offer (voice, data and video), which in turn mitigated fixed line net disconnections, which stood at 96 thousand in 2009 compared to 173 thousand in 2008 and 313 thousand in 2007. Retail revenues improved over the course of the year due to significant growth in pay TV customers and in high quality broadband customers. This improvement in performance of retail revenues occurred notwithstanding strong competition from other fixed and cable operators as well as from mobile operators, both in voice and broadband, and against a backdrop of challenging economic conditions.

Wholesale revenues increased by 1.4% to €495.4 million in 2009 from €488.5 million in 2008, as a result of higher sales of leased lines, notwithstanding lower traffic revenues, which decreased by 22.3%, primarily as a result of the negative impact of the decline in mobile termination rates.

Data and corporate revenues increased by 5.0% to €300.7 million in 2009 from €286.5 million in 2008, as a result of a 36.6% increase in revenues from network management, outsourcing and IT, which more than offset the 11.8% decrease in revenues from VPN and leased lines.

Domestic Mobile Business. The table below sets forth the operating revenues from our domestic mobile business in 2008 and 2009.

	2008	2009	% Change
	(EUR Millions)		
Domestic Mobile Operating Revenues (Stand-Alone)			
Services rendered:			
Billing	1,193.7	1,198.9	0.4%
Interconnection	231.2	161.0	(30.3)%
Sales	159.4	144.1	(9.6)%
Other operating revenues	9.3	13.7	47.3%
Total	1,593.6	1,517.8	(4.8)%

Operating revenues from our domestic mobile business decreased by 4.8% to €1,517.8 million in 2009 from €1,593.6 million in 2008, primarily due to the negative impact of regulatory reductions in mobile termination rates (€62.1 million) and lower equipment sales (€15.3 million), which more than offset the 0.4% growth in customer revenues driven by growth in post-paid customers and data revenues. Roaming-out revenues and national traffic revenues also declined due to economic and competitive pressures in voice services.

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Brazilian Mobile Business. The table below sets forth both our operating revenues from our Brazilian mobile business in 2008 and 2009 in Euros and the total operating revenues of the Brazilian mobile business (including the portion attributable to our joint venture partner) in Reais.

	2008	2009	% Change	2008	2009	% Change
	(EUR Millions)(1)			(R\$ Millions)(1)		
Brazilian Mobile Operating Revenues (Stand-Alone)						
Services rendered	2,670.6	2,833.1	6.1%	14,280.5	15,680.6	9.8%
Sales	293.3	234.7	(20.1)%	1,568.5	1,299.2	(17.2)%
Other operating revenues	70.4	70.3	(0.2)%	376.6	388.8	3.3%
Total	3,034.3	3,138.1	3.4%	16,225.6	17,368.6	7.0%

(1) Amounts presented in Euros correspond to the proportional consolidation of 50% of Vivo's operating revenues, while amounts presented in Reais correspond to 100% of Vivo's operating revenues.

Operating revenues from our Brazilian mobile business increased by 3.4% to €3,138.1 million in 2009 from €3,034.3 million in 2008. Excluding the consolidation of Telemig, Vivo's operating revenues would have increased by 0.9% as a result of growth in customers and an increase in data services.

Other Businesses. Operating revenues from our other businesses contributed €390.7 million to our consolidated operating revenues in 2009, an increase of 5.8% from €369.2 million in 2008. This increase was primarily due to improved revenue performance in PT's call center business in Brazil (Dedic), MTC in Namibia and Timor Telecom, which more than offset the loss of fees resulting from the termination of the management fee contract with Vivo in August 2008. We record our revenues under our management fee contract with Vivo as part of our other businesses, although our proportion of Vivo's own revenues within our Brazilian Mobile Business.

Costs, Expenses, Losses and Income

As explained in more detail below, our costs increased in 2009 due to, among other factors, increases in depreciation and amortization, wages and salaries, supplies and external services, post retirement benefits and direct costs, which were partially offset by reductions in costs of products sold and net curtailment costs. For more detail on these costs and expenses as they relate to each of our segments, see Note 7 to our audited consolidated financial statements.

Wages and Salaries. Wages and salaries, including employee benefits and social charges, increased by 12.4% to €693.2 million in 2009 from €616.6 million in 2008, primarily as a result of higher contributions from Vivo and from our call center operations in Brazil.

Direct Costs. Direct costs increased by 4.4% to €1,135.1 million in 2009 from €1,086.9 million in 2008, primarily as a result of higher costs at Vivo and at the wireline business. Direct costs at Vivo increased by 8.3% (€47.2 million), reflecting higher interconnection costs and lease costs related to 3G services, as well as the impact of the consolidation of Telemig (€19.9 million), which more than offset the effect of the depreciation of the Real (€20.8 million). In the wireline business, direct costs increased by 4.6% (€18.2 million), with the increase in programming costs (€50.0 million) related to the roll-out of pay TV service being partially offset by the impact of the decline in mobile termination rates. The increases at Vivo and at the wireline business were partially offset by a reduction of TMN's direct costs by 7.1% (€19.8 million), primarily explained by the impact of lower mobile termination rates (€32.3 million) and partially offset by an increase in lease costs.

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Costs of Products Sold. Costs of products sold decreased by 16.7% to €648.8 million in 2009 from €778.5 million in 2008, due to reductions in the domestic and Brazilian mobile businesses (€123.7 million), primarily reflecting lower equipment sales and the impact of the devaluation of the Real on Vivo's costs (€15.1 million), whose effects were partially offset by the impact of the consolidation of Telemig (€9.8 million).

Marketing and Publicity. Marketing and publicity costs decreased by 6.0% to €165.8 million in 2009 from €176.3 million in 2008, primarily due to lower contributions from the domestic operations (€10.8 million), primarily explained by the higher marketing expenses incurred in 2008 related to the launch of our IPTV service. At Vivo, marketing and publicity expenses remained broadly flat, with the effect of the depreciation of the Real (€3.0 million) largely offset by the impact of the consolidation of Telemig (€2.1 million).

Supplies and External Services. Supplies and external services increased by 5.2% to €1,294.1 million in 2009 from €1,229.9 million in 2008 mainly due to increases at: (1) Vivo (€38.7 million), primarily explained by the consolidation of Telemig (€13.0 million) and increases in electricity, commercial support and billing expenses, whose effects were partially offset by the impact of the devaluation of Real (€21.6 million) and (2) the domestic operations (€26.6 million), due to increased commercial activity and higher support service and customer care costs related to demand for our pay TV service.

Indirect Taxes. Indirect taxes increased by 4.3% to €243.6 million in 2009 from €233.6 million in 2008, primarily due to an increase at the wireline business (€9.1 million), reflecting higher spectrum fees and other indirect taxes related to the roll-out of our pay TV service, which was partially offset by lower contributions from: (1) Vivo (€1.9 million), with the effect of the devaluation of the Real (€6.4 million) more than offsetting the impact of the consolidation of Telemig (€4.2 million) and (2) TMN (€1.4 million), following the reduction in the spectrum fee per customer approved at the end of 2008.

Provisions and Adjustments. Provisions and adjustments decreased by 14.3% to €101.8 million in 2009 from €118.8 million in 2008, largely due to the reduction of €18.5 million at Vivo, primarily explained by a reduction in doubtful trade receivables and by the impact of the depreciation of the Real (€2.4 million), whose effects were partially offset by the impact of the consolidation of Telemig (€2.8 million). Provisions and adjustments in the domestic operations, including the wireline business and TMN, remained broadly stable.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization costs increased by 13.4% to €1,437.9 million in 2009 from €1,268.3 million in 2008, reflecting higher contributions from: (1) Vivo (€98.5 million), which accounted for approximately 60% of the total increase, as a result of the acquisition and consolidation of Telemig and higher depreciation rates for the CDMA networks following the GSM network rollout, partially offset by the impact of the devaluation of the Real (€24.2 million) and (2) the wireline business (€68.9 million), as a result of the investments in the rollout of our pay TV service and the revaluation of ducts and certain real estate assets undertaken in 2008 (€42.1 million).

Post Retirement Benefits. We recorded a €89.6 million charge for post retirement benefits in 2009, compared to €44.8 million in 2008. The increase in this caption is primarily explained by a reduction in the expected return on assets (€40.4 million), as a result of the lower return on assets in 2008, leading to a decline in the value of fund assets. This cost item does not include early termination costs related to our workforce reduction program, which are discussed under " *Curtalement Costs*" below.

Curtalement Costs. Curtalement costs decreased to €14.8 million in 2009, compared to €100.0 million in 2008, due to the halting of our redundancy program. In 2008, curtalement costs were

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related to the reduction of 357 employees. See " *Liquidity and Capital Resources Post Retirement Benefits*" for a description of these reductions.

Net Gains on Disposal of Fixed Assets. Net gains on disposal of fixed assets decreased to €0.4 million in 2009, from €19.5 million in 2008. Gains recorded in 2008 were mainly related to the implementation of a new real estate management strategy, which involved disposals of several real estate properties in that period.

Other Costs. Other costs increased to €49.7 million in 2009 from €30.0 million in 2008, primarily reflecting increased costs from the write-off of certain equipment.

Financial Income and Expenses

Net Interest Expenses. Net interest expenses increased by 11.0% to €302.3 million in 2009 from €272.4 million in 2008, primarily as a result of the increase in our average net debt in the period following the completion of our share buyback program in 2008 and the acquisitions of Telemig and 3G licenses in Brazil. In 2009, our consolidated average cost of debt remained flat at 5.0% compared to 2008. Excluding Brazil, our average cost of debt stood at 4.3%.

Net Foreign Currency Exchange Losses (Gains). We had net foreign currency gains of €20.2 million in 2009, compared to net losses of €8.5 million in 2008. Gains recorded in 2009 were primarily due to positive foreign currency adjustments related to investments in Brazil, which were partially offset by the negative impact of the depreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Euro on net assets denominated in U.S. dollars. In 2008, this item included primarily foreign currency losses related to the impact of the depreciation of the Real on Vivo's liabilities denominated in U.S. dollars and in Euros, which were partially offset by the impact of the appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Euro on the cash applications denominated in U.S. dollars held by Portugal Telecom, mainly related to dividends received from Unitel.

Net Gains on Financial Assets and Other Investments. We recorded net gains on financial assets and other investments of €8.1 million in 2009, compared to €19.3 million in 2008. Gains recorded in 2009 primarily related to changes in the fair value of free-standing cross currency derivatives (€5.7 million) as a result of the appreciation of the U.S. Dollar against the Euro until April 2009, when these derivatives were settled. In 2008, this item included (1) changes in the fair value of free-standing cross currency derivatives, which resulted in gains of €10.4 million, primarily related to the appreciation of the U.S. dollar against both the Euro and the Real and (2) the gain obtained from the disposal of a 3% stake in the share capital of Africatel (€8.8 million).

Equity in Earnings of Affiliated Companies. Equity in earnings of affiliated companies increased to €456.0 million in 2009, compared to €171.0 million in 2008. This caption includes our share in the earnings of (1) Unitel (€152.6 million in 2009 compared to €122.6 million in 2008), (2) CTM (€18.6 million in 2009 and €16.8 million 2008) and (3) UOL (€10.6 million in 2009 and €11.4 million in 2008). In 2009, this caption includes the capital gain related to the disposal of the stake in Médi Télécom (€267.0 million) while in 2008 includes a gain resulting from the disposal of the 34% stake in Banco Best (€8.8 million).

Net Other Financial Expenses. Net other financial expenses increased to €72.9 million in 2009, compared to €38.9 million in 2008, and include banking services expenses, commissions, financial discounts and other financing costs. The increase in this caption in 2009 is largely explained by a debt restructuring undertaken in 2009 in connection with the acquisition of 3G licenses in Brazil, which consisted of the early repayment of certain loans.

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Income Taxes

Income taxes amounted to €233.2 million in 2009, compared to €231.4 million in 2008, corresponding to an effective tax rate of 22.9% in 2009 and 25.0% in 2008.

Net Income (Before Minority Interests)

Net income (before minority interests) increased by 13.0% to €786.5 million in 2009 from €695.8 million in 2008 for the reasons described above.

Net income from our wireline business decreased by 37.5% to €171.5 million in 2009 from €274.6 million in 2008, primarily due to the increase in post retirement benefits costs, depreciation and amortization costs and supplies and external services expenses. These effects were partially offset by the increase in services rendered and the decrease in curtailment costs.

Net income from our domestic mobile business increased by 1.9% to €320.7 million in 2009 from €314.8 million in 2008, primarily due to strict cost discipline, which led to reductions in wages and salaries, commercial costs and other expenses, more than offsetting the decrease in services rendered net of the related direct costs.

Net income (before minority interests) from our Brazilian mobile business decreased to €60.9 million in 2009 from €81.7 million in 2008, primarily due to increases in financial expenses and income taxes, which were partially offset by an improvement in income before financial results and taxes due to the improvement in operating revenues.

Net Income Attributable to Minority Interests

Net income attributable to minority interests in 2009 amounted to €102.6 million and was related primarily to Vivo (€42.6 million), MTC (€22.4 million), Africatel (€11.3 million) and Cabo Verde Telecom (€15.5 million). In 2008, net income attributable to minority interests amounted to €119.7 million and was related primarily to Vivo (€51.9 million), Africatel (€24.1 million), MTC (€19.2 million) and Cabo Verde Telecom (€16.5 million)

Net Income Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent

For the reasons described above, our net income attributable to equity holders of Portugal Telecom increased by 18.7% to €683.9 million in 2009 from €576.1 million in 2008.

Basic earnings per ordinary and A shares from total operations in 2009 increased to €0.78 in 2009 from €0.64 in 2008 on the basis of 896,512,500 shares issued at December 31, 2009 and 2008.

Year Ended December 31, 2008 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2007

Operating Revenues

Our operating revenues increased to €6,720.9 million in 2008 from €6,142.4 million in 2007, an increase of 9.4%, reflecting a higher contribution from (1) TMN (€51.7 million), which increased by 3.5% and had 683 thousand net additions in the year, equivalent to a 10.9% increase in the customer base, and (2) Vivo (€573.0 million), an increase of 23.3%, due to growth in customers and in data services. Excluding the consolidation of Telemig, Vivo's operating revenues would have increased by 13.4%. These effects were partially offset by a reduction in the contribution from the wireline business (€38.0 million), mainly as a result of the impact of continued line loss and pricing pressure on retail revenues, and notwithstanding the increase in revenues from pay TV, data and corporate services. Other businesses decreased by 2.2% for the reasons explained below.

We present below the revenue information for each of our business segments. The revenue information for each segment in the tables below differs from the contribution to our consolidated

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revenues for each such segment in the table above because it is presented on a stand-alone basis and includes revenues from services rendered to other Portugal Telecom group companies.

Wireline Business. The table below sets forth the operating revenues from our wireline business in 2007 and 2008.

	2007	2008	% Change
	(EUR Millions)		
Wireline Operating Revenues (Stand-Alone)			
Retail	1,023.2	953.5	(6.8)%
Wholesale	486.9	488.5	0.3%
Data and corporate	265.6	286.5	7.9%
Other wireline services	186.7	203.0	8.7%
Total	1,962.4	1,931.4	(1.6)%

Retail revenues decreased by 6.8% to €953.5 million in 2008 from €1,023.2 million in 2007, primarily as a result of continued pressure on the traditional voice business. However, it is worth highlighting that retail revenues improved over the course of the year due to significant growth in pay-TV customers, to the number of high quality broadband net additions and to the end of initial pay-TV marketing promotions. This improvement in performance of retail revenues, quarter over quarter, occurred notwithstanding strong competition from other fixed and cable operators as well as from mobile operators, both in voice and broadband.

Wholesale revenues increased by 0.3% to €488.5 million in 2008 from €486.9 million in 2007, as a result of higher sales of leased lines and capacity, notwithstanding lower traffic revenues, which decreased by 0.8%. Revenues associated with the provision of regulated wholesale access (ULL, ADSL and wholesale line rental) continued their downward trend.

Data and corporate revenues increased by 7.9% to €286.5 million in 2008 from €265.6 million in 2007, as a result of new client growth and continued successful migration of customers from traditional voice and data services to more advanced and integrated solutions, which include (1) the provision of more bandwidth for end-users based on Ethernet and IP technologies and (2) convergent and customized solutions combining telecommunications and IT. In addition, we gained new business in data centers and IT systems. Revenues from network management, outsourcing, and IT increased by 18.6% in 2008.

Domestic Mobile Business. The table below sets forth the operating revenues from our domestic mobile business in 2007 and 2008.

	2007	2008	% Change
	(EUR Millions)		
Domestic Mobile Operating Revenues (Stand-Alone)			
Services rendered:			
Billing	1,142.3	1,193.7	4.5%
Interconnection	246.9	231.2	(6.3)%
Sales	141.8	159.4	12.4%
Other operating revenues	8.1	9.3	14.9%
Total	1,539.0	1,593.6	3.5%

Operating revenues from our domestic mobile business increased by 3.5% to €1,593.6 million in 2008 from €1,539.0 million in 2007, primarily due to the increase in customer revenues due to subscriber growth, especially in mobile broadband, in spite of lower roaming-out customer revenues due to price cuts. Specifically, customer revenues increased by 4.5% in 2008 to €1,193.7 million due to subscriber growth, particularly in postpaid and wireless broadband. The increase in customer revenues

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was partially offset by a decrease in interconnection revenues by 6.3% due to the regulatory cuts in mobile termination rates.

Brazilian Mobile Business. The table below sets forth both our operating revenues from our Brazilian mobile business in 2007 and 2008 in Euros and the total operating revenues of the Brazilian mobile business (including the portion attributable to our joint venture partner) in Reais.

	2007	2008	% Change	2007	2008	% Change
	(EUR Millions)(1)			(R\$Millions)(1)		
Brazilian Mobile Operating Revenues (Stand-Alone)						
Services rendered	2,155.1	2,670.6	23.9%	11,491.5	14,280.5	24.3%
Sales	258.1	293.3	13.7%	1,376.1	1,568.5	14.0%
Other operating revenues	47.7	70.4	47.8%	254.1	376.6	48.2%
Total	2,460.8	3,034.3	23.3%	13,121.6	16,225.6	23.7%

(1) Amounts presented in Euros correspond to the proportional consolidation of 50% of Vivo's operating revenues, while amounts presented in Reais correspond to 100% of Vivo's operating revenues.

Operating revenues from our Brazilian mobile business increased by 23.7% to €3,034.3 million in 2008 from €2,460.8 million in 2007. Excluding the consolidation of Telemig, Vivo's operating revenues would have increased by 13.4% as a result of growth in customers and an increase in data services.

Other Businesses. Operating revenues from our other businesses contributed €369.2 million to our consolidated operating revenues in 2008, a decrease of 2.2% from €377.3 million in 2007. This decrease was primarily due to (1) lower revenues from the call center and business process outsourcing (BPO) businesses in Portugal following the spin-off of PT Multimedia, (2) the termination of the management fee from Vivo and (3) lower contribution to consolidated revenues from MTC as a result of the devaluation of the Namibian Dollar, which more than offset its growth in revenues of 12.0% in local currency.

Costs, Expenses, Losses and Income

As explained in more detail below, our costs increased in 2008 due to, among other factors, increases in post retirement benefits, depreciation and amortization, direct costs and costs of products sold, which were partially offset by a reduction in net curtailment costs. For more detail on these costs and expenses as they relate to each of our segments, see Note 7 to our audited consolidated financial statements.

Wages and Salaries. Wages and salaries, including employee benefits and social charges, decreased by 3.4% to €616.6 million in 2008 from €638.1 million in 2007, primarily as a result of the reduction in the wireline business (€26.1 million) related to redundancy programs carried out in 2007 and 2008 and also as a result of management's focus on containing wage increases. This effect was partially offset by an increase at Vivo (€15.3 million) due to the impact of the consolidation of Telemig (€18.6 million).

Direct Costs. Direct costs increased by 19.8% to €1,086.9 million in 2008 from €907.3 million in 2007. This increase is primarily explained by Vivo and the wireline business. Direct costs at Vivo increased by 32.2% (€137.8 million), reflecting the impact of the consolidation of Telemig (€54.4 million). Excluding this effect, Vivo's direct costs would have grown by 19.5% due to the increase in interconnection costs related to the growth in M2M (mobile-to-mobile) traffic, in line with the growth in Vivo's average customer base. In the wireline business, direct costs increased by 10.4% (€36.9 million), primarily as a result of programming costs related to the roll-out of pay-TV service. These effects were partially offset by a reduction of direct costs of 1.2% at TMN due to the positive impact of lower mobile termination rates.

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Costs of Products Sold. The costs of products sold increased by 18.6% to €778.5 million in 2008 from €656.1 million in 2007, primarily reflecting higher commercial activity in the domestic and Brazilian mobile businesses, including the rollout of GSM services by Vivo. The growth at Vivo is also explained by the impact of the consolidation of Telemig (€41.2 million).

Marketing and Publicity. Marketing and publicity costs increased by 19.7% to €176.3 million in 2008 from €147.2 million in 2007, primarily due to higher contributions from Vivo (€22.6 million), in line with increased commercial activity, and from the wireline business (€4.5 million) related to the roll out of IP TV services. The increase at Vivo is also explained by the impact of the consolidation of Telemig (€10.1 million).

Supplies and External Services. Supplies and external services increased by 4.3% to €1,229.9 million in 2008 from €1,179.2 million in 2007 mainly due to the increase at Vivo (€53.1 million), primarily related to the consolidation of Telemig (€42.4 million) and to increased commercial activity and higher support services due to the increase in the subscriber base. In our domestic operations, suppliers and external services decreased by 1.6% because our focus on cost control offset the increases in customer care and support costs due to the increase in wireless broadband and pay-TV subscribers.

Indirect Taxes. Indirect taxes increased by 15.7% to €233.6 million in 2008 from €201.8 million in 2007, primarily due to the increase in spectrum fees at Vivo, in line with the growth in its customer base. The increase at Vivo was also impacted by the consolidation of Telemig (€12.7 million).

Provisions and Adjustments. Provisions and adjustments decreased by 2.9% to €118.8 million in 2008 from €122.3 million in 2007, mainly due to the reduction of €13.3 million at Vivo, with the reduction in doubtful accounts receivable, primarily explained by a lower level of improper use of Vivo's network, being partially offset by the impact of the consolidation of Telemig (€9.2 million).

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization costs increased by 12.9% to €1,268.3 million in 2008 from €1,123.1 million in 2007, reflecting higher contributions from (1) Vivo (€97.8 million), which accounts for 67% of the total increase, as a result of the acquisition and consolidation of Telemig and higher depreciation rates for the TDMA and CDMA networks following the GSM network rollout, and (2) TMN and the wireline business in Portugal (€50.2 million), as a result of increased depreciation and amortization resulting from commitments to information society projects and investments in the rollout of Pay-TV, as well as from the impact of the revaluation of ducts and certain real estate assets undertaken in 2008 (€20 million). Excluding Telemig, depreciation and amortization costs would have increased by 7.2% in 2008.

Post Retirement Benefits. We recorded a €44.8 million charge for post retirement benefits in 2008, compared to a gain of €65.1 million in 2007. In 2007, this item included the recognition of prior year service gains of €110 million related to changes in benefits under our pension plans, which led to a reduction in pension benefits obligations. Excluding this effect, post retirement benefit costs would have remained broadly flat at €45 million, with the reduction in the expected return on assets (€7 million), following the decrease in fund assets over the last year, being offset by the reduction in service cost (€8 million), due to the amendments made at the end of 2007 to benefits granted under our pension plans and the above-mentioned redundancies. This cost item does not include early termination costs related to our workforce reduction program, which are discussed under " *Workforce Reduction Program Costs*" below.

Curtailment Costs. Curtailment costs amounted to €100.0 million in 2008, related to the reduction of 357 employees. In 2007, curtailment costs amounted to €276 million, which included a cost of €289 million related to the reduction of 1,004 employees and a gain of €14 million related to the

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settlement of benefits. See " *Liquidity and Capital Resources Post Retirement Benefits*" for a description of these reductions.

Net gains on disposal of fixed assets. Net gains on disposal of fixed assets increased to €19.5 million in 2008, from €2.8 million in 2007, mainly due to higher real estate asset disposals. The disposal of fixed assets generated cash inflows of €23 million in 2008.

Other Costs. Other costs decreased to €30.0 million in 2008 from €45.1 million in 2007, primarily explained by the expenses incurred in 2007 (€7 million) related to the tender offer launched by Sonae, which was rejected by PT's shareholders at the General Meeting held on March 2, 2007.

Financial Income and Expenses

Net Interest Expenses. Net interest expenses increased by 38.0% to €272.4 million in 2008 from €197.4 million in 2007, primarily as a result of the increase in our average net debt in the period. This increase in interest expenses was partially offset by a lower average cost of debt in Brazil. Our consolidated average cost of debt was 5.0% in 2008. Excluding Brazil, the average cost of debt was 4.3% in 2008.

Net Foreign Currency Exchange Losses (Gains). We had net foreign currency losses of €8.5 million in 2008, compared to €12.4 million in 2007. In 2008, this item included primarily foreign currency losses related to the impact of the depreciation of the Real on Vivo's liabilities denominated in U.S. dollars and in Euros. This effect was partially offset by the impact of the appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Euro on the cash applications denominated in U.S. dollars held by Portugal Telecom, mainly related to dividends received from Unitel. Losses recorded in 2007 are primarily explained by the impact of the depreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Euro on assets denominated in U.S. dollars mainly related to dividends from Unitel.

Net Gains on Financial Assets and Other Investments. We recorded net gains on financial assets and other investments of €19.3 million in 2008, compared to €248.8 million in 2007. This caption primarily includes the following: (1) the change in fair value of free-standing cross currency derivative instruments, which resulted in gains of € 10.4 million in 2008, primarily explained by the appreciation of the U.S. dollar against both the Euro and the Real, compared to net losses of € 9.8 million in 2007, (2) gains obtained from the disposal of stakes in the share capital of Africatel, including a 3% stake in 2008 (€8.8 million) and a 22% stake in 2007 (€111.0 million), (3) the change in fair value of equity swap contracts on PT Multimedia shares, which resulted in a gain of €77.4 million in 2007, (4) the disposal of the investment in shares of Banco Espírito Santo in 2007, which resulted in a gain of €35.7 million, and (5) the financial settlement of equity swap contracts on Portugal Telecom's own shares in 2007, which resulted in gains of €32.2 million.

Equity in Earnings of Affiliated Companies. Equity in earnings of affiliated companies increased by 35.6% to €171.0 million in 2008, compared to €126.1 million in 2007. This caption includes our share in the earnings of (1) Unitel: €122.6 million in 2008 compared to €91.8 million in 2007, (2) Médi Télécom: €12.4 million in 2008 compared to €3.1 million in 2007, (3) CTM: €16.8 million in 2008 and €17.0 million 2007 and (4) UOL: €11.4 million in 2008 compared to €13.1 million in 2007. In 2008, this caption also includes a €9.0 million gain resulting from the sale of the 34% stake in Banco BEST.

Net Other Financial Expenses. Net other financial expenses decreased by 19.5% to €38.9 million in 2008 from €48.3 million in 2007 and include banking services expenses, commissions, financial discounts and other financing costs. This decrease was primarily due to the reduction in certain financial taxes incurred by Vivo, following the change of related tax legislation of Brasil.

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Income Taxes

Income taxes amounted to €231.4 million in 2008, compared to € 242.9 million in 2007, corresponding to an effective tax rate of 25.0% in 2008 and 23.6% in 2007. The increase in the effective tax rate is primarily explained by higher non-taxable capital gains on the disposal of investments in 2007, which amounted to €147 million, compared to €18 million booked in 2008. Adjusting for this effect, the effective tax rate would have been 25.4% in 2008, compared to 27.5% in 2007.

Net Income From Continuing Operations

For the reasons described above, net income from continuing operations decreased by 11.7% to €695.8 million in 2008 from €788.3 million in 2007.

Discontinued Operations

Net income from discontinued operations includes the results of companies that have been disposed during the reportable periods and the after-tax gains obtained with the sale of these investments. Following the approval of the spin-off of PT Multimedia at our Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on April 27, 2007, we reported this business as a discontinued operation for all reportable periods. As a result, in 2007, net income from discontinued operations includes the earnings of PT Multimedia before minority interest until the conclusion of the spin-off in November 2007. In 2008, there were no discontinued operations.

Net Income (Before Minority Interests)

Net income (before minority interests) decreased by 16.5% to €695.8 million in 2008 from €833.8 million in 2007 for the reasons described above.

Net income from our wireline business decreased by 3.3% to €274.6 million in 2008 from €284.0 million in 2007, primarily due to the increase in post retirement benefits costs, depreciation and amortization costs and to the continuing effect on revenues of competitive pressures, as explained above. These effects were partially offset by the decrease in curtailment costs.

Net income from our domestic mobile business decreased by 6.6% to €314.8 million in 2008 from €337.0 million in 2007, primarily due to the increase in net interest expenses, which was partially offset by an increase in operating revenues, net of direct costs and costs of products sold.

Net income (before minority interests) from our Brazilian mobile business improved to €81.7 million in 2008 from net losses of €21.5 million in 2007, primarily due to the improvement in income before financial results and taxes, with the increase in operating revenues, net of direct and commercial costs, being partially offset by an increase in depreciation and amortization costs.

Net Income Attributable to Minority Interests

Net income attributable to minority interests in 2008 amounted to €119.7 million and was related primarily to Vivo (€51.9 million), Africatel (€24.1 million), MTC (€19.2 million) and Cabo Verde Telecom (€16.5 million). In 2007, net income attributable to minority interests amounted to €92.8 million and related primarily to the share of minority shareholders in the net income of PT Multimedia (€29.1 million), MTC (€22.9 million), Cabo Verde Telecom (€12.5 million), Vivo (€14.7 million) and Africatel (€10.0 million).

Table of Contents*Net Income Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent*

For the reasons described above, our net income attributable to equity holders of Portugal Telecom decreased by 22.2% to €576.1 million in 2008 from €740.9 million in 2007.

Basic earnings per ordinary and A shares from total operations in 2008 decreased to €0.64 in 2008 from €0.71 in 2007 on the basis of 896,512,500 shares and 1,025,800,000 shares issued at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Liquidity and Capital Resources**Overview**

Our principal capital requirements relate to:

funding our operations;

capital expenditures on our network infrastructure, information systems and other investments, as well as acquisitions of interests in other telecommunications companies (see " *Capital Investment and Research and Development*" and " *Contractual Obligations and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements*" below);

repayments and refinancing of our indebtedness (see " *Indebtedness*" below);

shareholder remuneration in the form of dividend payments and purchases of Portugal Telecom shares; and

funding of post retirement benefits (see " *Post Retirement Benefits*" below).

Our principal sources of funding for these capital requirements are cash generated from our operations and equity and debt financing. Our cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments increased by 38.8% to €1,476.4 million as of December 31, 2009 from €1,063.6 million as of December 31, 2008. We believe that our cash balances, together with the cash that we expect to generate from our operations and available liquidity under our credit facilities and lines of credit, are currently sufficient to meet our present funding needs.

Cash Flows

The table below sets forth a breakdown of our cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009.

	2007	2008	2009
	(EUR Millions)		
Cash flow from operating activities	1,859.2	1,828.9	1,927.6
Continuing operations	1,661.0	1,828.9	1,927.6
Discontinued operations	198.2		
Cash flow from (used in) investing activities	235.9	80.1	(671.3)
Continuing operations	315.6	80.1	(671.3)
Discontinued operations	(79.6)		
Cash flow from (used in) financing activities	(1,953.6)	(1,472.6)	(924.0)
Continuing operations	(1,933.3)	(1,472.6)	(924.0)
Discontinued operations	(20.3)		

Total	141.5	436.3	332.3
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Table of Contents*Cash Flow From Operating Activities*

Cash flows from operating activities include collections from clients, and cash flows used in operating activities include payments to suppliers, payments to personnel, payments relating to income and indirect taxes and payments related to post retirement benefits activities. Our cash flows from operating activities result primarily from operations conducted by our subsidiaries and not by Portugal Telecom. None of our subsidiaries is subject to economic or legal restrictions on transferring funds to us in the form of cash dividends, loans or advances that would materially affect our ability to meet our cash obligations. Our joint venture in Brazil contains provisions relating to important decisions, including the declaration and/or payment of dividends or other distributions by Brasilcel, the corporate entity that holds the joint venture's interests in Vivo. A proposal by the managing board of Brasilcel for the payment of dividends or other distributions requires the approval of Brasilcel's supervisory board and Brasilcel's shareholders. Because of the composition of Brasilcel's supervisory board and the 50% interest of each party in the joint venture, it will effectively be necessary for Telefónica and us to agree to transfer funds from Vivo and its subsidiaries to us if we wish to do so. See "Item 4 Information on the Company Our Businesses Strategic Alliances Alliance with Telefónica."

Net cash flow from operating activities increased by 5.4% to €1,927.6 million in 2009 from €1,828.9 million in 2008. This increase was primarily due to a €139.8 million decrease in payments relating to indirect taxes, primarily due to a reduction in payments of value-added tax (VAT) in Portugal and by a €84.8 million decrease in payments relating to income taxes, primarily in Portugal. These effects were partially offset by a €54.4 million increase in payments relating to post-retirement benefits, primarily due to a required extraordinary cash contribution to our pension funds due to their underperformance in 2008 and by a €81.3 million increase in payments to employees.

Net cash flow from operating activities related to continuing operations increased by 10.1% to €1,828.9 million in 2008 from €1,661.0 million in 2007. This increase was primarily due to a €709.0 million increase in collections from customers and a €87.4 million reduction in payments relating to post-retirement benefits, primarily due to the reduction in the contributions to pension and healthcare funds. These effects were partially offset by a €650.8 million increase in payments to suppliers.

Cash Flow From (Used in) Investing Activities

Cash flows from investing activities include proceeds of dispositions of investments in associated companies and property, plant and equipment, as well as interest and related income on investments. Cash flows used in investing activities primarily include investments in short-term financial applications, capital expenditures for telecommunications equipment and investments in other companies.

Net cash used in investing activities amounted to €671.3 million in 2009, compared to net cash receipts of €80.1 million in 2008. The change in this caption was primarily due to (1) a decrease in net cash receipts from short-term financial applications, because as the maturity of most of these applications was reached in 2008, they were converted into cash and cash equivalents, which also explains the lower levels of cash receipts and payments in 2008 related to short-term financial applications and (2) a €239.7 million increase in cash payments for the acquisition of tangible and intangible assets. These effects were partially offset by: (1) a €369.3 million increase in cash receipts from disposals of investments, primarily related to the disposal of Médi Télécom in 2009 (€400.0 million), (2) a €338.0 million decrease in cash payments for the acquisition of financial investments, mainly due to the acquisition of Telemig in 2008 (€346.2 million) and (3) a €121.0 million increase in dividends received from associated companies, primarily related to Unitel.

Net cash receipts from investing activities related to continuing operations amounted to €80.1 million in 2008, compared to €315.6 million in 2007. The decrease in net cash receipts in 2008 was primarily due to (1) a €207.3 million reduction in cash receipts from disposals of investments,

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primarily related to the disposals in 2007 of a 22% stake in Africatel (€117.0 million) and of the investment in Banco Espírito Santo (€110.3 million), (2) a €345.3 million increase in cash payments for the acquisition of investments, mainly due to the acquisition of Telemig in 2008 (€346.2 million), (3) a €300.5 million increase in cash payments for the acquisition of tangible and intangible assets, driven by the increase in capital expenditures across all businesses as explained in more detail below and (4) a €75.6 million decrease in dividends received from associated companies. These effects were partially offset by an increase in net cash receipts from short-term financial applications, because as the maturity of most of these applications was reached, they were converted into cash and cash equivalents, which also explain the lower levels of cash receipts and payments in 2008 related to short term financial applications.

Cash Flows From (Used In) Financing Activities

Cash flows used in financing activities include repayments of debt, payments of interest on debt and payments of dividends to shareholders. Cash flows from financing activities primarily consist of borrowings. Net cash used in financing activities decreased to €924.0 million in 2009, compared to €1,472.6 million in 2008, primarily due to the acquisition of treasury shares in 2008 (€1,049.7 million), which was partially offset by a decrease in net cash receipts from loans obtained (€693.1 million).

