

E. Taxation

The following summary contains a general description of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences and Mexican federal tax consequences relating to the acquisition, ownership and disposition of ADSs and CPOs. This summary is based on laws and regulations now in effect in Mexico, laws, regulations, rulings and decisions now in effect in the United States, and the provisions of the tax treaty for the avoidance of double taxation between the United States and Mexico and protocols thereto, referred to herein as the "U.S.-Mexico Tax Treaty." It is also based in part on representations by the CPO trustee and the ADS depository and assumes that each obligation under the CPO trust agreement, the ADS deposit agreement and any related agreements will be performed in accordance with their terms.

This summary does not describe all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to a specific investor, including Mexican investors, particularly if such investor is subject to special tax rules. Prospective investors are encouraged to consult their own independent tax advisors with respect to the tax consequences to them of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of ADSs in light of their own particular circumstances, including the tax consequences under state, local, municipal, or other tax laws.

U.S. Federal Income Taxation

The following is a general discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences relating to the acquisition, ownership and disposition of ADSs. This discussion deals only with U.S. Holders (as defined below) that hold ADSs as capital assets (generally, property held for investment). This discussion does not address the tax considerations that may be relevant to certain types of investors subject to special treatment under the U.S. federal income tax laws (such as banks or other financial institutions, insurance companies, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, partnerships or other pass-through entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes or investors in such entities, investors liable for the alternative minimum tax, individual retirement accounts and other tax-deferred accounts, tax-exempt organizations, dealers in securities or currencies, investors that hold ADSs as part of a straddle or hedging, constructive sale, integrated or conversion transactions for U.S. federal income tax purposes, a person that actually or constructively owns 10% or more of the total combined voting power in Volaris stock, traders in securities that have elected the mark-to-market method of accounting for their securities, U.S. expatriates or persons whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar).

The discussion is based on the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through the date hereof, or the Code, its legislative history, existing and proposed U.S. Treasury regulations thereunder, published rulings and court decisions, all as of the date hereof and all subject to change at any time, perhaps with retroactive effect. No assurance can be given that the Internal Revenue Service, or the IRS, will agree with the views expressed in this discussion, or that a court will not sustain any challenge by the IRS in the event of litigation. This discussion does not include any description of the tax laws of any state, local, municipal or non-U.S. government (except for certain Mexican federal tax consequences, discussed below) that may be applicable to a particular investor and does not consider any aspects of U.S. federal tax law other than income taxation.

As used herein, the term "U.S. Holder" means a beneficial owner of an ADS that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes: (a) an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States; (b) a corporation (or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia; (c) an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or (d) a trust if (i) a court within the United States can exercise primary supervision over its administration and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all of the substantial decisions of that trust or (ii) it has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

If a partnership or an entity or an arrangement that is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds ADSs, the tax treatment of a partner generally will depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partners in partnerships that hold ADSs are encouraged to consult their tax advisors.

Except where specifically described below, this discussion assumes that Volaris is not a passive foreign investment company, or a PFIC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes. See the discussion under "Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations" below.

The discussion below assumes that the representations contained in the CPO trust agreement and ADS deposit agreement are true and that the obligations in the CPO trust agreement, ADS deposit agreement and any related agreements will be complied with in accordance with their terms. In general, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, U.S. Holders who own ADSs will be treated as the beneficial owners of the CPOs represented by those ADSs and each CPO should represent a beneficial interest in the Series A Shares represented by those CPOs. The U.S. Treasury Department has expressed concern that depositories for ADRs, or other intermediaries between the holders of shares of an issuer and the issuer, may be taking actions that are inconsistent with the claiming of U.S. foreign tax credits by U.S. Holders of such receipts or shares. These actions would also be inconsistent with claiming the reduced rate for "qualified dividend income" described below. Accordingly, the analysis regarding the availability of a U.S. foreign tax credit for Mexican withholding taxes and availability of the reduced rate for qualified dividend income could be affected by future actions that may be taken by the ADS depository and the U.S. Treasury Department.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, U.S. Holders who own ADSs will be treated as the beneficial owners of the CPOs represented by those ADSs. Based on the nature of the CPO trust and the applicable legal authorities, a U.S. Holder who owns CPOs, or is treated as owning CPOs, should be treated as the beneficial owner of the Series A Shares represented by the CPOs. However, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of U.S. Holders that are beneficial owners of CPOs is not entirely clear. The IRS could assert that such U.S. Holders should be treated as owning an interest in an entity or arrangement treated as a foreign trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In that case, the U.S. federal income tax consequences to the U.S. Holder should be the same as outlined below; however, the U.S. Holder may also be subject to certain additional tax reporting obligations under the foreign trust rules. If these tax reporting obligations were determined to apply to a U.S. Holder and the U.S. Holder did not comply with such obligations, the U.S. Holder could be subject to substantial penalties. U.S. Holders seeking to obtain CPOs in exchange for ADSs are encouraged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the treatment of the CPOs, including the possibility, and U.S. federal income tax consequences of, the CPO trust being treated as a foreign trust.

