

common shares. In addition, if the foreign investor resides in a “tax haven” jurisdiction or is not an investor registered under Resolution No. 2,689, the investor will be subject to less favorable Brazilian tax treatment than a holder of ADSs.

See “Item 3D. Risk Factors—Risks Relating our Common Shares and ADSs—If holders of ADSs exchange the ADSs for common shares, they risk losing the ability to remit foreign currency abroad and Brazilian tax advantages” and “Item 10E. Taxation—Material Brazilian Tax Consequences.”

10E. Taxation

The following discussion, subject to the limitations set forth below, describes material Brazilian and United States tax considerations relating to the ownership of our common shares or ADSs. This discussion does not purport to be a complete analysis of all tax considerations in those countries and does not address tax treatment of shareholders under the laws of other countries. Shareholders who are resident in countries other than Brazil and the United States, along with shareholders that are resident in those two countries, are urged to consult with their own tax advisors as to which countries’ tax laws could be relevant to them. This summary is based upon the tax laws of Brazil and the United States as in effect on the date of this annual report, which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect, and to differing interpretations. Any change in such law may change the consequences described below.

Although there presently is no income tax treaty between Brazil and the United States, the tax authorities of the two countries have had discussions that may culminate in such a treaty. No assurance can be given, however, as to if or when a treaty will enter into force or how it will affect the U.S. holders of common shares or ADSs.

Material Brazilian Tax Consequences

General. The following discussion summarizes the principal Brazilian tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of common shares or ADSs, as the case may be, by a holder that is not considered domiciled in Brazil (“Non-Brazilian Holder”), for purposes of Brazilian taxation.

Taxation of Dividends. Dividends, including stock dividends and other dividends paid in property, paid by us to the depositary in respect of the ADSs, or to a non-Brazilian holder in respect of the common shares, are currently not subject to income withholding tax, provided that they are paid out of profits generated as of January 1, 1996 (or out of reserves derived therefrom). We do not have retained earnings generated prior to January 1, 1996 (or reserves out of such earnings).

Taxation of Gains. According to Law No. 10,833, enacted on December 29, 2003, the sale or disposition of assets located in Brazil, by a Non-Brazilian Holder, regardless of whether the sale or the disposition is made to another non-Brazilian resident or to a Brazilian resident, are subject to taxation in Brazil. Accordingly, on the disposition of the common shares, which are considered assets located in Brazil, the Non-Brazilian Holder will be subject to income tax on the gains assessed, following the rules described below, regardless of whether the transactions are conducted in Brazil or abroad and with a Brazilian resident or not. Regarding the ADSs, although the matter is not free from doubt, arguably the gains realized by a Non-Brazilian Holder on the disposition of ADSs to another non-Brazilian resident are not taxed in Brazil, based on the argument that ADSs would not constitute assets located in Brazil for purposes of Law No. 10,833/03. However, we cannot assure you of how Brazilian courts would interpret the definition of assets located in Brazil in connection with the taxation of gains realized by a Non-Brazilian Holder on the disposition of ADSs to another non-Brazilian resident. Thus, the gain on a disposition of ADSs by a Non-Brazilian Holder to a resident in Brazil (or even to a non-Brazilian resident in the event that courts determine that ADSs would constitute assets located in Brazil) may be subject to income tax in Brazil according to the rules described below for ADSs or those applicable to the disposition of common shares, when applicable.

As a general rule, gains assessed are the positive difference between the amount in *reais* realized on the sale of exchange of the security and its acquisition cost measured in *reais* (without correction for inflation).

Under Brazilian law, income tax rules on such gains can vary depending on the domicile of the Non-Brazilian Holder, the type of registration of the investment by the Non-Brazilian Holder with the Central Bank and how the disposition is carried out, as described below.