Cash receipts from loans obtained, net of cash payments from loans repaid, primarily relate to commercial paper and other bank loans and amounted to €97.1 million in 2009. As described in more detail in Note 35 to our audited consolidated financial statements, cash receipts from loans obtained in 2009 include (1) Eurobonds issued by PT Finance during 2009 totaling €2,050.0 million, (2) non-convertible bonds issued by Vivo Participações in January and October 2009 totaling €184.3 million and (3) floating rate notes issued by PT Finance in July 2009 amounting to €250.0 million. Cash payments from loans repaid in 2009 include the repayments of (1) the Eurobonds issued by PT Finance in 1999 (€880.0 million), (2) the commercial paper outstanding as at 31 December 2008 (€648.6 million), (3) the floating rate notes issued by PT Finance in December 2008 (€200.0 million), (4) the loan obtained from Anatel in connection with the acquisition of 3G licenses (€186.6 million) and (5) the bonds issued by Vivo Participações in 2003 (€93.5 million). In 2008, cash receipts from loans obtained, net of cash payments from loans repaid, amounted to €790.2 million and primarily included (1) €200 million and €50 million related to the floating rate notes issued by PT Finance during 2008, (2) €324.9 million related to the increase in the commercial paper outstanding at year end and (3) €227 million related to the loan obtained by Vivo from Anatel related to the 3G licenses acquired in April 2008. In 2007, cash receipts from loans obtained, net of cash payments from loans repaid, amounted to €223.5 million and primarily reflected the proceeds of the exchangeable bonds issued on August 28, 2007, amounting to €750 million, partially offset by a reduction in outstanding commercial paper by €425.7 million.

In 2009, 2008 and 2007 dividends paid amounted to €588.5 million, €574.6 million, and €552.7 million, respectively.

In 2009 we did not acquire treasury shares, while in 2008 we acquired 129,287,500 treasury shares for €1,049.7 million and in 2007 we acquired 103,056,500 treasury shares for €1,050.3 million.

Indebtedness

Our total consolidated indebtedness increased by 5.2% to €7,046.0 million at the end of 2009, compared to €6,695.9 million at December 31, 2008, primarily as a result of the issuances and repayments of loans obtained described above under "*Cash Flows Cash Flows From (Used In) Financing Activities.*" Our cash and cash equivalents increased to €1,449.5 million as of December 31, 2009 from €1,010.7 million as of December 31, 2008, primarily explained by the cash receipts from loans obtained, net of cash payments from loans repaid, as described in more detail above. Our

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short-term investments decreased to €26.9 million as of December 31, 2009 from €52.9 million as of December 31, 2008.

The composition of our indebtedness also changed in 2009, with medium and long-term loans increasing from 66.3% to 93.0% of our total indebtedness, following the refinancing of certain of our debt undertaken in 2009, including the repayment of the bonds issued in 1999 (€879.5 million) and the issuances of a four-year bond (€1 billion) and a ten-year bond (€750 million).

The composition of our consolidated indebtedness as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 was as follows:

Debt	As of December 31,					
	2007		2008		2009	
	Euro millions	% of total indebtedness	Euro millions	% of total indebtedness	Euro millions	% of total indebtedness
Short-term:						
Bond loans	96.3	1.5	879.3	13.1	41.8	0.6
Bank loans	431.3	6.9	497.8	7.4	244.3	3.5
Other loans	324.0	5.2	648.6	9.7	0.0	0.0
Commitments under TMN's UMTS license(1)	55.9	0.9	25.5	0.4		
Liability for equity swaps on own shares	323.2	5.2	178.1	2.7	178.1	2.5
Financial leases	25.5	0.4	25.5	0.4	30.3	0.4
Total short-term	1,256.1	20.2	2,254.7	33.7	494.5	7.0
Medium- and long-term:						
Exchangeable bond loans	689.4	11.4	697.3	10.4	705.6	10.0
Other bond loans	3,061.7	49.2	2,404.8	35.9	4,734.5	67.2
Bank loans	940.9	15.1	1,021.2	15.3	1,027.5	14.6
Commitments under TMN's UMTS license(1)	144.7	2.3	54.0	0.8		
Other loans			159.2	2.4		
Financial leases	124.0	2.0	104.7	1.6	84.0	1.2
Total medium- and long-term	4,960.7	79.8	4,441.2	66.3	6,551.5	93.0
Total indebtedness	6,216.8	100.0	6,695.9	100.0	7,046.0	100.0
Cash and cash equivalents	664.6	10.7	1,010.7	15.1	1,449.5	20.6
Short-term investments	1,170.3	18.8	52.9	0.8	26.9	0.4
	4,381.8	70.5	5,632.3	84.1	5,569.7	79.0

(1) For a description of TMN's commitments under its UMTS license, see "Item 4 Information on the Company Our Businesses Domestic Mobile Business TMN's Commitment to the Portuguese Information Society."

Maturity

Of the total indebtedness outstanding as at December 31, 2009, €494.5 million is due before the end of December 2009. The remaining €6,551.5 million is medium and long-term debt. The average maturity of our total indebtedness, net of cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments, is 6.6 years.

Table of Contents*Interest Rates*

As at December 31, 2009, 79.8% of our total indebtedness was at fixed rates, primarily as a result of the fixed-rate bonds issued in 2005, 2007 and 2009.

Credit Ratings

Our credit ratings are currently as follows:

Rating Agency	Credit Rating	Outlook	Last Change
Moody's	Baa2	Stable	March 5, 2007
Standard & Poor's	BBB	Stable	April 21, 2009
Fitch Ratings	BBB	Stable	February 6, 2009

We have several loans from the European Investment Bank (EIB) totaling €236 million as of December 31, 2009 that contained a provision under which the EIB had the right to require us to provide a guarantee acceptable to EIB in the event our ratings are downgraded from BBB- by S&P, Baa2 by Moody's and BBB by Fitch. In that circumstance, and after notice from the EIB, we would have 60 days to present an acceptable guarantee. If we failed to provide the EIB the required guarantee, the EIB would have the right to accelerate the repayment of the loans.

Debt Instruments and Repayment and Refinancing of Indebtedness

Set forth below is a brief description of certain of our debt instruments. See Note 35 to our audited consolidated financial statements for more information.

Euro Medium Term Note Program. We have established a euro medium term note program providing for the issuance of bonds. The program allows for the bonds to be issued in a range of currencies and forms, including fixed and floating rates, zero coupon and index-linked. As of December 31, 2009, the size of the euro medium term note program was €7.5 billion. Of that amount, we have issued the following bonds which were outstanding as of December 31, 2009:

On March 24, 2005, we issued €1 billion in bonds at a fixed interest rate of 3.75% per annum, maturing in 2012. On February 5, 2009, we issued an additional €300 million in bonds with the same terms, with an annual reoffer yield of 7.27%. Thus, the total outstanding amount of these 3.75% bonds maturing in 2012 is €1.3 billion.

Also on March 24, 2005, we issued €500 million in bonds at a fixed interest rate of 4.375% per annum, maturing in 2017.

On June 16, 2005, we issued €500 million in bonds at a fixed interest rate of 4.5% per annum, maturing in 2025.

On August 7, 2008, we issued €50 million in floating rate notes, bearing interest at the three-month European Interbank Offered Rate ("Euribor") plus 1.50%, and maturing in 2013.

On January 30, 2009, we issued €50 million in floating rate notes, maturing in 2019 with an investor put that may be exercised on January 30, 2012. These notes bear interest at a fixed interest rate of 6.95% during the initial 3 years and at an interest rate based on the seven-year Euro swap rate for January 30, 2012, plus 4.42% for the remaining seven years.

On April 30, 2009, we issued €1 billion in bonds at a fixed rate of 6.0% per annum, maturing in 2013.

On July 30, 2009, we issued €250 million in floating rate notes, bearing interest at a fixed rate of 5.2% per annum and maturing in 2017.

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On November 2, 2009, we issued €750 million in bonds at a fixed rate of 5.0% per annum, maturing in 2019.

Exchangeable Bonds. On August 28, 2007, we issued €750 million in bonds due 2014, exchangeable into fully paid ordinary shares of Portugal Telecom. The exchangeable bonds carry a coupon of 4.125% per annum and the exchange price is currently €11.60, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the bonds.

Revolving Credit Facilities:

In February 2003, we entered into a bilateral revolving credit facility that amounted to €500 million, which in 2009 was decreased to €250 million. After having been extended in several occasions, as of December 31, 2009 this facility matures in February 2011.

In 2004, we entered into three other bilateral revolving credit facilities totaling €400 million: one in June 2004 amounting to €150 million and with a maturity of four years; the second in October 2004 amounting to €100 million and with a maturity of three years; and a third also in October 2004 amounting to €150 million and with a maturity of three years and six months. In 2007, the maturity of the June 2004 credit facility was extended to eight years and its total amount increased to €300 million. The maturity of the €100 million credit facility was extended to five years in 2005 and to seven years in 2008. In April 2008, as the October 2004 facility matured, we entered into a new revolving credit facility in the amount of €150 million and maturing in April 2011.

In July 2008, we have entered into a new revolving credit facility in the amount of €50 million with a maturity of three years. In October 2008, we entered into an additional revolving credit facility in the amount of €365 million, of which €300 million matures in three years and the remaining €65 million matures in five years.

In 2009, we entered into two revolving credit facilities, each amounting to €50 million, with a maturity of one and two years, respectively.

As of December 31, 2009, the aggregate commitments under these bilateral revolving credit facilities was €1,315 million, and we had borrowed a total of €200 million of that amount. All these facilities bear interest at a rate based on the Euribor rate plus a spread.

EIB Loans. We have several amortizable loans from the EIB in the aggregate amount of €471 million as of December 31, 2009. These include (1) loans in the aggregate amount of €163.7 million, bearing an average fixed interest rate of 4.1% per annum and maturing on various dates from 2010 to 2013, (2) loans in the aggregate amount of €90.0 million, bearing fixed interest rates revisable on pre-agreed dates, with an average rate of 4.4% per annum as of December 31, 2009, and maturing in 2017, (3) loans in the aggregate amount of €202.2 million whose floating interest rates have been swapped for fixed rate obligations at an average interest rate of 2.6% and maturing on various dates from 2010 to 2014 and (4) loans in the aggregate amount of US\$21.3 million (equivalent to €14.8 million using the Euro/U.S. dollar exchange rate at year-end), maturing in annual installments of US\$10.6 million up to 2011, whose U.S. dollar principal and floating U.S. dollar interest rate have been swapped for Euro principal and floating Euro interest rate obligation at an effective spread of 0.42% over the Euribor rate, generating exchange losses of €5.2 million as of December 31, 2009 (also part of our indebtedness). See "Item 11 Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" for more information.

Commercial Paper. We have in place domestic commercial paper programs totaling €725 million, of which an amount of €625 million is underwritten. As of December 31, 2009, we were not using any amount under these programs.

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Vivo Indebtedness. Our indebtedness includes bank loans in the Euro equivalent of €581.9 million as of December 31, 2009 (using the Euro/Real exchange rate at year-end), representing 50% of the outstanding indebtedness of Vivo under various bank loans, since we proportionally consolidate the assets and liabilities of Vivo. Our indebtedness also includes 50% of bonds issued by Vivo Participações and Telemig (€413.1 million), including (1) bonds issued by Vivo Participações on May 1, 2005 in the principal amount of R\$1 billion with a maturity of ten years and an interest rate ranging between 104.2% and 120.0% of the CDI rate per annum, (2) bonds issued by Telemig on December 17, 2007 in the principal amount of R\$59 million with maturity in 2021, (3) bonds issued by Vivo Participações on January 16, 2009 in the principal amount of R\$210 million with maturity in 2010, and (4) bonds issued by Vivo Participações on October 15, 2009 in the principal amount of R\$810 million with maturity in 2019.

Covenants

Our debt instruments contain certain covenants, as well as customary default and cross-acceleration provisions. As of the date hereof, the main covenants are as follows:

Change in Control. The exchangeable bonds, the credit facilities amounting to €1,315 million and the loans obtained from EIB totaling €471 million as at December 31, 2009 give the right to the lenders to demand repayment of the loans in the case of any change in control of Portugal Telecom. According to the terms and conditions of these debt instruments, a change of control would occur if any person or group of persons acting in concert acquires or controls more than 50% of voting rights, whether obtained by ownership of share capital, the holding of voting rights or pursuant to the terms of a shareholders' agreement. In certain cases, gaining the power to appoint or remove all, or the majority, of the directors or other equivalent officers of the company or to give directions with respect to the operating and financial policies of the company with which the directors or equivalent officers of the company are obliged to comply are also considered a change of control.

The Eurobonds amounting to €1,000 million and €750 million issued in 2009 grant the bondholders the right to demand the repayment of all amounts due in the case of any change in control of Portugal Telecom, as described above, if simultaneously a rating downgrade to sub-investment grade occurs during the Change of Control Period, as defined under the terms and conditions of these notes.

Credit Rating. Certain of our loan agreements with the EIB in the amount of €236 million as at December 31, 2009 state that we may be asked to present a guarantee acceptable by the EIB if, at any time, the long-term credit ratings assigned by the rating agencies to Portugal Telecom are reduced from the current levels (BBB- by S&P, Baa2 by Moody's and BBB by Fitch). In addition, the pricing conditions applicable to the commercial paper programs may be revised in case the credit rating assigned to Portugal Telecom is changed. See " *Credit Ratings*" above.

Control and Limitations on Disposals of Subsidiaries. Certain credit facilities amounting to €615 million require us to, directly or indirectly, maintain majority ownership and control of each material subsidiary. Material subsidiaries are those companies whose total assets are equal to or exceed 10% of total consolidated assets or whose total revenues are also equal to or exceed 10% of total consolidated revenues. As of December 31, 2009, there were no amounts outstanding under these facilities.

Disposals of Assets. Certain credit facilities amounting to €150 million and our EIB loans in the amount of €471 million as of December 31, 2009 contain restrictions regarding the disposal of assets by Portugal Telecom.

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Financial Ratios. Certain credit facilities amounting to €815 million require that the ratio Consolidated Net Debt/EBITDA (each as defined in the agreements) should not be higher than a specified level. Other credit facilities totaling €200 million require that the ratio of our consolidated net debt to EBITDA (each as defined in the agreements) should not be higher than a specified level. In addition, the pricing conditions applicable to certain facilities in the total amount of €1,111 million may be changed depending on the ratio of our consolidated net debt to EBITDA. Finally, certain loan agreements with the EIB, totalling €80 million as of December 31, 2009, state that Portugal Telecom may be asked to present a guarantee acceptable by the EIB if the ratio our consolidated net debt to EBITDA, as defined in the agreements, is higher than a specified level.

Negative Pledge. Our global medium-term-note program, exchangeable bonds, credit facilities and one of the commercial paper programs include certain restrictions on the granting of pledges of our consolidated assets in order to secure any loan or obligation to third parties.

The penalties applicable in the event of default in any of these covenants are generally the early payment of the loans obtained or the termination of available credit facilities. We believe we are in full compliance with the covenants described above.

We discuss our exposure to interest rate and exchange rate risk, as well as our use of derivative instruments, in "Item 11 *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.*"

Post Retirement Benefits

The following table shows the amount of our liabilities for post retirement benefits recorded on our statements of financial position at December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009:

	As of December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
	(EUR Millions)		
Gross projected pension benefit obligations	2,762.1	2,607.5	2,710.2
Minus: Pension fund assets at fair value	(2,316.8)	(1,738.3)	(1,954.8)
Prior years' service gains(1)	9.7	10.6	9.4
Accrued pension liabilities	455.0	879.8	764.9
Gross projected healthcare benefit obligations	455.3	426.3	335.3
Minus: Healthcare fund assets at fair value	(582.3)	(393.4)	(414.8)
Prior years' service gains(1)	16.2	14.8	14.0
Accrued healthcare liabilities/(surplus)	(110.8)	47.7	(65.5)
Obligations with salaries to suspended and pre-retired employees	985.7	907.7	791.4
Total accrued liability for post retirement benefits(2)	1,329.9	1,835.3	1,490.8

(1) These prior years' service gains resulted from the effect on unvested pension and healthcare benefits of changes in the plans governing those benefits. These amounts will be recognized in earnings during the estimated period in which those benefits will be earned by employees (9 years for pension benefits and 16 years for healthcare benefits).

(2) As at December 31, 2009, this caption corresponds to the net amount of an accrued post retirement liability of €1,558.3 million related to pension benefits and a non-current asset of €67.6 million related to the surplus of certain pension and healthcare plans.

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As of December 31, 2009, the projected benefit obligations, or "PBO," of our post retirement benefits, including pensions, healthcare benefits and salaries for pre-retired and suspended employees, amounted to €3,836.9 million (€2,710.2 million for pensions, €335.3 million for healthcare benefits and €791.4 million for salaries to pre-retired and suspended employees). The projected benefit obligations were computed based on a 5.50% discount rate for pension and healthcare benefits and for obligations related to the payment of salaries to pre-retired and suspended employees and assuming a 1.75% annual salary increase. These discount rates have been revised since last year, as explained below. Our post retirement benefit (pension and healthcare) plans, which are closed to new participants, cover approximately 32,184 employees (around 25% still in service) in the case of pensions and approximately 25,127 employees (around 25% still in service) in the case of healthcare obligations.

According to the rules of the Instituto de Seguros de Portugal (ISP), the Portuguese insurance regulator, the liability related to retired employees under the pension plans have to be fully funded. Funding of pension funds for pre-retired employees and employees still in service can be completed up to the retirement age under current rules. The estimated average working life of employees still in service is 15 years. As of December 31, 2009, our pension obligations for retired employees, computed based on ISP rules, are fully funded.

In Portugal, there is no legislation covering the establishment of funds to cover the healthcare obligations and the salaries for pre-retired and suspended employees. We will be required to pay for these benefits only when the salaries are paid to pre-retired and suspended employees. Accordingly, there is no requirement to fund these benefit obligations at present. However, we have set up a fund managed by our subsidiary PT Prestações Mandatária de Aquisições e Gestão de Bens, S.A., or PT Prestações, to finance our healthcare post-retirement liabilities. In previous years, we contributed €602 million to this fund, which is being managed in accordance with the same guidelines as its pension funds. In 2007, 2008 and 2009, we did not make additional contributions to this fund.

The asset allocation of our pension and healthcare benefit funds as of December 31, 2009 was 32.7% equity, 37.3% bonds, 10.8% real estate and 19.2% cash and others. The effective return of the funds in 2009 was positive by approximately 15%. As of December 31, 2009, the market value of the funds amounted to €2,369.5 million and, as a result, the accrued liability related to our post-retirement benefits amounted to €1,490.8 million (including €23.4 million of prior year service gains not recognized in results). In 2009, the accrued liabilities decreased by €344.5 million. The table below shows the evolution of our net responsibilities for post retirement benefits during 2009.

	2008	2009
	(EUR Millions)	
Accrued liability for post retirement benefits (initial balance)	1,329.9	1,835.3
Post retirement benefit expenses	44.8	89.6
Workforce program reduction costs	94.6	12.1
Contributions and payments	(228.7)	(281.5)
Net actuarial losses/(gains)(1)	594.8	(164.8)
Accrued liability for post retirement benefits (final balance)	1,835.3	1,490.8

(1)

In 2009, this caption was primarily related to the following changes in actuarial assumptions: (i) the decrease in the discount rate from 5.75% to 5.50%; (ii) the increase in the inflation rate from 1.75% to 2.00% and (iii) changes in demographic assumptions as mentioned in Note 9 to our audited consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 20-F. In 2008, this caption was primarily related to the following changes in actuarial assumptions: (i) the increase in the discount rate from 5.25% to 5.75% for pension and healthcare liabilities and from 4.75% to 5.75% for salary liabilities; (ii) the reduction in the salary growth rate from 2.00% to 1.75%; and (iii) the adjustment in mortality tables (PA(90), from less four years to less five years).

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Our actuarial assumptions, as discussed in Note (1) above, are subject to change and may lead to an increase or decrease in the discount rates we use. In determining the appropriate discount rates, we analyze, among other things, the yields of certain investment grade corporate bonds by issuers in the Eurozone with maturities comparable to those of our liabilities. We believe our actuarial assumptions are consistent with those of a number of leading Portuguese companies. Note 9 to our consolidated financial statements contain sensitivity analyses that demonstrate the impact of increases or decreases in our discount rate assumption, our health care cost trend assumption and our assumption about the long-term rate of return on fund assets.

The market value of the pension funds amounted to €2,369.5 million at December 31, 2009, an increase of €237.9 million from 2008, primarily as a result of the positive performance of assets under management (€310.3 million, equivalent to approximately 15%) and the contributions made by us and beneficiaries totaling €120.1 million, whose effects were partially offset by payments of pension benefits (€166.2 million) and healthcare expenses (€26.2 million). See Notes 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 to our audited consolidated financial statements.

The table below sets forth the components of our net post retirement benefit expense (gains) in 2007, 2008 and 2009.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
	(EUR Millions)		
Service cost	17.8	10.0	6.8
Interest cost	208.9	208.7	216.4
Expected return on assets	(179.4)	(172.0)	(131.6)
Prior years service gains(1)	(112.3)	(2.0)	(2.0)
Post retirement benefit expense (gains)	(65.1)	44.8	89.6

(1)

In 2009 and 2008, this caption is related to the amortization of prior years service gains on unvested pension benefits. In 2007, this caption includes: (i) a gain of €110 million resulting from the effect on vested pension benefits of changes to social security regulations (DL 187/2007 and Law 52/2007) and to adjustments introduced by Portugal Telecom to the growth rate used to calculate pension complements, and (ii) €2 million related to the amortization of prior years service gains on unvested pension benefits.

In 2009, net curtailment costs decreased to €14.8 million, as compared to €100.0 million in 2008, due to the decision to halt our redundancy program and focus efforts on insourcing certain core functions. In 2008, net curtailment costs amounting to €100.0 million reflected the reduction of 357 employees. In 2007, net curtailment costs amounted to €275.6 million, including a cost of €289.5 million reflecting the reduction of 1,004 employees. See Note 9.6 to our audited consolidated financial statements.

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The table below sets forth the components of our cash flows associated with post retirement benefits in 2007, 2008 and 2009.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
	(EUR Millions)		
Contributions to the funds(1)	38.2	61.2	75.7
Salary payments (pre-retired and suspended employees)	174.9	187.9	175.9
Regular healthcare payments	25.1	23.6	23.0
Extraordinary contribution for post retirement healthcare benefits	117.0		
Refund(2)	(86.7)	(81.2)	(26.2)
Settlement of DCSI plan	0.8		
Sub-total	269.3	191.4	248.5
Termination payments	14.9	5.4	2.7
Payments related to post retirement benefits	284.2	196.8	251.2

(1) In addition to these cash contributions, during 2008 and 2009, we made contributions in kind (real estate assets) to the pension funds amounting to €37.3 million and €33.0 million, respectively.

(2) In 2008, this caption included €60.0 million related to the refund of excess financing.

Equity

Our total equity excluding minority interests amounted to €1,317.5 million as of December 31, 2009, €232.0 million as of December 31, 2008 and €1,340.1 million as of December 31, 2007.

The increase in total equity excluding minority interests in 2009 was primarily related to (1) the net income for the period amounting to €683.9 million, (2) the positive currency translation adjustments amounting to €673.0 million, mainly related to the appreciation of the Euro/Real exchange rate, which decreased to 2.5113 Reais per Euro at the end of December 2009 from 3.2436 Reais per Euro at the end of December 2008, and (3) the net actuarial gains related to post retirement benefits amounting to €121.1 million (net of taxes). These effects were partially offset by dividends paid amounting to €503.6 million.

The decrease in total equity excluding minority interests in 2008 was primarily related to (1) the acquisition of treasury shares through equity swaps (€904.6 million), (2) dividends paid (€533.2 million), (3) the negative currency translation adjustments amounting to €594.8 million, mainly related to the depreciation of the Euro/Real exchange rate, which decreased to 3.2436 Reais per Euro at the end of December 2008 from 2.5963 Reais per Euro at the end of December 2007, and (4) the net actuarial losses related to post retirement benefits amounting to €437.2 million (net of taxes). These effects were partially offset by net income for the period (€576.1 million) and the revaluation of Portugal Telecom's duct infrastructure (€637.5 million, net of taxes) and of real estate assets (€153.2 million, net of taxes).

Our total equity excluding minority interests as a percentage of total assets increased from 1.7% at the end of 2008 to 8.9% at the end of 2009. Our gearing ratio, calculated as the ratio of net debt to total equity plus net debt, was 82.5% and 70.0% as of the end of 2008 and 2009, respectively.

Table of Contents**Contractual Obligations and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements****Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments**

The following table presents our contractual obligations and commercial commitments as of December 31, 2009:

	Payments due by period in millions of Euros				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	More than 5 years
Contractual obligations:					
Indebtedness	7,046.0	494.5	1,890.4	2,091.1	2,570.0
Interest on indebtedness(1)	2,230.5	375.7	688.4	470.3	696.1
Unfunded post retirement benefits(2)	2,072.5	222.5	404.9	355.6	1,089.6
Operating lease obligations	951.7	195.2	313.6	289.8	153.1
Unconditional purchase obligations(3)	255.4	253.2	2.2		
Total contractual cash obligations	12,556.1	1,541.1	3,299.4	3,206.8	4,508.8

-
- (1) Interest on indebtedness is based on our indebtedness as of December 31, 2009 and our assumptions regarding interest rates on our floating rate debt. Our actual interest obligations could vary significantly from these amounts depending on future financing activities and market interest rates.
- (2) These amounts correspond to the undiscounted payments to be made by our company for salaries due to pre-retired and suspended employees and to expected contributions to our pension funds, described above in " *Post Retirement Benefits*." The total amount differs from the net accrued post retirement liability recognized on our consolidated statement of financial position, primarily because the amount in this table reflects the discounted unfunded obligations.
- (3) Unconditional purchase obligations are related primarily to contractual agreements with our fixed asset suppliers primarily related to network assets, telecommunications equipment and terminal equipment.

Our operating leases relate to the contractual rental agreements entered into by our businesses, include obligations related to leased lines and the rental of buildings. Operating leases are accounted for as a cost in the period that the corresponding expense is incurred. Our intention is to fulfill these commitments from our operating cash flow generated in each of those years.

Table of Contents**Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements**

In the course of our business we grant certain guarantees to third parties. These guarantees are given to ensure the proper performance of contractual obligations by Portugal Telecom or its consolidated subsidiaries in the normal course of their business. As of December 31, 2009, we had given the following guarantees to third parties:

	Guarantees by period in millions of Euros				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Bank guarantees and other guarantees given to Tax Authorities	114.2	114.2			
Bank guarantees given to Portuguese courts for outstanding litigation	1.6	1.6			
Bank guarantees given to other entities:					
By TMN to ANACOM	2.2	2.2			
By PT Comunicações	15.6	15.6			
Other bank guarantees	11.5	11.5			
Comfort letters and other bank guarantees	2.4	2.4			
	147.5	147.5			

Bank guarantees and other guarantees given to tax authorities include €78 million related to tax assessments received by Portugal Telecom regarding the years 2004 and 2005, where the main issue raised by the tax authorities relates to the deductibility of certain financial costs incurred in those years, as explained in Notes 43 and 46.3 to our consolidated financial statements.

Bank guarantees given on behalf of PT Comunicações are typically given primarily to the following entities (1) municipal authorities, primarily relating to the payment of taxes and other fees in connection with our use of public rights-of-way; and (2) ANACOM, primarily relating to an open contest for granting the right to use national frequencies for television service.

In addition to the guarantees indicated in the table above, as of December 31, 2009, Portugal Telecom group companies have provided the guarantees described below:

We had assumed commitments in the ordinary course of business for the purchase of network assets, telecommunications equipment and terminal equipment amounting to approximately €252 million.

Guarantees given by third parties on our behalf in connection with bank loans, as described in Note 43 to our audited consolidated financial statements, were as follows:

	Amount (EUR Millions)
Guarantees in favor of European Investment Bank	154.3
Guarantee from the Portuguese State to Kreditanstalt Für Wiederaufbau	1.8

At December 31, 2009, Portugal Telecom had bank deposits amounting to €3 million whose use was restricted in connection with the cross-border lease transactions described in Notes 3(1)(ix), 30, 40 and 43 to our audited consolidated financial statements. Other subsidiaries also had restrictions to the use of certain bank deposits totaling €3 million as of December 31, 2009. At the same date, Vivo had tangible assets and financial applications given as guarantees for legal actions amounting to €17 million and €8 million, respectively (corresponding to our 50% share).

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Finally, as part of certain sale leaseback transactions (Qualified Technological Equipment transactions, or "QTE leases") with different third parties, we have sold and then leased back certain telecommunications equipment. The flow of lease payments and our remuneration were prepaid at the outset of the contracts and, for this reason, are not shown as future lease payments in the table under "Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments" above. The remuneration is recognized as income over the period of the transaction. Under cross-border lease transactions entered into by TMN and PT Comunicações, we have agreed with financial institutions to issue letters of credit for the benefit of the trustee, which amounted to US\$48.5 million as of December 31, 2009, equivalent to €33.7 million at the exchange rate prevailing at year end. We have recorded these QTE leases on our statement of financial position in accordance with IFRS. See Notes 3(l)(ix), 30 and 40 to our audited consolidated financial statements for more information on our accounting for these transactions.

We believe that our purchase commitments are in the ordinary course of our business and that our guarantees and other financial commitments are part of our ordinary financing activities. We do not expect these commitments to have a material impact on our liquidity.

Capital Investment and Research and Development

Capital Expenditures and Financial Investments

During the year ended December 31, 2009, we made capital expenditures and financial investments (investments in other companies) totaling €1,278.9 million.

The table below sets out our total capital investments for 2007, 2008 and 2009, including the proportional consolidation of Vivo:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
	(EUR Millions)		
Capital expenditures	899.3	1,242.3	1,268.3
Financial investments	3.3	519.4	10.6
Total	902.6	1,761.7	1,278.9

Capital Expenditures

During 2009, we made capital expenditures totaling €1,268.3 million, primarily relating to our mobile businesses in Brazil and Portugal and to the wireline business. The table below sets forth our capital expenditures on tangible and intangible assets, excluding goodwill, for 2007, 2008 and 2009, including the proportional consolidation of Vivo:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
	(EUR Millions)		
Wireline(1)	292.1	402.8	565.4
Domestic Mobile(2)	182.9	244.6	180.1
Brazilian Mobile(3)	359.9	510.3	420.9
Other	64.4	84.6	101.9
Total	899.3	1,242.3	1,268.3

- (1) In 2007, this caption includes capital expenditures of €42.6 million related to transponder satellite capacity for the planned direct-to-home (DTH) satellite television offer.

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- (2) This caption excludes the commitments under the terms of the UMTS license described in Note 33 to our consolidated financial statements (€241.7 million capitalized in 2007 and €11.5 million capitalized in 2009).
- (3) In 2008, this caption excludes €227.2 million related to the acquisition of 3G licenses by Vivo.

Capital expenditures reached €1,268.3 million in 2009, equivalent to 18.7% of total operating revenues and representing an increase of 2.1%. The increase in wireline capital expenditures was primarily explained by the FTTH (fiber to the home) rollout, which allows for increased bandwidth for both residential and corporate customers, and investment in IPTV services, primarily in relation to growth in customers. The decrease in TMN capital expenditures is explained by the investments in the deployment of the 3G/3.5G networks in 2008, both in terms of capacity and coverage, which resulted in improved quality of mobile voice and data services in Portugal. The decrease in Vivo capital expenditures was explained by certain investments made in 2008, namely related to increasing network coverage and capacity in the Northeast states, where Vivo launched services in October 2008. Vivo capital expenditures in 2009 were directed towards (1) increasing network capacity to support the accelerated growth in voice traffic in the 2G network, (2) expanding coverage of 3G and 3.5G networks, and (3) improving network quality to continue to be the most reliable and best quality network in Brazil. Other capital expenditures include capital expenditures related to consolidated businesses not included in our primary segments and support companies. In 2009, these other capital expenditures increased to €101.9 million, compared to €84.6 million in 2008, primarily due to higher investments in Africa, namely CVT and MTC, and in Timor Telecom due to substantial customer growth.

In 2010, we expect to make investments similar in nature (though amounts may vary) to those made in 2009. We generally fund our capital expenditures from our cash flow from operations and from debt financing. See "*Item 4 Information on Our Company Businesses Brazilian Mobile Business Capital Expenditures*," for additional information regarding Vivo's expected capital expenditures.

Financial Investments

Investments in financial assets (including goodwill) amounted to €10.6 million in 2009, €519.4 million in 2008 and €3.3 million in 2007. In 2008, financial investments were primarily related to the acquisition of Telemig. Set forth below are the primary changes that occurred during the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 to our interests in companies consolidated in our financial statements.

On July 27, 2009, following the acquisition of Telemig carried out in 2008, as explained in more detail in "*Item 4 Information on Our Company Businesses Brazilian Mobile Business Corporate Restructuring*," the general shareholders' meetings of Vivo Participações, Telemig Celular Participações and Telemig Celular approved a corporate restructuring which consisted of the merger of shares of Telemig Celular into Telemig Celular Participações and the merger of shares of Telemig Celular Participações into Vivo Participações. In these transactions, the former shareholders of Telemig Celular and Telemig Celular Participações were entitled to receive shares issued by Telemig Celular Participações and Vivo Participações, respectively, and Telemig Celular and Telemig Celular Participações became wholly-owned subsidiaries of Telemig Celular Participações and Vivo Participações, respectively. This restructuring resulted in a reduction of minority interests in Vivo Participações amounting to €103.6 million, which was recorded as a gain directly in equity, as explained in more detail in Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements. As a result of this operation, Brasilcel's stake in Vivo Participações decreased from 63.6% to 59.4%.

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On April 4, 2008, pursuant to the stock purchase agreement and after ANATEL authorization, Vivo acquired from Telepart Participações SA ("Telpart") a 22.7% stake of Telemig Celular Participações SA ("Telemig Celular Participações"), which provides mobile services in the Brazilian state of Minas Gerais through Telemig Celular, for an amount of R\$1,233 million (€448 million). The total shares acquired included 53.9% of the ordinary shares, which grant shareholder control to Vivo, 4.3% of preferred shares and certain subscription rights. On April 8, 2008, Vivo launched two voluntary tender offers to purchase up to one-third of the outstanding preferred shares of Telemig Celular Participações and Telemig Celular. These offers were concluded on May 15, 2008, and as a result, Vivo acquired additional stakes of 20.0% and 4.1% of Telemig Celular Participações and Telemig Celular, respectively, for a total amount of R\$528 million (€206 million). The acquisition of Telemig Celular Participações and Telemig Celular was completed after the mandatory tender offers concluded on August 15, 2008, following which Vivo acquired additional stakes of 16.0% and 3.3% of Telemig Celular Participações and Telemig Celular, respectively, for a total amount of R\$904 million (€375 million). As a result of these transactions, Vivo has paid a total amount of €517 million (Portugal Telecom's 50% share), including €3.0 million in expenses directly attributable to the acquisition. Vivo has a stake of 58.8% of Telemig Celular Participações and 56.3% of Telemig Celular, corresponding to voting rights of 97.0% and 95.7%, respectively.

On November 7, 2007, we announced the completion of the spin-off of PT Multimedia (currently named ZON Multimedia) through a distribution to our shareholders. As a result of the application of withholding tax and the mechanics for paying cash in lieu of fractional shares, we initially retained 25.7 million shares of PT Multimedia, representing 8.3% of its share capital. By November 13, 2007, we had disposed of this interest to buyers who committed to hold those PT Multimedia shares for a six-month period from November 7, 2007. We no longer retain any interest in ZON Multimedia.

On August 13, 2007, we established a strategic partnership with Helios Investors LP ("Helios"), a private equity firm operating in sub-Saharan Africa. Under the terms of the agreement, Helios acquired a 22% stake in Africatel, the holding company formed to hold all of our current interests in sub-Saharan Africa and whose main assets are (or, in certain instances, will be following the completion of the formal transfer to Africatel) Unitel, Cabo Verde Telecom and MTC. We received €117.0 million for the 22% stake of Africatel, and we recorded a gain of €111.0 million. In 2008, Helios acquired an additional 3% stake in Africatel, and we received €13.4 million.

Share Capital and Share Buyback Program

During the year ended December 31, 2009 there were no changes in share capital. Set forth below are the primary changes in share capital that occurred during the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007.

Year Ended December 31, 2008

We completed our share buyback program on July 25, 2008. We acquired and cancelled a total of 232,344,000 of our own shares within the framework of the program (the last shares we acquired were cancelled in December 2008), corresponding to 20.58% of the share capital on the date the share buyback program was proposed to the shareholders in 2007 (as described in the next bullet point below). On March 20, 2009, our fully subscribed and paid share capital amounted to €26,895,375, represented by 896,512,500 shares with a nominal value of €0.03 each.

