

EMBRAER BRAZILIAN AVIATION CO
Form F-4
February 22, 2006

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 22, 2006

Registration No. 333-_____

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form F-4
REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

RIO HAN EMPREENDIMENTOS E PARTICIPAÇÕES
S.A.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Rio Han Holding Company

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

Federative Republic of Brazil
*(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)*

3721
*(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)*

Not Applicable
*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)*

**Av. Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 2170, F-56, térreo, sala 2656
12227-901 São José dos Campos, SP, Brazil
55-12-3927-1000**

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of the registrant's principal executive offices)

**National Registered Agents, Inc.
875 Avenue of the Americas, Suite 501
New York, NY 10001
1-800-767-1553**

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

Copy to:

**Richard S. Aldrich, Jr., Esq.
Shearman & Sterling LLP
Av. Brig. Faria Lima, 3400
04538-132 São Paulo-SP, Brazil**

Approximate date of commencement of proposed offer to the public: As soon as practicable after this registration statement becomes effective.

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

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Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Amount to be Registered ^{(1) (2)}	Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Share ⁽³⁾	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Amount of Registration Fee
Common Shares, no par value	337,177,111	U.S.\$9.6578	U.S.\$3,256,377,638.65	U.S.\$348,433.63

- (1) 290,029,360 of these common shares will initially be represented by the registrant's American Depositary Shares (ADSs), each of which will represent four common shares, and which will be evidenced by American Depositary Receipts (ADRs). A separate registration statement on Form F-6 will be filed to register the ADSs. The remaining 38,503,014 common shares will not be represented by ADSs. An additional 8,644,737 common shares will be issuable in exchange for preferred shares of Embraer in connection with the offering of exchangeable notes into preferred shares of Embraer by the Brazilian National and Social Development Bank, or BNDES.
- (2) Includes a maximum number of the registrant's common shares expected to be issued to holders of ADSs of Embraer Empresa Brasileira de Aeronáutica S.A. (Embraer), and to U.S. holders of common shares and preferred shares of Embraer in connection with the proposed restructuring and merger described in the accompanying prospectus. The common shares to be issued in connection with the proposed restructuring and merger outside the United States to non-U.S. residents are not registered under this registration statement.
- (3) The proposed maximum aggregate offering price per common share (estimated solely for the purpose of computing the amount of the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(f) and Rule 457(c) under the Securities Act) was calculated in accordance with the exchange ratio of one common share of the registrant to be exchanged for each common share or preferred share of Embraer held directly by a U.S. resident and the exchange ratio of one ADS of the registrant to be exchanged for each ADS of Embraer, in each case in connection with the proposed restructuring and merger described in the accompanying prospectus and based on (a) R\$19.80, the average of the high and low prices of the common shares of Embraer, and R\$20.45, the average of the high and low prices of the preferred shares of Embraer, as reported on the São Paulo Stock Exchange on February 17, 2006, converted into U.S. dollars based on an exchange rate of R\$2.1182 = U.S.\$1.00, as reported by the Central Bank (PTAX rate) on February 17, 2006 and (b) U.S.\$38.70, the average of the high and low prices of the ADSs of Embraer as reported on the New York Stock Exchange on February 17, 2006.

The registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until this registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to Section 8(a), may determine.

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. Rio Han Empreendimentos e Participações S.A. may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities in any jurisdiction where such an offer or solicitation would be illegal.

**Prospectus
Subject to Completion, dated _____, 2006**

RIO HAN EMPREENDIMENTOS E PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.

The Board of Directors of Embraer-Empresa Brasileira de Aeronáutica S.A., or Embraer, has approved a restructuring of Embraer that consists of the adoption of a new capital structure and listing on the *Novo Mercado* segment of the São Paulo Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Valores de São Paulo*), or BOVESPA.

The proposed restructuring will be implemented through a merger of companies under Brazilian law (*incorporação de empresas*), or merger, of Embraer with and into Rio Han Empreendimentos e Participações S.A., a holding company, or Rio Han. As a result of the merger, Embraer will cease to exist and:

Rio Han will succeed to all of the rights and obligations of Embraer, and will change its legal name to Embraer-Empresa Brasileira de Aeronáutica S.A., which is Embraer's current legal name;

each common share of Embraer (other than common shares held by Rio Han) will be exchanged for one common share of Rio Han, or Rio Han common share;

each preferred share of Embraer will be exchanged for one Rio Han common share, and Rio Han will be prohibited from issuing preferred shares;

each American Depositary Share of Embraer, or Embraer ADS, each of which represents four preferred shares of Embraer, will be exchanged for one American Depositary Share of Rio Han, or Rio Han ADS, each of which will represent four Rio Han common shares; and

the Golden Share, a special class of common share of Embraer held by the Federative Republic of Brazil, or the Brazilian Government, will be exchanged for a special class of common share, or Golden Share, of Rio Han.

An extraordinary general meeting of Embraer shareholders will be held at Embraer's principal executive offices at Avenida Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 2170, City of São José dos Campos, State of São Paulo, Brazil on [_____] [___], 2006 at [__]:00 a.m., local time, to consider and vote upon the merger in accordance with the procedures described in this prospectus.

Even though under Brazilian law holders of Embraer preferred shares and, consequently, Embraer ADSs, collectively, Embraer non-voting shares, do not have the right to vote on the merger, the Board of Directors of Embraer proposes to extend voting rights to all holders of preferred shares, including preferred shares represented by Embraer ADSs, in respect of all proposals relating to the merger, as described in this prospectus.

NEITHER RIO HAN NOR EMBRAER IS ASKING YOU FOR A PROXY AND YOU ARE REQUESTED NOT TO SEND RIO HAN OR EMBRAER A PROXY.

The Rio Han common shares to be issued to holders of Embraer common and preferred shares will be listed on the BOVESPA. Rio Han will apply to list such shares on the *Novo Mercado* segment of the BOVESPA under the symbol EMBR3. The Rio Han ADSs and the underlying common shares to be received by holders of Embraer ADSs will be listed on the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE, under the symbol ERJ.

You should read this prospectus carefully. See the section entitled Risk Factors beginning on page 27 of this prospectus for a discussion of risks that you should consider when evaluating the transactions described in this prospectus.