EACH PERSON CONSIDERING THE ACQUISITION OF ADSs IS ENCOURAGED TO CONSULT ITS OWN INDEPENDENT TAX ADVISOR REGARDING THE SPECIFIC U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND FOREIGN INCOME AND OTHER TAX CONSIDERATIONS OF THE ACQUISITION, OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF THE ADSs.

Taxation of Dividends and Other Distributions

Subject to the “passive foreign investment company” rules discussed below, distributions of cash or property with respect to ADSs (including the amount of any Mexican taxes withheld on any such distribution, if any) will constitute ordinary dividend income to the extent of Volaris’ current and accumulated earnings and profits (as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes), which generally will be includible in a U.S. Holder’s gross income on the day on which the dividends are received by the CPO trustee. Any distributions in excess of such earnings and profits will constitute a nontaxable return of capital and reduce a U.S. Holder’s tax basis in such ADSs. To the extent such distributions exceed a U.S. Holder’s tax basis in its ADSs, such excess will constitute capital gain and generally will be treated as described below under “Sale or Other Taxable Disposition of ADSs.” Dividends on ADSs will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction allowed to U.S. corporations. We do not currently intend to maintain calculations of our earnings and profits under U.S. federal income tax principles. Accordingly, U.S. Holders should expect that all distributions made with respect to the ADSs generally will be treated as dividends (as described above).

A U.S. Holder may be entitled, subject to a number of complex limitations and conditions (including a minimum holding period requirement), to claim a U.S. foreign tax credit in respect of any Mexican income taxes withheld on dividends received in respect of the ADSs. A U.S. Holder who does not elect to claim a credit for any foreign income taxes paid during the taxable year may instead claim a deduction in respect of such income taxes provided the U.S. Holder elects to deduct (rather than credit) all foreign income taxes for that year. Dividends received in respect of ADSs generally will be treated as foreign-source income, subject to various classifications and other limitations and generally will be treated as passive category income for most U.S. Holders. The rules relating to computing foreign tax credits or deducting foreign taxes are extremely complex, and U.S. Holders are encouraged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the availability of foreign tax credits under their particular circumstances.

Dividends paid in pesos (including the amount of any Mexican taxes withheld therefrom, if any) will be includible in a U.S. Holder’s gross income in a U.S. dollar amount calculated by reference to the exchange rate in effect on the day the pesos are actually or constructively received by the CPO trustee, regardless of whether the dividends are converted into U.S. dollars at that time. If the pesos are converted to U.S. dollars on the date of such receipt, a U.S. Holder generally will not recognize an exchange gain or loss. However, if the U.S. Holder converts the pesos into U.S. dollars on a later date, the U.S. Holder must include in gross income any gain or loss resulting from any exchange rate fluctuations. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between (i) the U.S. dollar value of the amount included in income when the dividend was received and (ii) the amount received on the conversion of the pesos into U.S. dollars. Generally, any gain or loss resulting from currency exchange fluctuations during the period from the date the dividend is includible in a U.S. Holder’s gross income to the date such payment is converted into U.S. dollars will be exchange gain or loss and will be treated as ordinary income or loss. Such gain or loss generally will be treated as income from sources within the United States. U.S. Holders are encouraged to consult their own independent tax advisors regarding the treatment of exchange gain or loss, if any, on any pesos received that are converted into U.S. dollars on a date subsequent to receipt by the CPO trustee.

Distributions treated as dividends that are received by a non-corporate U.S. Holder (including an individual) from “qualified foreign corporations” generally qualify for a reduced rate of taxation so long as certain holding period and other requirements are met. Dividends paid on ADSs should qualify for the reduced rate if Volaris is treated as a “qualified foreign corporation.” For this purpose, a qualified foreign corporation means any foreign corporation provided that: (i) the corporation was not, in the year prior to the year in which the dividend was paid, and is not, in the year in which the dividend is paid, a “passive foreign investment company” (as discussed below), (ii) certain holding period requirements are met and (iii) either (A) the corporation is eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States that the IRS has approved for the purposes of the qualified dividend rules or (B) the stock with respect to which such dividend was paid is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. The ADSs should be considered to be readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States as they are listed on the NYSE. U.S. Holders are encouraged to consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of the lower rate for dividends paid with respect to the ADSs.