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Year Ended December 31, 2007

In February 2007, in connection with our response to the tender offer by Sonaecom, we announced a shareholder remuneration package that included of a €2.1 billion share buyback. This share buyback program was approved at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on April 27, 2007.

At the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on April 27, 2007, our shareholders approved a share capital increase of €79,019,955 through the incorporation of a legal reserve and a subsequent share capital reduction of €440,254,035, for the release of excess capital through the creation of free reserves in the same amount. We completed the share capital increase and the share capital reduction on May 29, 2007. As a result of both transactions, our fully subscribed and paid-in share capital, as of May 29, 2007, amounted to €33,865,695 and was represented by 1,128,856,500 shares with a nominal value of €0.03 each.

On September 28, 2007, under the terms of the share buyback program, we acquired 103,056,500 of our own shares through the physical exercise of equity swaps. In December 2007, we reduced our share capital by €3,091,695 through the cancellation of these 103,056,500 treasury shares. As a result of these transactions, our fully subscribed and paid share capital as at December 31, 2007 amounted to €30,774,000 and was represented by 1,025,800,000 shares, with a nominal value of €0.03 each.

Research and Development

In 2009, we invested approximately €213 million in innovation, research and development, which translates into more than 3% of our total revenues, and represents an increase of 42% compared to 2008. Our research and development programs focus on intelligent networks, network management systems, advanced services and systems and network integration. Our research and development activities, carried out primarily through PT Inovação, have been responsible for the introduction of innovative products and services and for the development of in-house technology. These activities have allowed our employees to remain up-to-date in terms of technology and technological development in the telecommunications sector on both a European and a worldwide level. PT Inovação's activities have been a driving force behind the development of new products and services, telecommunications infrastructure and information systems.

We have developed narrow and broadband network access solutions for network operators and for large customers and intelligent network solutions and services for fixed and mobile operators. We have also developed advanced Web functionalities, capitalizing on our extensive customer base and drawing on a crowdsourcing system.

In addition, we seek new solutions for the rational use of energy in our operations. The selective use of voltaic panels, wind-powered generators, hydrogen fuelcells and climatization systems has enabled greater cost containment and improved efficiency.

We participate in a number of EU research and development programs, including projects in the Information Society Technologies, ACTS and Telematics programs, with Eurescom, a joint venture with our European operators and the SURESCOM Institute. In addition, we work to develop programs in partnership with domestic research and development institutes, with the active involvement of Carnegie Mellon University.

Exchange Rate Exposure to the Brazilian Real

The composition of our assets and revenue base expose us to significant exchange rate risk in respect of the Brazilian Real. We make adjustments to equity in response to fluctuations in the value of

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the foreign currencies in which we have made investments, including the Brazilian Real. See " *Liquidity and Capital Resources Equity*" above.

Currency Composition of Our Assets

The table below shows the amounts of our consolidated assets held in Euro and Brazilian Reais as of December 31, 2008 and 2009.

Consolidated Assets	As of December 31,			
	2008		2009	
	EUR Millions	% of total assets	EUR Millions	% of total assets
Euro	7,543.6	55.0%	7,572.7	51.1%
Brazilian Real	5,468.7	39.9%	6,431.5	43.4%
Other	702.0	5.1%	827.0	5.6%
Total	13,714.4	100.0%	14,831.2	100.0%

Currency Composition of Our Indebtedness

The table below shows the amounts of our total consolidated indebtedness denominated in Euro, Brazilian Real and U.S. dollars at December 31, 2008 and 2009. The amounts presented take into account the derivative agreements we have entered into. For further information, see Note 35 to our audited consolidated financial statements included in this report.

Indebtedness	As of December 31,			
	2008		2009	
	EUR Millions	% of total indebtedness	EUR Millions	% of total indebtedness
Euro	5,592.9	83.5%	6,038.8	85.7%
Brazilian Real	1,102.6	16.5%	1,007.0	14.3%
Other currencies	0.3	0.0%	0.3	0.0%
	6,695.9	100.0%	7,046.0	100.0%

Exposure to Exchange Rate Risk

Our Brazilian Real-denominated debt enables us to hedge to a certain extent against exchange rate risk relating to our Brazilian Real-denominated assets. We do not generally use other hedging instruments to hedge our foreign currency-denominated assets. As of December 31, 2009, Vivo's consolidated debt (all of which is either Brazilian Real-denominated or has been swapped into Brazilian Reais) represented 14.1% of our total consolidated indebtedness.

For more detailed information as at December 31, 2009 concerning our market exposure to exchange rate risk, as well as our market exposure to interest rate risk, see " *Item 11 Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.*"

A substantial portion of our statement of financial position and financial results is represented by our investments in Brazil. As of December 31, 2009, our 50% interest in Vivo's net assets amounted to €2,898.4 million at the year-end Euro/Real exchange rate. Our investments in Brazil therefore are a substantial part of our assets.

Given the substantial investments we have in Brazil, the devaluation of the Brazilian Real in recent years has had a significant impact on our statement of financial position and financial results, as discussed throughout this " *Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects.*" By the end of 2009, the exchange rate between the Euro and the Real was R\$2.5113 = €1.00. We cannot be sure that the

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value of the Real will remain stable, and if economic growth in Brazil were to slow, this could also have a significant impact on the growth prospects of the companies in which we have invested. We provide more information about the fluctuations in the Brazilian Real in "*Item 3 Key Information Exchange Rates Brazilian Real.*"

Trend Information

We expect to continue to be growth-oriented company, aiming to use full potential of our asset portfolio by taking advantage of existing and future opportunities in the telecommunications, multimedia and IT services markets. We aim to continue to take advantage of convergence opportunities by bundling traditional voice and data services with new and sophisticated multimedia and IT services.

Following the restructuring of our domestic business along customer segments, we will continue to focus our efforts on the development of fixed-mobile convergent products and services and integrated offers aimed at acquiring new customers, increasing share-of-wallet, improving customer loyalty and decreasing customer retention costs. We expect to continue to invest in innovation, research and development, aiming at enhancing our services with new, distinctive and customized features, functionalities and content tailored to meet customer needs. We expect to continue to leverage close partnerships with our suppliers in order to reduce time to market and further differentiate our value proposals to our customers. We expect to continue to invest to further develop new and more effective access and core networks and platforms, in fixed-line as well as in mobile, aimed at offering increased bandwidth to our customers. Furthermore, we expect to continue to rationalize our cost structure through productivity increases and business process reengineering.

We aim to further explore the growth potential of Vivo, leveraging Brazil's favorable demographics and penetration growth potential, fixed-mobile migration and mobile broadband. To further exploit the data segment, we expect to continue to invest in the development of 3G and 3.5G services. Additionally, we intend to increase our exposure to high-growth markets in Africa by selectively considering value-creating opportunities and taking full advantage of our existing asset portfolio and partnerships. We expect to continue to promote the sharing of best practices amongst all of our assets, aiming at supporting our competitive position in all markets.

We will continue to operate in a highly competitive and regulated environment that will pose continued risks and threats to our existing businesses, placing the profitability of our assets under pressure. We expect our business to continue to be subject to the risks and uncertainties discussed in "*Item 3 Key Information Risk Factors.*"

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ITEM 6 DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

Directors and Senior Management

Management Structure

The Board of Directors of Portugal Telecom is responsible for its management and affairs. Our officers are either in charge of our various business and administrative departments and report directly to the Executive Committee or are in charge of our subsidiaries.

According to our Articles of Association, the Board of Directors may be composed of 15 to 25 directors, including the Chairman. The directors are elected by a majority of the votes cast at an annual shareholders meeting. In addition, a majority of votes cast by holders of A shares is required to elect one-third of the members of the Board of Directors, including the Chairman of the Board. A minority of the shareholders representing, in the aggregate, at least 10% of our share capital, has the right to elect a director to substitute for the director elected by the fewest number of votes provided that they voted against the winning proposal in the election of the Board of Directors. The term of office of the directors is three calendar years, with the year of election or appointment considered a full calendar year. There is no restriction on the re-election of directors.

A quorum for a meeting of the Board of Directors is a simple majority of directors. All directors have equal voting rights, and all resolutions of the Board of Directors are adopted by a majority of the votes cast. The Chairman has the deciding vote in the event of a tie.

The articles of association provide for an Executive Committee of the Board to which the Board of Directors can delegate the day-to-day management of our businesses and the monitoring of our daily operations. However, the Board of Directors remains responsible for our overall management and operations. The Executive Committee may be composed of five or seven directors selected by a majority of the Board of Directors. From among the directors elected with the approval of a majority of holders of A shares, at least one or two must be appointed to the Executive Committee (depending on whether the Executive Committee is composed of five or seven directors). The vote of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee is necessary for the taking of an action by the Executive Committee. All members have equal voting rights, and the Chief Executive Officer has the deciding vote in the event of a tie.

The articles of association also provide for an Audit Committee composed of three non-executive members of the Board of Directors. The responsibilities of the Audit Committee are described below under " *Board Practices*."

Board of Directors and the Executive Committee

As of December 31, 2009, our Board of Directors consisted of 25 directors, and the Executive Committee was composed of seven directors.

The executive directors Rui Pedro Soares and Fernando Soares Carneiro resigned their offices on February 17, 2010 and February 22, 2010, respectively. António Manuel Palma Ramalho, non-executive director, resigned on March 25, 2010.

The names and offices of members of our Board of Directors as at December 31, 2009, their principal past affiliations and certain other information are set forth below.

The following directors are members of the Executive Committee:

Zeinal Abedin Mahomed Bava. First elected 2000. Age 44. Chief Executive Officer of Portugal Telecom since 28 March 2008; Chairman of the Board of Directors of PT Portugal, SGPS S.A.; Chairman of the Board of Directors of PT Comunicações, S.A.; Chairman of the Board of Directors of TMN Telecomunicações Móveis Nacionais, S.A.; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Portugal

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Telecom Inovação, S.A.; Chairman of the Board of Directors of PT Prime Soluções Empresariais de Telecomunicações e Sistemas, S.A.; Chairman of the Board of Directors of PT Móveis Serviços de Telecomunicações, SGPS S.A.; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Portugal Telecom Investimentos Internacionais, Consultoria Internacional, S.A.; Chairman of the Board of Directors of PT Participações, S.A.; Chairman of the Board of Directors of PT Ventures, SGPS, S.A.; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Fundação Portugal Telecom; Member of the Council of Founders of Fundação Casa da Música; Member of the Board of Directors of Fundação Luso Brasileira; Member of the Board of Directors of Fundação Portugal África; Member of the General Council of COTEC Portugal Associação Empresarial para a Inovação; Chief Executive Officer of TMN Telecomunicações Móveis Nacionais, S.A. from December 2005 until May 2006; .; Chairman of the Board of Directors of PT Centro Corporativo, S.A. from March 2006 until April 2009; Chairman of the Board of Directors of PT Sistemas de Informação, S.A. from September 2007 until April 2009; Member of the Board of Directors of PT Rede Fixa, SGPS S.A. from March 2006 until June 2009; Chairman of the Board of Directors of PT PRO, Serviços Administrativos e de Gestão Partilhados, S.A. from February 2003 until June 2008; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Previsão Sociedade Gestora de Fundos de Pensões, S.A. from March 2003 until October 2007; Member of the Board of Directors of Brasilcel, NV from December 2002 until October 2007; Chief Executive Officer of PT Multimédia Serviços de Telecomunicações e Multimédia, SGPS, S.A. from May 2003 until September 2007; Chairman of the Board of Directors of TV Cabo Portugal, S.A. from March 2004 until September 2007; Chairman of the Board of Directors of PT Conteúdos Actividade de Televisão e de Produção de Conteúdos, S.A. until September 2007; Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of PT Multimédia Serviços de Telecomunicações e Multimédia, SGPS S.A. from November 2002 until September 2007; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Lusomundo Cinemas, S.A. until September 2007; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Lusomundo Audiovisuais, S.A. until September 2007; Chairman of the Board of Directors of PT Televisão por Cabo, SGPS, S.A. until September 2007; Member of the Board of Directors of Portugal Telecom Investimentos Internacionais, S.A. from April 2004 until April 2006; Chairman of the Board of Directors of PT Prestações Mandatária de Aquisições de Gestão de Bens, S.A. from March 2004 until 2006; Member of the Board of Directors of PT Sistemas de Informação, S.A. from May 2004 until April 2006; Member of the Board of Directors of PT Corporate Soluções Empresariais de Telecomunicações e Sistemas, S.A. from June 2003 until April 2006; Executive Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of PT Comunicações, S.A. from January 2004 until December 2005; Member of the Board of Directors of Páginas Amarelas, S.A. from January 2004 until May 2005; Member of the Board of Directors of PT Compras Serviços de Consultoria e Negociação, S.A. from May 2003 until 2005; Member of the Board of Directors of CRT Celular Participações, S.A. from 2003 until 2005; Member of the Board of Directors of Tele Sudeste Participações, S.A. from 2003 until 2005; Member of the Board of Directors of Tele Leste Participações, S.A. from 2003 until 2005; Member of the Board of Directors of Tele Centro Oeste Celular Participações, S.A. from 2003 until 2005; Member of the Board of Directors of Portugal Telecom Brasil, S.A. from July 2002 until March 2004; Member of the Board of Directors of BEST Banco Electrónico de Serviço Total, S.A. from May 2001 until October 2004; Member of the Board of Directors of Telesp Celular Participações, S.A. from April 2001 until December 2003; Vice-Chairman of the Board Of Directors of PT Ventures, SGPS, S.A. from 2000 until 2002; Merrill Lynch Executive Director and Relationship Manager for Portugal Telecom, from 1998 until 1999; Deutsche Morgan Grenfell Executive Director and Relationship Manager for Portugal Telecom from 1996 until 1998; Warburg Dillon Read Executive Director from 1989 until 1996.

Luis Miguel da Fonseca Pacheco de Melo. First elected 2006. Age 43. Chief Financial Officer and Executive Director of Portugal Telecom since April 2006; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Portugal Telecom Imobiliária, S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of PT Prestações Mandatária de Aquisições de Gestão de Bens, S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of Previsão Sociedade Gestora de Fundos de Pensões, S.A.; Chairman of the Board of Directors of PT Compras Serviços de

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Consultoria e Negociação, S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of PT Móveis Serviços de Telecomunicações, SGPS S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of Portugal Telecom Investimentos Internacionais, Consultoria Internacional, S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of PT Participações, S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of PT Ventures, SGPS S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of Vivo Participações, S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of Brasilcel, N.V.; Member of the Board of Directors of Telemig Celular, S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of UOL, S.A.; Director of Africatel Holdings B.V.; Member of the Board of Directors of Unitel, SARL; President of the Management Board of Portugal Telecom Ásia, Limitada; Non-Executive Director of BEST Banco Electrónico de Serviço Total, S.A. until 2007; Non-Executive Director of PT PRO, Serviços Administrativos e de Gestão Partilhados, S.A. from February 2003 until May 2008; Chairman of the Board of Directors of PT PRO, Serviços Administrativos e de Gestão Partilhados, S.A. from May 2008 until March 2009; Member of the Board of Directors of PT Compras Serviços de Consultoria e Negociação, S.A., from April 2008 until March 2009; Member of the Board of Directors of Previsão Sociedade Gestora de Fundos de Pensões, S.A. from May 2006 until October 2007; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Previsão Sociedade Gestora de Fundos de Pensões, S.A. from October 2007 until May 2009; Chairman of the Board of Directors of PT Contact Telemarketing e Serviços de Informação, S.A. from July 2008 until March 2009; Chairman of the Board of Directors of PT-ACS Associação de Cuidados de Saúde from May 2007 until April 2009; Member of the Board of Directors of PT Centro Corporativo, S.A. from November 2006 until April 2009; Member of the Board of Directors of PT Rede Fixa, SGPS, S.A. from November 2007 until June 2009; Member of the Board of Directors of Telemig Celular Participações, S.A. from August 2008 until November 2009; Executive Director of PT Multimédia Serviços de Telecomunicações e Multimedia, SGPS, S.A. from June 2002 until April 2006; Director of Cabo TV Madeirense, S.A. from April 2004 until September 2006; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Cabo TV Açoreana, S.A. from December 2004 until October 2007; Director of TV Cabo Portugal, S.A. from 2002 until 2006; Director of Lusomundo Audiovisuais, S.A. from 2002 until 2006; Director of Lusomundo Cinemas, S.A. from 2002 until 2006; Director of Lusomundo Sociedade de Investimentos Imobiliários, SGPS S.A. from March 2006 until March 2007; Director of Lusomundo Imobiliária 2, S.A. from March 2006 until March 2007; Director of PT Conteúdos S.A. from 2002 until 2006; Director of PT Televisão por Cabo, SGPS S.A. from 2002 until 2006; Director of Sport TV from June 2002 until November 2005; Director of Lusomundo Espanha, SL from February 2003 until April 2006; Central Manager and invited member of the Executive Committee of BES Investimento from 1998 until 2002; Associate and Director of UBS Warburg from 1994 until 1998.

Carlos António Alves Duarte. First elected March 2009. Age 49. Member of the Board of Directors of PT Portugal, SGPS S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of PT Prime Soluções Empresariais de Telecomunicações e Sistemas, S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of PT Comunicações, S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of TMN Telecomunicações Móveis Nacionais, S.A.; Chairman of the Board of Directors of PT Sistemas de Informação, S.A.; Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of CaixaNet S.A.; Chairman of the Board of Directors of PT Prime Tradecom Soluções Empresariais de Comércio Electrónico, S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer of PT Corporate Soluções Empresariais de Telecomunicações e Sistemas, S.A. from July 2003 until March 2008; Member of the Board of Directors of PT Prime Soluções Empresariais de Telecomunicações e Sistemas, S.A. from May 2003 until February 2009; Member of the Board of Directors of BEST Banco Electrónico de Serviço Total, S.A. from January 2006 until October 2007; Chief Executive Officer of Oni Telecom from June 2000 until March 2003; Chief Executive Officer of Oni Açores from June 2000 to March 2003; Chief Executive Officer of EDS Ibéria from November 1996 until May 2000; Global Services General Manager of IBM from December 1986 until October 1996; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Rigorsoft from 1995 to November 1996; Executive Director of Comferna, S.A. from 1995 to November 1996.

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Rui Pedro Oliveira Barroso Soares. First elected April 2006. Age 37. Member of the Executive Committee of Portugal Telecom; Chief Executive Officer of Portugal Telecom Imobiliária, S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of Africatel Holdings, BV; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Timor Telecom, S.A.; Chairman of the Board of Directors of TPT Telecomunicações Públicas de Timor, S.A.; Vice-Chairman of AIP Associação Industrial Portuguesa; Chairman of APAN Associação Portuguesa de Anunciantes and Member of the Board of Associação Comercial do Porto; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Portugal Telecom Imobiliária, S.A., from 2006 until 2007; Executive Director of PT Compras Serviços de Consultoria e Negociação, S.A. from 2005 until 2006; Consultant to the Board of Directors of PT Multimédia Serviços de Telecomunicações e Multimédia, SGPS, S.A., in Business Intelligence, Evaluation of Service Quality, Safety and Management of Real Estate issues from 2001 until 2004; Executive in Business Intelligence and Competitive Analysis at Banco Cetelem, Grupo Banque National de Paris/Paribas from 2000 until 2001; Assistant of the Socialist Group at the European Parliament from 1998 until 2000. Mr Rui Pedro Oliveira Barroso Soares resigned to his functions on 17 February 2010. This resignation is effective as from March 31, 2010.

Manuel Rosa da Silva. First elected March 2009. Age 42. Member of the Executive Committee of Portugal Telecom; Member of the Board of Directors of PT Comunicações; Member of the Board of Directors of TMN Telecomunicações Móveis Nacionais, S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of PT Prime Soluções Empresariais de Telecomunicações e Sistemas, S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of PT Prime Tradecom Soluções Empresariais de Comércio Eletrónico, S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of Sportinveste Multimédia, SGPS, S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of Sportinveste Multimédia, S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of PT Multimédia from 2006 until 2007; Member of the Board of Directors of PT Comunicações, S.A. from 2004 until 2006; Group Director Corporate Finance at PT from 2002 until 2003; Director Investor Relations of PT Group from 2001 until 2002; Chief Financial Officer of PTM.com, Serviços de Acessos à Internet, SGPS S.A. from 2000 until 2002; Vice-President of Merrill Lynch, London; Director Morgan Grenfell Londres; Associate in SG Warburg London; Consultant at KPMG Consulting, London.

Fernando Henrique Viana Soares Carneiro. First elected 2006. Age 60. Member of the Executive Committee of Portugal Telecom since March 2009; Member of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee of REN SGPS S.A.; Member of the Economic Council at the Portuguese Embassy in London and representative of Portugal at the International Organization of Base Products from 2003 until 2006; Consultant from 2002 until 2003; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Somincor, Sociedade Mineira de Neves-Corvo, S.A. from 1998 until 2002; Chairman of the Board of Directors of EDM Empresa de Desenvolvimento Mineiro, S.A. from 1998 until 2002; Member of the Board of Directors of the International Copper Association from 1998 until 2002; Member of the Board of Directors of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development from 1993 until 1998; Member of the Board of Directors of the World Bank Group from 1989 until 1993. Mr Fernando Henrique Viana Soares Carneiro has resigned to his functions on 22 February 2010. This resignation is effective as from March 31, 2010.

Shakhaf Wine. First elected March 2009. Age 40. Member of the Executive Committee of Portugal Telecom; Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Portugal Telecom Brasil S.A.; Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of Brasilcel N.V.; Chairman of the Control Committee of Brasilcel N.V.; Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of Vivo Participações, S.A.; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Mobitel S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of Universo Online S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of PT Investimentos Internacionais Consultoria Internacional S.A. from 2006 until 2009; Member of the Board of Directors of PT Participações, SGPS, S.A. from March 2008 until March 2009; Member of the Board of Directors of PT Móveis Serviços de Telecomunicações, SGPS, S.A. from May 2006 until March 2009; Member of the Board of Directors of PT Ventures SGPS S.A. from March 2008 until March 2009; Member of the Board of

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Directors of Tele Centro Oeste Celular Participações, S.A. from March 2004 until October 2006; Member of the Board of Directors of Tele Sudeste Celular Participações, S.A. from March 2004 until February 2006; Member of the Board of Directors of Tele Leste Participações S.A. from July 2005 until February 2006; Member of the Board of Directors of Celular CRT Participações S.A. from March 2004 until February 2006; Member of the Board of Directors of Banco1.net S.A. from April 2003 until July 2004; Member of the Board of Directors of PT Multimédia.com Participações Ltda. from April 2005 until November 2007. Director of Investment Banking and a Relationship Manager for European corporate clients in the Global Telecommunications Group of Merrill Lynch, from 1998 until 2003. Senior Associate Director at the Latin American and Telecommunications groups of Deutsche Morgan Grenfell from 1993 until 1998. Foreign exchange trader and dealer for the Brazilian Central Bank at Banco Icatu S.A. between 1991 and 1993.

The following directors are not members of the Executive Committee:

Henrique Manuel Fusco Granadeiro. First elected 2003. Age 66. Chairman of the Board of Directors of Portugal Telecom since April 2006; Chief Executive Officer of Portugal Telecom from April 2006 until March 2008; Chairman of General Council of Fundação Portugal Telecom; Chairman of General Council of Universidade de Lisboa; Member of the Strategic Council of Banco Finantia; Member of the General Council of COTEC Portugal Associação Empresarial para a Inovação; Non-executive Director of Fundação Eugénio de Almeida; Member of the Council of Founders of Fundação Casa da Música; Member of the Board of Directors of Fundação Portugal África; Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of ELO Associação Portuguesa para o Desenvolvimento Económico e a Cooperação; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Africatel Holdings B.V. from 2007 until 2008; Chairman of the Board of Directors of PT Rede Fixa, SGPS S.A. from 2006 until 2009; Chairman of the Board of Directors of PT Centro Corporativo, S.A. from 2006 until 2008; Chairman of the Board of Directors of PT Portugal, SGPS S.A. from 2006 until 2007; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Fundação Portugal Telecom from 2006 until 2008; Non-executive Member of the Board of Directors of OPCA Obras Públicas e Cimento Armado, S.A. from 2005 until 2007; Member of the Board of Directors of Espírito Santo Resources from 2005 until 2007; Chairman of the Board of Directors of PT Multimédia Serviços de Telecomunicações e Multimédia, SGPS S.A. from 2006 until 2007; Executive Member of the Board of Directors of PT Multimédia Serviços de Telecomunicações e Multimédia, SGPS S.A. from 2002 until 2006; Non-executive Member of the Board of Directors of PT Multimédia Serviços de Telecomunicações e Multimédia, SGPS S.A. in 2001; Chief Executive Officer of Lusomundo Media, SGPS, S.A. from 2002 until 2004; Chief Executive Officer of Diário de Notícias from 2002 until 2004; Chief Executive Officer of Jornal do Fundão from 2002 until 2004; Chief Executive Officer of Jornal de Notícias from 2002 until 2004; Chief Executive Officer of TSF from 2002 until 2004; Chief Executive Officer of Açoreano Oriental from 2002 until 2004; Chief Executive Officer of DN da Madeira from 2002 until 2004; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Aleluia Cerâmica Comércio e Indústria S.A. from 2000 until 2004; Member of the Board of Directors of Aleluia Cerâmica Comércio e Indústria S.A. from 2004 until 2007; Member of the Board of Directors of Parfil, SGPS S.A. from 2001 until 2004; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Margrimar Mármore e Granitos, S.A. from 1999 until 2005; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Marmetal Mármore e Materiais de Construção, S.A. from 1999 until 2005; Member of the Board of Directors of Controljornal, SGPS S.A. from 1990 until 2001; Member of the Board of Directors of Sojornal Sociedade Jornalística e Editorial S.A. from 1990 until 2001; Member of the Board of Directors of Marcepor Mármore e Cerâmicas de Portugal, S.A. em 1990; President of Fundação Eugénio de Almeida from 1989 until 1992; President of IFADAP Instituto Financeiro de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento da Agricultura e Pescas from 1987 until 1990; Managing Director of Fundação Eugénio de Almeida from 1981 until 1987; Member of the Board of Directors of M.N. Tiago, Construções S.A. during 1981; Member of the Board of Directors of Standard Eléctrica during 1981; Portuguese Ambassador to the O.E.C.D. from 1979 until 1981; Head of the Civil House of the President of the Republic of Portugal from 1976 until 1979.

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José María Alvarez-Pallete López. First elected 2008. Age 46. Member of the Board of Directors of Portugal Telecom since 2008; Member of the Board of Directors of Telefónica, S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of Telefónica Datacorp, S.A.U.; Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors of Telefónica Internacional, S.A.U.; Vice- Chairman of the Board of Directors of Telefónica Móviles México S.A. de C.V.; Vice- Chairman of the Board of Directors of Telecomunicações do São Paulo S.A. (Telesp); Substitute Member of the Board of Directors of Telefónica Chile, S.A. (CTC); Member of the Board of Directors of Telefónica del Perú S.A.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of Colombia Telecomunicaciones, S.A. ESP; Chairman of Supervisory Board da Brasilcel N.V.; Substitute Member of the Board of Directors of Telefónica Móviles Colombia S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of Telefónica Larga Distancia de Puerto Rico, INC; Substitute Member of the Board of Directors of Telefónica Móviles Chile, S.A.; Substitute Member of the Board of Directors of Telefónica Argentina, S.A.. He began his career at Arthur Young Auditors in 1987 and joined Benito & Monjardin/Kidder, Peabody & Co. in 1988. In 1995 he joined Valenciana de Cementos Portland (CEMEX) as head of the Investor Relations department. In 1996 he was promoted to chief financial officer of Cemex Group in Spain, and in 1998, to chief administration and financial officer of Cemex in Indonesia, headquartered in Jakarta, and he was appointed member of the Board of Cemex Asia, Ltd. In February 1999 he joined the Telefónica Group as general manager of Finance for Telefónica Internacional, S.A. In September of the same year he was promoted to chief financial officer of Telefónica. In July 2002, he was appointed chairman and chief executive officer of Telefónica Internacional, S.A. Mr. Álvarez-Pallete holds a degree in economics from the Complutense University of Madrid. He also studied economics at the Université Libre de Belgique and holds an International Management Program from the Pan-American Institute of Executive Business Administration (IPADE) and an advance research degree from the Universidad Complutense of Madrid.

Francisco Manuel Marques Bandeira. First elected 2008. Age 52. Member of the Board of Directors of Portugal Telecom; Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of Caixa Geral de Depósitos, S.A.; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Banco Português de Negócios S.A; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Banco Efisa; Non executive Chairman of the Board of Directors of Banco Caixa Geral Totta Angola, S.A.; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Parbanca, SGPS S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of Partang, SGPS, S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of Parcaixa, SGPS S.A.; Non Executive Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of Banco Comercial e de Investimentos, SARL (Moçambique); Non Executive Chairman of Directive Council of Caixa Geral de Aposentações, I.P.; Non Executive Member of the Board of Directors of the Visabeira, SGPS, S.A.; Member of the Compensation Committee of REN Redes Energéticas Nacionais, SGPS S.A.; Non-Executive Member of the Board of Directors of Grupo Pestana Pousadas from January 2007 until March 2009; Non-Executive Member of the Board of Directors of AdP Águas de Portugal, SGPS S.A. from October 2006 until March 2009; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Banco Caixa Geral from January until December 2008; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Locarent Companhia Portuguesa de Aluguer de Viaturas, S.A. from October 2006 until March 2008; Member of the Board of Directors of Caixa Geral de Depósitos S.A. from 2005 until 2008; Non-Executive Member of the Board of Directors of RAVE from 2001 until 2002; Non-Executive Member of the Board of Directors of FIEP from 1997 until 2001; Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of ICEP from 1996 until 2000; Member of the EXPO 98 and Commissary of Pavilhão de Portugal from 1996 until 1999; Associate Manager, Adjunct-Manager and Coordinator Manager of Banco de Fomento e Exterior from 1988 until 1996; Assessor of the Região Centro Committee in PIDR for Baixo Mondego from 1986 until 1988; Manager of IFADAP from 1981 until 1986; Teacher in the special teaching from 1975 until 1979.

José Guilherme Xavier de Basto. First elected 2007. Age 71. Member of the Board of Directors and of the Audit Committee of Portugal Telecom; Member of the Center of Studies at the Chamber of Chartered Accountants; Member of the Financial Matters Committee of Millennium BCP, S.A. since April 2009; Tax Consultant; Retired lecturer at the Faculty of Economics of Coimbra University.

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Santiago Fernández Valbuena. First elected 2008. Age 52. Member of the Board of Directors of Portugal Telecom; General Manager of Finance and Corporate Development of Telefónica, S.A. since December 2002 and member of the Executive Committee of Telefónica, S.A.; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Fonditel Pensiones, Entidad Gestora de Fondos de Pensiones, S.A. (E.G.F.P.); Member of the Board of Directors of Ferrovial Group; Director of Telefónica Capital, S.A.; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Seguros de Vida y Pensiones Antares, S.A.; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Telefónica Finanzas, S.A.U. He joined Telefónica Group in 1997 as chief executive officer of Fonditel, Telefónica's pension assets manager. Previously, he was the managing director of Soci  t   Generale Equities, and also head of Equities & Research at Beta Capital in Madrid. Mr. Fern  ndez Valbuena served as president of the Research Commission at the Spanish Institute of Financial Analysts. He has held senior teaching positions with the MBA programs of the Manchester Business School and Instituto de Empresa. He holds a degree in economics from the Universidad Complutense of Madrid and he also holds an M.S. and a PhD degree in economics and finance from Northeastern University in the United States.

Jo  o Manuel de Mello Franco. First elected 1997. Age 63. Member of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Audit Committee of Portugal Telecom; Member of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Audit Committee of EDP Renov  veis, S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of Jos   de Mello Participa  es, SGPS, S.A. from 2002 until 2006; Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of Jos   de Mello Imobili  ria from 2001 until 2004; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Jos   de Mello Resid  ncias e Servi  os from 2001 until 2004; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Imop  lis (SGFII) from 2001 until 2004; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Engimais from 2001 until 2004; Member of the Board of Directors of International Shipowners Reinsurance Company from 1998 until 2005; Member of the Superior Board of Portugal Telecom from 1996 until 1997; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Soponata Sociedade Portuguesa de Navios Tanques, S.A. from 1997 until 2001; Chief Executive Office and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of LISNAVE from 1995 until 1997; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Marconi from 1994 until 1995; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Guin   Telecom from 1994 until 1995; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Companhia Santomense de Telecomunica  es from 1994 until 1995; Member of the Board of Directors of CN Comunica  es Nacionais, S.A. from 1993 until 1995; Chairman of the Directorate of the Portuguese Association for the Development of Communications from 1993 until 1995; Chairman of the Board of Directors of TMN Telecomunica  es M  veis Nacionais, S.A. from 1991 until 1994; Chairman of the Board of Directors of TLP Telefones de Lisboa e Porto, S.A. from 1989 until 1994; Director of TDC Tecnologia das Comunica  es, Lda. from 1986 until 1989.

Joaquim Anibal Brito Freixial de Goes. First elected 2000. Age 43. Member of the Board of Directors of Portugal Telecom; Member of the Board of Directors of Banco Esp  rito Santo, S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of E.S.VENTURES, SCR, S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of BES-Companhia de Seguros, S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of Glintt, Global Intelligent Technologies, SGPS S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of PT Multim  dia Servi  os de Telecomunica  es e Multim  dia, SGPS, S.A. from August 2002 until September 2007; Member of the Board of Directors of ESDATA, Esp  rito Santo Data, SGPS S.A. from 1999 until 2009; Member of the Board of Directors of Companhia de Seguros Tranquilidade-Vida, S.A. from 2002 until 2006; Chairman of the Board of Directors of E.S. Interaction, Sistemas de Informa  o Interactivos, S.A. from 2000 until 2006; Member of the Board of Directors of BEST Banco Electr  nico de Servi  o Total, S.A. from May 2001 until July 2007; Head of the Strategic Marketing Department of Banco Esp  rito Santo, S.A. from 1995 until 1999; Head of the Strategic Planning Department of CIMPOR Cimentos de Portugal, S.A. from 1994 until 1995; Senior Consultant at Roland Berger & Partner, Munich from 1991 until 1993; Consultant at Roland Berger & Partner, Portugal from 1989 until 1991.

M  rio Jo  o de Matos Gomes. First elected March 2009. Age 62. Member of the Board of Directors and Audit Committee of Portugal Telecom; Founding Partner and Director of the Portuguese

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Statutory Auditing Firm Ascensão, Gomes, Cruz & Associado SROC; Vice-Chairman of the Registrations Board (Comissão de Inscrição) of the Portuguese Statutory Auditing Institute (OROC); from 1985 until 2001, Adjunctive Professor at ISEG Technical University of Lisbon; from 1971 until 1983, staff member of Arthur Andersen & Co., with managing responsibilities in the audit and tax departments in Lisbon; from 1983 until 1987, management consultant to the Board of an industrial company for issues relating to the improvement of management reporting and control systems. Mr. Gomes was also a member of the Professional Training Working Party (Comissão de Estágio) and of the Education Working Party (Comissão de Formação Profissional), as well as Chairman of the Insurance Working Party (Comissão Técnica das Entidades Seguradoras) of the OROC, with a relevant role in the preparation of the Portuguese Audit Statement (DRA) 830.

Gerald Stephen McGowan. First elected 2003. Age 63. Member of the Board of Directors of Portugal Telecom; Member of the Board of Directors of the Virginia Center for Innovative Technology from 2004 until 2007; Ambassador of the United States to Portugal from 1998 until 2001; Member of the Board of Directors of "Overseas Private Investment Corporation" (OPIC) from 1996 until 1997; Member of the Board of Directors of Virginia Port Authority from 2002 until 2003; Member of the Board of Directors of Cellular Telecommunications Industry Association from 1992 until 1994.

Rafael Luís Mora Funes. First elected 2007. Age 44. Member of the Board of Directors of Portugal Telecom; Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors / COO of Ongoing Strategy Investments, SGPS S.A.; Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of Grupo Económica, SGPS S.A.; Member of the Supervisory Board of INDEG ISCTE Business School; Member of the Board of Directors of Automóvel Clube de Portugal; Managing Partner of Heidrick & Struggles Portugal; Member of the Sustainability and Governance Committee of Millennium BCP Group until 2007.