Neither the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the securities to be issued in connection with the merger or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

This prospectus is dated _____, 2006 and is expected to be first made available to Embraer shareholders on or about that date.

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You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus or on the information to which Rio Han and/or Embraer have referred you. Rio Han and Embraer have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. The information contained in this prospectus or in any supplement accompanying this prospectus is only accurate at its respective date, and the business, results of operations and financial condition of Rio Han and Embraer may change thereafter.

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Rio Han Historical Financial Information

Rio Han was formed on September 2, 2005 as a *sociedade por ações de capital fechado* (a closed company), and has not carried on any activities other than in connection with the proposed restructuring and merger. At September 30, 2005, Rio Han had no material assets or liabilities and had only recorded a capital of US\$21.34 in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or U.S. GAAP. As a result, Rio Han has not prepared any historical financial statements at and for the one month ended September 30, 2005.

After the proposed restructuring and merger is implemented, Rio Han will prepare financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and, as currently done by Embraer, Rio Han will also present its primary U.S. GAAP financial statements in U.S. dollars.

In addition, after implementation of the proposed restructuring and merger, and the subsequent listing of Rio Han as a public company with the *Comissão de Valores Mobiliários*, or CVM, Rio Han will be permitted for a limited period of time to prepare its financial statements in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil (which include accounting practices derived from Law No. 6,404 of December 15, 1976, as amended, or the Brazilian Corporate Law) for certain purposes, such as providing reports to its Brazilian shareholders, filing financial statements with the CVM and determining dividend payments and other distributions and tax liabilities in Brazil. These accounting practices are referred to in this prospectus as generally accepted accounting principles in Brazil, or Brazilian GAAP.

Embraer Historical Financial Information

The historical financial information of Embraer included in this prospectus is derived from the following financial statements:

the consolidated financial statements of Embraer at December 31, 2003 and 2004 and for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004, audited by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Auditores Independentes, or Deloitte, included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus;

the consolidated financial statements of Embraer at December 31, 2000 and 2001 and for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 2001, audited by Deloitte, that have not been included in this prospectus; and

the condensed consolidated financial statements of Embraer at and for the nine months ended September 30, 2005, subject to limited review by Deloitte, included in *Financial Statements* beginning on page F-1 of this prospectus.

You should read Embraer's selected historical financial information included in this prospectus in conjunction with (1) *Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects* and *Item 18. Financial Statements* included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus, (2) Embraer's financial statements and related notes included in *Financial Statements* beginning on page F-1 of this prospectus, and (3) *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations* beginning on page 74 of this prospectus.

Embraer's consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Because Embraer exports more than 90% of its production and operates in an industry that uses the U.S. dollar as its currency of reference, Embraer's management believes that the U.S. dollar is its functional currency and the most appropriate currency in which to present its financial statements. As a result, amounts for all periods presented have been remeasured into U.S. dollars in accordance with the methodology set forth in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 52, or SFAS 52.

Embraer's consolidated financial statements at and for the year ended December 2000 have been prepared in accordance with Brazilian GAAP, stated in Brazilian *reais* and have been adjusted for the effects of inflation. Previously, amount of net income and shareholders' equity under Brazilian GAAP were reconciled to those that would have been reported under U.S. GAAP.

For certain purposes, such as providing reports to its Brazilian shareholders, filing financial statements with the CVM and determining dividend payments and other distributions and tax liabilities in Brazil, Embraer has prepared and will, until the date the merger is completed, continue to be required to prepare financial statements in accordance with the Brazilian Corporate Law. Embraer's financial statements prepared in accordance with the Brazilian Corporate Law are not adjusted to account for the effects of inflation.

As a result of the reconciliation of amounts to the functional currency and other adjustments related to the differences in accounting principles between U.S. GAAP and Brazilian GAAP, the amounts of net income and shareholders' equity as reported in Embraer's consolidated historical financial statements presented herein differ from those included in its statutory accounting records.

Pro Forma Combined Financial Information

Under U.S. GAAP, the merger of Embraer with and into Rio Han will be recorded using the historical carrying values of the assets and liabilities of Embraer. The merger will be treated as a recapitalization that results in no change in accounting basis from the accounting basis of Embraer because, in accordance with U.S. GAAP, Embraer is regarded as the acquiring party for accounting purposes. The creation of Rio Han, a holding company with no operations, and the subsequent merger with Embraer do not involve any new shareholders nor result in any one shareholder or group of shareholders obtaining unilateral control of Rio Han.

As a result, Rio Han is not presenting pro forma combined financial information in this prospectus, with the exception of the unaudited pro forma earnings per share information of Embraer, giving pro forma effect to the proposed restructuring and merger contemplated in this prospectus. The unaudited pro forma earnings per share information is included in Summary Historical and Pro Forma Financial Information Summary Comparative Per Share Data beginning on page 24 of this prospectus.

The unaudited pro forma earnings per share information of Embraer presented in this prospectus gives effect to estimates made by Embraer's management and assumes that none of the holders of Embraer common shares will exercise their appraisal rights.

The unaudited pro forma earnings per share data of Embraer was prepared for illustrative purposes only. This information does not purport to represent what historical earnings per share Embraer would have had if the proposed restructuring and merger had occurred before such period or the future earnings per share that Rio Han will experience after the proposed restructuring and merger is implemented.

References to *real*, *reais* or R\$ are to the legal currency of Brazil, and references to U.S. dollars or US\$ are to the legal currency of the United States.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS CONCERNING FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

This prospectus includes forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to: statements about the benefits of the proposed restructuring to Embraer and Embraer shareholders, including statements that the proposed restructuring will facilitate access to capital markets and increase financing resources for the development of new products and expansion programs and statements regarding the dispersed ownership and potential increase in liquidity of Rio Han common shares, and statements about the current conditions and future trends in the airline industry and business jet market, financial conditions, results of operations, cash flows, dividends, financing plans, business strategies, operating efficiencies or synergies, budgets, capital and other expenditures, competitive positions, growth opportunities for existing products, benefits from new technology, plans and objectives of management of Embraer and other matters.