The deposit of common shares in exchange for ADSs may be subject to Brazilian income tax on capital gains at the rate of 15% or 25%, in case of a Non-Brazilian Holder located in a tax haven jurisdiction (as defined below), if the acquisition cost of the common shares is lower than (1) the average price per common share on a Brazilian stock exchange on which the greatest number of such shares were sold on the day of deposit or (2) if no common shares were sold on that day, the average price on the Brazilian stock exchange on which the greatest number of common shares were sold in the 15 trading sessions immediately preceding such deposit. In such case, the difference between the average price of the common shares, calculated as above, and the corresponding acquisition cost, will be considered a capital gain. There are arguments to support that such taxation is not applicable in case of Non-Brazilian Holders registered under Resolution No. 2,689/00 ("2,689 Holder") that are not Tax Haven Holders. The withdrawal of ADSs in exchange for common shares is not subject to Brazilian tax as far as the regulatory rules in respect to the registration of the investment before the BACEN are duly observed.

Gains assessed on the disposition of common shares carried out on the Brazilian stock exchange (which includes the transactions carried out on the organized over-the-counter market):

- are exempt from income tax when assessed by a Non-Brazilian Holder that is a 2,689 Holder and is not a Tax Haven Holder; or
- are subject to income tax at a rate of 15% in any other case, including the gains assessed by a Non-Brazilian Holder that (1) is not a 2,689 Holder; or (2) is a 2,689 Holder but a Tax Haven Holder. In these cases, a withholding income tax of 0.005% on the sale value shall be applicable and can be later offset with the eventual income tax due on the capital gain.

Any other gains assessed on a disposition of the common shares that is not carried out on Brazilian stock exchanges are subject to income tax at a rate of 15%, except for Tax Haven Holders, which, in this case, are subject to income tax at a rate of 25%. In case the gains are related to transactions conducted on the Brazilian non-organized over-the-counter market with intermediation, the withholding income tax of 0.005% on the sale value shall also be applicable and can be offset with the eventual income tax due on the capital gain.

In the case of a redemption of common shares or a capital reduction, the positive difference between the amount effectively received by the Non-Brazilian Holder and the acquisition cost of the securities redeemed or returned, is treated as capital gain derived from sale or exchange of common shares carried out in a Brazilian stock exchange market and is therefore subject to income tax at the rate of 15%, or 25%, in case of Tax Haven Holders.

Any exercise of preemptive rights relating to the common shares or ADSs will not be subject to Brazilian taxation. Any gain on the sale or assignment of preemptive rights relating to our common shares by the depositary on behalf of holders of our ADSs or to Non-Brazilian Holders of common shares will be subject to Brazilian income taxation according to the same rules applicable to the sale or disposition of these shares.

Taxation on Interest on Shareholders' Equity. Any payment of interest on shareholders' equity (see "Item 8A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information—Dividends and Dividend Policy—History of Dividend Payments and Dividend Policy and Additional Payments on Shareholders' Equity") to Non-Brazilian Holders of ADSs or common shares is subject to Brazilian withholding income tax at the rate of 15% at the time Embraer records such liability, whether or not the effective payment has been made at that time. In the case of Tax Haven Holders, the applicable rate of withholding income tax is 25%. For tax purposes this interest is limited to the daily *pro rata* variation of the TJLP, as determined by the Central Bank from time to time, and the amount of the deduction may not exceed the greater of:

- 50% of net income (after the deduction of social contribution on net profits but before taking into account the provision for corporate income tax and the amounts attributable to shareholders as net interest on shareholders' equity) related to the period in respect of which the payment is made; and
- 50% of the sum of retained profits and profit reserves as of the date of the beginning of the period in respect of which the payment is made.

The Brazilian Corporation Law establishes that interest attributed to shareholders' equity can either be accounted for as part of the mandatory dividend or not. In the event that the payment of such interest is accounted for as part of the mandatory dividend, we

would be required to pay an additional amount to ensure that the net amount received by the shareholders, after the income tax, plus the amount of declared dividends, is at least equal to the minimum mandatory dividend. The distribution of interest attributed to shareholders' equity would be proposed by our Board of Directors and subject to subsequent declaration by the shareholders at a general meeting.