Maria Helena Nazaré. First elected 2009. Age 60. Member of the Board of Directors of Portugal Telecom; President of the University of Aveiro (Portugal) since 2002; Vice-Chairman of European University Association (EUA) since March 2009; Chair of the Internationalization Working Group of the EUA; Member of the Research Working Group of the EUA, since 2004; Chair of the Committee of the Portuguese Rector's Conference for Research and Knowledge-transfer Member of the European Commission Expert Group for the European Research Area; President of the João Jacinto de Magalhães Foundation; Member of the Executive Council of Fundação das Universidades Portuguesas (Portuguese Universities Foundation); Chair of the Steering Committee of the Institutional Evaluation Programme of the European University Association (EUA) since 2005; Dean of the Health School of the University of Aveiro from 2000 to 2002; Member of the Board of the Aveiro Maritime Harbour (1999-2000); President of Columbus Association: Network of European and Latin-American Universities; Head of the research Lab in "Física de Semicondutores em Camadas, Optoelectrónica e Sistemas Desordenados" (1996-1999); Vice Rector of the University of Aveiro (1991-1998); Head of the Research Institute of the University of Aveiro (1995-1998); Chair of the Executive Council of the Joao Jacinto de Magalhães Foundation (1993-1998); Member of the Steering Committee of the International Conference of Defects in Semiconductors (1997); Vice President of the Scientific Council of the University of Aveiro (1990-1991); Head of the Department of Physics of the University of Aveiro (1978-1980; 1986 - 1988).

Amílcar Carlos Ferreira de Moraes Pires. First elected 2006. Age 48. Member of the Board of Directors of Portugal Telecom; Member of the Board of Directors of Banco Espírito Santo, S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of BES-Vida, Companhia de Seguros, S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of Banco Espírito Santo de Investimento, S.A.; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Bank Espírito Santo (International) Limited; Chairman of the Board of Directors of BIC International Bank, Ltd (BIBL); Member of the Board of Directors of ESAF Espírito Santo Activos Financeiros, SGPS, S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of Espírito Santo PLC (Dublin); Member of the Board of Directors of Banco Espírito Santo Oriente, S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of ES Tech Ventures, Sociedade de Participações Sociais, S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of Espírito

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Santo Empresa de Prestação de Serviços, ACE; Chairman of the Board of Directors of AVISTAR, SGPS, S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of BES Africa SGPS, S.A.. Engaged to Banco Espírito Santo, Finance Department, in 1986; Appointed Sub-Manager and Head of the Financial Markets and Securities Department in 1989; Member of the Board of Directors of Soginpar, Sociedade de Gestão de Fundos de Investimento Mobiliário, S.A. from July 1991 until February 1992; Assistant Manager of the Financial Markets and Securities Department and Member of the Board of Directors of ESER, Soc? until 1995; Coordinating Manager of the Finance, Markets and Studies Departments and person responsible for the management of the treasury department of BES; Advisor of the Board of Directors of Banco Espírito Santo, S.A., in July 2000; General Manager of Banco Espírito Santo, S.A. in March 2003; Director of Banco Espírito Santo, S.A. since March 2004.

António Manuel Palma Ramalho. First elected March 2009. Age 49. Member of the Board of Directors of Portugal Telecom; Chief Executive Officer of UNICRE Instituição Financeira de Crédito, S.A. since July 2006; Vice-Chairman of AIP-CE Associação Industrial Portuguesa Confederação Empresarial; Independent non-executive Director of Grupo Soares da Costa; Chief Executive Officer of CP Companhia de Caminhos de Ferro Portugueses, EP from 2004 until 2006; In Santander Group: Member of the Executive Committee of the Group and of the Crédito Predial Português from 2000 until 2003; In Champalimaud Group: Member of the Board of Directors of the Banco Totta & Açores from 1997 until 2000, Crédito Predial Português from 1997 until 2000, Banco Chemical Finance from 1998 until 2000 and Banco Pinto & Sotto Mayor from 1993 until 2000; Member of the Board of Directors of the Bolsa de Valores de Lisboa and of the SIBS Sociedade Interbancária de Serviços, S.A.. Mr António Manuel Palma Ramalho has resigned his functions on March 25, 2010. Unless he is replaced, the resignation will be effective as from the end of April, 2010.

Francisco Teixeira Pereira Soares. First elected 2006. Age 60. Member of the Board of Directors of Portugal Telecom; Chairman of the Environment Committee of CEEP European Centre of Enterprises with Public Participation and of Enterprises of General Economic Interest ("Centro Europeu de Empresas com Participação Pública e de Interesse Económico Geral, Brussels"); Consultant of Parpública, S.A.. Member of the Board of Directors of Gadsa Arquivo e Depósito, S.A. from October 2006 until October 2008; Economic Consultant at the Civil House of the President of the Republic of Portugal, from 2001 until 2006; Chairman of Member of the Board of Director and Chief Executive Officer of I.P.E. Tecnologias de Informação, SGPS S.A. from 2000 until 2001; Executive Member of the Board of Director of I.P.E. Investimentos e Participações Empresariais, S.A. from 1996 until 2000; Chairman of the Board of Directors of I.P.E. Capital, Sociedade de Capital de Risco, S.A. from 1996 until 2000; Director of Ambelis Agência para a Modernização Económica de Lisboa, S.A. from 1994 until 1996.

Jorge Humberto Correia Tomé. First elected 2002. Age 55. Member of the Board of Directors of Portugal Telecom; Member of the Board of Directors of Caixa Geral de Depósitos, S.A.; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Caixa Banco de Investimento, S.A.; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Gerbanca, SGPS, S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of Banco Comercial e de Investimentos, S.A.; Chairman of the Board of Directors of TREM Aluguer de Material Circulante, ACE; Chairman of the Board of Directors of TREM II Aluguer de Material Circulante, ACE; Chairman of the Board of Directors of CREDIP Instituição Financeira de Crédito, S.A.; Member of the Committee of "Acompanhamento e Estratégia" of Fomentinvest, SGPS S.A.; Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of Banco Caixa Geral Brasil, S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of Parcaixa, SGPS, S.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of Cimpor Cimentos de Portugal, SGPS, S.A.. Chief Executive Officer of Caixa Banco de Investimento, S.A. from 2001 until 2007; Non-Executive Director of Caixa Gestão de Patrimónios from 2001 until 2005; Member of the Board of Directors of Insurance Companies of Banif Group: "Açoreana", "O Trabalho", "O Trabalho Vida" and of the companies managers of pensions funds and of investments funds from 1996 until 2001; Partner of Coopers & Lybrand in Portugal from June 1995 until November 1996; Manager of the international department of

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Banco Pinto & Sotto Mayor, S.A. in 1995; Member of the Board of Directors of Banco Pinto & Sotto Mayor from March 1994 until January 1995; Member of the Executive Committee of SULPEDIP, S.A. (currently PME Investimentos, S.A.), from June 1989 until March 1994; Technical Officer at the Securities Directorate of Banco Pinto & Sotto Mayor in 1985; Securities sub-manager and Manager of Banco Pinto & Sotto Mayor from 1986 until 1994; Technical Officer of Coopers & Lybrand Lda. from 1980 until 1982.

Paulo José Lopes Varela. First elected March 2009. Age 41. Member of the Board of Directors of Portugal Telecom; Chief Executive Officer of Visabeira Global, SGPS, S.A. since 2007; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Visabeira Global, SGPS S.A.; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Vista Alegre Atlantis, S.A.; Started his Professional career at Grupo Visabeira, in 1992, lived many years in Mozambique and Angola; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Visabeira Moçambique and Visabeira Angola. His responsibility was the institutional representation, the general coordination in all the Visabeira's affiliates, within the country, as well as to represent the associated Grupo Visabeira in the administrative boards of its affiliates and also planning and strategical definition of the group businesses, including its integrated financial management; Since November 2009 he was appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors of Vista Alegre Atlantis, S.A..

Milton Almicar Silva Vargas. First elected March 2009. Age 53. Member of the Board of Directors of Portugal Telecom; Member of the Board of Directors of Cielo S.A. since July 2009; Effective Member of the Board of Directors of CPM Braxis S.A. since July 2009; Effective Member of the Board of Directors of Fleury S.A., since July 2009; Member of the Board of Directors of Monteiro Aranha S.A., since December 2009. In Banco Bradesco, S.A.: Department Director from December 1997 until March 2000, Managing Director from March 2000 until March 2002 and Executive Vice-President from March 2002 until June 2009; He also participates in the Administration of other Companies of Bradesco Organization; He was Member of the Managing Body and Managing Director of Fundação Bradesco and Member of the Board of Directors and Managing Director of the Foundation Institute for Digestive System and Nutrition Diseases (FIMADEN), Member of the Board of Directors of the Investor Relations Brazilian Institute IBRI, Member of the Fiscal Council of the Credit Guarantor Fund (FGC) and Member of the Board of Directors of the Brazilian Association of Publicly-Held Companies (ABRASCA) and Member of the Auto Regulation Board of FEBRABAN. He was also a Bradesco representative at the Managing Council of the Brazilian Institute of Accounting, Actuarial and Financial Research (IPECAFI).

Nuno Rocha dos Santos de Almeida e Vasconcellos. First elected 2006. Age 45. Member of the Board of Directors of Portugal Telecom; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Rocha dos Santos Holding, SGPS S.A.; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Ongoing Strategy Investments, SGPS S.A.; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Ongoing TMT; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Ongoing Telecom; chairman of the Board of Directors of Ongoing Technology; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Ongoing Media; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Económica SGPS; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Rocksun, S.A.; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Insight Strategic Investments, SGPS S.A.; Non-Executive Member of the Board of Directors of Heidrick & Struggles; Member of the General Council of ISCTE; Director of the Automóvel Clube de Portugal. From 1995 until 2006, Managing Partner in Portugal for consulting field of Heidrick & Struggles; Member of the Compensation Committee of a banking entity until 2007; Director of Andersen Consulting (currently Accenture) from 1987 until 1995.

Executive Officers

In addition to our Executive Committee, we have certain other officers who are in charge of our various businesses and administrative departments and report directly to the Executive Committee or

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who are in charge of our subsidiaries. The names, offices, relevant past affiliations and certain other information for our key executive officers are set forth below:

Luís Manuel da Costa de Sousa de Macedo. Secretary-General and Company Secretary of Portugal Telecom. Appointed 2002. Age 61. Member of the Board of Directors of PT Centro Corporativo, S.A. since 2006; Member of the Board of Fundação Portugal Telecom since 2003; Member of the Board of Directors of Portugal Telecom Investimentos Internacionais-Consultoria Internacional S.A. from 2004 until 2006; Member of the Board of PT Ventures, SGPS, S.A. (ex-Portugal Telecom International, SGPS S.A.) from 2000 until 2006; Non-executive Member of the Board of Directors of CST-Compannia Santomense de Telecomunicações, SARL from 1999 until 2009; Manager of Image and Communication Department of Portugal Telecom group from 1999 until 2003; Member of the Board of Directors of Banco Espírito Santo do Oriente from 1996 until 2005; Member of the Board of Directors of AMSCO African Management Services Company from 1996 until 2006; Member of Management and Executive Board of Portuguese Angolan Chamber of Commerce and Industry from 1996 until 2005; Chairman of ELO (*Associação Portuguesa para o Desenvolvimento Económico e a Cooperação*) from 1996 to 2004; Assistant Senior Manager of the Board of Directors of Marconi responsible for the Company's Communication Office from 1995 until 1999; Secretary of State of Portuguese Communities from 1992 until 1995; Chief of Staff of Minister of the "Quality of Life" from 1981 until 1982; Management Consultant, Manager of Human Resources, General Secretary and Manager of Central International Corporate Department of Marconi in 1982; Legal Advisor of CIP Confederation of Portuguese Industry and several other companies and employers' associations from 1974 until 1982.

Bruno Miguel Saraiva Pinheiro dos Santos da Costa Saldanha. Age 34. Member of the Board of Directors of PT Centro Corporativo since 2009; Member of the Board of Directors of PT Finance BV since 2009; Chief Accounting Officer of Portugal Telecom SGPS, S.A. and Manager of Financial Reporting and Consolidation since 2009; Member of the Board of Directors of Janela Digital since 2008; Member of the Board of Directors of PT Prestações from 2006 to 2008; Deputy Manager for the Financial Reporting and Consolidation Team from 2002 to 2009; Audit and Risk Management of Arthur Andersen from 1998 to 2002.

José Carlos Alfaia Mimoso. Manager of the Corporate Taxation of Portugal Telecom. Appointed 2008. Age 57. Chief Accounting Officer and Manager of the Financial Reporting of TMN Telecomunicações Móveis Nacionais, S.A. from 2006 until 2008 and from 1994 until 2001; Chief Accounting Officer and Manager of the Financial Reporting of PT Multimedia from 2002 until 2006; Board Member of TV Cabo Portugal from 2001 until 2002; Manager of the Financial Reporting, Audit Department and Planning and Control in Associated Companies of Centralcer Central de Cervejas from 1984 until 1990 and from 1992 until 1994.

Nuno Maria Macedo Alves Mimoso. Secretary-General Deputy and Company Secretary Suptent of Portugal Telecom. Appointed 2002. Age 51. Company Secretary and Secretary of General Shareholders' Meetings of PT Centro Corporativo, S.A. reelected in April 2009; Secretary of General Meeting of PT Centro Corporativo, S.A. reelected in April 2009; Company Secretary and of PT Compras Serviços de Consultoria e Negociação, S.A. reelected in March 2009; President of Ethics Committee, since January 10, 2007; Company Secretary of PT Imobiliária, S.A. reelected in March 2009; Secretary of General Meeting of Previsão Sociedade Gestora de Fundos de Pensões, S.A. reelected in May 2009; Chariman of General Meeting of PT Ventures, S.A. since April 2007; Chariman of General Meeting of PT Móveis, S.A. reelected in April 2009; Secretary of General Meeting of APOR reelected in April 2009; Chariman of General Meeting of PT Prestações, S.A. reelected in May 2009.

Carlos Manuel Mendes Fidalgo Moreira da Cruz. Manager of the Financial Department of Portugal Telecom. Appointed 2001. Age 43. Managing Director of Portugal Telecom International Finance BV since 2002; Executive Board Member of Portugal Telecom Investimentos Internacionais

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Consultoria Internacional since 2006; Member of the Board of Directors of MTC Mobile Telecommunications Limited since 2007; Member of the Board of Directors of CTM Companhia de Telecomunicações de Macau since 2007; Member of the Supervisory Board of Brasilcel since 2008; Member of the Management Board of Africatel Holding, BV since 2008; Member of the Board of Directors of Previsão Sociedade Gestora de Fundo de Pensões, SA since 2007.

Nuno Bernardo Ramires Leiria Fialho Prego. Chief of Staff to the CEO and Manager of the Human Resources Department of Portugal Telecom. Appointed 2008. Age 36. Manager of the Investor Relations Department of Portugal Telecom from 2004 until 2008. Head of Equity Research and Telecoms Analyst at BCP Investimento from 2001 until 2004; Portfolio Manager of BPI Fundos from 1999 until 2000; Deputy Director in the Research Department of Banco Finantia from 1996 until 1999.

Pedro Guimaraes e Melo de Oliveira Guterres. Manager of Planning and Control and Corporate Finance Department of Portugal Telecom. Appointed 2008. Age 34. Member of the Board of Directors of Previsão Sociedade Gestora de Fundo de Pensões, S.A. since 2009; Manager of Planning and Control of PT Portugal since 2009; Manager of Planning and Control of PT Comunicações S.A. from 2007 until 2008; Manager of Planning and Control of PT Multimedia from 2003 until 2007; Business Development of Portugal Telecom SGPS, S.A from 2000 until 2003; Merryl Lynch Investment Banking from 1997 until 2000.

Nuno Manuel Teiga Luis Vieira. Manager of the Investor Relations Department of Portugal Telecom. Appointed 2008. Age 38. Telecoms, Media and Technology Analyst at Millennium Investment Banking from 2000 until 2008; Account and Marketing Manager at Ericsson Telecomunicacoes from 1997 until 1999; Pre-marketing and Head of Customer Support of International Telecom Services at Connexo, Redes de Comunicacao from 1995 until 1997.

Marta Maria Dias Quintas Neves. Head of the Regulatory Department of PT Portugal, SGPS, S.A.. Appointed 2008. Age 38. Head of the Corporate Legal Department of PT Multimedia from 2006 until 2007; Deputy of the Minister of Economic Activities and Labour from 2004 until 2005; Deputy of the Secretary of State Assistant of the Ministry of Economy from 2003 until 2004; Head of the Legal Department of Lusomundo SGPS, S.A. from 2002 until 2003; Head of the Legal Department of Lusomundo Audiovisuais, S.A. from 2000 until 2002; Legal Advisor of the Legal Department of Lusomundo Audiovisuais, S.A. from 1999 until 2000; Lawyer at Fernando de Souza de Brito Law Firm from 1995 until 1999.

Rita de Sampaio Nunes. Manager of the Competition Department of Portugal Telecom. Appointed 2004. Age 46. Board Member of TPT Telecomunicações Públicas de Timor, S.A., since May 2008; Chief Legal Officer of Portugal Telecom Investimentos Internacionais Consultoria Internacional since April 2008; Head of European Community Affairs of ANACOM from 2003 until 2004; Member of the Regulatory Department of Portugal Telecom from 2000 until 2003; Member of the Regulatory Department of Portugal Telecom, S.A. from 1998 until 1999; Seconded National Expert in the European Commission-DG Enterprise and DG Information Society from 1995 until 1998; Internal Legal Adviser of the Board of Directors of CN-Comunicações Nacionais, SGPS, S.A. from 1993 until 1995.

Ana João de Castro Dias Vieira Figueiredo. Manager of the Internal Audit Department of Portugal Telecom. Appointed 2008. Age 35. Senior Manager of the Internal Audit Department of Portugal Telecom from 2004 until 2007; Supervisor of Business Risk Services Practice of Ernst & Young from 2001 until 2003.

Abilio Cesário Lopes Martins. Manager of the Corporate Communications Department of Portugal Telecom, SGPS, S.A. Appointed 2002. Age 38. Board Member of PT Comunicações, S.A., TMN Telecomunicações Móveis Nacionais, S.A. and PT Prime Soluções Empresariais de Telecomunicações e Sistemas, S.A. since 2007. Board Member of Portugal Telecom Brasil, S.A. since 2000. Board Member

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of PT.COM Comunicações Interactivas, S.A. from 2006 until 2008. Chairman of the Board of Directors of PT Contact, Telemarketing and Services of Information, S.A. since 2009; Manager of Integrated Communication of PT Comunicações, S.A. from 2004 until 2008; Media Relations Advisor for Portugal Telecom's Chief Executive Officer from 2000 until 2002; Communication and Media Relations Consultant from 1998 until 2000.

In addition, the names, principal past affiliations and certain other information for the Chief Executive Officers of our major subsidiaries, PT Comunicações, TMN, PT Compras, Vivo, PT Investimentos Internacionais, S.A., PT Inovação S.A., PT Sistemas de Informação S.A., PT PRO, S.A. and PT Compras, are set forth below:

Zeinal Abedin Mahomed Bava. Chairman of the Board of Directors of PT Comunicações, S.A., TMN Telecomunicações Móveis Nacionais, S.A. and PT Investimentos Internacionais, S.A. See " *Board of Directors and the Executive Committee.*"

Luis Miguel da Fonseca Pacheco de Melo. Chairman of the Board of Directors of PT Compras Serviços de Consultoria e Negociação, S.A.. See " *Board of Directors and the Executive Committee.*"

Roberto Oliveira de Lima. Age 59. Chief Executive Officer of Vivo Participações S.A., Vivo S.A., Telemig Celular S.A. and formerly of TCO, Telerj, Telest,Telebahia, Telergipe, Celular CRT, TC, GT, Telegoia? s, Telemat, Telems, Teleacre, Teleron and NBT. Mr. Oliveira de Lima has also been a director of TBS Celular Participações Ltda., Ptelecom Brasil S.A., Portelcom Participações S.A. and all affiliates of Brasilcel, since 2005. He was the Chief Executive Officer of TSD, TLE and Celular CRT until February 2006. Mr. Oliveira de Lima was Chairman of the Board of Directors of Grupo Credicard from 1999 until 2005 and Chief Executive Officer of Banco Credicard S.A. from 2002 until 2005. Before 1999, Mr. Oliveira de Lima held executive positions at Accor Brasil S.A., Rhodia Rhone Poulec S.A. and Saint Gobain S.A.

Pedro Manuel Brandão Rodrigues. Chief Executive Officer of PT Investimentos Internacionais. Appointed 2009. Age 58. Also Executive Board Member of PT Móveis, PT Participações, PT Ventures, CST and Africatel Holdings BV. From 2006 until 2009 he was CEO of PT Compras and also a member of the Supervisory Board of Brasilcel NV since 2003, formerly a Board Director and Member of the Executive Committee of TMN (2003-2006) and of PT Móveis, S.G.P.S., S.A.(2000-2003). Member of the Board of Mediatecom (2000-2004) and Mascom Wireless (2002-2003). He was elected to the Portuguese Parliament for Lisbon in the General Election of March 2002, re-elected in September 2009. He was a member of the Portuguese National Education Council elected by Parliament (2000-2005). From 1993 until 2000 he was also a member of the Board and of the Executive Committee of Banco Mello and Banco Mello de Investimentos. In 2002 he was appointed a member of the Committee for the Definition of the Television Public Service. He was CEO of Promindústria SA from 1987 until 1993 and before that Manager Product and Business Development at Alusuisse-Lonza in Zurich (1980-1987).

Alcino José Rito Lavrador. Chief Executive Officer of PT Inovação, S.A. Appointed 2008. Age 48. Software engineer at CET from 1985 until 1988; Member of the SS7/ISDN Protocols National Specification Experts Group from 1989 until 1992; Chief of Signalling department at CET, implementing signaling protocols for digital switches and Intelligent Networks, from 1992 until 1997; Chief of Intelligent Networks Services Development department at CET from 1998 until 2001; Director for Systems Integration at PT Inovação from 2002 until 2003; Executive Director at PT Inovação Brazil in São Paulo, Brazil, from 2003 until 2006; Member of PT Inovação's Executive Board from July 2006 until February 2008.

Miguel Nuno Piedade Moreira. Chief Executive Officer of PT Sistemas de Informação, S.A. Appointed 2009. Age 49. Chief Executive Officer of PT PRO S.A. from 2003 until 2009. Team Leader for Shared Services Initiative at Portugal Telecom, SGPS, S.A. from 2002 until 2003; Senior Manager at PricewaterhouseCoopers Lisbon from 2000 until 2002; Senior Manager at PricewaterhouseCoopers Madrid from 1997 until 2000; Manager at Coopers & Lybrand Lisbon from 1992 until 1997; Consultant at Andersen Consulting Lisbon from 1988 until 1992; Industrial Engineer at General Motors from 1983 until 1988.

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Gonçalo Pinto Coelho. Chief Executive Officer of PT PRO, S.A. Appointed 2009. Age 39. Chief Financial Officer of PT PRO, S.A. from 2004 until 2009; Chief Financial Officer of PT Contact, S.A. from 2008 until 2009; Board Member of PT Imobiliária, S.A. from 2006 until 2009; Executive Board Member of Pro Share S.A. from 2007 until 2008; Chief Financial Officer of PT Compras, S.A. from 2003 until 2004; Senior Manager at Deloitte Lisbon from 2002 until 2003; Manager and Senior Manager at Arthur Andersen Lisbon from 1999 until 2002; Manager at Arthur Andersen Chicago, U.S. from 1998 until 1999; Auditor at Arthur Andersen Lisbon from 1994 until 1998. Degree in Business Management (Instituto Superior de Economia e Gestão Universidade Técnica de Lisboa).

For information regarding arrangements with major shareholders pursuant to which certain persons referred to above were selected as members of our Board of Directors, see "Item 7 Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders."

Compensation

Board of Directors, Including Executive Committee

In the year ended December 31, 2009, we paid aggregate compensation of €7.6 to our directors (including members of our Executive Committee). The total amount of compensation paid to directors in 2009 includes: (1) €5.3 million in fixed compensation, (2) €2.2 million in variable compensation based on performance and the ability to reach certain pre-defined goals that contribute to the strategic goals of the Portugal Telecom group. The table below sets forth the compensation for our directors for 2008 and 2009.

	2008		2009	
	Fixed	Variable	Fixed	Variable
	(EUR Millions)			
Executive board members	2.9	3.3	3.3	2.2
Non-executive board members	1.3		1.5	
Audit committee	0.6		0.6	
	4.8	3.3	5.3	2.2

The Executive Committee included five executive board members during 2008 and, since April 2009, includes seven executive board members. Following the changes in corporate governance that occurred in the second quarter of 2008, the Chairman no longer has the function of Chief Executive Officer.

Since the approval of Law No. 28/2009 of June 19, 2009, we are required to report the compensation earned by individual members of our Board of Directors, including members of our Executive Committee. The tables below set forth the fixed and variable compensation received by these individuals for the period from January 1, 2009 through March 26, 2009 and from the period from March 27, 2009 (the date of the Annual Meeting of Shareholders for 2009) through December 31, 2009.

Table of Contents**Board of Directors in Office from January 1, 2009 Through March 26, 2009**

	Amounts Paid in 2009		
	Fixed	Variable FY 2008(a)	Total
	(EUR)		
Chairman of the Board of Directors			
Henrique Granadeiro	165,485		165,485
Executive Committee			
Zeinal Bava	165,485	794,236	959,721
Luis Pacheco de Melo	134,005	555,965	689,970
António Caria	115,840	448,685	564,525
Rui Pedro Soares	134,005	448,685	582,690
	549,334	2,247,571	2,796,905
Non-Executive Board Members			
Audit Committee			
João de Mello Franco	58,158		58,158
José Xavier de Basto	27,123		27,123
Thomaz Paes de Vasconcellos	54,226		54,226
	139,507		139,507
Other Non-Executive Board Members			
José Maria Alvarez-Pallete	9,441		9,441
Franquelim Alves	26,241		26,241
Francisco Bandeira(b)			
Fernando Soares Carneiro	21,229		21,229
Luis Azevedo Coutinho	13,551		13,551
Santiago Fernandez Valbuena	9,441		9,441
Joaquim Goes	18,282		18,282
Gerald S. McGowan	9,441		9,441
Rafael Mora Funes	18,282		18,282
Amilcar de Moraes Pires	9,441		9,441
Francisco Soares	18,282		18,282
Jorge Tomé(b)			
Nuno de Almeida e Vasconcellos	9,441		9,441
	163,072		163,072
	1,017,399	2,247,571	3,264,970

(a) The annual variable compensation paid in the 2009 fiscal year set forth in the table above relates to performance during the year ended December 31, 2008 with respect to the 2006-2008 term of office.

(b) Non-executive directors that renounced their compensation due to incompatibility with other professional duties.

Table of Contents**Board of Directors in Office After March 27, 2009**

	Amounts Paid in 2009 Fixed (EUR)
Chairman of the Board of Directors	
Henrique Granadeiro	485,423
Executive Committee	
Zeinal Bava	546,101
Luis Pacheco de Melo	364,105
Carlos Alves Duarte	364,105
Rui Pedro Soares	364,105
Manuel Rosa da Silva	364,105
Fernando Soares Carneiro	364,105
Shakhaf Wine(a)	364,105
	2,730,730
Non-Executive Board Members	
Audit Committee	
João de Mello Franco	213,246
José Xavier de Basto	99,451
Mário João de Matos Gomes	137,504
	450,201
Other Non-Executive Board Members	
José Maria Alvarez-Pallete	34,617
Francisco Bandeira(b)	
Santiago Fernandez Valbuena	34,617
Joaquim Goes	67,034
Gerald S. McGowan	34,617
Rafael Mora Funes	67,034
Maria Helena Nazaré(b)	
Amilcar de Morais Pires	34,617
António Palma Ramalho	63,849
Francisco Soares	103,851
Jorge Tomé(b)	
Paulo Varela	63,849
Milton Vargas	32,972
Nuno de Almeida e Vasconcellos	103,851
	640,907
	4,307,261

(a) Compensation paid by and expensed by a subsidiary of Portugal Telecom.

(b) Non-executive directors that renounced their compensation due to incompatibility with other professional duties.

In 2006, a three-year multi-annual variable compensation component was included in the compensation system for executive directors for the purpose of ensuring the Company's sustainability,

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as well as its ability to achieve certain strategic goals of the Portugal Telecom Group. To that end, the multi-annual variable compensation determination, made on an annual basis and accruing throughout such term of office, was to be paid at the end of the term of office if the weighted average of all indicators for the term of office were equal to or in excess of 85% of the established goals. In the event the result of the evaluation of the multi-annual indicators failed to be, at least, in excess of 85% of the planned targets, any amounts accrued during the preceding years would be forfeited, and no payment of multi-annual variable compensation would be made.

In accordance with that policy, the objective criteria for this annual accruing calculation, as approved by the Compensation Committee in December 2006, were as follows:

evolution of the return on capital employed (ROCE) of the Portugal Telecom Group vs. the ROCE of Group 2 of the DJ Stoxx Telecom for that same period;

net result growth and earnings per share for that same period;

the PT TSR (total shareholder return) ratio vs. the TSR ratio of the above-mentioned comparison group for that same period;

evolution of the PT SGPS Sustainability Rate as a function of the DJSI method;

evolution of PT SGPS image, taking into consideration the growth of the customer and employee satisfaction rate; and

compliance with strategic targets.

Following the 2009 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, which approved the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2008, and within the framework of the evaluation of the performance of the members of the Executive Committee by Portugal Telecom's Evaluation Committee, it was established that all quantitative and qualitative goals defined at the beginning of the 2006-2008 term of office had been achieved or exceeded as to the accrual during such period and individually in each year of such term of office.

In particular, the PT TSR (an indicator measuring the total shareholder return taking into consideration the market price valuation, as well as dividends payment) for the period 2006-2008 was 608 basis points higher than the one of Group 2 of the DJ Stoxx Telecom.

During the 2006-2008 period, we implemented a shareholder remuneration package that included (1) the payment of a dividend per share of €0.475 in 2006 and 2007 and €0.575 in 2008, in a total amount of €1,576 million, (2) the spin-off of PT Multimedia, through the allotment to our shareholders of 180.6 million PT Multimedia shares at a price of €9.18, corresponding to €1,658 million and (3) the buyback of €2.1 billion of our own shares, through the acquisition and subsequent cancellation of 232.3 million shares. In 2009, we paid a dividend of €0.575 Euros per share in respect of 2008 fiscal year, corresponding to €504 million.

Taking into account the objective calculations associated to the compensation system approved in 2006, the Compensation Committee fixed the multi-annual variable compensation component for the 2006-2008 term of office, which was paid during the 2009 financial year, to the directors who

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commenced the term of office in the Executive Committee and concluded the same on March 26, 2009, as follows:

Henrique Granadeiro	€	1,019,271
Zeinal Bava		1,019,271
Luis Pacheco de Melo		586,853
António Caria		586,853
Rui Pedro Soares		586,853
	€	3,799,101

The amounts paid to directors in 2009 as multi-year variable compensation with respect to the 2006-2008 term of office were recognized for accounting purposes in the fiscal years to which they relate as follows: (1) €1,295,088 in 2006, (2) €1,142,950 in 2007 and (3) €1,361,063 in 2008.

During the 2009 fiscal year, no compensation was paid or became due to former executive directors in connection with the termination of their office during the fiscal year. However, on December 31, 2009, the payment in respect of the termination of office of João Pedro Baptista in the 2008 fiscal year was due in the amount of €560,000.

No current member of the Board of Directors is covered by any complementary pension plan or early retirement plan for directors. However, one of the persons who was a member of the Board of Directors until the March 27, 2009 Annual Meeting of Shareholders was covered by the Retirement Benefit Plan sponsored by PT Comunicações.

In addition to the compensation described above, Executive Committee members and key employees are also entitled to fringe benefits that are primarily utilized in their daily functions, pursuant to an internal policy for the Portugal Telecom Group. As of December 31, 2009, there were no members of our Board of Directors entitled to post-retirement benefits under the plans of PT Comunicações, and there was no share-based payment program in place.

The Chairman of our Board of Directors and certain members of our Executive Committee are parties to contracts that entitle them to receive the equivalent of between one and two years' salary (and, in some cases, variable compensation) if they are not reelected to those offices, the most recent of which was signed in April 2006. In return, those parties agree not to compete with the Company for a specified period following the time they cease to hold office with the Company. In addition, if the Company terminates any such person without cause, the person has the right to receive the salary (and, in some cases, variable compensation) that he would have received if he had completed his three-year term.

Compensation Committee

We have a Compensation Committee consisting of three members whose functions include: (1) to establish the compensation for members of our corporate bodies and (2) to follow up and evaluate the performance of our directors with reference to our business goals. As of December 31, 2009, the members of the Compensation Committee are Álvaro João Duarte Pinto Correia (Chairman of the Compensation Committee), Francisco Adelino Gusmão Esteves de Carvalho and Francisco José Queiroz de Barros Lacerda. The Compensation Committee approves the model to be used to calculate variable compensation for each fiscal year and approves the value of the variable compensation to be paid to the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the members of the Board of Directors who are executive officers.

The Compensation Committee determines the compensation of the members of the Executive Committee based on objective criteria approved by the Compensation Committee and on the evaluation of the performance of executive directors carried out by the Evaluation Committee

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described in "*Item 10 Additional Information Corporate Governance Other Committees and Functions Evaluation Committee*," within the framework of its specific powers, upon hearing the Chief Executive Officer. For more information about standards for membership on the Compensation Committee, see "*Item 10 Additional Information Corporate Governance Summary of Significant Differences Between Portuguese Corporate Governance Practices and the New York Stock Exchange's Corporate Governance Standards Committees Created by the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders Compensation Committee*."

The executive directors are evaluated within the scope of the performance evaluation of the Board of Directors itself. Furthermore, pursuant to Portuguese law, the Annual Meeting of Shareholders makes an annual general appraisal of the management (and supervision) of our company.

The criteria established by the Compensation Committee for evaluation of the performance of executive directors as a function of the goals defined by the Evaluation Committee are described in greater detail in the Corporate Governance Report for 2009 that we are required to prepare under Portuguese law and that will be publicly available on our website at www.telecom.pt. Copies of the Corporate Governance Report are also available without charge upon request to our Investor Relations office.

The relative significance of the variable and fixed components of director compensation, as well as an indication of the maximum limits for each component, are described in the compensation policy set forth in our Corporate Governance Report.

Executive management member compensation components take into account our performance, in the short and medium-term, as well as the benchmarking of performance compared to other companies of a similar size and business.

The compensation of the members of the Executive Committee is composed of fixed and a variable component, where the latter (1) is due only if an average of goal achievement of 85% is reached; and (2) as to the annual variable compensation, may amount to 90% of the fixed remuneration and, as to the multi-annual variable remuneration, may amount to 70% of the fixed remuneration if the goals predetermined for each situation are achieved. Goals for such annual compensation are established at the beginning of each year, and those for the multi-annual remuneration are established at the beginning of the term of office.

Following the determination of the annual variable compensation according to this method, the Compensation Committee may increase or reduce the variable remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer and all the other members, upon proposal by the Evaluation Committee and the Chief Executive Officer, respectively. In any event, and depending on the level of achievement of pre-defined goals, the annual variable compensation may not exceed the fixed compensation in more than 110%, and the multi-annual compensation may not exceed the fixed compensation by more than 88%.

The determination and payment of annual variable compensation for the 2009 financial year will be made by the Compensation Committee following approval of the year's accounts at the annual Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on April 16, 2010. Similarly, the multi-annual variable compensation depends on the achievement of the goals defined for the term of office, and is determined and paid only upon approval of the results for the last fiscal year of the term of office.

The determination of the annual variable compensation is made on the basis of a percentage of the annual fixed compensation calculated by using the weighted average of the level of achievement of certain indicators. The annual variable compensation is due if such average achieves 85% of the goals established and if our company keeps its investment grade rating at the end of each year (unless the loss of rating results from a strategic decision of the Board of Directors).

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Additionally, the determination of the multi-annual variable compensation is calculated, on an annual and accrued basis, throughout the term of office, and paid at the end of the term to the members of the Executive Committee who remain in Portugal Telecom at the end of the term of office, if the weighted average of all indicators for such term of office achieves 85% of the goals established. If, during any fiscal year, the amount equals zero, any amounts obtained during previous financial years will not be forfeited, provided, at the end of the term of office, the result of the evaluation of multi-annual indicators exceeds the planned targets in 85% at least; otherwise, the accrued amounts will be forfeited.

Key Employees

In addition to our directors, we have certain key employees that include (1) the officers described above which are in charge of our various businesses and administrative departments and report directly to the Executive Committee, (2) the Chief Executive Officers of our major subsidiaries described above, and (3) other directors of our major subsidiaries which are not described above. In 2009, fixed compensation of key employees of the Portugal Telecom group management amounted to €7.0 million, and variable compensation amounted to €4.1 million, compared to fixed compensation of €7.6 million and variable compensation of €3.5 million in 2008.