These forward-looking statements are based largely on the current beliefs and expectations of Rio Han and Embraer about future events and financial trends affecting Embraer's businesses and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including, among other things:

general economic, political and business conditions, both in Brazil and in Embraer's markets;

changes in competitive conditions and in the general level of demand for Embraer's products;

management's expectations and estimates concerning Embraer's future financial performance, financing plans and programs, and the effects of competition;

continued successful development and marketing of the Embraer 170/190 jet family, the line of business jets, including the new business jets for the light and very light categories, and defense aircraft;

Embraer's level of debt;

anticipated trends in Embraer's industry and its short- and long-term outlook for the 30-120 seat commercial aircraft market;

Embraer's expenditure plans;

inflation and fluctuations in exchange rates;

Embraer's ability to develop and deliver its products on a timely basis;

availability of sales financing for Embraer's existing and potential customers;

existing and future governmental regulation; and

other risk factors as set forth under "Risk Factors" beginning on page 27 of this prospectus.

The words "believe," "may," "will," "estimate," "continue," "anticipate," "intend," "expect" and similar words are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Rio Han and Embraer undertake no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements because of new information, future events or other factors. In light of these risks and uncertainties, the forward-looking events and circumstances discussed in this prospectus might not occur.

Actual results and performance could differ substantially from those anticipated in forward-looking statements as a result of various factors such as those risks described in this prospectus, including in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE PROPOSED RESTRUCTURING AND MERGER

Q: What is the proposed restructuring and merger?

A: The Board of Directors of Embraer-Empresa Brasileira de Aeronáutica S.A., or Embraer, has approved a restructuring of Embraer that consists of the adoption of a new capital structure and listing on the *Novo Mercado*, a special trading segment of the São Paulo Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Valores de São Paulo*), or BOVESPA.

The proposed restructuring involves two steps:

the organization of Rio Han Empreendimentos e Participações S.A., a holding company, or Rio Han, and the transfer by Cia. Bozano, Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil - PREVI, or PREVI, and Fundação Sistel de Seguridade Social, or SISTEL, the controlling shareholders of Embraer, of all of the Embraer common shares, or Embraer control shares, held by them subject to the Shareholders' Agreement among Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL, dated July 24, 1997, or the Shareholders' Agreement, to Rio Han - this step was completed on January 18, 2006; and

the merger of companies under Brazilian law (*incorporação de empresas*), or merger, of Embraer with and into Rio Han.

Q: Why has Embraer decided to propose the restructuring and merger?

A: The proposed restructuring is intended to create a basis for the sustainability, growth and continuity of Embraer's businesses and activities by simplifying the capital structure of Embraer and thereby improving its access to capital markets and increasing financing resources for the development of new products and expansion programs. The Board of Directors of Embraer believes that the proposed restructuring will also benefit Embraer shareholders through:

the extension of voting rights to all Embraer shareholders;

the relinquishment of voting control by the current controlling shareholders of Embraer in favor of all Embraer shareholders;

a potential increase in the liquidity of the shares to be received by Embraer shareholders in the merger resulting from the expected dispersed ownership of such shares; and

the adoption of enhanced corporate governance practices and transparency standards.

Q: What will happen to my Embraer common or preferred shares or ADSs?

A: As a result of the merger, Embraer common and preferred shares (including preferred shares represented by Embraer ADSs, each of which represents four Embraer preferred shares) will be exchanged for Rio Han common shares (including common shares represented by Rio Han ADSs, each of which will represent four Rio Han common shares) as follows:

each common share of Embraer (other than those held by Rio Han) will be exchanged for one Rio Han common share;

each preferred share of Embraer will be exchanged for one Rio Han common share, and Rio Han will be prohibited from issuing preferred shares;

each Embraer ADS will be exchanged for one Rio Han ADS; and

the Golden Share, a special class of common share held by the Federative Republic of Brazil, or the Brazilian Government, will be exchanged for a special class of common share, or Golden Share, of Rio Han.

Q: What shareholder approvals are needed for the proposed restructuring and merger?

A: Under the Brazilian Corporate Law, the merger must be approved by the shareholders of Rio Han and Embraer at their respective general meetings.

The Brazilian Government holds a Golden Share that gives the Brazilian Government a veto right over certain actions by Embraer, including the merger. The representative of the Brazilian Government on the Board of Directors of Embraer has approved the proposed restructuring and merger, and the Brazilian Government has indicated to the Board of Directors of Embraer that it intends to vote in favor of the merger.

Q: When and where is the extraordinary general meeting of Embraer shareholders to approve the merger?

A: The extraordinary general meeting of Embraer shareholders to approve the merger will be held on [_____], 2006, at [__] a.m., local time, at Embraer's principal executive offices at Avenida Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 2170, São José dos Campos, São Paulo, Brazil. The general meeting of Rio Han shareholders to approve the merger will be held at Rio Han's principal executive offices at Avenida Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 2170, F-56, térreo, sala 2656, São José dos Campos, São Paulo, Brazil, immediately following the extraordinary general meeting of Embraer shareholders.

Q: Will holders of Embraer non-voting shares be entitled to vote at the extraordinary general meeting?

A: Even though under the Brazilian Corporate Law holders of Embraer preferred shares and, consequently, Embraer ADSs do not have the right to vote on the merger, the Board of Directors of Embraer proposes to extend voting rights to all holders of preferred shares, including preferred shares represented by Embraer ADSs, or, collectively, The Embraer non-voting shares in respect of all proposals relating to the merger. At the extraordinary general meeting of Embraer shareholders, holders of Embraer common shares will first be asked to consider and vote upon a proposal to insert a temporary provision in the bylaws of Embraer to confer voting rights upon all Embraer shareholders in respect of all proposals relating to the merger. This first proposal must be approved by holders of a majority of the Embraer common shares present and voting at the extraordinary general meeting. The Board of Directors of Embraer expects this first proposal to be approved because Rio Han and its shareholders Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL, which directly or indirectly hold 63.35% of the outstanding Embraer common shares, have indicated to the Board of Directors of Embraer that they intend to vote in favor of this first proposal. If this first proposal is approved, all Embraer shareholders will have the right to vote upon all proposals relating to the merger.

Q: What vote is required to approve the merger at the extraordinary general meeting?

A: If the proposal to insert a temporary provision in the bylaws of Embraer to confer voting rights upon all Embraer shareholders is approved, then the merger must be approved by holders of more than 50% of the outstanding common and preferred shares of Embraer.

Q: How will the vote for the approval of the merger be conducted at the extraordinary general meeting?