Sale or Other Taxable Disposition of ADSs

Subject to the passive foreign investment company rules discussed below, upon the sale or other taxable disposition of ADSs, a U.S. Holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale or other taxable disposition and such U.S. Holder's tax basis in such ADSs. The amount realized on a sale or other taxable disposition of ADSs generally will be equal to the sum of the amount of cash and the fair market value of any other property received. Gain or loss recognized by a U.S. Holder on such sale or other taxable disposition generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if, at the time of the sale or other taxable disposition, the ADSs have been held for more than one year. Certain non-corporate U.S. Holders (including individuals) may be eligible for preferential rates of U.S. federal income tax in respect of long-term capital gains. The deduction of a capital loss is subject to limitations for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Deposits and withdrawals of CPOs by U.S. Holders in exchange for ADSs will not result in the realization of gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

If Mexican income tax is withheld on the sale or other taxable disposition of ADSs, the amount realized by a U.S. Holder will include the gross amount of the proceeds of that sale or other taxable disposition before deduction of the Mexican income tax. A U.S. Holder who is eligible for the benefits of the U.S.-Mexican income tax treaty, can elect to treat capital gain or loss, if any, realized on the sale or other taxable disposition of ADSs that is subject to Mexican income tax as foreign source gain or loss for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. Consequently, in the case of a gain from the disposition of an ADS that is subject to Mexican income tax, a U.S. Holder, subject to a number of complex limitations and conditions (including a minimum holding period requirement), may be able to benefit from the foreign tax credit for that Mexican income tax. Otherwise, any gain from the disposition of an ADS that is subject to Mexican income tax will be treated as a U.S. source gain and a U.S. Holder may not be able to benefit from the foreign tax credit for that Mexican income tax (i.e., because the gain from the disposition would be U.S. source), unless the U.S. Holder can apply the credit against U.S. federal income tax payable on other income from foreign sources. Alternatively, the U.S. Holder may elect to take a deduction for the Mexican income tax, provided that the U.S. Holder elects to deduct all foreign taxes paid or accrued for the taxable year. The rules governing foreign tax credits are complex and a U.S. Holder are encouraged to consult its own tax advisor regarding the availability of foreign tax credits under its particular circumstances.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations

Special U.S. federal income tax rules apply to U.S. persons owning shares of a PFIC. A non-U.S. corporation generally will be classified as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes in any taxable year in which, after applying relevant look-through rules with respect to the income and assets of subsidiaries, either:

- at least 75% of its gross income is passive income, or
- at least 50% of the gross value of its assets (based on an average of the quarterly values of the assets during a taxable year) is attributable to assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income.

For this purpose, passive income generally includes, among other things, dividends, interest, rents, royalties, gains from the disposition of passive assets (other than gains from the disposition of property that is inventory) and gains from commodities and securities transactions. In addition, if the non-U.S. corporation owns, directly or indirectly, at least 25%, by value, of the shares of another corporation, it will be treated as if it holds directly its proportionate share of the assets and receives directly its proportionate share of the income of such other corporation.

The determination as to whether a non-U.S. corporation is a PFIC is based on the application of complex U.S. federal income tax rules, which are subject to differing interpretations, the composition of the income and assets of the non-U.S. corporation from time to time and the nature of the activities performed by such non-U.S. corporation. Based on current estimates of Volaris' gross income and gross assets, the nature of its business and its current business plans (all of which are subject to change), Volaris does not believe it was classified as a PFIC for its 2016 taxable year and it does not expect to be classified as such for its current taxable year (although the determination cannot be made until the end of such taxable year), and Volaris intends to continue its operations in such a manner that it does not expect to be classified as a PFIC in the foreseeable future. There can be no assurance in this regard, because the PFIC determination is made annually and is based on the portion of Volaris' assets and income that is characterized as passive under the PFIC rules. Moreover, Volaris' business plans may change, which may affect the PFIC determination in future years. Because of these uncertainties, it is possible that Volaris may be a PFIC for the current or any other taxable year.