The fixed and variable compensation of the Portugal Telecom Group officers is determined for each Group operating company by a compensation committee of two officers of Portugal Telecom and a human resources manager.

Thirteen of our key employees also participate in the PT Comunicações pension plan. For these key employees, amounts were accrued in respect of post-retirement benefits. The total amount accrued to provide benefits under the plan for these key employees as at December 31, 2009 was €7.4 million. For information regarding our post-retirement benefit payments and obligations generally, see "*Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources Post-Retirement Benefits.*"

As of December 31, 2009, there was no share-based payment program.

Board Practices

At the General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 22, 2007, changes were made to our bylaws in order to adapt our corporate governance structure to the new legal framework established by Decree-Law 76-A/2006 of March 29, 2006, which amended the Portuguese Companies Code. At this meeting, the shareholders approved the adoption of the "Anglo-Saxon" model described in "*Item 10 Additional Information Corporate Governance.*" Under this model, the Audit Committee and the Statutory Auditor are our corporate supervisory bodies.

As of December 31, 2009, João Manuel de Mello Franco, José Guilherme Xavier de Basto and Mário João de Matos Gomes were the members of our Audit Committee responsible for the oversight of our management.

The Statutory Auditor, who, pursuant to Decree-Law 76-A/2006 dated March 29, 2006, is not a member of the audit committee, is responsible for examining our accounts. As of December 31, 2009, P. Matos Silva, Garcia Jr., P. Caiado & Associados SROC, Lda., represented by Pedro João Reis de Matos Silva, was our effective Statutory Auditor. As permitted by law, no Alternate Statutory Auditor was appointed at our last general shareholders' meeting.

We are required by our articles of association and Portuguese law to maintain an Audit Committee consisting of three non-executive board members. In addition to the authority established in Portuguese laws, the Audit Committee has specific authority granted by our articles of association, including the powers listed in "*Item 10 Additional Information Corporate Governance Summary of Significant*

Table of Contents*Differences Between Portuguese Corporate Governance Practices and the New York Stock Exchange's Corporate Governance Standards - Composition of Board of Directors and Independence; Meetings of Non-Management Directors; Committees."*

The Audit Committee schedules its meetings at least once every two months of each financial year at the time and place determined by its Chairman, and additional meetings may be convened by the Chairman or at request of the majority of its members. The Audit Committee may not meet without the attendance of the majority of its members, provided that the Chairman may, in cases of recognized urgency or justified impossibility, permit a meeting without the attendance of a majority if a majority is assured by vote by correspondence or by proxy (provided, however, that each member does not act on behalf of more than one Audit Committee member). The resolutions of the Audit Committee are adopted by the majority of votes cast and its Chairman has a deciding vote.

In our annual budget, we provide the financial resources required for the audit committee to pay the compensation of the independent auditor and of any advisors of the audit committee and to cover the expenses required for the audit committee to perform its powers and duties.

We have a Compensation Committee, which is described under " *Compensation*" above. In addition, see " *Compensation*" for information about contracts to which certain of our directors are party.

Employees

We had a total of 10,978 employees in our domestic business as of December 31, 2009, 10,440 employees as of December 31, 2008 and 10,338 employees as of December 31, 2007.

The table below sets forth the breakdown in the total number of our employees as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009. It does not include employees seconded to other entities, but does include temporary workers with fixed-term contracts.

	At December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
Wireline	6,354	6,183	6,450
TMN	1,144	1,082	1,004
Vivo(1)	2,800	4,193	5,299
Other Businesses(2)	18,340	20,512	24,268
Total(3)	28,638	31,970	37,021

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- (1) The number of employees corresponds to 50% of the employees of Vivo. The increase in 2009 resulted from the insourcing of our store employees.
- (2) The increase in 2009 is also related to Dedic, which had 19,133 employees at December 31, 2009
- (3) Of this total, we employed 10,338, 10,440 and 10,978 respectively, as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 in our domestic businesses and 18,300, 21,530 and 26,043 respectively, as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 in our international businesses.

We have not experienced material work stoppages over the last five years. Management believes that relations with labor unions and most of our employees are good.

In the wireline business, the total number of employees increased as a result of the management of the domestic businesses along customer segments and of the integrated management of the wireline and mobile businesses.

Table of Contents**Share Ownership and Share Option Plans**

There are no share option plans currently in place.

As of April 9, 2010, our directors as a group directly owned 100,858 ordinary shares, representing approximately 0.01% of our share capital. The following table provides the number and percentage of our ordinary shares that may be deemed to be beneficially owned by our directors, based on 896,512,500 ordinary shares outstanding. The amounts below include amounts that are beneficially owned by shareholders of Portugal Telecom with which the director in question is affiliated. The directors below disclaim beneficial ownership of any shares they do not own directly.

Director	As of April 9, 2010	
	Ordinary shares	Percent of ordinary shares outstanding
Henrique Manuel Fusco Granadeiro	150	*
Zeinal Abedin Mahomed Bava(1)	63,161	*
Luís Miguel da Fonseca Pacheco de Melo	45	*
Carlos António Alves Duarte	40	*
Manuel Francisco Rosa da Silva	90	*
Shakhaf Wine		
Joaquim Aníbal Brito Freixial de Goes(2)	71,663,243	7.99%
Jorge Humberto Correia Tomé(3)	65,410,185	7.30%
João Manuel de Mello Franco(1)	13,308	*
Gerald Stephen McGowan		
Nuno Rocha dos Santos de Almeida e Vasconcellos(4)	60,416,159	6.74%
Amílcar Carlos Ferreria de Morais Pires(5)	71,662,952	7.99%
Francisco Teixeira Pereira Soares		
Rafael Luis Mora Funes(6)	60,404,969	6.74%
José Guilherme Xavier de Basto		
Francisco Manuel Marques Bandeira(7)	65,410,668	7.30%
José María Álvarez-Pallete López(8)	89,651,350	10.00%
Santiago Fernández Valbuena(9)	89,651,350	10.00%
Mário João de Matos Gomes		
Maria Helena Nazaré		
António Manuel Palma Ramalho	474	*
Paulo José Lopes Varela	7,134	*
Milton Almicar Silva Vargas		

*
Less than 0.01%.

(1)
Joint ownership with spouse.

(2)
Includes (1) 2,437 shares held directly by Mr. Joaquim Aníbal Brito Freixial de Goes and (2) 71,660,806 shares held by Banco Espírito Santo and its affiliates that may be deemed to be beneficially owned by Mr. Freixial de Goes. Mr. Freixial de Goes is a member of the Board of Directors of Banco Espírito Santo. Mr. Freixial de Goes disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares held by Banco Espírito Santo and its affiliates.

(3)
Includes 65,410,185 shares held by Caixa Geral de Depósitos and its affiliates that may be deemed to be beneficially owned by Mr. Jorge Humberto Tomé. Mr. Tomé is a member of the Board of Directors of Caixa Geral de Depósitos, S.A. Mr. Tomé disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares held by Caixa Banco Geral de Depósitos and its affiliates.

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- (4) Includes (1) 11,190 shares held directly by Mr. Nuno Rocha dos Santos de Almeida e Vasconcellos and (2) 60,404,969 shares held by Ongoing Strategy Investments SGPS, S.A., for which Mr. Nuno de Almeida e Vasconcellos acts as a Chairman of the Board of Directors and which is 99.99% owned by members of his family, and Insight Strategic Investments SGPS, S.A., a company 99.99%-owned by Ongoing Strategy Investments SGPS, S.A.
- (5) Includes (1) 2,146 shares held directly by Mr. Amílcar Carlos Fereira de Morais Pires and (2) 71,660,806 shares held by Banco Espírito Santo and its affiliates that may be deemed to be beneficially owned by Mr. Morais Pires. Mr. Morais Pires is the Chief Financial Officer and a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of Banco Espírito Santo. Mr. Morais Pires disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares held by Banco Espírito Santo and its affiliates.
- (6) Includes 60,404,969 shares held by Ongoing Strategy Investments SGPS, S.A., for which Mr. Rafael Luis Mora Funes acts as a member of the Board of Directors. Mr. Rafael Luis Mora Funes disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares held by Ongoing Strategy Investments SGPS, S.A.
- (7) Includes (1) 483 shares held directly by Mr. Francisco Manuel Marques Bandeira and (2) 65,410,185 shares held by Caixa Geral de Depósitos and its affiliates that may be deemed to be beneficially owned by Mr. Francisco Manuel Marques Bandeira. Mr. Bandeira was appointed on February 12, 2008 as a non-executive member of our Board of Directors and he is the Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of Caixa Geral de Depósitos, S.A.. Mr. Bandeira disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares held by Caixa Geral de Depósitos and its affiliates.
- (8) Includes (1) 100 shares held directly by Mr. José María Álvarez-Pallete López and (2) 89,651,250 shares held by Telefónica, S.A. and its affiliates that may be deemed to be beneficially owned by Mr. José María Álvarez-Pallete López. Mr. Álvarez-Pallete López was appointed on February 12, 2008 as a non-executive member of our Board of Directors and he is a member of the Board of Directors of Telefónica, S.A. Mr. Álvarez-Pallete López disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares held by Telefónica, S.A. and its affiliates.
- (9) Includes (1) 100 shares held directly by Mr. Santiago Fernández Valbuena and (2) 89,651,250 shares held by Telefónica, S.A. and its affiliates that may be deemed to be beneficially owned by Mr. Santiago Fernández Valbuena. Mr. Fernández Valbuena was appointed on February 12, 2008 as a non-executive member of our Board of Directors and he is the General Manager of Finance and Corporate Development of Telefónica, S.A. Mr. Fernández Valbuena disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares held by Telefónica, S.A. and its affiliates.

None of our other executive officers holds more than one percent of our ordinary shares.

During 2007, 2008 and 2009, we did not adopt any share allotment plans or share call options, nor did any such plans remain in force for directors or Portugal Telecom employees.

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The following table sets forth certain information regarding the beneficial ownership of our share capital for each shareholder which owns 2% or more of our share capital based on the most recent information received from our shareholders as of April 9, 2010.

	Amount Owned as of April 9, 2010(1)	Percent of Class as reported by Shareholders
Telefónica(2)	89,651,250	10.00%
Banco Espírito Santo Group (BES)(3)	71,660,806	7.99%
Brandes Investment Partners, L.P.(4)	70,772,442	7.89%
Caixa Geral de Depósitos Group(5)	65,410,185	7.30%
Ongoing Strategy Investments SGPS, S.A.(6)	60,404,969	6.74%
Visabeira Group(7)	22,667,473	2.53%
Barclays Group(8)	22,470,435	2.51%
BlackRock Inc.(9)	21,025,118	2.35%
Controlinvest Comunicações(10)	20,419,325	2.28%
Norges Bank(11)	17,991,955	2.01%

- (1) In accordance with Rule 13d-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, a person is deemed a "beneficial owner" of a security if he or she has or shares the power to vote or direct the voting of such security or the power to dispose or direct the disposition of such security. A person is also deemed to be a beneficial owner of any securities which that person has the right to acquire beneficial ownership of within 60 days. More than one person may be deemed to be a beneficial owner of the same securities.
- (2) Includes 76,327,500 ordinary shares held by Telefónica, S.A., 7,994,250 held by Telecomunicações do São Paulo S.A. and 5,329,500 held by Aliança Atlântica Holding B.V., all entities controlled, indirectly or directly, by Telefónica, S.A.
- (3) Includes 5,759,041 ordinary shares held by the BES Pension Fund, 55,451 held by members of the management and supervisory boards of BES and 65,849,314 held by companies in a control or group relationship with BES.
- (4) A U.S. registered investment adviser. Each of Brandes Investment Partners, Inc., Brandes Worldwide Holdings, L.P., Charles H. Brandes, Glenn R. Carlson and Jeffrey A. Busby may be deemed to be beneficial owners of these shares. Each of Brandes Investment Partners, Inc. and Messrs. Brandes, Carlson and Busby disclaims any direct ownership of these shares except for an amount that is substantially less than one percent of the number of shares reported. Brandes Worldwide Holdings, L.P. disclaims any direct ownership of these shares.
- (5) Includes 55,071,741 ordinary shares held by Caixa Banco de Investimento, S.A., 9,594,506 held by Companhia de Seguros Fidelidade Mundial, S.A., 693,135 held by CGD Pensões Sociedade Gestora de Fundos de Pensões, S.A., 32,738 held by the London branch of Caixa Geral de Depósitos and 18,065 held by Império Bonança Companhia de Seguros, S.A.
- (6) Includes 22,600,000 ordinary shares held by Ongoing Strategy Investments SGPS, S.A. and 37,804,969 held by Insight Strategy Investments SGPS, S.A., a 99.99%-owned subsidiary of Ongoing Strategy Investments SGPS, S.A.
- (7) Includes 11,523,213 ordinary shares held directly by Grupo Visabeira SGPS, S.A. ("Visabeira Group") and 11,144,260 held by Visabeira Investimentos Financeiros, SGPS, S.A., an entity controlled by the Visabeira Group.

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- (8) Holdings attributed to Barclays PLC and its subsidiaries (the "Barclays Group") include 17,746,220 ordinary shares held by Barclays Capital Securities Ltd, 3,183,538 held by Barclays Capital Inc., 695,780 held by Barclays Bank Plc., 297,600 held by Barclays Wealth Managers Portugal SGFIM, S.A., 297,297 held by Barclays Bank, S.A. and 250,000 held by Barclays Capital Luxembourg SARL.
- (9) Held through BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited.
- (10) Held by Controlinveste International Finance, S.A., which is wholly owned by Controlinveste International, S.à.r.l., which, in turn, is owned by Controlinveste Comunicações, SGPS, S.A. and Olivedesportos Publicidade, Televisão e Media, S.A. Controlinveste Comunicações, SGPS, S.A. is wholly owned by Olivedesportos Publicidade, Televisão e Media, S.A., which, in turn, is fully owned by Sportinveste, SGPS, S.A. Sportinveste, SGPS, S.A. is wholly owned by Controlinveste, SGPS, S.A., which, in turn, is wholly owned by Mr. Joaquim Francisco Alves Ferreira de Oliveira.
- (11) Held by Norges Bank, the Central Bank of Norway.

Our major shareholders do not have different voting rights than other Portugal Telecom ordinary shareholders or ADS holders.

The Portuguese government directly holds (through the Direcção-Geral do Tesouro, or the Directorate General of Treasury, a department of the Ministry of Finance administered by Secretaria de Estado do Tesouro e das Finanças, the Secretary of State of Treasury and Finance) 500 of our A shares and indirectly holds (through Parpública-Participações Públicas, SGPS, S.A., a Portuguese holding company, and other public institutions) 21,276,744 of our ordinary shares. These A shares and ordinary shares together represent 2.37% of our share capital. The Directorate General of Treasury acts according to instructions from the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Social Equipment when taking actions as a shareholder of our company.

So long as the Portuguese government holds a majority of our A shares, it has the right, under our articles of association, to veto a number of important actions, including, among other things, the declaration of dividends in excess of 40% of distributable net income in any year and capital increases and other amendments to the articles of association. In addition, so long as the Portuguese government holds a majority of our A shares, its vote will be required to elect one-third of the directors, including the chairman of the Board of Directors. See "*Item 6 Directors, Senior Management and Employees Directors and Senior Management.*" The Portuguese government has stated that it will allow us the independence necessary for the development of our company in a competitive market.

Under the terms of our strategic agreement with Telefónica, we may acquire up to 1.5% of Telefónica's share capital and Telefónica may increase its ownership interest in our ordinary share capital up to 10%. See "*Item 4 Information on the Company Our Businesses Strategic Alliances Alliance with Telefónica.*" On December 18, 2007, Telefónica sold 18,558,181 of our ordinary shares, after which it held 93,915,644 of our ordinary shares, representing 9.96% of our share capital. On December 17, 2008, Telefónica announced that, due to the share capital reduction we undertook in December 2008, it held more than 10% of the voting rights. On December 19, 2008 Telefónica sold an additional 4,264,394 shares, which brought it to 10.00% of our share capital. António Pedro de Carvalho Viana Baptista, an executive officer of Telefónica, was a non-executive member of our Board of Directors until his resignation, which was announced on January 31, 2008. José María Álvarez-Pallete López, Chairman and CEO of Telefónica Internacional, and Santiago Fernández Valbuena, General Manager of Finance and Corporate Development of Telefónica, S.A., were appointed as non-executive members of our Board of Directors in February 2008 and are still in office. Telefónica is our joint venture partner in Vivo. See "*Item 4 Information on the Company Our Businesses Strategic Alliances Alliance with Telefónica.*"

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As of the filing of our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2007, Banco Espírito Santo Group, or BES, held, directly and indirectly, 79,924,811 of our ordinary shares, then representing 8.48% of our share capital. During 2008, BES purchased an additional 3,770,160 of our ordinary shares, following which it held 9.34% of our share capital as of the filing of our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2008 (the "2008 20-F"). Since the filing of that report, BES sold a portion of its shares and held 71,660,806 of our ordinary shares as of April 9, 2010, representing 7.99% of our share capital. Joaquim Aníbal Freixial de Goes, member of the Board of Directors of BES, is a non-executive member of our Board of Directors, and Amílcar Carlos Ferreira de Morais Pires, a member of the Board of Directors of BES, is a non-executive member of our Board of Directors.

As of the filing of our 2008 20-F, Caixa Geral de Depósitos Group, or Caixa, held, directly and indirectly, 7.28% of our ordinary shares, and it held 7.30% of our share capital as of April 9, 2010. Armando António Martins Vara, a member of the Board of Directors of Caixa, was a non-executive member of our Board of Directors until his resignation, which was announced on January 18, 2008. Jorge Humberto Correia Tomé, a member of the Board of Directors of a subsidiary of Caixa, is a non-executive member of our Board of Directors. Francisco Manuel Marques Bandeira, Executive Vice President of Caixa, was appointed as a non-executive member of our Board of Directors in February 2008 and is still in office.

As of the filing of the 2008 20-F, Ongoing Strategy Investments SGPS, S.A. ("Ongoing") held, directly and indirectly, 6.74% of our ordinary shares, and it held the same percentage as of April 9, 2010. Nuno de Almeida e Vasconcellos is the Chairman of Ongoing and is a non-executive member of our Board of Directors. Mr. Rafael Luis Mora Funes is a member of the Board of Directors of Ongoing and is also a non-executive member of our Board of Directors.

As of the filing of the 2008 20-F, Visabeira Group held, directly and indirectly, 2.53% of our ordinary shares, and it held the same percentage as of April 9, 2010. Mr. Paulo José Lopes Varela is a member of the Board of Directors of Grupo Visabeira SGPS, S.A. and is a non-executive member of our Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors of Portugal Telecom is generally elected at a General Meeting of Shareholders from a slate proposed by certain of our major shareholders in accordance with Portuguese law and practice. The proposal for the members of the board elected in June 2007 was submitted by BES, Caixa and Ongoing, and the proposal for the members of the board proposed to be elected at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders held in March 2009 was submitted by BES and Caixa.

Since the filing of our 2008 20-F, the following shareholders passed the threshold of ownership of more 2.0% of our share capital and are now major shareholders listed in the table above: BlackRock Inc. and Norges Bank. BlackRock Inc. reported that it acquired those shares through the acquisition of the Barclays Global Investors business. In addition, since the filing of our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2008, the following persons who were then our major shareholders now own less than 2.0% of our shares: Ontario Teachers' Pension Plan Board (2.00% of our ordinary shares as of March 19, 2009) and Taube Hodson Stonex Partners (2.06% of our ordinary shares as of March 26, 2009).

As of December 31, 2009, approximately 4% of our issued share capital was held of record in the form of ordinary shares by approximately 168 U.S. residents. As of March 31, 2010, approximately 4% of our issued share capital was held in the form of ADSs by 165 holders of record, including The Depository Trust Company.

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Related Party Transactions

In the ordinary course of business, we enter into transactions with numerous businesses, including companies in which we hold ownership interests, five of our major shareholders and companies with which some of the members of our Board of Directors hold positions of significant responsibility. The terms of these agreements, which are not set by the non-executive Board members, are similar to those entered into between independent entities in comparable transactions. Please see Notes 9.1, 9.2 and 45 to our audited consolidated financial statements, which notes are incorporated by reference into this section, for the amounts and other details regarding transactions with these companies, including Caixa Geral de Depósitos Group, Banco Espírito Santo (BES) Group, Visabeira Group, Controlinveste, Ongoing and H&S Consultores de Gestão, Lda., a consulting firm of which Mr. Rafael Mora Funes, one of our non-executive board members, is managing director. The services provided by these companies include banking, financial advisory and insurance services. Our pension and healthcare funds also have assets invested with our company, Telefónica, Banco Espírito Santo Group and Ongoing in the amounts set forth in Notes 9.1, 9.2 and 45.

For information regarding arrangements with major shareholders pursuant to which certain persons were selected as members of our Board of Directors, see " *Major Shareholders*" above.

In April 2000, we signed a strategic partnership agreement with Banco Espírito Santo Group and Caixa to develop a "new economy" initiative, which provides, among other things, for an executive officer of Banco Espírito Santo Group to serve as a non-executive member of our Board of Directors. See "*Item 4 Information on the Company Our Businesses Strategic Alliances Alliance with Banco Espírito Santo and Caixa Geral de Depósitos.*"

We have entered into a strategic partnership with Telefónica and Telefónica may acquire up to 10% of our share capital. We are also partners to a shareholders' agreement with Telefónica to manage Vivo. See "*Item 4 Information on the Company Our Businesses Strategic Alliances Alliance with Telefónica.*" We and Telefónica are also parties to certain international traffic agreements with Telefónica Group companies on substantially the same terms as similar agreements with independent parties.

In the ordinary course of our business, we also enter into transactions with entities that we control jointly with other persons and with associated companies in which we hold significant investments. Notes 31 and 45.a to our audited consolidated financial statements sets forth our loans granted, accounts receivable from and accounts payable to each of these companies, including the amounts outstanding under loans granted to Sportinvest Multimédia, SGPS, SA, a manager of investments; and Multitel Serviços de Telecomunicações, Lda., a data and digital communications services provider in Angola. The loans granted to these entities are capital loans to finance their operations and/or develop new businesses. These loans do not bear interest or mature and are recorded in our consolidated financial statements under shareholders' equity.

Related Party Transactions Policies

Since 2006, we have followed a policy on transactions with related parties aimed at ensuring the correct identification and disclosure of transactions with related parties, as well as defining the relevant concepts of "transaction" and "related parties." This policy pursues a dual purpose: (1) enabling our financial statements to disclose the existence of related party transactions and their pending balances and (2) safeguarding our interests in potential conflict of interest situations vis-à-vis the interests of persons or entities who may have the ability to influence, directly or indirectly, our management.

Such rules provide for internal control procedures and mechanisms that ensure the proper identification and disclosure of transactions with related parties, involving the identification of the transactions, transparency in the transaction decision-making process and, if required, disclosure

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according to the Portuguese Securities Code and the rules of the Portuguese Securities Commission (CMVM) and the SEC.

In December 2009, we modified our policy on transactions with related parties, primarily to adjust it in light of amendments to IAS 24 and to adopt best market practices on this matter, in anticipation of the recommendations issued by CMVM on this matter. The most significant modification consisted of providing rules for the prior assessment by the Audit Committee of the execution of certain related party transactions where some material requirements as described in the policy are met.

As a result, the execution of any transaction with related parties the value of which is in excess of €100,000 is now subject to prior favorable opinion of the Audit Committee.

Furthermore, transactions with shareholders who are owners of a qualified holding percentage or with special voting rights, with their relatives or with companies in a control or group relationship with the said shareholders or relatives, the amount of which exceeds €1,000,000, are subject to approval by our Board of Directors. The Audit Committee's opinion must confirm that, in view of the justification submitted, the proposed transaction complies with the rules on conflicts of interest and observes the principle of equal treatment of suppliers or service providers of the PT Group, notably as to the agreed terms and conditions.

Transactions with directors either of Portugal Telecom or of our subsidiaries, irrespective of the amounts involved, are also subject to the prior approval by the applicable Board of Directors, upon the favorable opinion of the applicable supervisory corporate body, as provided for under Article 397 of the Portuguese Companies Code.

Transactions with related parties are identified as established by law and are disclosed in the annual, interim and quarterly financial information.

ITEM 8 FINANCIAL INFORMATION

See "*Item 18 Financial Statements*" below.

Legal Proceedings

Claims for Municipal Taxes and Fees

Pursuant to a statute enacted on August 1, 1997, as an operator of a basic telecommunications network, we were exempt from municipal taxes and rights-of-way and other fees with respect to our network in connection with our obligations under our concession. The Portuguese government has advised us in the past that this statute confirmed the tax exemption under our concession. The Portuguese Government has advised us it will continue to take the necessary actions in order for us to maintain the economic benefits contemplated by our concession. However, we cannot be sure that the Portuguese courts will accept that this statute resolves claims for municipal assessments and taxes for the period prior to its enactment.

In 1999, the municipality of Oporto filed a lawsuit claiming the repayment of taxes and other fees in connection with our use of public rights-of-way in 1998. The Lower Tax Court of Oporto ruled in our favor in March 2003, declaring the regulations of the Municipality of Oporto, under which such taxes and other fees were deemed to be owed by Portugal Telecom, to be unconstitutional. The Municipality of Oporto subsequently appealed this decision to the Administrative Central Court, and we submitted a response to the appeal. The decision on appeal was partially favorable to PT Comunicações, but the Municipality of Oporto appealed to the Supreme Administrative Court and that court's decision is pending.

If this claim is upheld against us, other municipalities might seek to make or renew claims against us. Portuguese law provides for a four-year statute of limitations for claims for taxes or other similar

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governmental charges. The statute of limitation for taxable events that occurred prior to January 1, 1998 is five years. Since the statute of limitations for these claims has expired, we do not expect that any further claims will be made against us, but we cannot be certain about this.

Law 5/2004 of February 10, 2004 established a new rights-of-way regime in Portugal whereby each municipality may establish a fee, up to a maximum of 0.25% of each wireline services bill, to be paid by the customers of those wireline operators whose network infrastructures are located in each such municipality. This regime was implemented in 2005 but does not affect the lawsuit described above pursuant to the former statute. Some municipalities interpret Law 5/2004 as having no effect on their authority to establish other taxes but rather interpret Law 5/2004 as affecting only federal and regional taxing authorities. In 2009, Decree-Law 123/2009, of May 21, 2009, clarified that no other tax should be applicable by municipalities in addition to the regime established by Law 5/2004 of February 10, 2004. Currently, PT Comunicações is subject to a claim for municipal taxes and fees initiated by the Municipality of Seixal. In addition, there are several claims from others municipalities, including the Municipality of Aveiro.

Regulatory Proceedings

We are regularly involved in regulatory inquiries and investigations involving our operations. In addition, ANACOM, the European Commission and Autoridade da Concorrência regularly make inquiries and conduct investigations concerning our compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Current inquires and investigations include several investigations by Autoridade da Concorrência related to:

PT Comunicações for alleged abuse of dominant position in the access to telecommunications ducts. In 2004, Autoridade da Concorrência issued a "statement of objections," alleging that PT Comunicações was denying access to the ducts in which the basic telecommunications network is installed. In June 2005, Autoridade da Concorrência issued a revised statement of objections. PT Comunicações has responded to these statements of objections and does not believe it has violated applicable law and regulations. However, on August 1, 2007, Autoridade da Concorrência imposed a fine of €38 million on PT Comunicações. PT Comunicações appealed to the Commercial Court on August 30, 2007. On March 2, 2010, PT Comunicações has been cleared by the Commercial Court of Lisbon of fine imposed in 2007. On March 12, 2010, Autoridade da Concorrência appealed the decision of the Commercial Court before a higher court (the Tribunal da Relação). The appeal suspended the decision of Autoridade da Concorrência pending a decision by the higher court;

PT Comunicações regarding alleged anti-competitive practices in the broadband Internet market (this complaint was formerly against Telepac, which merged with a PT affiliate that later merged into PT Comunicações and TV Cabo, which we spun off as part of PT Multimedia in 2007). Specifically, Autoridade da Concorrência alleged that our "Rede ADSL PT" wholesale offer of broadband services between May 22, 2002 and June 30, 2003 did not allow the remaining competitors to generate a sufficient profit margin. On September 2, 2009, we announced that we had been notified by Autoridade da Concorrência that it had concluded its investigation and had decided to impose a fine of €45.0 million on us. We strongly disagree with this ruling and have appealed the decision to the Commercial Court of Lisbon on September 29, 2009. We believe, among other things, that the wholesale offer was permitted under the competition law then in force (DL 371/2003) and was supervised by ANACOM. In addition, we have argued that the wholesale offer was maintained in place for 14 days after the new competition law was approved (Lei 18/2003) only to permit ANACOM to determine the terms of the new offer and that the fine imposed exceeds the maximum €1 million fine allowed under the prior competition law. We intend to defend against these proceedings vigorously. The appeal suspended the decision of Autoridade da Concorrência pending a decision by the higher court; and,

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PT Comunicações for alleged anti-competitive practices in the public wireline telephone market and for granting discriminatory discounts on leased lines. In April 2007, Autoridade da Concorrência, accused PT Comunicações of alleged abuse of dominant position for granting discriminatory discounts on leased lines. On September 1, 2008, PT Comunicações was notified by Autoridade da Concorrência of its decision imposing a fine of €2.1 million for PT Comunicações' alleged abuse of its dominant position in the lease line segment. PT Comunicações considers these allegations unfounded and appealed the fine to the Commercial Court (Tribunal do Comércio) on September 29, 2008. The appeal suspended the decision of Autoridade da Concorrência pending a decision by the court.

We believe that the Portugal Telecom group has consistently followed a policy of compliance with all relevant laws. We continually review our commercial offers in order to reduce the risk of competition law infringement. We believe that most of the complaints that have resulted in such investigations should be dismissed due to the nature of the alleged abuses and the novelty of the relevant competition laws. However, if we are found to be in violation of applicable laws and regulations in these or other regulatory inquiries and investigations, we could become subject to penalties, fines, damages or other sanctions. See "*Item 4 Information on the Company Regulation Portugal Regulatory Institutions*" and "*Item 3 Key Information Risk Factors Regulatory Investigations and Litigation May Lead to Fines or Other Penalties.*"

On June 8, 2005, Portugal Telecom was informed through the press that Sonaecom had filed a complaint against it with the European Commission, under Article 82 of the EU Treaty, alleging abuse of dominant position in the Portuguese market in connection with our provision of both cable television and fixed line services through our then-subsiary PT Multimedia and our subsidiary PT Comunicações, respectively. Sonaecom requested that the European Commission require us to separate our cable television and fixed line telecommunications operations a so-called "structural remedy." However, on February 2, 2006, the Commission responded that the complaint should be addressed to Autoridade da Concorrência. To our knowledge, proceedings before the European Commission related to this complaint are now closed. We have not received further information about whether Sonaecom intends to pursue this matter with Autoridade da Concorrência. After the Commission's response, Sonaecom and its parent Sonae, SGPS, S.A. announced an unsolicited tender offer for all the outstanding ordinary shares of Portugal Telecom, but this tender offer has lapsed.

Sonaecom has also submitted a complaint to the European Commission alleging illegal "state aid" in connection with the Portuguese government's sale of the basic telecommunications network to us in 2002 and the exemption from the payment of municipal taxes granted to PT Comunicações as part of its concession agreement. Sonaecom is claiming that the purchase price for the basic network was below market value, thereby adversely affecting the Portuguese State. Sonaecom also claims that the absence of a public tender offer and the absence of independent valuations to set a minimum disposal price constituted "state aid." Pursuant to its concession agreement, PT Comunicações was exempt from the payment of municipal tax from 1995 until this exemption was revoked by Law 5/2004, of February 10, 2004. This is in contrast to the situation affecting new telecommunications operators after the liberalization of the telecoms market in 2000. In order for new operators to build their infrastructure, they were required to pay municipal taxes for the use of municipal sub-soil. Sonaecom claims this discrimination against new operators represents a case of illegal "state aid" which harmed both new operators and the municipalities. We have not received information from the European Commission or the Portuguese authorities regarding this complaint.

In April 2006, the European Commission sent to the Portuguese government a formal request to abandon the special rights it holds as the sole owner of our A shares. The European Commission believes that the special powers granted to the Portuguese government through the sole ownership of our A shares act as a disincentive for investment by other EU member states in a manner that violates European Community Treaty rules. The Portuguese authorities have taken the position that these

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special rights are justified in order to protect relevant public interests. In 2008, the European Commission referred the case to the European Court of Justice, and on December 2, 2009, the Advocate General in charge for the case issued an opinion stating that the Portuguese State's ownership of our A shares does not comply with the European rules on the free movement of capital. A decision is pending by the European Court of Justice.

We understand that the Directorate General for Information Society of the European Commission requested information from the Portuguese government regarding the designation of the universal service provider (currently, PT Comunicações) and regarding the Portuguese Government's intention to launch a transparent procedure in order to appoint the universal service provider. We further understand that in January 2009, the European Commission referred the case to the European Court of Justice, where it is pending.

Other Portugal Telecom Legal Proceedings

In April 2003, TVI-Televisão Independente, SA, or TVI, a television company, filed a claim of €64 million against the Portuguese State and PT Comunicações in the Lisbon Administrative Court. TVI claimed that this amount reflected the excess of the cost to it of building and operating its own network over the prices it would have paid had it chosen to use the publicly-owned backbone network, as well as loss of profit that it would have made had it used that network (which TVI argued was more extensive and more developed than its own). In 2009, both parties reached an agreement and the claim was settled. PT Comunicações did not have to pay any amount.

In September 2003, HLC Telemedia, SGPS, S.A., Horácio Luís de Brito Carvalho and HLC Engenharia e Gestão de Projectos, S.A. (collectively, "HLC") filed a lawsuit against PT Comunicações in the Lisbon Civil Court seeking compensation of €15 million. HLC is arguing that PT Comunicações (1) ceased rendering fixed telephone services, (2) ceased rendering interconnection services and (3) interrupted PT Comunicações' leased line services, and that these actions caused HLC to go bankrupt, injured HLC's image and resulted in Horácio Luís de Brito Carvalho becoming personally liable for certain of HLC's losses. This claim was settled in 2009 because the Court ruled in favor of PT Comunicações and HLC did not appeal.

In March 2004, TVTEL Grande Porto Comunicações, S.A., or "TVTEL," a telecommunications company based in Oporto, filed a claim against PT Comunicações in the Lisbon Judicial Court. TVTEL alleged that PT Comunicações, since 2001, has unlawfully restricted and/or refused access to the telecommunication ducts of PT Comunicações in Oporto, thereby undermining and delaying the installation and development of TVTEL's telecommunications network. TVTEL alleges that PT Comunicações intended to favor both itself and TV Cabo. TVTEL is claiming an amount of approximately €15 million from Portugal Telecom for damages and losses allegedly caused and yet to be sustained by that company as a result of the delay in the installation of its telecommunications network in Oporto. In addition, TVTEL has demanded that PT Comunicações be required to give full access to its ducts in Oporto. PT Comunicações submitted its defense to these claims in June 2004, stating that (1) TVTEL did not have a general right to install its network in PT Comunicações's ducts, (2) all of TVTEL's requests were lawfully and timely responded to by PT Comunicações according to its general infrastructure management policy and (3) TVTEL's claims for damages and losses were not factually sustainable. The preliminary hearing in this proceeding has been completed and the new dates for trial are scheduled for May 2010.

On November 2008, ONI SGPS, S.A. ("ONI") initiated an arbitration proceeding against TMN. ONI is seeking damages of €24.9 million, accrued with interest or adjusted for inflation. Subsequently,

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taking October 31, 2008 as its reference date, ONI quantified its plea as €36.1 million overall. According to ONI, the grounds for this proceeding are the following:

On January 2001, following a public tender for the concession of four nationwide licences for international mobile communications systems (IMT2000/UMTS), the Portuguese government granted one of those four licenses to TMN and one to ONIWAY;

The aforementioned licenses stated that commercial UMTS services by the licensees should begin by November 2001;

Due to global technological difficulties, the November 2001 deadline was postponed to December 31, 2002;

Because of this postponement, ONIWAY and TMN signed a roaming agreement by which ONIWAY could, in the meantime, start using TMN's GPRS telecommunications network (TMN was already in the market as a mobile services company operating a GPRS telecommunications network);

Under the terms of this roaming agreement, ONIWAY paid TMN an upfront fee of €24.9 million;

After a second postponement of the deadline to start commercial UMTS services to the end of 2003, which, according to ONI, made it financially impossible for ONIWAY to meet its obligations under the license, ONIWAY asked the government to cancel its license and never got to use TMN's GPRS telecommunications network;

ONI now claims that TMN must pay back the aforementioned €24.9 million received from ONIWAY, as no roaming services were ever rendered by TMN to ONIWAY for reasons outside of ONIWAY's control; and

ONIWAY sold its potential claim against TMN to ONI for €5.0 million, and as a result, ONI is now our counterpart in this proceeding.