A: The Board of Directors of Embraer has agreed that all Embraer shareholders (other than Rio Han, Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL and the directors and executive officers of Embraer), including the depositary of the Embraer ADSs that will vote as instructed by holders of ADSs, will vote before Rio Han, Cia. Bozano, PREVI, SISTEL and the directors and executive officers of Embraer on the proposals to approve the merger. If the merger is rejected by holders of more than 50% of the outstanding common and preferred shares of Embraer (other than common or preferred shares held by Rio Han, Cia. Bozano, PREVI, SISTEL and the directors and executive officers of Embraer), then Rio Han, Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL will vote against the merger. If the merger is not rejected as described in the preceding sentence, Rio Han, Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL will vote for the merger.

Q: What is the record date for the extraordinary general meeting?

A: Only Embraer shareholders who hold shares of record as of the close of business on [_____], 2006 will be entitled to attend and, in the case of holders of Embraer non-voting shares only if the proposal to extend voting rights to all Embraer shareholders is approved, vote at the extraordinary general meeting.

Q: Do I have to attend the extraordinary general meeting in person to vote?

A: You must attend the extraordinary general meeting of Embraer shareholders in person or by proxy in order to vote. See Extraordinary General Meeting of Embraer Shareholders How to Vote Your Embraer Shares and ADSs beginning on page 33 of this prospectus for further details.

Q: As a holder of Embraer ADSs, how do I vote?

A: As a holder of Embraer ADSs, you are not entitled to attend the extraordinary general meeting in person, but instead may be represented at the meeting by the depositary of the Embraer ADSs, or the depositary, or its representative. You should provide the depositary with timely voting instructions with respect to the preferred shares represented by your Embraer ADSs to enable the depositary to have such shares represented at the extraordinary general meeting. The depositary has set [__] p.m. (New York City time) on [_____], 2006 as the record date for determining those holders of Embraer ADSs entitled to provide voting instructions. See Extraordinary General Meeting of Embraer Shareholders How to Vote Your Embraer Shares and ADSs and Specific Considerations for Holders of Embraer ADS Vote by Holders of Embraer ADSs beginning on pages 33 and 68 of this prospectus, respectively.

Q: Do I have appraisal rights in connection with the merger?

A: Holders of record of Embraer common shares at the close of business on January 19, 2006, the date of the first announcement of the merger, are entitled to exercise appraisal or withdrawal rights (*direito de recesso ou retirada*), or appraisal rights, in connection with the merger.

If you held Embraer common shares of record at the close of business on January 19, 2006, you will have the right to elect to receive, instead of the Rio Han common shares to be issued in the merger, R\$6.61 in cash per common share, being the shareholders' equity per share of Embraer determined in accordance with Brazilian GAAP as of September 30, 2005, using the methodology described in the Valuation Report of Shareholders' Equity of Embraer prepared by ACAL Consultoria e Auditoria S/S, or ACAL, dated as of January 18, 2006. See The Proposed Restructuring and Merger Valuation Reports of ACAL Summary of Valuation Report of Book Value of Embraer's Shareholders' Equity beginning on page 53 of this prospectus.

If you have appraisal rights, you must exercise your rights within 30 days of the publication of the minutes of the extraordinary general meeting of Embraer shareholders convened to approve the merger, or the appraisal rights period, otherwise your rights will lapse. You cannot exercise your appraisal rights if you vote in favor of the merger. See The Proposed Restructuring and Merger Appraisal Rights on page 56 of this prospectus for information on how to exercise your appraisal rights.

Under the Brazilian Corporate Law, holders of Embraer preferred shares and Embraer ADSs are not entitled to appraisal rights in connection with the merger. See The Proposed Restructuring and Merger Appraisal Rights on page 56 of this prospectus.

Q: Can the merger be unwound?

A: Yes. Under the Brazilian Corporate Law, if the management of Rio Han believes that the total value of the appraisal rights exercised by holders of Embraer common shares may put at risk the financial stability of Rio Han, the management may, within ten days after the end of the appraisal rights period, call an extraordinary general meeting of Rio Han shareholders to ratify or unwind the merger.

Q: When will the merger be completed?

A: The merger will be effective upon approval of the merger by the shareholders of Rio Han and Embraer at their respective meetings.

The merger will be completed only after the merger becomes irreversible, which will occur upon the earliest occurrence of any of the following events:

by the tenth day following the end of the appraisal rights period if management of Rio Han has not called an extraordinary general meeting of Rio Han shareholders to either ratify or unwind the merger;

Rio Han waives its right to unwind the merger; or

management of Rio Han calls an extraordinary general meeting of Rio Han shareholders within ten days of the end of the appraisal rights period to either ratify or unwind the merger, and the merger is ratified.

Q: As a holder of Embraer common or preferred shares, what should I do to receive my Rio Han common shares?

A: As a holder of Embraer common or preferred shares, you will not need to do anything to receive your Rio Han common shares issued in the merger. Upon the effectiveness of the merger, all Embraer common and preferred shares will automatically be exchanged for Rio Han common shares. As Embraer shares are registered in book-entry form and Rio Han common shares will be registered in book-entry form, an entry or entries will be made by Banco Itaú S.A., the registrar of the Embraer share registry and the Rio Han share registry, in the Rio Han share registry to evidence the Rio Han common shares issued in the merger. Holders of Embraer common or preferred shares will not receive certificates evidencing Rio Han common shares. After the merger is completed, the registrar of the Rio Han share registry will provide a statement of shareholding to each registered holder of Rio Han common shares confirming their ownership of Rio Han common shares.

Q: As a holder of Embraer ADSs, what should I do to receive my Rio Han ADSs?

A: If you are a registered holder of Embraer ADSs, you will not need to take any action with respect to your Embraer ADSs. If you hold your Embraer ADSs in book-entry form through the direct registration system maintained by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., the depository for the Embraer ADSs, an entry or entries will be made in the direct registration system after the effectiveness of the merger to evidence that your Embraer ADSs represent Rio Han common shares rather than Embraer preferred shares. If you hold certificates, commonly known as American Depositary Receipts, or ADRs, evidencing your Embraer ADSs, your ADRs will evidence your Rio Han ADSs after the effectiveness of the merger. In all cases, the number of Embraer ADSs you hold will remain unchanged. If you are not a registered holder of your Embraer ADSs but hold your Embraer ADSs in street name through a broker, bank, custodian or other nominee, you will not need to take any action unless your broker, bank, custodian or other nominee informs you otherwise.