Taxation on Foreign Exchange Transactions. Brazilian law imposes a Tax on Foreign Exchange Transactions, or IOF/Exchange, due on the conversion of *reais* into foreign currency and on the conversion of foreign currency into *reais*. Currently, for most exchange transactions, the rate of IOF/Exchange is 0.38%.

However, on the inflow of resources into Brazil for investments carried out by Non-Brazilian Holders in the Brazilian financial and capital markets, IOF/Exchange is assessed at a 1.5% rate, except for the rate of zero percent applicable to investments related to (a) variable yield instruments carried out in the stock, commodities and future exchanges; and (b) the acquisition of shares in a public offering registered with the CVM, or for the underwriting of shares, provided, in both cases, that the issuer is authorized to trade its shares at the Brazilian stock exchange. The outflow of funds related to investments carried out by Non-Brazilian Holders in the Brazilian financial and capital markets, as well as the remittance of dividends and interest on shareholders' equity, are subject to IOF/Exchange at a zero percent rate.

In any case, the Brazilian government may increase the rate at any time, up to 25.0%. However, any increase in rates may only apply to future transactions.

Taxation on Bonds and Securities Transactions. Brazilian law imposes a Tax on Transactions Involving Bonds and Securities, or IOF/Bonds, on any transactions involving bonds and securities, even if these transactions are performed on the Brazilian stock, futures or commodities exchange. As a rule, the rate of this tax is currently 0% for transactions involving common shares or ADSs, although the Brazilian government may increase such rate up to 1.5% per day, but only with respect to future transactions.

Other Brazilian Taxes. There are no Brazilian inheritance, gift or succession taxes applicable to the ownership, transfer or disposition of common shares or ADSs, except for gift and inheritance taxes which are levied by some states of Brazil on gifts made or inheritances bestowed by Non-Brazilian Holders to individuals or entities resident or domiciled or residing within such state in Brazil. There are no Brazilian stamp, issue, registration or similar taxes or duties payable by holders of common shares or ADSs.

Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following discussion, subject to the limitations and conditions set forth herein, describes the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of Embraer common shares and ADSs. This discussion only applies to beneficial owners of Embraer common shares or ADSs that are "U.S. Holders" (as defined below) that hold common shares or ADSs of Embraer as capital assets (generally for investment purposes). This discussion does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be applicable to a U.S. Holder or the tax consequences to U.S. Holders subject to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax law, including:

- partnerships and other entities classified as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes;
- persons subject to the alternative minimum tax;
- tax-exempt entities;
- dealers and traders in securities or foreign currencies;
- insurance companies;
- certain financial institutions;

Table of Contents

- persons who own Embraer common shares or ADSs as part of an integrated investment, including a straddle, hedging or conversion transaction, comprised of the Embraer common shares or ADSs and one or more other positions for tax purposes;
- persons whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar for U.S. federal income tax purposes;
- persons who actually or constructively own 10% or more of Embraer's voting stock;
- persons who acquired Embraer common shares or ADSs pursuant to the exercise of any employee stock option or otherwise as compensation; and
- persons holding Embraer common shares or ADSs in connection with a trade or business conducted outside the United States.

In addition, there is no discussion of state, local, or non-U.S. tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of Embraer common shares or ADSs. The discussion is based upon the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or Code, its legislative history, existing final, temporary, and proposed U.S. Treasury regulations, rulings and other pronouncements of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, and judicial decisions as of the date hereof. Such authorities may be repealed, revoked or modified (with possible retroactive effect) so as to result in U.S. federal income tax consequences different from those discussed below.

This discussion is also based in part on the representations of the depository and the assumption that each obligation in the deposit agreement and any related agreement will be performed in accordance with its terms.

Shareholders are urged to consult their own independent tax advisors concerning the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the ownership of Embraer common shares and ADSs in light of their particular situations, as well as any consequences arising under the laws of any other taxing jurisdiction.