TMN has argued that it fulfilled all of its obligations under the roaming agreement and that ONIWAY, of its own free will, chose not to use TMN's GPRS telecommunications network. As such, the fee paid by ONIWAY was duly paid under the agreement and TMN has no obligation to pay it back.

ONI is now preparing a response to TMN's defense, after which the arbitration court will convene and most likely will ask to hear witnesses. In February 2010, the Centre of Commercial Arbitration ruled a final decision, and TMN was condemned to pay an amount of €6.9 million. As at 31 December 2009, we had recorded a provision for this legal action.

Total Provisions for Legal Proceedings

We are a party to a number of other pending legal proceedings whose outcomes, individually or in the aggregate, are not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial position. As at December 31, 2009, our provisions to cover probable losses in civil, labor and other legal proceedings (other than tax contingencies) totaled €69.8 million. In addition, we estimate that our potential liability in civil, labor and other legal proceedings (other than tax contingencies) in which a loss is considered possible (but not probable) in accordance with International Accounting Standard No. 37 was €229.7 million as of December 31, 2009. In addition as of December 31, 2009, we had recorded provisions for probable losses relating to tax contingencies of €38.0 million, and we estimate that our potential liability for tax contingencies in which a loss is considered possible (but not probable) was €842 million as of the same date. The provisions for probable losses and the estimates of possible losses include our 50% share of Vivo's probable contingencies and possible contingencies described under the first two paragraphs of " Vivo Legal Proceedings" below.

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Vivo Legal Proceedings

Vivo is party to several administrative and legal proceedings that, if decided adversely, could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations. Vivo has recorded provisions in its financial statements equivalent to the full amount of the estimated losses associated with those claims where the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome is deemed probable by its legal counsel. Below is a summary of certain of Vivo's administrative and legal proceedings. In the summary below, the provision amounts are the full amounts recorded by Vivo, not Portugal Telecom's 50% share. Portugal Telecom's 50% share of these probable contingencies was €55.4 million as of December 31, 2009.

However, Vivo does not record provisions in those instances where the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome is deemed possible or remote by its legal counsel. As of December 31, 2009, our 50% share of the possible contingencies amounted to €913.8 million.

Civil

Consumers' Rights and Other Civil Claims

Vivo is a party to several law suits brought against it by individual consumers or civil associations representing consumers' rights that allege its failing to properly provide its products and services. None of these lawsuits are individually material. Based on the opinion of its counsel, Vivo believes that probable losses with respect to these claims total approximately R\$145.8 million, an amount for which Vivo has made provisions, and that possible losses with respect to these claims total approximately R\$492.8 million.

Vivo is a party to several civil claims and has made provisions for these claims sufficient to meet probable losses. It believes that probable losses with respect to these civil claims total approximately R\$100.8 million, a decrease of R\$27.7 million in 2009.

ANATEL

Vivo is also party to several administrative and legal actions brought by ANATEL that allege non-compliance with regulatory requirements related to SMP service, in the total amount of approximately R\$17.5 million, including claims involving Vivo S.A and Telemig Celular. Based on the opinion of its counsel, Vivo believes that the likelihood of unfavorable outcomes with respect to these claims is probable.

Breakup of Telebrás

Telebrás, Vivo's legal predecessor, was a defendant in a number of administrative and legal proceedings and was subject to various claims and contingencies. Under the terms of the Telebrás breakup, the liability for any claims arising out of acts committed by Telebrás prior to the effective date of the breakup remains with Telebrás, except for labor and tax claims (for which Telebrás and the companies incorporated as a result of the breakup are jointly and severally liable by operation of law), and any liability for which specific accounting provisions have been assigned to Vivo or one of the other companies incorporated as a result of the breakup of Telebrás. In addition, the legality of the breakup of Telebrás had been challenged in numerous legal proceedings, some of which have not been dismissed and are still pending. Vivo believes, based on the opinion of its outside counsel, that the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome with respect to these claims is remote.

Tax Credits

Vivo and other new holding companies incorporated in connection with the privatization of the telecommunications companies offset certain tax debts against the premiums paid by their controlling

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shareholders. A claim was filed on December 16, 1999 against the new holding companies, including Vivo and TCO (which has since merged into Vivo), seeking relief in the form of the annulment of the administrative acts that recognized these offsets. Although Vivo believes that the restructuring was implemented in accordance with Brazilian law, Vivo believes, based on the opinion of outside counsel, that an unfavorable outcome with respect to this claim is possible. In such a case, Vivo would be required to pay all the taxes that were offset against goodwill. Vivo is unable to determine at this time the extent of any potential liabilities with respect to this claim.

Ownership of Caller ID

On November 20, 2001, Lune Projetos Especiais Telecomunicação Comércio e Ind. Ltda. ("Lune"), a Brazilian company, filed lawsuits against 23 wireless telecommunications operators, including Telesp Celular Participações (currently Vivo Participações S.A.) and its subsidiaries. The lawsuits allege that those operators violated patent number 9202624-9, related to Equipamento Controlador de Chamadas Entrantes e do Terminal do Usuário, or Caller ID, granted to Lune by the Brazilian Intellectual Property Agency INPI, on September 30, 1997. Lune calls on the operators to cease to provide Caller ID services and seeks payment from them for the unauthorized use of the Caller ID system in an amount equivalent to the payment of fees received by such operators for use of the Caller ID system. However, Lune's right to use patent number 9202624-9 was suspended by a federal judge in response to a lawsuit filed against Lune and INPI by Ericsson Telecomunicações S.A. Telesp Celular and Telerj Celular (former Vivo subsidiaries prior to its corporate restructuring) filed identical lawsuits against Lune and INPI, and those lawsuits are still pending before the courts. In connection with this proceeding, a third company, Sonintel, and its two partners also brought an opposition action, whereby they reinvoked their rights to a previous patent related to Caller ID and to which the above-mentioned patent (number 9202624-9) was linked. Vivo believes, based on the opinion of its outside counsel, that the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome with respect to Lune's claim against it is possible. Vivo is unable to determine at this time the extent of any potential liabilities with respect to this claim.

Validity of Prepaid Plan Minutes

Vivo and its subsidiaries, together with other Brazilian wireless telecommunications operators, are defendants in various lawsuits brought by the public prosecutor's office and consumer protection associations challenging the imposition of a deadline for the use of purchased prepaid minutes. The plaintiffs allege that purchased prepaid minutes should not expire after any specified deadline. Conflicting decisions have been issued by the courts reviewing this matter. Although Vivo believes that its criteria for imposing the deadline is in compliance with ANATEL's rules, Vivo believes, based on the opinion of its outside counsel, that the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome with respect to this claim is possible, except for class actions against Telemig Celular, for which the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome with respect to this claim is considered remote, based on the opinion of outside counsel.

Litigation Relating to the Charging of a Monthly Subscription Fee

GT, Telegoiás Celular and Telems Celular (former Vivo subsidiaries prior to its corporate restructuring), together with other mobile telecommunications operators, are defendants in class action suits brought by the federal public prosecutor's office and local agencies for consumers' protection, which challenge the assessment, by these operators, of monthly subscription tariffs, alleging that there is no legal provision authorizing such a charge. According to the plaintiffs, the charging of monthly subscription tariffs also violates the Brazilian Consumer Law.

In October 2007, the Brazilian Supreme Court of Justice (STJ) has taken a position favorable to Brazilian telecommunications operators holding that the charging of a monthly subscription fee is legal.

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Based on the opinion of its legal counsel, Vivo believes that the possibility of an unfavorable decision in this lawsuit is remote, given that the assessment of monthly subscription tariffs is expressly allowed by Brazilian telecommunications regulations.

Difference in Shares

More than 100,000 lawsuits were brought by fixed-line subscribers against the holding companies created as a result of the breakup of the Telebrás system. Celular CRT is named in more than 4,000 of these lawsuits, relating to its predecessor company, Companhia Rio-Grandense de Telecomunicações, currently Brasil Telecom S.A, in the State of Rio Grande do Sul.

Prior to the privatization process, telecommunications network expansion was partially financed by plans regulated by the Ministry of Communication, which entitled fixed telephone line subscribers to receive a certain number of shares of capital stock of their respective fixed telephone service provider based on amounts that these subscribers paid for their fixed line subscriptions.

The plaintiffs claim to have rights regarding contracts entered into by the predecessor telecommunications company for fixed line subscriptions. They claim that the amount they paid for their fixed line subscriptions would be convertible into a certain amount of Vivo's shares after a 12-month subscription period.

The plaintiffs allege that the procedure by which the shares were subscribed in their names was unlawful, abusive and, during a period of high inflation, did not take into consideration the monetary correction of the amount they had paid to subscribe their fixed telephone lines. Therefore, in each lawsuit, the plaintiffs claim that they have the right to subscribe for additional new Vivo shares as payment.

The State Court of Appeal of Rio Grande do Sul, in Brazil, has taken a position favorable to the plaintiffs regarding Companhia Rio-Grandense de Telecomunicações (Brasil Telecom S.A.), thus explaining the abundance of lawsuits against this company. Recently, it was reported that Companhia Rio-Grandense de Telecomunicações was ordered by the court to pay more than R\$2.5 billion in connection with these lawsuits.

However, Celular CRT, a previous subsidiary of Vivo, was ordered to pay the subscribers in only approximately 45 lawsuits. Vivo has argued, among other arguments, that the lawsuit against it is improper on the grounds that liability for any claims arising out of acts committed prior to the effective date of the breakup of Telebrás should remain with the predecessor company (e.g., Companhia Rio-Grandense de Telecomunicações, currently Brasil Telecom S.A.). Decisions favoring this argument have been issued, including by the Supreme Court of Justice (the Supremo Tribunal de Justiça). A similar argument was adopted in the lawsuits brought against the holding companies created as a result of the breakup of the Telebrás system, as a result of which the plaintiffs dropped their actions against both Vivo and TCO.

Since 2007, Celular CRT has won all new lawsuits commenced against it. Presently, more than 2,800 of the lawsuits have already been finalized, and there are about 1,400 lawsuits waiting for final judgment. Based on the opinion of its counsel, Vivo believes that the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome with respect to these claims is remote.

VU-M

Global Village Telecom (GVT), a Brazilian telecommunications operator, filed a lawsuit against ANATEL and several wireless telecommunications operators, including Vivo and Telemig Celular, claiming that the VU-Ms are fixed at an abusive rate and that these operators employ anticompetitive practices which are causing financial damages to the plaintiff. GVT requested a preliminary injunction in order to reduce the VU-Ms and a determination by a judicially appointed expert of the proper value

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of the VU-Ms on a "cost-based model." GVT also seeks compensation from the wireless operators in the amount of the difference between the value currently charged by the wireless operators and the value to be declared at the final judgment. The preliminary order was initially denied, but after a renewal requested by the plaintiff, a preliminary order was granted to GVT to allow judicial deposits of the difference between R\$0.2899, which must be paid to wireless operators, and the values currently charged. ANATEL and some wireless operators, including Vivo, appealed the preliminary order to the Federal Court, and a final decision is pending. Based on the opinion of its counsel, Vivo believes that the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome with respect to this claim is possible.

Tax-Related Claims

State Taxes ICMS

In the Brazilian States of Acre, Pará, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso, Goiás, Roraima, Rondônia, Tocantins, Amazonas and Distrito Federal, Vivo received tax assessments totaling R\$160.2 million in December 31, 2009 (as compared to R\$109.2 million as of December 31, 2008) in connection with (i) the ICMS tax applied to occasional or complementary services that do not constitute telecommunications services, (ii) the ICMS tax applied to international calls made from Brazil, (iii) failure to reverse proportionally an ICMS tax credit on the acquisition of fixed assets used in providing communications services and/or exempt or untaxed outgoing goods, (iv) the ICMS tax applied to non-remunerated provisions of telecommunications services consisting of the donation of credits to be used in the prepaid service plan, (v) failure to include in the ICMS calculation base fines and arrears interest charged to defaulting clients, (vi) alleged failure to comply with supplementary obligations, (vii) other taxes relating to the sale of goods, (viii) delinquent fines for spontaneous infraction notices, (ix) ICMS tax on the non-payment of taxes referring to tax substitution by later operations, (x) ICMS tax on electrical energy credits, (xi) ICMS tax resulting from cancelling telecommunications services, (xii) amounts resulting from the difference in the tax determined based on the documents delivered by telecommunications operators to other operators detailing the other operator's use of their network (known as DETRAFs) and (xiii) bundled sales with conditional discounts. The ICMS (Imposto sobre Circulação de Mercadorias e Serviços) is a Brazilian state tax on goods and services.

In the State of Paraná, Vivo received tax assessments totaling R\$6.9 million as of December 31, 2009, compared to R\$7.3 million as of December 31, 2008, in connection with the late payment of ICMS tax.

In the State of Bahia, Vivo received tax assessments totaling R\$51.6 million in December 31, 2009, compared to R\$43.0 million as of December 31, 2008, in connection with (i) failure to reverse proportionally an ICMS tax credit on the acquisition of fixed assets, electric power and switching services resulting from the provision of untaxed communications services, (ii) failure to reverse ICMS credits relative to handsets provided for rental and "free leases", (iii) late payment of the ICMS tax in the period from February to March 1998, (iv) application of the ICMS tax on complementary communications services, (v) failure to reverse ICMS credit in relation to long distance and call centers and (vi) the ICMS tax applied to sign-up fees.

In the State of Sergipe, Vivo received tax assessments totaling R\$33.2 million in December 31, 2009, compared to R\$35.4 million as of December 31, 2008, in connection with (i) failure to reverse proportionally an ICMS tax credit on the acquisition of fixed assets, electric power and switching services resulting from the provision of untaxed communications services, (ii) failure to reverse ICMS credits in relation to handsets provided for rental and "free leases", (iii) application of the ICMS tax on provision of handsets on consignment and (iv) the ICMS tax applied to complementary communications services.

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In the State of Espírito Santo, Vivo received tax assessments totaling R\$3.7 million in December 31, 2009, compared to R\$7.0 million as of December 31, 2008, in connection with (i) incorrect ICMS credits and (ii) failure to write up trade notes.

In the State of Rio de Janeiro, Vivo received tax assessments totaling R\$183.2 million in December 2009, compared to R\$150.3 million as of December 31, 2008, in connection with (i) application of the ICMS tax to complementary communications services, (ii) application of the ICMS tax on sign-up fees, (iii) application of the ICMS tax to calls originating from administrative and test terminals, (iv) application of the ICMS tax to services provided to other telecommunications operators for clients not eligible for an exemption, (v) application of the ICMS tax on international calls, (vi) failure to reverse proportionally an ICMS tax credit on the acquisition of fixed assets, (vii) application of the ICMS tax on the provision of unpaid telecommunications services, (viii) application of the ICMS tax to electrical power and (ix) disallowance of ICMS tax incentives referring to cultural projects and fines.

In the State of Rio Grande do Sul, Vivo received tax assessments totaling R\$22.6 million in December 2009, compared to R\$28.0 million as of December 31, 2008, in connection with (i) application of the ICMS tax to international calls, (ii) late payment of the ICMS tax and (iii) application of the ICMS tax on electrical power.

In the State of São Paulo, Vivo received tax assessments totaling R\$150.0 million in December 31, 2009, compared to R\$118.7 million as of December 31, 2008, in connection with: (i) incorrect ICMS tax credits, (ii) an incorrect credit received in relation to values posted as extemporary credits, (iii) ICMS credits for values reversed due to customer complaints and (iv) ICMS on discounts deemed as unconditioned.

In the State of Santa Catarina, Vivo received tax assessments totaling R\$685 thousand in December 31, 2009, compared to R\$3.9 million as of December 31, 2008, in connection with (i) appropriation of income tax credit in excess of the limit permitted in the tax laws, relating to entries of goods the exit of which is entitled to the benefit of reduction of the tax calculation base and (ii) fine for noncompliance with a legal obligation.

Telemig Celular has a judicial dispute in course with respect to the ICMS levied on a contractual fine, which proceedings are awaiting decision by the court of appeals. As of December 31, 2009, the amount is R\$12.4 million.

Proceedings related to the above-mentioned tax assessments are currently before both administrative and judicial courts. Based on the opinion of its counsel, Vivo believes an unfavorable outcome with respect to its claims is possible.

Based on the opinion of its external legal counsel, in the States of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Amazonas and Rondonia, Vivo recorded a provision of R\$24.8 million in December 31, 2009 (R\$23.6 million as of December 31, 2008) to cover potential losses from tax-related actions currently in administrative and judicial courts.

Federal Taxes

On November 27, 1998, the method for calculating the amount of contribution required under PIS (Programa de Integração Social, a federal contribution tax to fund unemployment payments) and COFINS (Contribuição para o Financiamento da Seguridade Social, a federal contribution tax to fund social security) was modified by Law No. 9,718, which increased the COFINS contribution rate from 2% to 3% and permitted the deduction of up to one-third of the amount due under COFINS from the amount due under CSLL (Contribuição Social sobre Lucro Líquido, a federal income-based tax on companies to fund social security). Since Vivo's subsidiaries had a negative tax calculation basis, they could not benefit from this deduction. In addition, Law No. 9,718 effectively increased the amounts of

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COFINS and PIS due from Vivo's subsidiaries by including financial revenues in the calculation methodology. This claim impacts TCP, TC, TCO and GT, all former subsidiaries of Vivo before its corporate reorganization.

Vivo believes, based on the opinion of its legal counsel, and in consideration of decisions of the Supreme Court of Justice, that the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome with respect to the calculation methodology is remote. As of December 31, 2009, Vivo recorded provisions for the amounts of revenues in excess of the total sales under discussion in court in the amount of R\$2.5 million (compared to R\$10.4 million as of December 31, 2008). Based on IBRACON's (the Brazilian independent auditors' body) Technical Communication no. 05/2009, on July 31, 2009, after a judicial evaluation supported by Vivo's legal advisors, the amount of R\$7.5 million was reversed from the original amount of R\$10.4 million. The remaining court deposit is of R\$2.5 million, as of both December 31, 2009 and 2008.

In the State of São Paulo, an action was brought against Vivo claiming that in January and February of 2000, Vivo had offset COFINS against unwarranted credits received from a deduction that was in excess of the permitted one-third of the amount due under COFINS in 1999 from the amount due under CSLL. Under the government's program for payment of tax debts in installments (Law no. 11,941 of May 27, 2009), Vivo requested to discontinue the proceedings and to have the amounts due converted into income, with a consequent release of the surplus amount. As of December 31, 2008, the amounts of provisions and judicial deposits were R\$24.7 million.

Several telecommunications carriers, including Vivo, are defendants in a lawsuit brought by the federal public prosecutor's office challenging its policy of passing the COFINS and PIS expenses on to its customers by incorporating them into its charges. This claim impacts Vivo. Vivo is challenging the lawsuit on the grounds that COFINS and PIS are cost components of the services provided to its customers and, as such, should be incorporated into the price of such services, as is the practice throughout the telecommunications industry. Vivo believes, based on the opinion of its outside counsel, that the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome with respect to this claim is remote.

In the State of São Paulo, Vivo received tax assessments amounting to R\$514 thousand as of December 31, 2009, compared to R\$8.6 million in 2008, as a result of the increase in PIS and COFINS calculation bases. The lawsuits are in administrative court awaiting the decision of the Court of Special Appeal.

In the State of Bahia, Vivo received a COFINS assessment of R\$9.9 million as of December 31, 2009, compared to R\$9.7 million as of December 31, 2008, in connection with losses incurred on derivative transaction undertaken to determine the calculation base for the contribution. The assessment is awaiting judgment at the second administrative level.

In the State of Rio de Janeiro, Vivo received tax assessments amounting to R\$159.7 million as of December 31, 2009, compared to R\$148.5 million as of December 31, 2008, in connection with (i) the use of part of the negative CSLL calculation base determined by Vivo in 1997, which originated from a partial spin-off, (ii) alleged underpayment of IRPJ (corporate income tax) and CSLL due to the fact that the inspectors did not approve the deductibility of certain expenses, (iii) alleged underpayment of IRRF (withholding tax) on overseas remittances and (iv) changes to the IRPJ and CSLL calculation bases resulting from the reduction in Vivo's declared tax loss. There are proceedings based on these assessments currently ongoing in the administrative court.

Vivo Participações is involved in an administrative discussion related to the purported underpayment of IRRF on remittances abroad. The total amount thereof at December 31, 2009 is R\$22.5 million.

In May 2007, Vivo faced tax foreclosures totaling R\$32.5 million as of December 31, 2009, compared to R\$29.9 million as of December 31, 2008 in connection with the tax authorities' refusal to

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offset the negative balance of IRPJ (corporate income tax) for fiscal year 2000. The DRF Delegacia da Receita Federal (Regional Brazilian Internal Revenue Service) did not approve some expenditures included in Vivo's income tax return and cancelled the balance of IRPJ credits used to offset the tax, leading to an accumulation of debt. A decision at the first judicial level is pending. In connection with the same matter, Vivo Participações filed an action for annulment seeking the reversal of the tax delinquency notice, which is pending before the Federal Courts in São Paulo.

Vivo assumed the tax assessments received by its former subsidiary TLE amounting to R\$6.8 million as of December 31, 2009 (R\$6.4 million as of December 31, 2008) charged on underpayment in connection with the excess of investments in tax incentives paid to FINOR, FINAN or FUNRES (Brazilian tax incentive programs) as calculated during the review of Vivo's income tax return. The decision at the second judicial level is pending.

Telemig Celular is involved in an administrative proceeding due to purported underpayment of IRPJ, including the application of a fine and the denial of a request for a refund and the deduction of credits calculated based on overpayments of estimated IRPJ. In all the cases, the proceeding is in progress in the administrative courts, and a final decision by the Taxpayers' Council is pending. As of December, 31, 2009, the amount is R\$30.8 million.

Tax delinquency notices were issued against Vivo for IRPJ, CSLL, COFINS and IRRF, the main matters under controversy being (i) undue deduction of tax losses of a non-operating nature from operating profits calculated in a subsequent period, (ii) purported underpayment of taxes, (iii) non-confirmation of withholding income tax on financial statements in DIRF withholding tax declarations, (iv) a separate fine on the amount booked/declared and the amount paid. As of December 31, 2009, the total amount came to R\$67.3 million (R\$42.1 million on December 31, 2008).

Vivo is involved in administrative and judicial proceedings relating to the underpayment of IRPJ, CSLL, PIS and COFINS, based on allegedly unlawful proportional tax credits and lack of voluntary disclosure. Vivo is involved in proceedings solely related to the voluntary disclosure of these taxes. In December 2009, the amount in question totals R\$18.9 million (R\$189 million on December 31, 2008).

Vivo is involved in an administrative proceeding related to tax delinquency notices, the main matters being (i) non-deductibility of the expense of interest on shareholders' equity (Juros Sobre Capital Próprio), based on noncompliance with information shown in the DIRF withholding tax declaration for the amounts of income tax withheld at the source for the beneficiaries of financial income, (ii) purported underpayment of IRPJ and CSLL estimates and (iii) adjustments to the tax calculation bases of IRPJ and CSLL. The above-mentioned proceedings are in progress in the administrative courts. As of December 31, 2009, the amount in question was R\$97.4 million (R\$90.8 million on December 31, 2008).

Vivo is involved in administrative and judicial proceedings seeking to reverse the debt balance related to tax debts for IRPJ, CSLL, PIS, COFINS and IRRF. This refers to debts activated in the electronic SIEF system by reason of statements provided (DCOMP Statement of Tax Deduction and PER/DCOMP Statement of Tax Deduction, which are electronically sent) but not confirmed by the Federal Revenue Service of Brazil. These matters are pending the completion of administrative proceedings and final judgment in the judicial courts. As of December 31, 2009, the amount in question was R\$432.4 million (R\$197.9 million on December 31, 2008).

Vivo Participações is also involved in administrative and judicial discussions seeking to reverse the debt balance related to tax debts for IRPJ, CSLL, PIS, COFINS and IRRF. This refers to debts activated in the electronic SIEF system by reason of statements provided (DCOMP Statement of Tax Deduction and PER/DCOMP Statement of Tax Deduction electronically sent) but not confirmed by the Federal Revenue Service of Brazil. These matters are pending the completion of administrative

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proceedings and final judgment in the judicial courts. As of December 31, 2009, the amount in question was R\$172.1 million.

In the State of Rio Grande do Sul, Vivo was subject to a tax assessment for alleged IRPJ and CSLL debts of R\$311.1 million as of December 31, 2009 and for the allegedly unwarranted amortization of the goodwill on acquisition of the interests of Companhia Riograndense de Telecomunicações (CRT) in fiscal years 1997 and 1998. This assessment is pending judgment in an administrative court.

Telemig Participações filed motions requesting the court to declare its right not to be assessed IRRF (Withholding Income Tax) at the source on its receipt of interest on shareholders' equity of its subsidiary (Telemig Celular). Based on the opinion of its legal counsel, the lawsuit is classified as possible loss. However, since this refers to a legal obligation under the terms of CVM Resolution No. 489/2005, a provision was booked and deposits have been made in court, totaling R\$21.4 million as of December 31, 2009.

Vivo and its subsidiary filed lawsuits challenging the application of CIDE Contribuição de Intervenção no Domínio Econômico on the remittances of payments owed to suppliers headquartered outside Brazil in accordance with technology transfer and technological assistance contracts or trademark and software licenses, in accordance with the terms of Law No. 10,168/2002. Vivo believes, based on the opinion of its outside counsel, that the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome with respect to this claim is possible. In 2009, Vivo recorded a provision in the amount of R\$80.9 million, after it made escrow deposits amounting to R\$62.6 million.

FUST

ANATEL, through the Abridgment of Law No. 7, dated December 15, 2005 established that (i) the values paid for telecommunications companies related to interconnection fees and network usage cannot be excluded from the tax basis of FUST (Fundo da Universalização dos Serviços de Telecomunicações, a federal contribution tax for the promotion of broader telecommunications services) contributions and (ii) among others, the values received from telecommunication companies, for interconnection usage and for the use of its networks resources, cannot be excluded from the tax basis of FUST contributions.

Considering that the second part of the Abridgment of Law is not in accordance with the Law 9,998/2000, all of Vivo's former subsidiaries and Telemig Celular have filed motions questioning the legality of this contribution and have been granted a favorable decision which has suspended its liability for the contribution.

Vivo believes, based on the opinion of its counsel, that the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome with respect to this claim is possible.

At December 31, 2009, the amount involved for Vivo is R\$331.7 million and for Telemig Celular is R\$62.6 million.

FUNTEL

Vivo and Telemig Celular filed a motion directly to the Managing Chairman of the board of FUNTEL (Fundo para o Desenvolvimento Tecnológico das Telecomunicações) and the Temporary Secretary of the Ministry of Communications in order to enforce its right to calculate and pay contributions to FUNTEL, as per the provisions of Law No. 10,052, of November 28, 2000, without including in the calculation amounts received as transfers entitled to interconnection and use of the network integration resources, as expressed in Article 6, paragraph 4 of Decree No. 3,737, of January 30, 2001. Vivo obtained a favorable judicial decision related to this issue. As of December 31,

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2009, the amount of the contributions involved is R\$151.6 million for Vivo and R\$20.1 million for Telemig Celular.

TFI

Vivo holds authorizations, which were granted by the Brazilian Public Authorities by means of the Instrument of Authorization, for the offering of Personal Mobile Service for an indefinite term and other authorizations for using radio frequencies of a primary character for the remainder of the term of the first license, renewable for a further 15 years.

At the time of the renewal of the validity term for use of the radiofrequencies in connection with the offering of personal mobile service, ANATEL collects the Installation Inspection Fee TFI, referring to the issuance of new licenses assessed on the radio-base stations, mobile stations and radio-links.

Such collection results from the understanding, by ANATEL, that Article 9, item III of Resolution No. 255 would be applicable to this case, in such a manner that the extension of the term would be a taxable event for purposes of the TFI. Because it considers that the collection of TFI on mobile stations is inappropriate, Vivo has administrative proceedings in course with the ANATEL, which are pending decision.

At December 31, 2009, the amount in question is R\$976.3 million (R\$827.0 million on December 31, 2008).

Telemig Celular, because it also believes that the collection of TFI on the mobile stations is inappropriate, upon receiving the official letter granting the extension of the term, together with the collection form for payment of the referred fee, filed a motion to deny, which is pending judgment. In the understanding of Vivo's management and its legal counsel, there are possible chances of success in these proceedings. At December 31, 2009, the total amount in question was R\$118.4 million.

Telecommunications Inspection Fee

Telemig Celular filed a motion challenging its liability for the payment of the inspection fees on mobile stations not owned by it and began booking a provision and effecting a deposit in court for the amounts referring to the TFF Operation Inspection Fee and to the TFI Installation Inspection Fee. The case is pending decision by the Federal Tax Court of the 1st Region.

Telemig Celular's legal counsel consider the chances of losses in these lawsuits to be possible. However, because this is a legal obligation under the terms of CVM Resolution No. 489/2005, the controlled company has booked a provision for this contingency. The provision recorded at December 31, 2009 was in the amount of R\$423.4 million, with corresponding deposits in court in the same amount.

EBC Contribution to Public Broadcasting Investment

On May 26, 2009, SINDITELEBRASIL, the Trade Union for Telephony and Mobile and Personal Service Companies, filed an injunction challenging the new contribution to the EBC (Empresa Brasil de Comunicação) created by Law 11,652/08. No preliminary order was issued, and Vivo and Telemig, both of which are operating companies affiliated with this trade union, obtained legal authorization to deposit the amount in question, which as of December 31, 2009 totaled R\$63.4 million. At present, the proceeding is pending decision in a lower level court.

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INSS

On July 2, 2002, Telemig Celular was given an infraction notice from the National Social Security Institute ("INSS") relating to the joint and several liability for the payment of the contribution to the INSS of service providers and the 11% withholding tax provided for in Law 9711/98. The total amount as of December 31, 2009 was R\$35.3 million (as compared to R\$33.7 million at December 31, 2008). As of December 31, 2009, Telemig had booked a provision in the amount of R\$3.5 million in order to cover possible losses arising out of the above-mentioned infraction notice, substantiated by the opinion of its legal advisors.

Local Taxes Litigation Related to ISS on Use of Network

The municipalities of Salvador (in the state of Bahia) and Porto Alegre (in the state of Rio Grande do Sul) filed administrative proceedings against Telebahia Celular and Celular CRT in order to collect amounts allegedly due as ISS, tax on services imposed at the level of Brazilian municipalities. The municipalities claim that the payments received in consideration of the use of Vivo's network could be considered compensation under a lease of a movable asset and that, therefore, these payments should be subject to the application of ISS. Based on the opinion of its legal counsel, Vivo believes that Telebahia Celular and Celular CRT will be successful in its defense in these proceedings and accordingly Vivo has not made any provisions. As of December 31, 2009, the amount involved is R\$57.3 million.

In addition, other municipalities throughout the country (in the States of Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, Roraima, Espírito Santo and São Paulo) require the payment by Vivo of the ISS services tax for the main purposes of providing telephone complementary services, advertising, licenses and subscriptions. There is no ISS withholding for consulting services. As of December 31, 2009, the amount involved is R\$37.9 million.

Other Taxes, Rates and Contributions

On December 31, 2009, an amount of R\$2.9 million was recorded relating to the certain other assessments issued by Brazilian tax authorities. Based on the opinion of the legal consultants, there are possible chances of success in these proceedings.

As of December 31, 2009, a provision of R\$14.7 million was recorded for various tax lawsuits related to proceedings relating to ISS, IRPJ, INSS, ICMS and PIS/COFINS.

Other Litigation

Vivo is a party to several labor claims for which it has recorded provisions of R\$40.2 million, considered sufficient to meet probable losses in these cases. During the year ended December 31, 2009, no significant labor claims classified as having the potential to incur probable losses were initiated. No significant changes have occurred in the proceedings reported since the last fiscal year. With respect to proceedings in which the possibility of loss is classified as possible, the amount involved is R\$205.5 million.

Vivo is also party to certain legal proceedings arising in the normal course of its business. Vivo believes that its provisions are sufficient to cover its estimated losses due to adverse legal decisions. Vivo believes that adverse decisions arising from these other legal proceedings would not have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition or results of operations.

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Distributions to Shareholders

Dividend Information

Our policy has been to propose an annual dividend subject to its financial and economic condition, but in no event less than 40% of its distributable net income, excluding income from subsidiaries and affiliates that has not yet been distributed to Portugal Telecom. Should Portugal Telecom undertake to change this policy, the Board of Directors will submit its recommended changes to its shareholders for their approval at our Annual General Meeting. Our Annual General Meeting has typically been held in April. For 2010, the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders has been called for April 16, 2010.

Our ordinary shares and A shares carry the same dividend rights. Our Board of Directors decides whether to propose a dividend. Under our articles of association, we must pay dividends of at least 40% of its annual distributable net income to shareholders, subject to a two-thirds majority of our shareholders to vote to reduce the dividend or not to pay a dividend. Under Portuguese law and the articles of association, distributable net income is net income after covering accumulated losses and setting aside not less than 5% in the legal reserve, on an annual basis until this reserve represents 20% of share capital. Portuguese law also prohibits the payment of dividends if, following the dividend, a company's net worth would be less than the sum of its share capital, the legal reserve and other similar reserves established by Portuguese law or by the articles of association. The category of other similar reserves includes, among other things, the portion of the revaluation reserve related to assets not yet amortized and the reserve equivalent to the book value of treasury shares.

Any dividend in excess of 40% of our distributable net income in any year may be vetoed by a majority of the holders of the A shares, voting as a class.

According to the new rules established by Article 96 of the Portuguese Securities Code (as amended by the Decree-Law 8/2007, of January 17, 2007), for one month from the publication of the registration of a share capital reduction, Portugal Telecom will not be able to distribute assets to its shareholders.

Dividends are payable from net income and free reserves (*i.e.*, reserves other than the legal reserve). Portuguese law requires net income and free reserves to be applied against accumulated losses for the given financial year, and only thereafter may share issuance premium, be applied against accumulated losses. The share issuance premium is the amount corresponding to the subscription price paid for a share over the par value of the share. This requirement was amended by Ministerial Order, dated February 19, 2003, so that companies listed on a stock exchange and under the supervision of the Portuguese Securities Commission are permitted to apply share issuance premium against accumulated losses after applying net income but before applying free reserves.

The following table presents dividends paid per ordinary share and A share for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 and proposed to be paid for the year ended December 31, 2009. U.S. dollar amounts have been calculated using the exchange rate in effect on the date on which each dividend was paid.

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The ADS depositary converts Euros into U.S. dollars and pays the net proceeds to ADS holders, minus applicable withholding tax, as described below.

Fiscal Year	Number of shares considered	Payment Date	Dividends per share	
			€	US\$
2005	1,128,856,500	May 19, 2006	0.475	0.60
2006	1,128,856,500	May 18, 2007	0.475	0.64
2007	942,595,177	April 24, 2008	0.575	0.90
2008	896,512,500	April 24, 2009	0.575	0.78
2009	896,512,500	May, 2010*	0.575	0.78

*

Following shareholder approval at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on April 16, 2010, we expect to pay dividends for the fiscal year 2009 by May 13, 2010.

The general rate of withholding income tax on dividends in Portugal is currently 20% for both Portuguese residents and non-residents. However, under the U.S.-Portugal income tax treaty, the withholding tax rate on dividends distributed to U.S. tax residents may be reduced, as a general rule, to 15%. In order to apply the reduced treaty rate, confirmation that each shareholder is eligible for the benefits of the treaty is required, and shareholders must complete specific forms of the Portuguese Ministry of Finance and obtain certification from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service. See "Item 10 Additional Information Taxation Dividends."

Significant Changes

Under the terms of the share buyback program, we acquired 46,082,677 of our own shares through December 10, 2008 through the physical exercise of equity swaps. On December 10, 2008, we reduced our share capital by €1,382,480.31 through the cancellation of 46,082,677 treasury shares. The cancellation of the treasury shares with the *Central de Valores Mobiliários*, the clearinghouse of the regulated market Euronext Lisbon, was completed on December 18, 2008. As of December 31, 2009, our fully subscribed and paid share capital amounted to €26,895,375, represented by 896,512,500 shares with a nominal value of €0.03 each.