Q: Can I trade my Embraer shares during the appraisal rights period?

A: Yes. You may continue to trade your Embraer common or preferred shares under their existing ticker symbols on the BOVESPA until such time as Rio Han is registered as a public company with the CVM and the Rio Han common shares issued in the merger are listed on the BOVESPA. Upon the effectiveness of the merger, Rio Han will apply to register as a public company with the CVM and to list the Rio Han common shares on the *Novo Mercado* segment of the BOVESPA under the ticker symbol EMBR3. Rio Han anticipates the registration and listing process to be completed within approximately 60 days from the date of the filing of its applications with the CVM and the BOVESPA. Holders of Embraer ADSs may continue to trade their Embraer ADSs under the ticker symbol ERJ on the NYSE until such time as the Rio Han ADSs are authorized for listing on the NYSE. Rio Han expects that the Rio Han ADSs will be authorized for listing on the NYSE, subject to official notice of issuance, by the same time that Rio Han is registered as a public company with the CVM and the Rio Han common shares are listed on the BOVESPA.

Q: Will I have to pay brokerage commissions?

A: You will not have to pay brokerage commissions if your shares are registered in your own name.

Q: Who can help answer my questions?

A: If you have any questions about the proposed restructuring or merger, you should contact:

Embraer
Avenida Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 2170
12227-901 São José dos Campos
São Paulo, Brazil
Attention: Investor Relations
Telephone (Brazil): +55 12 3927-4404
Telephone (US): +1 954 359-3721

SUMMARY

The following summary highlights selected information from this prospectus and may not contain all the information that may be important to you. To understand the proposed restructuring and merger more fully, you should read this entire prospectus carefully. This summary is qualified in its entirety by, and should be read in conjunction with, the more detailed information appearing in this prospectus, including Embraer's condensed consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes.

The Companies***Rio Han (see page 71)***

Av. Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 2170
F-56, térreo, sala 2656
12227-901 São José dos Campos
São Paulo, Brazil
Tel: +55-12-3927-1000

Rio Han was formed as a closed company under the laws of Brazil on September 2, 2005 under the name R.A.A.S.P.E. Empreendimentos e Participações S.A., which name was subsequently changed to Rio Han on January 12, 2006.

The current share ownership of Rio Han (after giving effect to the transfer by Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL of the Embraer control shares to Rio Han on January 18, 2006) is as follows:

Shareholder	Number of common shares	Percentage of participation in the capital stock
Cia. Bozano	54,102,501	33.33%
PREVI	54,102,131	33.33%
SISTEL	54,102,131	33.33%
Total	162,306,763	100%

Rio Han has not carried on any activities other than in connection with the proposed restructuring and merger.

Embraer (see page 72)

Avenida Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 2170
12227-901 São José dos Campos
São Paulo, Brazil
Tel: +55-12-3927-4440

Embraer was incorporated as a publicly held company with private participation by the Brazilian Government in 1969, was privatized in 1994 and is currently a joint stock company duly organized under the laws of Brazil. Embraer is one of the leading manufacturers of commercial aircraft in the world based on net sales of commercial aircraft, and has a global customer base. Embraer's focus is achieving customer satisfaction with a range of products addressing the commercial, business jet and defense aircraft markets. Embraer is also the leading supplier of defense aircraft for the Brazilian Air Force based on number of aircraft sold, and has also sold aircraft to military forces in Europe and Latin America.

For additional information about Embraer, including information regarding recent developments, see "The Companies Information About Embraer" beginning on page 72 of this prospectus.

The Proposed Restructuring and Merger (see page 35)

The Board of Directors of Embraer has approved a restructuring of Embraer that consists of the adoption of a new capital structure and listing on the *Novo Mercado*, a special trading segment of the BOVESPA.

The proposed restructuring involves two steps:

1. the organization of Rio Han and the transfer by Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL of the Embraer control shares to Rio Han this step was completed on January 18, 2006; and
2. the merger under Brazilian law of Embraer with and into Rio Han.

Organization of Rio Han and the Transfer of Embraer control shares to Rio Han (see page 71)

Rio Han was formed on September 2, 2005 and has not carried on any activities other than in connection with the proposed restructuring and merger.

On January 12, 2006, Cia. Bozano purchased all of the common shares representing the capital stock of Rio Han. On January 13, 2006, PREVI and SISTEL each purchased from Cia. Bozano an amount of common shares to enable each of Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL to hold nearly equal amounts of Rio Han's capital stock. On January 18, 2006, Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL transferred all of the Embraer control shares (which represent 60% of Embraer's common shares and 20.16% of Embraer's total capital) to Rio Han in exchange for 162,306,263 Rio Han common shares (or 1.1153 Rio Han common shares for each Embraer control share).

The exchange ratio for the transfer of the Embraer control shares to Rio Han was determined by the management of Rio Han and the management of Embraer and subsequently recommended for approval by the Conselho Fiscal (Audit Board) of Embraer. The exchange ratio was approved by the Board of Directors of Embraer based on, among other things, the Financial Analyses Regarding the Restructuring of the Capital Stock of Embraer prepared by Goldman Sachs & Co. together with Goldman Sachs & Companhia, collectively, Goldman Sachs, dated as of January 13, 2006. See *The Proposed Restructuring and Merger Financial Analyses of Goldman Sachs* beginning on page 43 of this prospectus for further details regarding the financial analyses. The exchange ratio for the transfer of the Embraer control shares to Rio Han reflects a premium of 9% when compared to the exchange ratio for the merger. The Board of Directors of Embraer understands that Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL have a legitimate and justified expectation in receiving a premium on the transfer of the Embraer control shares to Rio Han as compensation for their relinquishment of voting control over Embraer in favor of all Embraer shareholders in connection with the proposed restructuring and merger. See *Merger Agreement* beginning on page 59 of this prospectus for further details.

Merger of Embraer with and into Rio Han (see page 37)

The proposed restructuring will be implemented through the merger of Embraer with and into Rio Han under the Brazilian Corporate Law.