If Volaris is or becomes a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder holds ADSs, the U.S. Holder will be subject to special tax rules with respect to any "excess distributions" that the U.S. Holder receives and any gain realized from a sale or other disposition of the ADSs, unless the U.S. Holder makes a "mark-to-market" election or a "qualified electing fund" election, as discussed below. Distributions received by a U.S. Holder in a taxable year that are greater than 125% of the average annual distributions received by the U.S. Holder during the shorter of the three preceding taxable years or the U.S. Holder's holding period for the ADSs will be treated as excess distributions. Under these special tax rules:

- the excess distribution or gain will be allocated ratably over the U.S. Holder's holding period for the ADSs;

- the amount allocated to the current taxable year, and any taxable year prior to the first taxable year in which Volaris became a PFIC, will be treated as ordinary income; and
- the amount allocated to each other year will be subject to the highest tax rate in effect for that year and the interest charge generally applicable to underpayments of tax will be imposed on the resulting tax attributable to each such year.

The tax liability for amounts allocated to years prior to the year of disposition or “excess distribution” cannot be offset by any net operating losses for such years, and gains (but not losses) realized on the sale of the ADSs cannot be treated as capital, even if a U.S. Holder holds the ADSs as capital assets. If Volaris were a PFIC, certain subsidiaries and other entities in which Volaris has a direct or indirect interest may also be PFICs, or Lower-tier PFICs. Under attribution rules, U.S. Holders would be deemed to own their proportionate shares of Lower-tier PFICs and would be subject to U.S. federal income tax according to the rules described above on (i) certain distributions by a Lower-tier PFIC and (ii) a disposition of shares of a Lower-tier PFIC, in each case as if the U.S. Holder held such shares directly, even though such U.S. Holder had not received the proceeds of those distributions or dispositions.

If Volaris is a PFIC, a U.S. Holder may avoid taxation under the rules described above by making a “qualified electing fund” election to include such U.S. Holder’s share of Volaris’ income on a current basis, provided that Volaris furnishes such U.S. Holder annually with certain tax information. If Volaris concludes that it should be treated as a PFIC for any taxable year, Volaris intends to notify each U.S. Holder of such fact. However, there can be no guarantee that Volaris will be willing or able to provide the information needed by any U.S. Holder to make a “qualified electing fund” election with respect to the ADSs.

If a U.S. Holder makes a “qualified electing fund” election, such U.S. Holder generally will be taxable currently on its pro rata share of Volaris’ ordinary earnings and net capital gains (at ordinary income and capital gain rates, respectively) for each taxable year during which Volaris is treated as a PFIC, regardless of whether or not such U.S. Holder receives distributions, so that the U.S. Holder will recognize taxable income without the corresponding receipt of cash from Volaris with which to pay the resulting tax obligation. The basis in the ADSs held by such U.S. Holder will be increased to reflect taxed but undistributed income. Distributions of income that were previously taxed will result in a corresponding reduction of basis in the ADSs, and will not be taxed again as distributions to the U.S. Holder.

Alternatively, a U.S. Holder of “marketable stock” (as defined below) in a PFIC may make a mark-to-market election with respect to such stock (but not for the shares of any Lower-tier PFIC) to elect out of the tax treatment discussed above. A U.S. Holder electing the mark-to-market regime generally would compute gain or loss at the end of each taxable year as if the ADSs had been sold at fair market value. Any gain recognized by the U.S. Holder under mark-to-market treatment, or on an actual sale, would be treated as ordinary income, and the U.S. Holder would be allowed an ordinary deduction for any decrease in the value of its ADSs as of the end of any taxable year, and for any loss recognized on an actual sale, but only to the extent, in each case, of previously included mark-to-market income not offset by previously deducted decreases in value. Any loss on an actual sale of ADSs would be a capital loss to the extent it exceeds previously included mark-to-market income not offset by previously deducted decreases in value. A U.S. Holder’s basis in ADSs will be adjusted to reflect any such income or loss amounts. If a U.S. Holder makes such an election, the tax rules that apply to distributions by corporations that are not PFICs would apply to distributions by Volaris, except that the reduced rate discussed above under “Taxation of Dividends and Other Distributions” would not apply.

The mark-to-market election is available only for “marketable stock,” which is stock that is traded in other than de minimis quantities on at least 15 days during each calendar quarter (“regularly traded”) on a qualified exchange or other market, as defined in applicable U.S. Treasury regulations. NYSE is a qualified exchange and, consequently, if the ADSs are regularly traded, the mark-to-market election would be available to a U.S. Holder of ADSs if Volaris were treated as a PFIC.