As of the date of filing of this Annual Report on Form 20-F, we do not have any shares in treasury, but we do hold an equity swap for 20,640,000 shares that we entered into under the previous share buyback program.

Table of Contents**ITEM 9 THE OFFER AND LISTING****Price History of the Company's Stock**

The table below sets forth the reported high and low quoted closing prices for our ordinary shares on the regulated market Euronext Lisbon and the high and low sales closing prices for our ADSs on the New York Stock Exchange for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007 and for each quarter of 2008 and 2009. Our ordinary shares are quoted in Euros. Our ADSs are quoted in U.S. dollars.

Calendar Period	Euronext Lisbon Closing Price Per Ordinary Share		NYSE Closing Price Per ADS	
	High	Low	High	Low
	€		US\$	
2005	9.73	7.38	12.51	8.80
2006	10.29	8.09	13.04	9.82
2007	9.60	8.02	14.05	10.40
2008*	9.40	4.42	14.61	5.40
First quarter	9.40	6.90	14.61	10.73
Second quarter	8.26	7.11	12.98	11.03
Third quarter	7.70	6.60	11.45	9.71
Fourth quarter	7.07	4.42	9.96	5.40
2009*	8.68	5.54	12.65	7.11
First quarter	6.64	5.63	8.82	7.26
Second quarter	6.97	5.54	9.77	7.11
Third quarter	7.60	6.90	11.15	9.58
Fourth quarter	8.68	7.13	12.65	10.30

*

Since 2007, our share prices have been adjusted by the impact of the spin-off of ZON Multimédia, which was completed in November 2007.

The table below sets forth the reported high and low quoted closing prices for the ordinary shares on the regulated market Euronext Lisbon and the high and low sales closing prices for the ADSs on the New York Stock Exchange for the most recent six months.

Calendar Period	Euronext Lisbon Closing Price Per Ordinary Share		NYSE Closing Price Per ADS	
	High	Low	High	Low
	€		US\$	
October 2009	8.13	7.13	12.12	10.30
November 2009	8.21	7.70	12.25	11.35
December 2009	8.68	8.15	12.65	11.85
January 2010	8.63	7.49	12.35	10.21
February 2010	7.81	7.34	10.68	9.95
March 2010	8.36	7.78	11.30	10.53
April 2010 (through April 9, 2010)	8.35	8.20	11.18	10.94

On April 9, 2010, the closing price of the ordinary shares on the regulated market Euronext Lisbon was €8.52 per ordinary share. On April 9, 2010, the last reported sale price of the ADSs on the New York Stock Exchange was US\$11.06 per ADS.

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Markets

Portugal Telecom's ordinary shares are listed on the regulated market Euronext Lisbon.

In the United States, the ordinary shares trade on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "PT" in the form of ADSs, each representing one ordinary share.

ITEM 10 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Memorandum and Articles of Association

Organization, Register and Entry Number

Portugal Telecom, SGPS S.A., is a limited liability holding company organized under the laws of the Republic of Portugal. Portugal Telecom's taxpayer and registered number is 503 215 058.

Object and Purpose

Our object and purpose, which is described in Article 3 of our articles of association, is that of a holding company. Portugal Telecom manages ownership interests in operating companies. Portugal Telecom may, without restriction, acquire or hold quotas or shares in any company, as defined under Portuguese law, hold participations in complementary groups of companies or in European economic interest groups of companies and form or participate in any temporary or permanent association with public or private entities.

Certain Provisions with Respect to Board Members

Agreements between us and our directors must be authorized by a resolution of the Board of Directors and a favorable opinion of the Audit Committee (See "*Item 10 Corporate Governance New Corporate Governance Model*"). Our directors are not permitted to vote on resolutions relating to agreements in which they are materially interested or with respect to which they have a conflict of interest. Our directors do not have the power to vote for their compensation, which is determined by a compensation committee elected by the General Meeting. Our directors may not receive loans from Portugal Telecom, except that directors may receive one month of compensation in advance. There are no age-limit requirements for the retirement of board members. No minimum shareholding is required for qualification as a member of the board.

Dividends on the Ordinary Shares and the A Shares

Ordinary shares and A shares each carry the same right to receive dividends. The holder of record of ordinary shares or A shares on the date of payment of any dividend is entitled to receive that dividend. The settlement of a trade and the transfer of record ownership of shares traded on the regulated market Euronext Lisbon takes place on the third business day after the trade. As a result, any person making a trade for the purchase of ordinary shares during the three-day period prior to the record date for a dividend payment will not be entitled to receive that dividend.

The Board of Directors has sole discretion over the proposal for dividends to be paid. Under our articles of association, we must pay dividends of at least 40% of our annual distributable net income to shareholders, subject to the ability of a two-thirds majority of the votes cast at a shareholders' meeting to decide to reduce the dividend or not pay a dividend. Any dividend exceeding 40% of our distributable net income in any year may not be distributed if the holders of the A shares vote against the distribution. Each dividend must also be approved by a majority of the votes cast at a shareholders' meeting. At a shareholders' meeting, the shareholders may also authorize a dividend in excess of the amount proposed by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors, subject to certain conditions, including the consent of our Audit Committee (See "*Item 10 Corporate Governance New Corporate*")

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Governance Model") and the certification of the registered accountant, may also authorize the payment of interim dividends.

Under Portuguese law and the articles of association, distributable net income is net income after covering accumulated losses and setting aside 5% in the legal reserve until this reserve represents 20% of share capital. Although other reserves established under a company's articles of association are generally deducted from that company's distributable net income, our articles of association do not provide for any other reserves. Such reserves, however, could be established by amendment of the articles of association by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast at a shareholders' meeting.

In April 2007, our shareholders approved a reduction in our excess capital, preceded by a share capital increase through the incorporation of legal reserves. Upon the completion of these transactions, our share capital became equal to approximately 9% of our share capital prior to the transactions, and the legal reserve was reduced in accordance with the new share capital. We have also reduced our share capital through the implementation of our share buyback program, which was completed in December 2008. Upon completion of this program, our share capital became equal to approximately 79% of our share capital prior to the execution of the program, and as of December 31, 2009, our legal reserve was equal to approximately 25% of our share capital.

Dividends are payable from net income and free reserves (*i.e.*, reserves other than the legal reserve). Portuguese law requires net income and free reserves to be applied against accumulated losses for the given financial year, and only thereafter may share issuance premium be applied against accumulated losses. This requirement was amended by Ministerial Order, dated February 19, 2003, so that companies with shares trading on a regulated market and under the supervision of the *Comissão do Mercado de Valores Mobiliários* (the Portuguese Securities Exchange Commission) ("CMVM") are permitted to apply share issuance premium against accumulated losses after applying net income but before applying free reserves.

Portuguese law also prohibits the payment of dividends when a company's shareholders' equity, including the net income for the year, is less than the sum of its share capital, the legal reserve and other similar reserves established by Portuguese law or by the articles of association of the company. The payment of a dividend would also be illegal under Portuguese law if, following the payment, the company's shareholders' equity would become smaller than that sum. The categories of other similar reserves under Portuguese law include, among other things, the portion of the revaluation reserve related to assets not yet amortized and the reserve equivalent to the book value of treasury shares.

Voting Rights of the Ordinary Shares and the A Shares

Except for the special voting powers of the A shares described below, matters are decided at a shareholders' meeting by a simple majority of votes. However, resolutions for the amendment of the articles of association, reorganization, dissolution, or merger of Portugal Telecom and certain other matters mandated by Portuguese law require the approval of two-thirds of the votes cast at a shareholders' meeting. A quorum of not less than one-third of the share capital entitled to vote must be present. If the quorum requirement is not met at the first meeting, then matters may be approved on a later day at a second call of such meeting by (1) a two-thirds majority of the votes cast at the meeting or (2) a simple majority of the votes cast if at least one-half of the share capital is represented.

As of December 31, 2009, the Board of Directors consisted of 25 directors. However, the executive directors Rui Pedro Soares and Fernando Soares Carneiro resigned their offices on February 17, 2010 and February 22, 2010, respectively. Members of the Board of Directors are elected for a three-year period and may be re-elected on one or more occasions. The current Board of Directors was elected at the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting on March 27, 2009, and although its term expires on December 31, 2011, pursuant to Portuguese law, the members of the Board of Directors remain in office until new members are elected at the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting in early 2012. The

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directors are elected by a majority of the votes cast at the annual shareholders' meeting. In addition, a majority of the votes cast by holders of A shares is required to elect one-third of the directors, including the chairman of the board. Of the directors elected by holders of A shares, at least one or two must be appointed to the executive committee (depending on whether the executive committee is composed of five or seven directors). Moreover, a minority of shareholders representing at least 10% of share capital has the right to elect a director to substitute for the director previously elected by the fewest number of votes, provided that such minority has voted against the proposal for the election of directors.

Under the Portuguese Companies Code, all rights attached to treasury stock are suspended, including voting rights. As a result, treasury stock is neither counted for the purpose of calculating any minimum quorum nor for determining a majority of votes cast. The purchase by Portugal Telecom of its own shares generally must be approved by its shareholders in accordance with our articles of association and the Portuguese Companies Code. Under Portuguese law, a Portuguese company may not, except under certain limited circumstances (such as the repurchase of its own shares for the purpose of reducing share capital), purchase more than 10% of its nominal share capital as treasury stock.

Under our articles of association, the voting rights exercised by a single shareholder, except those that correspond to A shares, are limited to a maximum of 10% of our share capital. As a result, no single shareholder other than the holder of the A shares, and only in respect of such shares, can exercise voting rights in his own name or on behalf of other shareholders representing more than 10% of our share capital. Holders of ADSs are treated as holders of the ordinary shares represented by the ADSs for purposes of determining the applicability of the 10% limitation on voting rights. Voting instructions of an individual ADS holder will not be accepted by Portugal Telecom as votes of the ordinary shares to the extent that such votes, together with any votes cast by such ADS holder as holder of ordinary shares, exceed 10% of the voting power of Portugal Telecom.

Special Approval Rights of the A Shares

The majority of our A shares must be held by either the Portuguese government or by an entity majority-owned and controlled by the Portuguese government. Under our articles of association, the holders of our A shares, based on a majority voting as a class, may veto a number of actions of the shareholders of Portugal Telecom, including the following:

election of the chairman of the Audit Committee and the statutory auditor (See "*Item 10 Corporate Governance New Corporate Governance Model*"), as well as the members of the Board of the General Meeting of Shareholders;

authorization of a dividend exceeding 40% of our annual distributable net income;

capital increases and other amendments to our articles of association;

issuance of bonds and other securities;

authorization of a shareholder that performs an activity competing with us to hold more than 10% of our ordinary shares;

approval of the general goals and fundamental principles of our policies; and

defining our investment policies, including the requirements for the authorization for acquisitions and transfers of shareholdings.

Additionally, the election of one-third of the directors, including the chairman of the Board of Directors, must be approved by the Portuguese State, as the holder of all the A shares.

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In April 2006, the EC Commission sent to the Portuguese State a formal request to abandon the special rights the Portuguese government holds as sole owner of our A shares. The EC Commission believes that the special powers granted to the Portuguese government through sole ownership of our A shares act as a disincentive for investment by other EU member states in a manner that violates European Community Treaty rules. The Portuguese authorities have taken the position that these special rights are justified in order to protect relevant public interests. In 2008, the European Commission referred the case to the European Court of Justice, and on December 2, 2009, the Advocate General in charge for the case issued an opinion stating that the Portuguese State's ownership of our A shares does not comply with the European rules on the free movement of capital. A decision is pending by the European Court of Justice.

Pre-Emptive Rights

Upon the issuance of additional ordinary shares by Portugal Telecom for cash, all holders of ordinary shares and A shares have a right to subscribe proportionately for such shares. Upon the issuance of additional A shares by Portugal Telecom, holders of A shares have a right to subscribe proportionately for those shares, and to the extent that all such shares are not sold, holders of ordinary shares may subscribe proportionately for the remainder of the shares. The pre-emptive rights of shareholders to subscribe for shares are freely transferable.

Liquidation Rights

The ordinary shares and A shares have pro rata rights to share in our assets upon our liquidation.

Changes in Rights of Shareholders

The rights of holders of Portugal Telecom shares may only be changed by a shareholder resolution amending the articles of association. Resolutions for the amendment of the articles of association require the approval of two-thirds of votes cast at a shareholders' meeting. A quorum of not less than one-third of the share capital entitled to vote must be present. If the quorum requirement is not met at the initial meeting, then those matters may be approved at a later date at a second call of that meeting by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast at the meeting or a simple majority of the votes cast if at least one-half of the share capital is represented.

Shareholders' Meetings

Shareholders' meetings may be held at our registered office or, when the registered office does not have satisfactory conditions for the meeting, at another location within the Portuguese territory. Shareholders' meetings are called by publication of a notice on the Ministry of Justice's website (<http://publicacoes.mj.pt>), the website of the CMVM (www.cmvm.pt) and our website (www.telecom.pt). An annual shareholders' meeting must be held before the end of May and must be convened on not less than one month's notice. At the annual shareholders' meeting, the annual accounts, including a report on our activities during the previous year and any proposal for the payment of dividends, are presented to the shareholders for approval. Meetings may also be called upon the request of the board of directors, the Audit Committee (See "*Item 10 Corporate Governance - New Corporate Governance Model*") or shareholders holding at least 5% of share capital.

To attend a shareholders' meeting in person or by proxy or to vote by courier, shareholders must demonstrate that the ordinary shares they hold are registered in a securities account for ordinary shares at least five business days in advance. In the event a shareholder meeting is adjourned, the share deposit certificates that have been issued in connection with the meeting may be cancelled, and new share deposit certificates may be issued up to five business days in advance of the resumption of the meeting. Shareholders may appoint proxies in writing. No shareholder may be represented by more

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than one representative. Shareholders' meetings are presided over by a chairman appointed by the shareholders.

Transfer of Ordinary Shares, Limitations on Shareholdings

There are no restrictions on the transferability of our ordinary shares, other than certain limitations on ownership. Under the Portuguese Securities Code, any person making a purchase or sale of shares that results in that person either reaching, exceeding or holding less than 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 33.3%, 50%, 66.6% or 90% of our voting rights must notify us, the managing entity of the regulated market Euronext Lisbon and the CMVM within three calendar days. Holdings must be calculated to take into account all outstanding shares with voting rights, regardless of the number of voting rights that may be suspended at the time.

Our articles of association contain limitations on ownership, as well as mechanisms that may prevent a change of control of Portugal Telecom. The articles of association provide that no shareholder performing, directly or indirectly, an activity which competes with any of our activities may hold or control ordinary shares representing in the aggregate more than 10% of our share capital, without authorization of a shareholders' meeting. An entity will be deemed to be performing an activity which competes with our activities if they, a company of which they own at least 10% of the share capital or a company that owns at least 10% of the share capital of that entity (1) offers, in or outside of Portugal, "public telecommunications services" (except "audiotext services") or "network services," as such terms are defined under Portuguese law or (2) engages in any other activity of the same type and nature as that being performed by entities in which Portugal Telecom holds more than 50% of the share capital or voting power or has the power to appoint more than 50% of the governing body or of the supervisory body. The Bank of New York, as ADS depositary, and its nominees are excluded from this requirement.

If any such shareholder holds or controls ordinary shares exceeding 10% of our share capital, our shareholders may decide at a shareholders' meeting to require the cancellation of the ordinary shares held exceeding such 10% limit. In such case, we must compensate the shareholder for the lesser of the nominal value of the canceled ordinary shares or their market value. However, within five days of receipt of notice of such a decision by the shareholders' meeting, a shareholder may request the permission of the board to reduce the number of ordinary shares held to 10% or less of our share capital by sale or other form of transfer of the excess ordinary shares within 30 days. By making such request, such shareholder renounces, pending the conclusion of such sale or transfer, all voting and pre-emptive subscription rights connected to the excess ordinary shares.

Holders of ADSs will be treated as holders of the ordinary shares represented by the ADSs under these provisions.

There are no restrictions under Portuguese law with regard to the percentage of shares that a non-Portuguese resident may own in Portugal Telecom.

Change of Control Provisions

Our articles of association contain limitations on ownership, as well as mechanisms that may prevent a change of control of Portugal Telecom. As long as the Portuguese government holds a majority of our A shares, it will have the right, under the articles of association, to veto any resolutions defining the general principles of the policy for investing in companies or deciding on acquisitions and dispositions when, in accordance with these principles, the transactions are required to be authorized in advance by a general meeting of shareholders. In addition, under the articles of association, the voting rights exercised by a single shareholder, except the Portuguese government and certain entities owned by the Portuguese government, are limited to a maximum of 10% of our share capital. As a result, no single shareholder other than the Portuguese government can exercise voting rights, in his own name or

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on behalf of other shareholders, representing more than 10% of our share capital. The articles of association also provide that no shareholder performing, directly or indirectly, an activity which competes with any of our activities may hold or control ordinary shares representing in the aggregate more than 10% of our share capital, without shareholder authorization. See " *Transfer of Ordinary Shares, Limitations on Shareholdings.*"

Disclosure of Shareholdings and Shareholders' Agreements

Our articles of association do not require shareholders to disclose their shareholdings. Shareholders are required under our articles of association to provide information on shareholders' agreements.

Changes in Capital

With the approval of the Audit Committee (See "*Item 10 Corporate Governance New Corporate Governance Model*"), the Board of Directors may increase the share capital of Portugal Telecom on one or more occasions, up to a maximum of €15,000,000. Certain terms of a share capital increase, such as the maximum amount of the share capital increase, the class of shares to be issued and whether any limitations will be imposed on the subscription rights of shareholders, must be approved by the shareholders at a general meeting. The Portuguese State, as a holder of a majority of our A shares, may veto capital increases.

The issuance of convertible bonds was approved at the General Meeting of Shareholders held in March 2009 and a proposal with the same purpose will be submitted to the Shareholders at the General Meeting to be held on April 16, 2010. The bonds may be issued pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors in accordance with the law, our articles of association, and the parameters set forth in the resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders.

Corporate Governance

Portuguese Legal Framework

The principal source of corporate governance standards in Portugal is the Portuguese Companies Code, which was enacted in 1987 and codified European Union directives on commercial law. The Portuguese Companies Code was subject to three major amendments in 2006, 2007 and 2009. A revision on March 29, 2006 mainly related to corporate governance matters. On January 17, 2007, a second revision covered issues such as share capital reductions and disclosure of financial information. Finally, in 2009, a recent European Union directive on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of certain types of companies was transposed into the Portuguese legal framework, and as a result, measures have been taken in order to modernize company law, improve EU-wide comparability and public confidence in financial statements and reports, increase transparency in transactions with related parties and off-balance sheet arrangements and improve disclosure about corporate governance practices applied in a company. Moreover, Portuguese rules on mergers and spin-offs were significantly simplified.

The Portuguese Companies Code is legally binding on any company with a registered office in Portugal. The Portuguese Companies Code establishes corporate governance standards with respect to the following:

Shareholder pre-emptive rights, which are intended to protect shareholders and holders of securities convertible into shares against a decrease in equity value;

Share capital formation and capital increases, including the mandatory verification by independent auditors of contributions in kind;

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Dividends, which are subject to mandatory minimum distributions of 50%, except in limited circumstances, including if a lower percentage is set forth in the articles of association (as is the case for Portugal Telecom);

Shareholders' meetings, including minimum notice requirements, minority rights, voting by correspondence, and requirements that shareholders elect the chairman and other officials of the meeting who must be independent members (in the case of major companies and issuers of securities traded on a regulated market, like Portugal Telecom) and are empowered to convene and conduct the meetings;

Annual reports of management to the shareholders' meeting;

Shareholder access to information, including the right to request information in general meetings, and minority rights to request information regarding the company's performance;

Shareholder rights to, in certain circumstances, request the judicial declaration of annulment or voiding of decisions made at a shareholders' meeting and the suspension of an illegal resolution, as well as to request to the chairman of the board of the shareholders' meeting to suspend a meeting in progress;

Management and supervisory structure, including three models of corporate governance from which companies may choose, as follows:

a two-tier model, with a management body (the so-called executive management board) and a supervisory body (the so-called supervisory board, which must have a chairman, who may not be the chairman of the executive management board, and a committee for financial matters);

a one-tier model, with the board of directors as a management body (which, by contrast to the management body in a two-tier model, may delegate day-to-day management to an executive committee, and its chairman may also be the chairman of the executive committee) and the statutory audit board as a supervisory body (which was the model used by Portugal Telecom until the June 22, 2007 General Meeting of Shareholders); and

an altered "Anglo-Saxon" model, in which the board of directors (the management body) includes an audit committee, which is a corporate body composed of non-executive directors with supervisory functions. In this model, the board may also delegate the day-to-day management to an executive committee, and its chairman may also be the chairman of the executive committee;

An audit function, which is conducted by a statutory auditor who is elected by shareholders based on a proposal of the supervisory body (since the March 2006 amendment to the Portuguese Companies Code, the statutory auditing function carried out by the statutory auditor has been separated from the supervision of management carried out by the supervisory body);

Appointment of members of the management and supervisory bodies at a shareholders' meeting and appointment of the statutory auditor at a shareholders' meeting, as mentioned above, based on a proposal of the supervisory body;

Strengthening of the supervisory functions of the supervisory body's membership (it being mandatory for the aforementioned committee for financial matters, the statutory auditor board and the Audit Committee to be composed of a majority of independent members among whom there must be an expert, as defined in the law) and broadening the scope of the

supervisory powers (by adding powers on matters such as whistleblowing systems, oversight of the work and

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independence of the statutory auditor, and making proposals on the selection and confirmation of the statutory auditor);

Conflicts of interest, which are highly regulated, including a requirement that board members make their share transactions and significant shareholdings public and that they recuse themselves from participating and voting in any matters in which they have a personal interest;

Fiduciary duties of board members to shareholders and the company; and

Compensation of members of our Board of Directors, which is established by our general shareholders' meeting or by a compensation committee appointed by a shareholders' meeting.

The Portuguese Securities Code and related rules complement the corporate governance provisions set forth in the Portuguese Companies Code, notably by:

requiring immediate disclosure of material information;

requiring disclosure of qualifying holdings and certain periodic information, including financial statements and an annual corporate governance report and measures to prevent market abuse (such as notifying the CMVM of transactions carried out by persons exercising management functions and related persons); and

establishing criminal and administrative sanctions for the breach of the material information regime, in particular providing for market abuse crimes (insider trading or abuse and market manipulation).

In addition to these Codes, during 2009, Portugal Telecom, as an issuer of securities traded on the regulated market Euronext Lisbon, was also subject to Regulations and Recommendations issued by the CMVM, including the Regulation on Corporate Governance for Listed Companies, or Regulation No. 1/2007, and the CMVM Corporate Governance Code, as amended and applicable in the 2009 financial year. Regulation No. 1/2007 primarily addresses the mandatory content of the annual corporate governance report and of a listed company's website, and disclosure of equity compensation plans. The Recommendations govern matters involving the General Shareholders Meeting, the exercise of voting rights, quorums for meetings and resolutions, disclosure of information concerning General Shareholders' Meetings, anti-takeover provisions, the structure and powers of the management and supervisory corporate bodies, independence and incompatibility criteria applicable to the members of such corporate bodies, whistleblowing policies, remuneration of the members of corporate bodies and other officers, rules concerning the delegation of powers to executive directors or committees, specific duties of the supervisory corporate body, committees with specific duties such as the follow-up of corporate governance issues and the evaluation of directors, and matters concerning the investor relations department.

In response to the heightened worldwide focus on corporate governance in recent years, in January 2010 the CMVM approved a new Regulation on Corporate Governance for Listed Companies, which became effective on February 2, 2010, and new Recommendations on Corporate Governance (the "Corporate Governance Code"), which are applicable in the 2010 financial year. These new rules repealed Regulation No. 1/2007 and the previous CMVM Corporate Governance Code.

Regulation No. 1/2010 introduces two major amendments: (1) it allows issuers of shares admitted to trading on a regulated market to adopt a Corporate Governance Code other than the one issued by the CMVM, provided that such Code complies with the conditions described in the Regulation and (2) it requires listed companies to disclose the compensation paid to each of the members of their corporate bodies and requires further detail concerning the information to be disclosed by listed companies on the compensation of the members of their management and supervisory bodies.

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The new Corporate Governance Code sets forth new recommendations primarily regarding the following issues: internal control and risk management internal systems; selection and remuneration of the management body's members; independence of the compensation committee; rotation, duties and incompatibilities of the external auditor; and transactions with significant shareholders.

New Corporate Governance Model

As mentioned above in " *Portuguese Legal Framework*," in March 2006, the Portuguese Companies Code was broadly amended with important implications for the models and principles of corporate governance, in particular those applicable to issuers of securities traded on a regulated market. These amendments required companies to make changes to their corporate governance and supervision structures by June 30, 2007. At the general meeting of shareholders held on June 22, 2007, our shareholders approved a proposal of the Board of Directors adopting a new corporate governance model and introducing the required amendments into our articles of association. The decision to adopt the new "Anglo-Saxon" model took into account, among other things, the fact that we have securities traded on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"), where this structure is mandatory for U.S. domestic companies, as well as the fact that Portugal Telecom already had an audit committee. Following the adoption of the Anglo-Saxon model, our corporate bodies consist of the General Meeting of Shareholders, the Board of Directors, which includes an Audit Committee, and a Statutory Auditor.

Although we have had an Audit Committee as an internal committee of the Board since 2003, until June 2007, the statutory audit board was the corporate body responsible for supervision of the audit function and other supervisory functions. In June 2007, we replaced the statutory audit board with the audit committee, consisting of three non-executive directors, all elected at the general shareholders' meeting. In addition, we have a statutory chartered accountant that is responsible for the audit function and is elected by our shareholders based on a proposal of the audit committee.

The June 2007 amendments to our articles of association also addressed such matters as voting by correspondence, the absence and surety of directors and share capital reductions (this latter rule resulting from the amendments to the Portuguese Companies Code approved by Decree-Law No. 8/2007 on January 17, 2007).

Summary of Significant Differences Between Portuguese Corporate Governance Practices and the New York Stock Exchange's Corporate Governance Standards

The following paragraphs provide a brief general summary of significant differences between the corporate governance practices followed by Portuguese companies, such as Portugal Telecom, and those required for domestic companies under NYSE listing standards.

Composition of Board of Directors and Independence

The NYSE listing standards provide that the Board of Directors of a U.S. listed company must consist of a majority of independent directors and that certain committees must consist solely of independent directors. A director qualifies as independent only if the board affirmatively determines that the director has no material relationship with the company, either directly or indirectly. In addition, the listing standards enumerate a number of relationships that preclude independence. The listing standards do not specifically deal with the avoidance of conflicts of interest and related party transactions. These matters are typically governed by the laws of the state in which the listed company is incorporated.

Portuguese law does not require all members of management or the board of directors of a Portuguese company to be independent. However, under the Corporate Governance Codes approved by the CMVM (both the Code applicable in the 2009 financial year and the current Code), a listed company is required to disclose in its corporate governance annual report whether its management

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includes an adequate number of independent members corresponding to at least one-fourth of the entire Board. Moreover, Portuguese law does provide that the majority of the members of the Audit Committee must be independent according to the criteria established in the Portuguese Companies Code, that all the members of the Audit Committee fulfill the legal requirements concerning incompatibilities and that at least one of the independent members satisfies legal requirements concerning expertise in auditing or accounting. The Corporate Governance Codes also provide that the Chairman of the Audit Committee should be independent. These principles are designed to strengthen the supervision of the audit function and to avoid conflicts of interest. Members of the Audit Committee will be deemed independent if they are neither associated with any specific interest groups in the company nor under any influence that might affect the neutrality of their analysis or decisions. In particular, Portuguese law will not deem independent any holder, or any person acting on behalf or for the account of, a holder of a qualifying holding equal to or higher than 2% of the company's share capital, nor anyone being reelected for more than two terms whether subsequent or not.

The Audit Committee elected at the General Meeting of Shareholders on March 27, 2009 complied with the independence requirements under Portuguese law, and each member of the Audit Committee also meets the independence requirements under Rule 10A-3 under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act").

Meetings of Non-Management Directors

The NYSE listing standards provide that the non-management directors of each U.S. listed company must meet at regularly scheduled executive sessions without management in order to empower them to serve as a more effective check on management. There is no similar requirement or recommendation under Portuguese law.

Committees of the Board of Directors

The NYSE listing standards require that a U.S. listed company must have a Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee and a Compensation Committee, and that all listed companies, including non-U.S. listed companies, must have an Audit Committee that satisfies the requirements of the Exchange Act. U.S. listed companies must have an Audit committee that fulfils additional NYSE-imposed requirements. The NYSE listing standards require each of these committees to consist solely of independent directors and to have a written charter that addresses certain matters specified in the listing standards. The NYSE's detailed requirements for the content of Audit Committee charters do not apply to non-U.S. listed companies.

Portuguese law requires companies adopting a two-tier or an Anglo-Saxon corporate governance model (as described under " *Portuguese Legal Framework*" above) to have, respectively, a Committee for Financial Matters within the Supervisory Body or an Audit Committee within the Board of Directors, in each case satisfying certain requirements as to the committee's minimum powers, independence and expertise. Moreover, in each model, the Portuguese Companies Code permits the creation of a Compensation Committee, within the Supervisory Board in the two-tier model, or appointed by a general meeting of shareholders, in the case of the one-tier or Anglo-Saxon models.

Under the CMVM's Corporate Governance Code effective for the 2009 fiscal year, the Board of Directors, in the one-tier or Anglo-Saxon models, or the Supervisory Body, in the two-tier model, should create committees, including Corporate Governance and Evaluation Committees, in order to ensure that a competent and independent evaluation is made as to the performance of executive directors and other members of the board of directors. The current Corporate Governance Code further recommends that listed companies, in addition to those committees, create a Nominating Committee in order to ensure a timely identification of potential candidates with the high profile required for the performance of a director's duties.

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Audit Committee

Portugal Telecom established an Audit Committee in December 2003, consisting of independent members of its Board of Directors. The Audit Committee operated as a committee of the Board of Directors with delegated powers in the following matters: (1) supervising the quality and integrity of the financial information contained in our financial statements, (2) evaluating the qualification and independence of our external auditors, (3) evaluating the quality, integrity and efficiency of our internal control systems, (4) evaluating the execution of functions performed by our external auditors and the corporate internal auditing office and (5) evaluating the compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, as well as those recommendations and guidelines issued by competent authorities.

At the general meeting of shareholders held on June 22, 2007, Portugal Telecom redesignated the Audit Committee as Portugal Telecom's Supervisory Corporate Body (See " *New Corporate Governance Model*" above). According to the articles of association, the members of the Audit Committee must comply with the requirements on incompatibilities, independence and expertise arising from the Portuguese law and regulations, as well as other relevant market rules, including those in force in the jurisdictions where Portugal Telecom has securities admitted to trading. As a supervisory body, the Audit Committee has the powers to, in addition to all other powers established by law or our bylaws,

approve and disclose an annual report on their supervisory activity, expressly mentioning any constraints faced;

approve an annual action plan contemplating, among others, the measures required for compliance with its duties in the following year;

inform and discuss with the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee, within their respective powers and duties, any situations identified in the exercise of their powers and duties;

discuss and issue its prior opinion within the scale of its powers and whenever it deems it necessary to the Executive Committee and the external auditors on any reports, documentation or information to be disclosed to the competent authorities;

adopt procedures to ensure compliance with the legal and regulatory provisions that are applicable to us;

evaluate the accuracy and supervise the quality and integrity of our financial statements and generally supervise the quality and integrity of the financial information contained in our financial statements;

analyze and give its opinion on accounting and auditing matters, as well as the impact on our financial statements of changes to accounting rules applicable to us and our policies;

establish and monitor the procedures relating to the preparation and auditing of our financial statements by the statutory auditor and the external auditors, as well as supervise and review internal procedures on accounting and auditing practices;

propose the appointment of the Statutory Auditor to the General Meeting of Shareholders;

supervise the independence of the Statutory Auditor, particularly with respect to the rendering of additional services;

order the appointment, hiring, confirmation or termination of duties and determine the remuneration of our external auditors, in addition to being exclusively responsible for their supervision and evaluation of their qualifications and independence, and approve the audit and/or other services to be rendered by such external auditors or by persons associated to them. The external auditors must report and be subject to the direct and exclusive supervision of the

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audit committee, which each year shall obtain from and review with the external auditors an external audit report;

settle any differences between the Executive Committee and our external auditors with respect to financial information to be included in the financial statements to be reported to competent authorities, or with respect to the audit report process;

evaluate the quality, integrity and efficiency of our risk management system, internal control system and internal audit system, including an annual review of their adequacy and efficiency, and generally supervise our internal audit and internal control systems;

receive reports of irregularities, claims and complaints submitted by shareholders, employees or others, and implement procedures designed to receive, register and process them when related to accounting and auditing matters, and create internal control procedures on such matters; and

inform, discuss and analyze with the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee and advise, whenever it deems necessary, on situations resulting from the exercise of its powers.

As a result, the Audit Committee monitors our compliance with laws, regulations, recommendations and guidelines issued by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), NYSE, CMVM, and the Euronext Lisbon and defines and implements policies to ensure our compliance with these laws, regulations, recommendations and guidelines.

João Manuel de Mello Franco (Chairman), José Guilherme Xavier de Basto and Mário João de Matos Gomes were elected as members of the Audit Committee for the 2009-2011 term of office at the General Meeting of Shareholders held on March 27, 2009.

Additionally, the new corporate governance structure includes a Statutory Auditor who is not one of the members of the Audit Committee, as required by the Decree-Law No. 76-A/2006 of March 27, 2006, which amended the Portuguese Companies Code. The current Statutory Auditor was appointed at the General Meeting of Shareholders held on March 29, 2009. P. Matos Silva, Garcia Jr., P. Caiado & Associados SROC, represented by Pedro João Reis de Matos Silva, was elected as the Effective Statutory Auditor, and no Alternate Statutory Auditor was appointed, as permitted by law.

Committees Created by the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee is elected at the General Meeting of Shareholders and is in charge of (1) establishing the compensation for members of our corporate bodies and (2) following up and evaluating the performance of our directors with reference to our business goals (without prejudice to the powers of the Evaluation Committee described below). The current members of the Compensation Committee are: Alvaro Pinto Correia (Chairman), Francisco Esteves de Carvalho and Francisco José Queiroz de Barros Lacerda. No member of the Compensation Committee may be a member of any corporate body or committee within the Company, and no member of the Compensation Committee may have any family connection to any member of the Board of Directors by way of marriage, kin or affinity in a direct line and up to and including the third degree.

Disclosure

The NYSE listing standards require U.S. listed companies to adopt, and post on their websites, a set of corporate governance guidelines. The guidelines must address: director qualification standards, director responsibilities, director access to management and, as necessary and appropriate, independent advisors, director compensation, director orientation and continuing education, management succession, and an annual performance evaluation of the Board of Directors. In addition, the CEO of a U.S. listed company must certify to the NYSE annually that he or she is not aware of any violations by the

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company of the NYSE's corporate governance listing standards. The certification must be disclosed in the company's annual report to shareholders.

Under Portuguese law, the executive management and board of directors are required to disclose either that they are in compliance with the recommendations set forth by the CMVM or which recommendations they have not followed and provide reasons therefor. This disclosure is included in our Corporate Governance Report, which is attached as an appendix to our Portuguese annual report and to the English translation of that report.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

The NYSE listing standards require each U.S. listed company to adopt, and post on its website, a code of business conduct and ethics for its directors, officers and employees and promptly disclose any waivers of the code for directors or executive officers. There is no similar requirement or recommendation under Portuguese law. However, under the Exchange Act rules and regulations, all foreign private issuers, such as Portugal Telecom, must disclose in their annual reports on Form 20-F whether they have adopted a code of ethics that applies to the principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions or, if they have not adopted such a code, why they have not done so. In addition, they must either file a copy of the code with the U.S. Securities Exchange Commission as an exhibit to their annual reports; post the text of the code on their websites and disclose in their annual reports their Internet addresses and the fact that they have posted such a code on their websites; or undertake in their annual reports to provide a copy upon request to any person without charge. There is significant, though not complete, overlap between the code of ethics required by the NYSE listing standards and the code of ethics required by the Exchange Act rules.