As a result of the merger, Embraer will cease to exist and:

Rio Han will succeed to all of the rights and obligations of Embraer, and will change its legal name to Embraer Empresa Brasileira de Aeronáutica S.A., which is Embraer's current legal name;

all of the assets and liabilities (including shareholders' equity) of Embraer will be combined with the assets and liabilities (including shareholders' equity) of Rio Han, and all of Embraer's subsidiaries will become Rio Han's subsidiaries;

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each common share of Embraer (other than common shares held by Rio Han) will be exchanged for one Rio Han common share;

each preferred share of Embraer will be exchanged for one Rio Han common share, and Rio Han will be prohibited from issuing preferred shares;

each Embraer ADS will be exchanged for one Rio Han ADS; and

the Golden Share of Embraer held by the Brazilian Government will be exchanged for a Golden Share of Rio Han.

Each common and preferred share of Embraer held by Cia. Bozano, PREVI or SISTEL not subject to the Shareholders Agreement will be exchanged for one Rio Han common share.

Upon the effectiveness of the merger, the Shareholders Agreement will terminate and the new bylaws of Rio Han to be approved in connection with the merger will prohibit any shareholder or group of shareholders from exercising voting control over Rio Han.

The ownership structure of Rio Han after the merger will be as follows:

Share Ownership After the Merger (see page 38)

As of the date of this prospectus, holders of Embraer shares other than Rio Han hold approximately 79.84% in the aggregate of the total capital stock of Embraer. As a result of the premium that will be realized by Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL by virtue of the exchange ratio for the transfer of the Embraer control shares to Rio Han when compared to the exchange ratio for the merger, and assuming no holders of Embraer common shares exercise their appraisal rights, holders of Embraer shares other than Rio Han will hold approximately 78.03% in the aggregate of the total capital stock of Rio Han after the merger. See The Proposed Restructuring and Merger Share Ownership After the Merger beginning on page 38 of this prospectus for further details on the financial impact of the merger on Embraer shareholders.

Reasons for the Proposed Restructuring and Merger (see page 41)

The proposed restructuring and merger is intended to create a basis for the sustainability, growth and continuity of Embraer's businesses and activities by simplifying the capital structure of Embraer and thereby improving its access to capital markets and increasing financing resources for the development of new products and expansion programs. See The Proposed Restructuring and Merger Reasons for the Proposed Restructuring and Merger beginning on page 41 of this prospectus. The Board of Directors of Embraer expects that the following benefits will result from the proposed restructuring:

Benefits to Embraer Shareholders:

- the extension of voting rights to all Embraer shareholders;
- the relinquishment of voting control by the current controlling shareholders of Embraer in favor of all Embraer shareholders;
- a potential increase in the liquidity of the shares to be received by Embraer shareholders in the merger resulting from the expected dispersed ownership of such shares;
- the adoption of enhanced corporate governance practices and transparency standards; and
- for Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL, realization of a premium on the Embraer control shares transferred to Rio Han by virtue of the exchange ratio applicable to such transfer when compared to the exchange ratio applicable to the merger.

Benefits to the Brazilian Capital Markets:

- the creation of the first major Brazilian company with dispersed ownership and simplified capital structure (only common shares) to be listed on the *Novo Mercado*; and
- the creation of a new corporate governance benchmark for Brazilian public companies.

Benefits to the Brazilian Government:

- the continuation of the rights of the Golden Share;
- the assurance that a majority of the voting rights of Rio Han common shares will be held by Brazilian shareholders as provided in the Privatization Notice of Embraer;
- the control over the concentration of Rio Han common shares in amounts equal to or greater than 35%;
- the assurance of a dispersed capital structure due to the adoption of restrictions on voting rights contained in Rio Han's proposed bylaws; and
- the assurance that Rio Han will remain as a technological and industrial partner of the Brazilian Army.

The Board of Directors also considered the following potential effects arising from the proposed restructuring and merger:

- the ownership percentage of holders of Embraer shares other than those subject to the Shareholders' Agreement will be diluted as a result of the merger (assuming no holders of Embraer common shares exercise appraisal rights); and
- holders of Embraer preferred shares (including preferred shares represented by Embraer ADSs) will no longer be entitled to receive a dividend per share at least 10% higher than any dividend conferred upon each Embraer common share.

Approval of the Conselho Fiscal (Audit Board) and of the Board of Directors of Embraer (see page 42)

The Conselho Fiscal (Audit Board) of Embraer has reviewed the proposed restructuring and merger, including the Protocol and Justification of Merger of Embraer with and into Rio Han, dated January 19, 2006, and the valuation reports, financial analyses and proposed bylaws of Rio Han attached as exhibits thereto, or the Merger Agreement, and has unanimously recommended the submission of the Merger Agreement and the merger to an extraordinary general meeting of Embraer shareholders for approval.

The Board of Directors of Embraer has also reviewed the proposed restructuring and merger, including the Merger Agreement and all exhibits thereto, and has unanimously approved the restructuring and merger, the terms of the Merger Agreement and all related documents, and has approved the submission of the Merger Agreement and the merger to an extraordinary general meeting of Embraer shareholders for approval.

In determining whether to approve the proposed restructuring and merger, the Board of Directors of Embraer consulted with its senior management and legal counsel as well as its financial advisors, ACAL and Goldman Sachs, considered the approval of the Conselho Fiscal, and considered the respective strategic, financial and other considerations referred to under "The Proposed Restructuring and Merger Reasons for the Proposed Restructuring and Merger" beginning on page 41 of this prospectus.

Conditions to the Merger (see page 37)

The merger must be approved by the shareholders of Rio Han and Embraer at their respective meetings. At their general meeting, Rio Han shareholders will be asked to vote upon, among other things, the following proposals:

the approval of the proposed bylaws for Rio Han;

the election of a transition Board of Directors to serve until the annual general meeting of Rio Han shareholders in 2009 to approve the financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008;

the ratification of the appointment of ACAL by the management of Rio Han to prepare the valuation reports of Embraer and Rio Han;

the approval of the valuation reports prepared by ACAL;

the approval of the Merger Agreement;

the approval of the merger of Embraer with and into Rio Han, pursuant to the terms of the Merger Agreement and related documents;

the increase of Rio Han's capital as a result of the merger;

the approval of the renaming of Rio Han as Embraer Empresa Brasileira de Aeronáutica S.A., which is Embraer's current legal name; and

the restriction on transfers of Rio Han common shares by the current controlling shareholders of Rio Han and the management of Rio Han for a period of six months following the effectiveness of the merger.