As used herein, the term "U.S. Holder" means a beneficial owner of Embraer common shares or ADSs representing Embraer common shares that is (1) an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States, (2) a corporation, or other entity taxable as a corporation, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any State or the District of Columbia, (3) an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source or (4) a trust (X) that is subject to the supervision of a court within the United States and the control of one or more U.S. persons as described in Section 7701(a)(30) of the Code or (Y) that has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person. Except where specifically described below, this discussion assumes that we are not a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

If a partnership (or an entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds Embraer common shares or ADSs, the tax treatment of such partnership and each partner will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partnerships that hold Embraer common shares or ADSs, and partners of a partnership holding such common shares or ADSs, are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of Embraer common shares or ADSs.

In general, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, a U.S. Holder who is a beneficial owner of an ADS will be treated as the owner of the underlying Embraer common shares that are represented by such ADS. Deposits or withdrawals of underlying shares by U.S. Holders for ADSs will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax.

Distributions on Embraer Common Shares or ADSs

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the gross amount of any distributions (including distributions of notional interest charges attributed to shareholders' equity) paid to U.S. Holders of Embraer common shares or ADSs (including Brazilian withholding taxes imposed on such distributions) will be treated as a dividend, to the extent paid out of current or accumulated earnings and profits of Embraer and its predecessor as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles. Such a dividend will be includable in the gross income of a U.S. Holder as ordinary income on the date received by the U.S. Holder. To the extent that the amount of any distribution exceeds Embraer's current and accumulated earnings and profits for a taxable year (as determined under U.S. federal income tax

principles), the distribution will first be treated as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of a U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the Embraer common shares or ADSs, and thereafter as capital gain. Because we do not expect to maintain earnings and profits in accordance with U.S. federal income tax principles, U.S. Holders should expect that a distribution will be treated as a dividend for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Dividends paid by Embraer will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction allowed to corporations under the Code.

The amount of any cash distribution paid in *reais* will be included in a U.S. Holder's gross income in an amount equal to the U.S. dollar value of the *reais* calculated by reference to the exchange rate in effect on the date the dividend is received by the U.S. Holder, in the case of Embraer common shares, and by the depository, in the case of ADSs, regardless of whether the *reais* are converted into U.S. dollars. If the *reais* received as a dividend are not converted into U.S. dollars on the date of receipt, a U.S. Holder will have a tax basis in the *reais* equal to their U.S. dollar value on the date of receipt. Any gain or loss realized on a subsequent conversion or other disposition of the *reais* will be treated as U.S. source ordinary income or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

A U.S. Holder will be entitled, subject to a number of complex limitations and conditions, to claim a U.S. foreign tax credit in respect of any Brazilian withholding taxes imposed on dividends received on Embraer's common shares or ADSs. U.S. Holders who do not elect to claim a credit for foreign taxes may instead claim a deduction in respect of such Brazilian withholding taxes. Dividends received with respect to the Embraer common shares or ADSs will be treated as foreign source income for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and will be "passive category income" for purposes of calculating foreign tax credits in most cases, subject to various limitations. The rules relating to computing foreign tax credits or deducting foreign income taxes are extremely complex, and U.S. Holders are urged to consult their own independent tax advisors regarding the availability of foreign tax credits with respect to any Brazilian withholding taxes in regards of dividends paid on Embraer's common shares or ADSs.

Subject to certain exceptions for short-term and hedged positions, the amount of dividends received by certain non-corporate U.S. holders (including individuals) prior to January 1, 2011 with respect to the Embraer common shares or ADSs will be subject to taxation at a maximum rate of 15% if the dividends represent "qualified dividend income." Dividends paid on the Embraer common shares or ADSs will be treated as qualified dividend income if (1) the Embraer common shares or ADSs are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States and (2) neither Embraer nor its predecessor was 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, or PFIC. Under guidance issued by the IRS, the ADSs of Embraer should qualify as readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States so long as they are listed on the NYSE. In the case of Embraer common shares held directly by U.S. Holders and not underlying an ADS, it is not clear whether dividends paid with respect to such shares will represent "qualified dividend income." U.S. Holders holding Embraer common shares directly and not through an ADS are urged to consult their own independent tax advisors.