Portugal Telecom has a code of ethics that complies with Exchange Act requirements and approved a separate code of ethics for financial officers in December 2004. See "*Item 16B Code of Ethics*."

Shareholder Approval of Equity Compensation Plans and Pension Plans

The NYSE listing standards provide that shareholders must be given the opportunity to vote on all equity compensation plans and material revisions thereto, with limited exemptions for employment inducement awards, certain grants, plans and amendments in the context of mergers and acquisitions, and qualified plans, parallel excess plans and Section 423 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code plans.

Portuguese law also establishes that equity compensation plans shall be approved by shareholders. The Corporate Governance Codes issued by the CMVM (both the Code effective for the 2009 fiscal year and the Code currently in force) provide that the proposal submitted to the shareholders' meeting concerning the approval of plans for allotment of shares and/or regarding options for the acquisition of shares for members of the management body, the supervisory body and/or persons exercising management functions, as defined under Article 248-B, paragraph 3 of the Portuguese Securities Code, or any pension plans for these persons, include all details necessary for a correct evaluation of the plans. The full text of the plan's regulations or general conditions, as applicable, must be attached to the proposal. In addition, CMVM Regulation No. 1/2010 on corporate governance establishes a duty of listed companies to inform the CMVM of the approval of stock option plans within seven days from the respective approval. This regulation entered into force on February 2, 2010, revoking CMVM Regulation No. 1/2007.

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Other Committees and Functions

Corporate Governance Committee

Portugal Telecom created a corporate governance committee in July 2006. This committee assists the Board of Directors in the following areas: (1) adoption, review and continuing evaluation of the corporate governance model, the internal rules and procedures of our structure and governance, and the Portugal Telecom group's code of ethics and practices in compliance with our bylaws, legal and regulatory provisions and national and international recommendations, standards and best practices. The Corporate Governance Committee sends to the Board of Directors, before the date of approval of the annual report and accounts, a written declaration of our level of compliance with such rules and (2) evaluation of the performance of the Board of Directors. In particular, the Corporate Governance Committee has the following assignments:

to review our corporate governance model and propose changes to the Board of Directors, including its organizational structure, operation, responsibilities and internal rules of the Board of Directors;

to study, revise and evaluate the Portugal Telecom group's corporate governance principles and practices, concerning our relations with the market, shareholders and other stakeholders, as well as the qualifications, independence and responsibility of directors, conflict of interest prevention, and information discipline;

to assist the Board of Directors in evaluating its performance with a view to contributing to transparency and efficiency on these matters; and

to study, revise and evaluate the values, principles and practices that govern the conduct of our employees, including the study, revision and interpretation of the code of ethics and other rules of conduct.

As of December 31, 2009, the members of the corporate governance committee were Nuno Rocha de Almeida e Vasconcellos (chairman of the corporate governance committee), João Manuel de Mello Franco, Joaquim Anibal Brito Freixial de Goes, Jorge Humberto Correia Tomé, Paulo José Lopes Varela, Francisco Teixeira Pereira Soares and António Manuel Palma Ramalho.

Evaluation Committee

Portugal Telecom created an evaluation committee in October 2008. This committee has the duties, powers and responsibilities required to assist the Board of Directors in the following areas: (1) evaluation of the overall performance of the Board of Directors; (2) evaluation of the performance of the members of the Executive Committee, based on criteria approved by the Compensation Committee appointed by the General Meeting of Shareholders; (3) consulting functions in the selection of the management bodies of some of Portugal Telecom's subsidiaries and of any special committees created within the Board of Directors.

In particular, the Evaluation Committee is entrusted with:

submitting to the Board of Directors and the Compensation Committee a communication on the level of legal and regulatory compliance by the Company and compliance with recommendations and guidelines issued by the competent authorities in the specific areas of evaluation, remuneration and selection, and studying and recommending the adoption of measures that prove to be required or appropriate in order to ensure compliance with such rules;

assisting the Board of Directors within the framework of the annual evaluation of performance of the Board, submitting for such purpose a written annual performance evaluation report, and evaluating the performance of the members of the Executive Committee each year, in

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accordance with the objective criteria approved by the Compensation Committee for purposes and within the framework of the procedures for determining the variable component of the compensation of executive directors, after the Chief Executive Officer has been heard;

in view of the compensation criteria determined by the Compensation Committee, defining, for each term of office and each year, the goals of the Executive Committee, taking into account the plans approved by the Board of Directors;

proposing and discussing with the Compensation Committee the compensation policy for members of the management and supervisory bodies of the Company, and issuing an opinion on the annual compensation policy to be submitted by the Compensation Committee to the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting;

discussing the standard draft management contracts and the contracts with other members of the corporate bodies, and negotiating their respective individual conditions;

preparing and periodically reviewing the selection criteria and qualification, knowledge and professional experience summary deemed as the appropriate profile for the performance of functions as a member of the management body of Portugal Telecom's most significant subsidiaries;

assisting the Board of Directors in the performance of its duties and powers regarding the selection of directors (upon the initiative of the Chairman of the Board of Directors or of shareholders having the capacity to submit lists to voting) and the appointment and substitution of directors that compose special committees of Portugal Telecom's Board of Directors, as well as the directors composing the Executive Committee, in the latter case upon a proposal of the Chief Executive Officer; and

advising the Executive Committee in the matter of selection and relevant criteria for determination of the remuneration of the members of management bodies of Portugal Telecom's most significant subsidiaries.

As of December 31, 2009, the members of the evaluation committee were Henrique Granadeiro (chairman of the evaluation committee), Zeinal Bava, João de Mello Franco, Francisco Pereira Soares, Joaquim Goes, Rafael Mora Funes and Jorge Tomé.

Risk Management System

Our Internal Control and Risk Management team, which reports directly to our Chief Financial Officer, is in charge of assessing our risk management procedures and optimizing these procedures by adopting industry best practices and conforming to the COSO method for internal control matters. This team enables us to identify and prioritize critical risks to our company, and thus develop suitable risk management strategies. The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors monitors and regularly interacts with our Internal Control and Risk Management team.

Material Contracts

Africatel Agreement

On August 13, 2007, we established a strategic partnership with Helios Investors LP ("Helios"), a private equity firm operating in sub-Saharan Africa. Under the terms of the agreement, Helios acquired a 22% stake in Africatel, the holding company formed to hold all of our current interests in sub-Saharan Africa and whose main assets are (or, in certain instances, will be following the completion of the formal transfer to Africatel) Unitel, Cabo Verde Telecom and MTC. We received €117.0 million for the 22% stake of Africatel, and we recorded a gain of €111.0 million. In 2008, Helios acquired an additional 3% stake in Africatel and we received €13.4 million.

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Wireline Pricing Convention

Prices in our wireline business are set pursuant to a pricing convention entered into with ANACOM and DGCC in December 2002 (the "Universal Service Convention"). A copy of this agreement is filed as an exhibit to this Annual Report on Form 20-F. Under the Universal Service Convention, any price changes must be approved by ANACOM. The Universal Service Convention specifically regulates fixed telephone services (excluding ISDN), public telephone services and information services using a system of gradual cost adjustments, price caps and maximum ratios. The price of public telephone services is regulated by the use of a maximum ratio in relation to subscriber prices. In addition, the Universal Service Convention includes provisions to make prices more accessible, such as a pricing plan for low-use customers, a discount for retired and fixed-income individuals and assistance for customers with special needs. Although the Universal Service Convention expired in 2003, ANACOM continues to review and approve price increases based on the characteristics of the relevant market.

Méditel Agreement

On September 1, 2009, we announced that we had entered into a definitive agreement, together with Telefónica, S.A. (Telefónica), for the joint sale of their equity stakes in Médi Telecom S.A. (Méditel), each representing 32.18%, together with its outstanding shareholder loans, to the local shareholders of Méditel, FinanceCom, S.A., RMA Watanya, S.A. and Fipar Holding. We received gross proceeds of €400 million in the disposition, following the completion of the transaction in December 2009.

Indebtedness

On November 7, 2006, we entered into an Amended and Restated Programme Agreement, a Fifth Supplemental Trust Deed, and Amended and Restated Agency Agreement and other documents relating to our Global Medium Term Note Program, increasing the size of the program to €7.5 billion. The issuer under the program is Portugal Telecom International Finance B.V., and the program benefits from Keep Well Agreements from Portugal Telecom and PT Comunicações, S.A. Copies of these documents are filed as Exhibits 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5 and 2.6 to this Annual Report on Form 20-F.

On August 7, 2008, we issued €50 million in floating rate notes under our global medium term note program at a floating rate three-month European Interbank Offered Rate ("Euribor") plus 1.50%, maturing in 2013.

In 2009, we undertook the following issuances under our global medium term note program:

€300 million reopening. In February 2009, we issued an additional €300 million under the series of notes due 2012 that were originally issued in 2005.

€1 billion Eurobond. In April 2009, we issued a €1 billion Eurobond, with a maturity of four years, through our wholly-owned subsidiary PT International Finance BV at an interest rate of 6.0% per annum. We used the proceeds to finance our pay TV strategy and to provide additional financial flexibility by reducing our use of commercial paper and standby lines.

€250 million fixed rate notes. In July 2009, we issued €250 million fixed rate notes due 2017 through a private placement.

€750 million Eurobond. In November 2009, we issued €750.0 million in fixed rate notes under our global medium term note program at an interest rate of 5.0%, maturing in 2019.

See "Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources Indebtedness Debt Instruments and Repayment and Refinancing of Indebtedness" for more information about our Global Medium Term Note Program, including information about bonds issued under the program.

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On April 7, 2009, we repaid the €880 million 10-year Eurobond issued in 1999. On December 23, 2009, PT called €200 million in floating rate notes one year earlier than the expected initial maturity of two years.

In the last three years, we have also incurred other indebtedness described in "*Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources Indebtedness Debt Instruments and Repayment and Refinancing of Indebtedness*," which subsection is incorporated here by reference.

Vivo Contracts

On August 2, 2007, Vivo signed a stock purchase agreement with Telpart to acquire control of Telemig Participações and Tele Norte Participações and 22.72% and 19.34%, respectively, of their total capital for an aggregate amount of R\$1.2 billion, subject to certain price adjustments. On April 3, 2008, Vivo announced that (1) all conditions precedent to the acquisition of Telemig were fulfilled, (2) Vivo had paid the purchase price in the total amount of R\$1.23 billion, including R\$70.5 million in connection with the acquisition of subscription rights and (3) Vivo had acquired, as of that date, the direct control of Telemig. See "*Item 4 Information on the Company Our Businesses Brazilian Mobile Business*."

On December 20, 2007, Vivo signed a stock purchase agreement with Telemar for the sale of all the shares of Tele Norte that it was acquiring from Telpart under the terms of the stock purchase agreement dated August 2, 2007. This additional stock purchase agreement was signed to facilitate Vivo's acquisition of the shares of Telemig from Telpart. On April 3, 2008, Vivo transferred to Telemar all the shares of Tele Norte that it acquired from Telpart. See "*Item 4 Information on the Company Our Businesses Brazilian Mobile Business*."

Exchange Controls

None of the member countries of the European Union or the EU that have adopted the Euro, including Portugal, has imposed foreign exchange controls on the Euro. There are currently no foreign exchange control restrictions in Portugal on remittances of dividends on our ordinary shares or on the conduct of our operations.

Taxation

The following is a summary of the material Portuguese and U.S. federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of ordinary shares or ADSs by U.S. Holders, as defined below. This discussion does not address all aspects of Portuguese and U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to a particular holder based on such holder's particular circumstances. For example, with respect to U.S. Holders, the following discussion does not address the U.S. federal income tax consequences to a U.S. Holder (i) which owns or has owned (directly, indirectly or through attribution) 10% or more of Portugal Telecom's voting power; (ii) which is a dealer in securities, an insurance company, a bank, a tax-exempt organization, or a partnership or other pass-through entity; (iii) which holds Portugal Telecom's ordinary shares or ADSs as a part of an integrated investment (including a "straddle") comprised of the ordinary shares or ADSs and one or more other positions; or (iv) whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar. This discussion generally applies only to U.S. Holders that hold the ordinary shares or ADSs as capital assets.

In addition, the following discussion does not address alternative minimum tax considerations or any aspect of state, local or non-U.S. tax laws (other than certain Portuguese tax laws).

The description of the Portuguese and U.S. federal income tax laws and practices set forth below is based on the laws as in force and as applied in practice on the date of this Form 20-F, including the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, hereinafter referred to as the "Code," its legislative

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history, existing and proposed regulations thereunder, published rulings and court decisions, as well as the convention between the United States of America and the Portuguese Republic for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income, including the protocol thereto, hereinafter referred to as the "Tax Treaty." These laws and practices and the Tax Treaty may be subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis. This section is further based in part upon the representations of The Bank of New York as depositary and on the assumption that each obligation in the Amended and Restated Deposit Agreement, dated as of June 25, 1999, which governs Portugal Telecom's ADSs and any related agreement will be performed in accordance with its terms.

As used in this section, the term "U.S. Holder" means a beneficial owner of ordinary shares or of ADSs that is:

an individual citizen or resident of the U.S.;

a corporation or other entity taxable as a corporation organized under the laws of the U.S. or of any state thereof or the District of Columbia;

an estate the income of which is included in gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes regardless of source; or

a trust (a) the administration of which is subject to the primary supervision of a U.S. court and that has one or more U.S. persons who have authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (b) that was in existence on August 20, 1996, was treated as a U.S. person under the Code on the previous day, and elected to continue to be so treated.

The application of the Tax Treaty, as described below, to U.S. Holders is conditioned upon, among other things, that the U.S. Holder:

is a resident of the U.S. for purposes of the Tax Treaty;

is entitled to the benefits of the Tax Treaty under the limitations of benefit provisions contained in Article 17 of the Tax Treaty; and

does not have a fixed place of business or a permanent establishment in Portugal with which its ownership of ordinary shares or ADSs is attributable.

For purposes of the Tax Treaty and for U.S. federal income and Portuguese tax purposes, a U.S. Holder of ADSs will be treated as the beneficial owner of the underlying ordinary shares represented by the ADSs.

We urge prospective investors to consult their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of the ordinary shares and ADSs, including, in particular, whether they are eligible for the benefits of the Tax Treaty and any tax consequences arising under any other applicable tax laws of the United States or Portugal or any other jurisdiction.

Dividends

Portuguese Taxation. The general rate of withholding tax on dividends in Portugal is currently 20% for both Portuguese residents and non-residents.

Under the Tax Treaty, the withholding tax rate on dividends distributed to U.S. tax residents may be reduced, as a general rule, to 15%. In order to apply the reduced treaty rate, Portugal Telecom must have confirmation that each shareholder is eligible for the benefits of the Tax Treaty. A specific form (Form 21-RFI of the Directorate-General of Taxes (*Direcção Geral de Impostos DGCI*) of the Portuguese Ministry of Finance), duly certified by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, must be received by Banco Espírito Santo, the custodian for the depositary, if you are a holder of ADSs, or your

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financial intermediary, if you are a holder of Portugal Telecom ordinary shares, prior to the date the dividends are made available to shareholders.

If this form is not available as of the relevant date, Portuguese withholding tax will be levied at the 20% rate. If you are able to submit the form to the custodian for the depositary, if you are a holder of ADSs, or to your financial intermediary, if you are a holder of ordinary shares no later than the 20th day of the month following the payment of the dividend, we believe that the custodian or the financial intermediary, as the case may be, should release the 5% excess Portuguese withholding tax to you. However, we cannot guarantee that the custodian or the financial intermediary will do so.

In addition, the 5% excess Portuguese withholding tax may be subsequently reimbursed by the Portuguese tax authorities pursuant to specific claims of individual shareholders on Form 22-RFI of the Directorate-General of Taxes (*Direcção Geral de Impostos DGCI*) of the Portuguese Ministry of Finance, duly certified by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and presented to the Portuguese tax authorities within two years following the date the dividends are made available. Although Portuguese law states that the excess withholding tax should be reimbursed within one year from the date the claim was submitted, we cannot guarantee if or when you will receive any reimbursement of the 5% excess Portuguese withholding tax even if you fill out Form 21-RFI or Form 22-RFI to claim eligibility for the benefits of the Tax Treaty.

Please contact your tax advisor if you wish to fill out Form 21-RFI or Form 22-RFI to claim eligibility for the benefits of the Tax Treaty. You should know that receiving certification of a Form 21-RFI or Form 22-RFI from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service can be a lengthy process. You should therefore contact your tax advisor promptly after learning of any proposed or paid dividend.

U.S. Federal Income Taxation. Other than certain pro rata distributions discussed below, distributions paid by Portugal Telecom (including the amount of any Portuguese taxes withheld therefrom) will be includible in the gross income of a U.S. Holder as foreign source dividend income to the extent that such distributions are paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles. U.S. Holders will not be entitled to claim a dividends received deduction with respect to dividends distributed by us.

The U.S. dollar value of any cash distribution paid in Euros, including the amount of any Portuguese taxes withheld therefrom, will be equal to the U.S. dollar value of the Euros calculated by reference to the spot exchange rate in effect on the date of receipt by the U.S. Holder, in the case of ordinary shares, or by The Bank of New York as depositary, in the case of ADSs, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars. A U.S. Holder should not recognize any foreign currency gain or loss if such Euros are converted into U.S. dollars on the day the U.S. Holder or The Bank of New York as depositary, as the case may be, receives the Euros. If the Euros are not converted into U.S. dollars on the date of receipt, however, a U.S. Holder may recognize gain or loss upon a subsequent sale or other disposition of the Euros (including an exchange of the Euros for U.S. dollars). Such gain or loss, if any, will be ordinary income or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes and will be U.S. source gain or loss.

Subject to certain conditions and limitations, Portuguese tax withheld with respect to dividend distributions in accordance with Portuguese law will be eligible for credit against a U.S. Holder's federal income tax liability. A U.S. Holder will be denied a foreign tax credit with respect to Portuguese withholding tax on dividends from us if such U.S. Holder has not held the ADSs or ordinary shares for a minimum period during which it is not protected from risk of loss or to the extent such U.S. Holder is under an obligation to make certain related payments with respect to substantially similar or related property. As an alternative to claiming a foreign tax credit, a U.S. Holder may claim a deduction for Portuguese withholding tax, but only for a year for which such U.S. Holder elects to do so with respect to all foreign income taxes. If a U.S. Holder is denied a foreign tax credit because of the holding period requirement described above, however, the U.S. Holder may claim a deduction for

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the taxes for which the credit is disallowed even if such U.S. Holder claimed the foreign tax credit for other taxes in the same taxable year. The overall limitation on foreign taxes eligible for credit is calculated separately with respect to specific classes of income.

Dividends distributed by Portugal Telecom with respect to ordinary shares or ADSs generally should constitute "passive category income" or, in the case of certain holders, "general category income" for U.S. foreign tax credit limitation purposes.

Foreign tax credits that were not used due to the foreign tax credit limitation may generally be carried back one year and forward ten years, subject to the limitations referred to above. The rules relating to the determination of the foreign tax credit are complex, and therefore, each U.S. Holder is urged to consult with its tax advisor to determine whether and to what extent such holder would be entitled to this credit.

Dividends paid to a non-corporate U.S. Holder in taxable years beginning on or before December 31, 2010 that constitute qualified dividend income will be taxable to the holder at a maximum rate of 15%, provided certain holding period and other requirements are met. Dividends received from "qualified foreign corporations" will generally qualify as qualified dividend income. A non-U.S. corporation that is not a "passive foreign investment company" generally will be considered to be a qualified foreign corporation with respect to dividends paid on its shares (or ADSs issued in respect of the shares) if (i) the shares (or ADSs) are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States or (ii) the non-U.S. corporation is eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive income tax treaty with the U.S. which the U.S. Treasury Department determines to be satisfactory for these purposes and which includes an exchange of information provision. Ordinary shares (or ADSs issued in respect of the shares) will be considered to be readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States if the ordinary shares (or ADSs) are listed on a nationally registered stock exchange (such as the New York Stock Exchange). In addition, the U.S. Treasury Department has determined that the Tax Treaty meets these requirements, and we believe we are eligible for the benefits of the Tax Treaty. Accordingly, unless we are treated as a "passive foreign investment company," the dividends that we pay in respect of our ordinary shares or ADSs will generally be qualified dividend income. Special rules apply for purposes of determining the recipient's investment income (which limits deductions for investment interest) and foreign income (which may affect the amount of foreign tax credit) and to certain extraordinary dividends. We urge each non-corporate U.S. Holder to consult its own tax advisor regarding the possible applicability of the 15% rate and the related restrictions and special rules.

Distributions in excess of our current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles, will first be treated as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in our ordinary shares or ADSs, and thereafter as gain from the sale of ordinary shares or ADSs. Consequently, such distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits would generally not give rise to foreign source income and a U.S. Holder would generally not be able to use the foreign tax credit arising from any Portuguese withholding tax imposed on such distributions unless such credit can be applied (subject to applicable limitations) against U.S. federal income tax due on other foreign source income in the appropriate category for foreign tax credit purposes. However, we do not expect to keep earnings and profits in accordance with U.S. federal income tax principles. Therefore, U.S. Holders should expect that a distribution will generally be treated as a dividend (as discussed above).

Pro rata distributions of ordinary shares or rights to our shareholders (including U.S. Holders of ADSs) generally should not be subject to U.S. federal income tax.

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Capital Gains

Portuguese Taxation. Capital gains derived by a U.S. Holder from the sale or other disposition of ADSs or ordinary shares (including deposits and withdrawals of ordinary shares in exchange for ADSs) will, under the Tax Treaty, not be subject to Portuguese capital gains tax.

U.S. Federal Income Taxation. Gains or losses realized by a U.S. Holder on the sale or other disposition of ordinary shares or ADSs will be subject to U.S. federal income taxation in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized on such disposition and such U.S. Holder's tax basis in the ordinary shares or ADSs. Any gain or loss realized by a U.S. Holder on the sale or other disposition of ordinary shares or ADSs generally will be a capital gain or loss and generally will be a long-term capital gain or loss if, on the date of sale, such shares or ADSs were held for more than one year. Net capital gain of a non-corporate U.S. Holder that is recognized from the sale of ordinary shares or ADSs through taxable years beginning on or before December 31, 2010 is generally taxed at a maximum rate of 15% where the holder has a holding period of more than one year. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Any gain or loss realized by a U.S. Holder on the sale or other disposition of ordinary shares or ADSs generally should be from sources within the U.S. for foreign tax credit limitation purposes. Deposits and withdrawals of ordinary shares by U.S. Holders in exchange for ADSs should not be subject to U.S. federal income tax.

Passive Foreign Investment Company

We do not believe that we are, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, a "passive foreign investment company," and we expect to operate in such a manner so as not to become a "passive foreign investment company." If, however, we are or become a "passive foreign investment company," U.S. Holders could be subject to additional U.S. federal income taxes on gain recognized with respect to the ordinary shares or ADSs and on certain distributions, plus an interest charge on certain taxes treated as having been deferred under the "passive foreign investment company" rules.

Reportable Transactions

Under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations, U.S. Holders that participate in "reportable transactions" (as defined in the regulations) must attach to their federal income tax returns a disclosure statement on Form 8886. U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors as to the possible obligation to file Form 8886 with respect to the acquisition, ownership or disposition of ordinary shares or ADSs, or any related transaction, including without limitation, the disposition of any Euros (or other foreign currency) received as a dividend or as proceeds from the sale of the ordinary shares or ADSs.

U.S. Information Reporting and Back-up Withholding

In general, U.S. information reporting will apply with respect to dividends paid on or proceeds of the sale or other disposition of an ordinary share or ADS that are paid to a U.S. Holder within the U.S. (and, in certain cases, outside the U.S.), unless the U.S. Holder is a corporation or otherwise establishes a basis for exemption. A back-up withholding tax may apply to such payments if the U.S. Holder fails to provide a taxpayer identification number or certification of other exempt status or fails to report in full dividend and interest income. Any amounts withheld under the back-up withholding rules will generally be allowed as a refund or a credit against a U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided that the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

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Documents on Display

We are subject to the informational reporting requirements of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which requires that we file periodic reports and other information with the SEC. As a foreign private issuer, we file annual reports on Form 20-F as opposed to Form 10-K. We do not file quarterly reports on Form 10-Q but furnish reports on Form 6-K.

Our reports and other information filed by us with the SEC may be inspected and copied by the public at the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC at Station Place, 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549 and are also available on the website of the SEC at <http://www.sec.gov>. In addition, reports and other information concerning us may be inspected at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005, on which our ADSs are listed.

We furnish The Bank of New York, as the depository of our ADSs, with annual reports in English, which include a review of operations and our audited consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS, and our annual report on Form 20-F. We also furnish the depository with six-month reports in English, which include semi-annual consolidated financial information prepared in accordance with IFRS. Upon our request, the depository will promptly mail such reports to all record holders of ADSs. We also furnish to the depository, in English, all notices of shareholders' meetings and other reports and communications that are made generally available to our shareholders. Upon our request, the depository will make such notices, reports and communications available to holders of ADSs and will mail to all record holders of ADSs a notice containing a summary of the information contained in any notice of a shareholders' meeting it receives.

As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from the rules under the Exchange Act prescribing the furnishing and content of proxy statements. As a foreign private issuer, we are also exempt from the rules under the Exchange Act relating to short-swing profit disclosure and liability.

ITEM 11 QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Our most significant market risk exposures are interest rate risk and exchange rate risk and, to a lesser extent, commodity risk. We actively manage interest rate risk and foreign currency exchange rate risk through our regular operating and financing activities as well as through financial derivative instruments.

Derivative contracts are entered into with major financial institutions, after careful analysis and approval from our Executive Committee. We regularly review their market value and risks in order to assess and manage our exposure to market risk. The positions held by the Company, as well as the relevant financial markets, are regularly monitored. The fair value of these derivatives is determined on a regular basis, essentially based on market information, in order to assess the economic and financial implications of different scenarios.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk relates mainly to the impact of potential fluctuations in market interest rates on our financial expenses related to our floating rate debt and on the fair value of our fixed rate debt. Our policy consists of managing interest rate risk through a combination of fixed and floating rate debt instruments and derivatives. As of December 31, 2009, the total notional amount of our Euro interest rate swaps was €236.6 million.

As of December 31, 2009, taking into account interest rate swaps, approximately 80% of our total indebtedness carried fixed interest rates, compared to 61% at the end of 2008. This increase in the weight of fixed rate indebtedness was primarily due to the issuance in 2009 of fixed rate bonds totaling €

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2,350 million, more than offsetting the repayment of the fixed rate bonds amounting to €879.5 million that matured in April 2009.

The floating rate component of our total indebtedness is mainly subject to fluctuations in CDI (Crédito Depositário Interbancário, a Brazilian interbank interest rate), Euribor and EIB rates. The interest rates on EIB loans are determined by reference to the EIB's internal interest rates, typically set at quarterly intervals. The EIB's interest rates depend on its cost of funds rather than on any specific base rate. Accordingly, it is not possible to state average interest rates or average spreads over a reference base rate for the floating rate EIB debt. Nevertheless, the EIB's interest rates are generally competitive. EIB floating rates remained close to Euribor flat rates during 2009.

Exchange Rate Risk

Portugal Telecom is exposed to exchange rate risk mainly due to investments in non-Euro countries, namely Brazil, and non-Euro denominated long-term debt.

We hold significant assets in Brazil. At the end of 2002, all our assets in mobile operations in Brazil were transferred to Vivo, a joint venture equally owned by Portugal Telecom and Telefónica. We are exposed to exchange rate risk between Brazilian Reais and Euros with respect to our Brazilian assets that are not hedged by Brazilian Real-denominated debt. As of December 31, 2009, the net exposure (assets minus liabilities, net of minority interests) to Brazil amounted to R\$7,875 million (€3,136 million at the €/R\$ exchange rate as of December 31, 2009).

A significant portion of Vivo's debt is originally denominated in foreign currencies, including U.S. dollars and Japanese Yen. Vivo's policy is to hedge against these currencies exchange risk. As a result, Vivo's debt was either Real-denominated or had been swapped into Reais, as of December 31, 2009.

We have maintained our policy of preventing significant exposure to exchange rate risk regarding long-term debt.

Following the settlement of Euro-U.S. dollar call options in April 2009, we no longer hold any free standing foreign exchange derivative on our domestic businesses. Our total net exposure to the U.S. dollar, including our indebtedness, cash and certain free-standing derivatives, amounted to US\$3.3 million as of December 31, 2009, compared to negative US\$249 million as of December 31, 2008.

Equity Price Risk

Pursuant to the 3% share buyback announced in 2005, we had entered into equity swaps for 20,640,000 of our own shares, which were recognized as an effective acquisition of treasury shares and had a carrying value of €178.1 million as of December 31, 2009, corresponding to an average price per share of €8.63. These equity swaps had maturities of twelve months as of December 31, 2009.

Tabular Information on Market Risk Sensitive Instruments

The following tables provide information about our debt and derivative instruments as of December 31, 2009 that are sensitive to changes in interest rates and exchange rates. The tables present principal cash flows and average interest rates (unless otherwise stated) by expected maturity dates. The information concerning debt, namely average interest rates and fair value amounts, takes into account related derivatives entered into with the purpose of hedging debt's interest rate and/or exchange rate risk. The amounts presented in the tables below are stated in Euro because the Euro is our reporting currency. The exchange rates used are those quoted by the Bank of Portugal for December 31, 2009.

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In addition, the tables reflect our interest in Vivo's loans and derivatives. Regarding information about these instruments, all the amounts stated represent half of the notional amounts or fair value amounts of the instruments because we proportionally consolidate Vivo's assets and liabilities in our balance sheet under IFRS as of December 31, 2008 and 2009.

The two final tables present additional information about all derivative contracts we have entered into, including those entered into by Vivo.

In addition to these tables, Note 42 to our audited consolidated financial statements, which is incorporated herein by reference, includes sensitivity analysis disclosure relating to instruments subject to interest rate risk and exchange rate risk.

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Debt Sensitivity to Interest Rates									
(€ million)									
Expected Maturity Date									
	Notes	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Thereafter	Total	Fair Value (1)
Fixed Rate Debt									
EIB Fixed Rate									
Loans									
EIB Loans (€)		52	61	50	39	13	39	254	263
Average Interest Rate		4.19%	4.24%	4.31%	4.30%	4.39%	4.39%	4.26%	
EIB Loans (€) with related interest rate swaps		46	42	42	36	36		202	201
Average Interest Rate		2.80%	2.73%	2.67%	2.55%	2.55%		2.71%	
Total EIB Fixed Rate Loans		99	103	92	74	49	39	456	463
Non-EIB Fixed Rate Loans									
Bonds (€)	(2)			1,277	997		2,040	4,313	4,428
Average Interest Rate		4.76%	4.76%	4.76%	5.20%	4.80%	4.80%	4.83%	
Exchangeable Bonds (€)	(2)(3)					706		706	819
Average Interest Rate		4.13%	4.13%	4.13%	4.13%	4.13%		4.13%	
Loans (€)		8	7	7	7	7	2	38	38
Average Interest Rate		6.07%	6.13%	6.15%	6.15%	6.15%	6.15%	6.12%	
Bonds (R\$)							14	14	15
Average Interest Rate		7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.00%	
Loans (R\$)		41	14	20	20	20	24	141	140
Average Interest Rate		9.98%	10.60%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.12%	
Loans (US\$)		12						12	12
Average Interest Rate		4.75%						4.75%	
Total Non-EIB Fixed Rate Loans		61	22	1,304	1,024	733	2,080	5,225	5,453
Total Fixed Rate Debt		160	125	1,397	1,098	782	2,119	5,681	5,916
Floating Rate Debt									
EIB Floating Rate Loans									
Loans (US\$) with related €/US\$ swaps		10	10					20	20
Average Interest Spread ref. Euribor		0.42%	0.42%					0.42%	
Total EIB Floating Rate Loans		10	10	0	0	0	0	20	20
Non-EIB Floating Rate Loans									
Floating Rate Notes	(2)				50			50	51
Average Interest Spread ref. Euribor		1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%			1.50%	

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Loans (€)	8	8	8	8	8	2	40	40
Average Interest Rate	8.49%	8.49%	8.49%	8.49%	8.49%	8.49%	8.49%	8.49%
Loans (€)	16	57	157	7			238	236
Average Spread ref. Euribor	0.32%	0.34%	0.32%	0.00%			0.32%	
Equity Swaps on Own Shares (€)	178						178	178
Average Spread ref. Euribor	0.82%						0.82%	
Bonds (R\$)	42					345	387	405
Average Spread ref. % of CDI	109.59%	109.11%	109.11%	109.11%	109.11%	104.02%	110.72%	
Bonds (R\$)						12	12	7
Average Spread ref. IPCA	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	
Loans (R\$)	65	63	61	61	41		291	285
Average Spread ref. TJLP	4.31%	4.30%	4.30%	4.30%	4.30%		4.30%	
Loans (R\$)	1	0					1	1
Average Spread ref. UMBND	4.60%	4.60%					4.60%	
Loans (US\$) with related US\$/R\$ swaps	(4)	16			36	92	144	145
Average Spread ref. % of CDI	97.55%	95.86%	95.86%	95.86%	95.86%	96.00%	96.20%	
Loans (JPY) with related JPY/BR\$ swaps	(4)	4					4	5
Average Spread ref. % of CDI	105.90%	105.90%					105.90%	
Loans (Other currencies)	0						0	0
Total Non-EIB Floating Rate Loans	325	133	226	126	85	451	1,346	1,353
Total Floating Rate Debt	335	143	226	126	85	451	1,365	1,373
Total Debt	495	268	1,623	1,225	866	2,570	7,046	7,289

(1) Includes fair value of debt and related swaps.

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- (2) Includes expenses incurred as of the date the bonds were issued, which are related to: (i) difference between coupon rate of the Eurobond maturing in 2012 and the re-offer yield of the €300.0 million issuance in 2009, (ii) rounding in defining the coupon rate and (iii) commissions. These expenses are recognized in earnings through the life of the bonds.
- (3) In accordance with IFRS, exchangeable bonds represent a compound instrument, and accordingly the market value of the equity component as of the date the bonds were issued amounted to €57,145,442 and was recorded in shareholders' equity, while the financial liability component was recorded through the amortized cost.
- (4) Includes exchange gains and losses from related cross-currency swaps, which are accounted for as debt on our balance sheet.

Derivatives Sensitivity to Interest Rate Risk
(€ million)
Expected Maturity Date(1)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Thereafter	Fair Value
Fixed Rate Payer							
Pay fixed Euro, receive floating Euro swaps	237	180	128	76	36		(4)
Average Rate Paid	3.01%	2.93%	2.82%	2.55%	2.37%		
Average Spread Received ref. Euribor	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Floating Rate Payer							
Pay floating Euro, receive floating U.S. dollar swaps	15	7					(5)
Average Spread Paid ref. Euribor	0.25%	0.25%					
Average Spread Received ref. US\$ Libor	0.00%	0.00%					
Pay floating Brazilian Real, receive fixed Brazilian Real swaps	36	14	14	14	14		2
Average Spread Paid ref. % of CDI	108.66%	111.20%	111.20%	111.20%	111.20%		
Average Rate Received	8.48%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%		
Pay floating Brazilian Real, receive fixed U.S. dollar swaps	144	127	127	127	127	92	2
Average Spread Paid ref. % of CDI	97.55%	95.87%	95.86%	95.86%	95.86%	96.00%	
Average Rate Received	4.47%	4.27%	4.26%	4.26%	4.26%	4.18%	
Pay floating Brazilian Real, receive fixed Japanese Yen swaps	5	5					(0)
Average Spread Paid ref. % of CDI	105.90%	105.90%					
Average Rate Received	2.60%	2.60%					

- (1) All amounts refer to the notional amounts of derivatives effective at the beginning of each period. In case notional amounts are not denominated in Euros, the amounts presented are the equivalent in Euros of the notional amounts, using the exchange rates prevailing at year-end.

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Debt Sensitivity to Exchange Rates
(€ million)
Expected Maturity Date

Debt exposure to Non-European Monetary Union currencies	Notes	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Thereafter	Total	Fair Value (1)	
Exposure to the Euro/Brazilian Real exchange rate										
Bonds (R\$)								14	14	15
Average Interest Rate		4.76%	4.76%	4.76%	5.20%	4.80%	4.80%	4.83%		
Bonds (R\$)		42						345	387	405
Average Spread ref. % of CDI		109.59%	109.11%	109.11%	109.11%	109.11%	104.02%	110.72%		
Bonds (BR\$)								12	12	7
Average Spread ref. IPCA		0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%		
Loans (BR\$)		41	14	20	20	20				