Rio Han expects that all of the resolutions submitted to Rio Han shareholders for approval at the general meeting of Rio Han shareholders will be approved because the current controlling shareholders of Rio Han have indicated to Rio Han and to the Board of Directors of Embraer that they intend to vote in favor of all of these proposals.

The Brazilian Government holds a Golden Share that gives the Brazilian Government a veto right over certain actions by Embraer, including the merger. The representative of the Brazilian Government on the Board of Directors of Embraer has approved the proposed restructuring and merger, and the Brazilian Government has indicated to the Board of Directors of Embraer that it intends to vote in favor of the merger at the extraordinary general meeting of Embraer shareholders called to approve the merger.

No regulatory requirements, other than the filing of the minutes of the extraordinary general meeting of Embraer and general meeting of Rio Han shareholders approving the merger with the proper commercial registries, must be met, and no regulatory approvals must be obtained, in connection with the proposed restructuring and merger.

Extraordinary General Meeting of Embraer Shareholders Regarding the Merger (see page 32)

When and Where. The extraordinary general meeting of Embraer shareholders to approve the merger will be held on:

_____, 2006, ____ a.m., local time,
Avenida Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 2170,
City of São José dos Campos, State of São Paulo
Brazil

Purpose of the Extraordinary General Meeting. At the extraordinary general meeting of Embraer shareholders, holders of Embraer common shares will first be asked to consider and vote upon a proposal to insert a temporary provision in the bylaws of Embraer to confer voting rights upon all Embraer shareholders, regardless of the type of shares held by them, in respect of all proposals relating to the merger. This first proposal must be approved by holders of a majority of the Embraer common shares present and voting at the extraordinary general meeting. The Board of Directors of Embraer expects this first proposal to be approved because Rio Han and its shareholders Cia. Bozano, PREVI, and SISTEL, which directly or indirectly hold 63.35% of the outstanding Embraer common shares, have indicated to the Board of Directors of Embraer that they intend to vote in favor of this first proposal.

If this first proposal is adopted, all Embraer shareholders will have the right to vote upon the following proposals relating to the merger:

- the ratification of the appointment of ACAL and Goldman Sachs by the management of Embraer to prepare the valuation reports and financial analyses, respectively, regarding the proposed restructuring and merger;
- the approval of the valuation reports prepared by ACAL and of the financial analyses prepared by Goldman Sachs;
- the approval of the Merger Agreement; and
- the approval of the merger of Embraer with and into Rio Han, pursuant to the terms of the Merger Agreement and related documents.

Record Date; Quorum. Only Embraer shareholders who hold shares of record as of the close of business, local time, on [____], 2006 will be entitled to attend and, in the case of holders of Embraer non-voting shares only if the first proposal is approved, vote at the extraordinary general meeting of Embraer shareholders to approve the merger. The holders of record of Embraer ADSs as of [__] p.m. (New York City time) on [____], 2006, the record date for the Embraer ADSs, will be entitled to provide the depositary for the Embraer ADSs with voting instructions in respect of the proposals to be considered at the extraordinary general meeting.

A quorum of shares of Embraer common stock is necessary to hold a valid extraordinary general meeting of Embraer shareholders. At first call, the holders of at least two-thirds of Embraer common shares issued and outstanding, present in person or represented by proxy, will constitute a quorum to hold the extraordinary general meeting. In the event such quorum is not present, the extraordinary general meeting of Embraer shareholders may be held at second call, with the presence of any amount of holders of Embraer common shares issued and outstanding.

Vote Required for Approval of the Merger (see page 33)

If the proposal to confer voting rights upon all Embraer shareholders is approved, all Embraer shareholders will have the right to vote on the merger and the merger must be approved by holders of more than 50% of the outstanding common and preferred shares of Embraer.

The Board of Directors of Embraer has agreed that all Embraer shareholders (other than Rio Han, Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL and the directors and executive officers of Embraer), including the depositary of the Embraer ADSs that will vote as instructed by the holders of ADSs, will vote before Rio Han, Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL. If the merger is rejected by holders of more than 50% of the outstanding common and preferred shares of Embraer (other than common or preferred shares held by Rio Han, Cia. Bozano, PREVI, SISTEL and the directors and executive officers of Embraer), then Rio Han, Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL will vote against the merger. If the merger is not rejected as described in the preceding sentence, Rio Han, Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL will vote for the merger.

At the close of business, local time, on February 20, 2006, directors and executive officers of Embraer beneficially owned, in the aggregate, 18 Embraer common shares and 2,417,681 Embraer preferred shares, representing approximately 0.22% of Embraer's total capital stock.

Appraisal Rights (see page 56)

Holders of record of Embraer common shares at the close of business on January 19, 2006, the date of the first announcement of the merger, are entitled to exercise appraisal rights in connection with the merger.

If you held Embraer common shares of record at the close of business on January 19, 2006, you will have the right to elect to receive, instead of the Rio Han common shares to be issued in the merger, an amount in cash equal to R\$6.61 per common share, being the shareholders equity per share of Embraer determined in accordance with Brazilian GAAP as of September 30, 2005, using the methodology described in the Valuation Report of Shareholders' Equity of Embraer prepared by ACAL Consultoria e Auditoria S/S, or ACAL, dated as of January 18, 2006. See The Proposed Restructuring and Merger Valuation Reports of ACAL Summary of Valuation Report of Book Value of Embraer's Shareholders Equity beginning on page 53 of this prospectus.

If you have appraisal rights, you must exercise your rights within 30 days of the publication of the minutes of the extraordinary general meeting of Embraer shareholders convened to approve the merger, or the appraisal rights period, otherwise your rights will lapse. Embraer expects to publish the minutes of the extraordinary general meeting in the *Vale Paraibano* in São José dos Campos and in the *Gazeta Mercantil* in São Paulo on or about [____], 2006. Embraer will furnish an English translation of the minutes of the extraordinary general meeting, which will specify the last date for the exercise of appraisal rights, on Form 6-K with the SEC (www.sec.gov) on the same date as their publication in Brazil and will also make an English translation of the minutes of the extraordinary general meeting available on its website (www.embraer.com.br). For information on how to exercise your appraisal rights, see The Proposed Restructuring and Merger Appraisal Rights on page 56 of this prospectus.