A U.S. Holder who owns ADSs during any taxable year that Volaris is treated as a PFIC would be required to file IRS Form 8621 in order to comply with an annual filing requirement. U.S. Holders are encouraged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of the PFIC rules to the ADSs, the availability and advisability of making a mark-to-market election to avoid the adverse tax consequences of the PFIC rules should Volaris be considered a PFIC for any taxable year and the application of the information reporting requirements to their particular situation.

Additional Tax on Net Investment Income

If a U.S. holder is not a corporation, a U.S. Holder generally will be subject to a 3.8% tax on the lesser of (i) the U.S. Holder’s “net investment income” for the taxable year and (ii) the excess of the U.S. Holder’s modified adjusted gross income for the taxable year over a certain threshold. A U.S. Holder’s net investment income generally will include any dividend income on the ADSs and gain recognized by the U.S. holder with respect to the sale or other taxable disposition of the ADSs, unless such income or gain is derived in the ordinary course of the U.S. Holder’s trade or business (other than a trade or business that consists of certain passive or trading activities). U.S. Holders that are individuals, estates or trusts are encouraged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the applicability of the additional tax on net investment income to their income and gain in respect of the ADSs.

U.S. Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Dividend payments with respect to ADSs and proceeds from the sale, exchange or redemption of ADSs may be subject to information reporting to the IRS and possible U.S. backup withholding at a current rate of 28%. Backup withholding will not apply, however, to a U.S. Holder who furnishes a correct taxpayer identification number and makes any other required certification or who is otherwise exempt from backup withholding and establishes such exempt status. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Amounts withheld as backup withholding may be credited against a U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, and a U.S. Holder may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules by filing the appropriate claim for refund in a timely manner with the IRS and furnishing any required information. U.S. Holders are encouraged to consult their tax advisors regarding the application of the U.S. information reporting and backup withholding rules.

In addition, U.S. Holders should be aware that additional reporting requirements with respect to the holding of certain foreign financial assets, including stock of foreign issuers which is not held in an account maintained by certain financial institutions, if the aggregate value of all of such assets exceeds U.S. \$50,000. U.S. Holders are encouraged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of the information reporting rules to ADSs and the application of these additional reporting requirements to their particular situations.

PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS ARE ENCOURAGED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN INDEPENDENT TAX ADVISORS TO DETERMINE THE U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, AND FOREIGN TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE ACQUISITION, OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF ADSs.

Mexican Taxation

General

The following summary of certain Mexican federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of ADSs or CPOs or the Series A shares underlying the CPOs, is based upon the federal tax laws of Mexico as in effect on the date of this annual report, which are subject to change. Prospective purchasers of ADSs or CPOs are encouraged to consult their own tax advisors as to the Mexican or other tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of ADSs or CPOs and indirectly the Series A shares underlying the CPOs, including, in particular, the effect of any foreign, state or municipal tax laws.

This summary is based upon the Mexican federal income tax laws in effect on the date of this annual report, which are subject to change and does not describe any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state or municipality, other than the federal laws of Mexico.

Holders of ADSs or CPOs are encouraged to consult their own tax advisors as to their entitlement to the benefits, if any, afforded by the U.S.-Mexico Tax Treaty regarding income tax.

Mexico has also entered into and is negotiating several other tax treaties with various countries, that may have an impact on the tax treatment of the purchase, ownership and disposition of ADSs, CPOs or the Series A shares underlying the CPOs. Prospective purchasers of the ADSs or CPOs are encouraged to consult their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences, if any, of any such treaties.

The following summary of the Mexican federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership or disposition of ADSs or CPOs is a general summary of the principal consequences, under Mexican tax law and the U.S.-Mexico Tax Treaty, as currently in effect, of such purchase, ownership or disposition of ADSs or CPOs by non-Mexican holders (but not by holders who are or may be deemed residents of Mexico for tax purposes), that will not hold ADSs or CPOs in connection with the conduct of a trade or business through a permanent establishment for tax purposes, in Mexico.

For purposes of Mexican taxation, individuals are residents of Mexico for tax purposes if they have established their place of residence in Mexico, unless they have a place of residence in a different country, in which case such individuals will only be considered residents of Mexico for tax purposes if they have their center of vital interests (*centro de intereses vitales*) in Mexico. Mexican law considers individuals to have their center of vital interests in Mexico if (i) at least 50% of their income is derived from Mexican sources or (ii) their principal center of professional activities is located in Mexico, among others. An individual will also be considered a resident of Mexico if such individual is a state employee, regardless of the location of such person's core of vital interests. A legal entity is a resident of Mexico if it is incorporated under the laws of Mexico, or if it maintains the principal administration of its business or the effective location of its management in Mexico.