Based on its audited financial statements as well as relevant market and shareholder data, Embraer believes that it was not a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes with respect to its 2008 taxable year. In addition, based on Embraer's audited or projected financial statements and current expectations regarding the value and nature of its assets, the sources and nature of its income, and relevant market and shareholder data, Embraer does not anticipate becoming a PFIC for its 2009 taxable year. However, because this determination is based on the nature of Embraer's income and assets from time to time, involves the application of complex tax rules, and since Embraer's view is not binding on the courts or the IRS, no assurances can be provided that Embraer (or its predecessor) will not be considered a PFIC for the current, or any past or future tax year. The potential application of the PFIC rules is further discussed below.

Sale, Exchange or Other Taxable Disposition of Embraer Common Shares or ADSs

A U.S. Holder will recognize taxable gain or loss on any sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of Embraer common shares or ADSs in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition and the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis (determined in U.S. dollars) in the Embraer common shares or ADSs. Such gain or loss will generally be capital gain or loss and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the Embraer common shares or ADSs have a holding period of 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 deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations under the Code.

[Table of Contents](#)

Any gain or loss recognized by a U.S. Holder from the sale, exchange or taxable disposition of Embraer common shares or ADSs generally will be gain or loss from U.S. sources for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. Consequently, if a Brazilian withholding tax or capital gains tax is imposed pursuant to a sale of Embraer common shares or ADSs, U.S. Holders who do not have significant foreign source income might not be able to derive effective U.S. foreign tax credit benefit in respect of such Brazilian withholding tax or capital gains tax. The rules relating to foreign tax credits, including the amount of foreign income taxes that may be claimed as a credit in any given year, are extremely complex and subject to limitations. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their own independent tax advisor regarding the application of the foreign tax credit rules to their particular circumstances.

Deposits and withdrawals of Embraer common shares in exchange for ADSs will not result in the realization of gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules

If, during any taxable year of a non-U.S. corporation, 75% or more of the corporation's gross income consists of certain types of "passive" income, or the average value during a taxable year of the "passive assets" of the corporation (generally assets that generate passive income) is 50% or more of the average value of all the corporation's assets, the corporation will be treated as a PFIC under U.S. federal income tax law. If a corporation is treated as a PFIC, a U.S. Holder may be subject to increased tax liability upon the sale of its stock, or upon the receipt of certain dividends, unless such U.S. Holder makes an election to be taxed currently on its *pro rata* portion of the corporation's income, whether or not such income is distributed in the form of dividends, or otherwise makes a "mark-to-market" election with respect to the corporation's stock as permitted by the Code. In addition, as discussed above, a U.S. Holder would not be entitled to (if otherwise eligible for) the preferential reduced rate of tax payable on certain dividend income. As stated above, although no assurances can be given, based on Embraer's operations, projections and business plans and the other items discussed above, Embraer does not believe that it (or its predecessor) was or currently is a PFIC, and does not expect to become a PFIC for subsequent taxable years.

U.S. Holders are urged to consult their own independent tax advisors regarding the potential application of the PFIC rules to the common shares or ADSs and the availability and advisability of making an election to avoid the adverse tax consequences of the PFIC rules should Embraer be considered a PFIC for any taxable year.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

In general, payments of dividends on Embraer common shares or ADSs, and payments of the proceeds of the sale, exchange or other disposition of Embraer common shares or ADSs, paid within the United States or through certain U.S.-related financial intermediaries to a U.S. Holder may be subject to information reporting and backup withholding at a current maximum rate of 28% unless the U.S. Holder (1) is a corporation or other exempt recipient or (2) in the case of backup withholding, provides an accurate taxpayer identification number and certifies that no loss of exemption from backup withholding has occurred. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. The amount of any backup withholding from a payment to a U.S. Holder will be allowed as a refund or a credit against the U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability provided the required information is timely provided to the IRS. A U.S. Holder generally may obtain a refund of any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules that exceed its U.S. federal income tax liability by filing a timely refund claim with the IRS.

10F. Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

10G. Statements by Experts

Not applicable.