A permanent establishment in Mexico of a non-Mexican resident will be regarded as a resident of Mexico for tax purposes, and any and all income attributable to such permanent establishment will be required to pay taxes in Mexico in accordance with applicable law.

Dividends

Under the provisions of the Mexican Income Tax Law (*Ley del Impuesto Sobre la Renta*), dividends paid to non-Mexican holders with respect to ADSs or CPOs are currently not subject to Mexican withholding or similar taxes.

Dividends paid from distributable earnings that have not been subject to Mexican corporate income tax, are subject to a tax at the corporate level payable by us. (and not by shareholders or holders of ADSs or CPOs). This corporate tax on the distribution of earnings is not final for us, and may be credited by us against income tax payable during the fiscal year in which the tax was paid and for the following two fiscal years. Dividends paid from distributable earnings, after corporate income tax has been paid with respect to those earnings, are not subject to this corporate tax.

Disposition of ADSs or CPOs

The sale or the disposition of ADSs or CPOs by a non-Mexican holder will not be subject to any Mexican tax, if the transaction is carried out through the Mexican Stock Exchange or other securities markets approved by the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (*Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público*).

The exemption referred to in the previous paragraph would not be applicable (i) if the person or group of persons that directly or indirectly hold 10% or more of the shares of Volaris, in a period of 24 months, sell 10% or more of such shares, through one transaction or through more than one simultaneous or successive transactions, including transactions conducted through derivatives or in any other analogous or similar manner, and (ii) if a person or group of persons who control Volaris sell their control through one transaction or more than one simultaneous or successive transactions in a period of 24 months, including transactions conducted through derivatives or in any other analogous or similar manner. For purposes of the above, “control” and “group of persons” have the meaning ascribed to them in the Mexican Securities Market Law. Gains received by a non-resident holder arising out of the sale or other transfers of ADSs or CPOs made in any of the circumstances described in (i) and (ii) above, are deemed as income arising from Mexican source subject to Mexican income tax.

Gain on sales or other dispositions of ADSs or CPOs made in circumstances other than those described in the first paragraph of this section, generally would be subject to Mexican tax at a rate of 25% based on the aggregate proceeds received from the transaction or, subject to certain requirements applicable to the seller (including the appointment of a representative in Mexico for tax purposes to pay the applicable taxes), on any gain arising from a sale or other disposition as described in the next paragraph. If income of a non-resident holder is subject to a preferential tax regime (as defined by the Mexican Income Tax Law), the applicable rate may be up to 40% on the gross income obtained.

A non-resident holder may elect to pay taxes on the gains realized from the sale of our shares on a net basis (sales price less tax cost basis) at a rate of 30%, provided that the income of the non-resident holder is not subject to a preferential tax regime (as such terms are defined by the Mexican Income Tax Law), the non-resident holder appoints a legal representative in Mexico for purposes of the disposition of the shares and the representative files a tax notice claiming the election and a tax return coupled with a report issued by a public accountant.

Pursuant to the U.S.-Mexico Tax Treaty, gains realized by a holder of ADSs or CPOs that is eligible to claim benefits thereunder may be exempt from Mexican income tax on gains realized on a sale or other disposition of shares, if such holder owned, directly or indirectly, less than 25% of our outstanding capital stock during the 12-month period preceding such disposition provided certain requirements are met. These requirements include the obligation to (i) prove tax treaty residence, (ii) appoint a legal representative in Mexico for taxation purposes, and (iii) present tax reports prepared by authorized certified public accountants.

Value Added Tax

According to the provisions of the Value Added Tax Law (*Ley del Impuesto al Valor Agregado*), the disposition of the ADSs or CPOs made by non-resident holders would be exempt from the Value Added Tax.

Other Mexican Taxes

There are currently no Mexican estate, gift, inheritance or value added taxes applicable to the purchase, ownership or disposition of ADSs or CPOs. However, gratuitous transfers of ADSs or CPOs may result in the imposition of a Mexican federal income tax upon the recipient in certain circumstances.

There are currently no Mexican stamp, registration or similar taxes payable with respect to the purchase, ownership or disposition of ADSs or CPOs.