Under the Brazilian Corporate Law, holders of Embraer preferred shares and Embraer ADSs are not entitled to appraisal rights in connection with the merger. See The Proposed Restructuring and Merger Appraisal Rights on page 56 of this prospectus.

Unwinding of the Merger (see page 57)

Under the Brazilian Corporate Law, if the management of Rio Han believes that the total value of the appraisal rights exercised by holders of Embraer common shares may put at risk the financial stability of Rio Han, the management may, within ten days after the end of the appraisal rights period, call an extraordinary general meeting of Rio Han shareholders to ratify or unwind the merger. Payment relating to the exercise of appraisal rights will not be due if the merger is unwound by Rio Han's shareholders.

The factors that may put at risk the financial stability of the enterprise will depend on the financial condition of Rio Han after the merger and the general economic environment in its markets at the time the appraisal rights are exercised. These factors may include, but are not limited to, the cash balances of Rio Han, its ability to borrow funds or fund expansion plans and continuing operations, and compliance with existing contractual obligations, including financial covenants. The decision to call the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders to ratify or unwind the merger is at the discretion of Rio Han's management.

Financial Analyses of Goldman Sachs (see page 43)

In connection with the merger, the Board of Directors of Embraer received certain financial analyses from Goldman Sachs for consideration in its determination of the exchange ratio for the transfer of the Embraer control shares to Rio Han and the exchange ratio for the merger.

We urge you to read carefully the summary of the financial analyses set forth in The Proposed Restructuring and Merger Financial Analyses of Goldman Sachs beginning on page 43 of this prospectus, which includes information on how to obtain copies of the full analyses.

Valuation Reports of ACAL (see page 49)

In connection with the merger, Rio Han and Embraer retained ACAL to render valuation reports for the purpose of appraising:

the book value of the shareholders' equity of Embraer in order to determine the capital increase of Rio Han that will result from the merger; and

the market value of the shareholders' equity of Embraer and Rio Han in order to (i) compare the ratio between such values with the exchange ratio stipulated in the Merger Agreement and (ii) determine the appraisal value of the Embraer common shares.

The valuation reports were based on the audited financial statements of Rio Han and Embraer as of September 30, 2005, prepared in accordance with Brazilian GAAP. See The Proposed Restructuring and Merger Valuation Reports of ACAL beginning on page 49 of this prospectus for further details.

We urge you to read carefully the summary of the valuation reports set forth in The Proposed Restructuring and Merger Valuation Reports of ACAL beginning on page 49 of this prospectus, which includes information on how to obtain copies of the full reports.

Opinion of Citigroup Global Markets Inc. (see page 54)

In connection with the merger, the Board of Directors of Embraer received a written opinion from Citigroup Global Markets Inc., or Citigroup, dated February 15, 2006, as to the fairness, from a financial point of view and as of the date of the opinion, to the holders of the Embraer non-voting shares (other than the controlling shareholders of Embraer and their respective affiliates), of the one-for-one exchange ratio provided for in the merger for the Embraer non-voting shares. The full text of Citigroup's written opinion is attached to this prospectus as Annex G. We encourage you to read this opinion carefully in its entirety for a description of the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and limitations on the review undertaken. **Citigroup's opinion was provided to the Board of Directors of Embraer and relates only to the fairness, from a financial point of view, to the holders of the Embraer non-voting shares (other than the controlling shareholders of Embraer and their respective affiliates) of the one-for-one exchange ratio provided for in the merger for the Embraer non-voting shares. Citigroup's opinion does not address any other term, aspect or implication of the merger and does not constitute a recommendation to any security holder as to how such security holder should vote or act on any matters relating to the proposed merger.**

Risk Factors (see page 27)

Before making an investment decision, you should carefully consider the risk factors related to the proposed restructuring and the merger and also those related to Rio Han's common shares and ADSs set forth in "Risk Factors" beginning on page 27 of this prospectus.

Tax Considerations (see page 102)

There is no specific Brazilian legislation nor administrative or judicial precedent regarding the income tax consequences to investors resulting from a stock-for-stock merger. Based on the opinion of its Brazilian tax counsel, Rio Han believes that the merger should not be subject to income tax pursuant to Brazilian law. Rio Han's Brazilian counsel believes that it is unlikely that the merger will be deemed to be a taxable transaction under Brazilian law, especially if a shareholder maintains, for Brazilian tax purposes, as the cost of acquisition of Rio Han's common shares the cost of the acquisition of Embraer's shares. Gains resulting from the exercise of appraisal rights, however, will be taxable. See "Risk Factors - Risks Relating to the Proposed Restructuring and Merger" beginning on page 27 of this prospectus and "Material Tax Considerations - Material Brazilian Tax Considerations" beginning on page 102 of this prospectus. You are urged to consult your own tax advisor with respect to the personal tax consequences of the merger, which may vary for investors in different tax situations.

Shearman & Sterling LLP, U.S. tax counsel to Embraer and Rio Han, is providing an opinion, based in part on customary representations and assumptions set forth therein, that the merger and resulting share exchange should qualify as one or more "reorganizations" for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If the merger so qualifies as a "reorganization" pursuant to these provisions, the exchange of Embraer common shares, preferred shares and ADSs for Rio Han common shares and ADSs pursuant to the merger generally will be tax-free to U.S. holders of Embraer common shares, preferred shares and ADSs for such tax purposes. See "Risk Factors - Risks Relating to the Proposed Restructuring and Merger" beginning on page 27 of this prospectus and "Material Tax Considerations - Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations" beginning on page 104 of this prospectus. You are urged to consult your own tax advisor with respect to your personal tax consequences of the merger, which may vary for investors in different tax situations.

Accounting Treatment of the Merger (see page 58)

Under U.S. GAAP, the merger of Embraer with and into Rio Han will be recorded using the historical carrying values of the assets and liabilities of Embraer. The merger will be treated as a recapitalization that results in no change in accounting basis from the accounting basis of Embraer because, in accordance with U.S. GAAP, Embraer is regarded as the acquiring party for accounting purposes. The creation of Rio Han, a holding company with no operations, and the subsequent merger with Embraer do not involve any new shareholders nor result in any one shareholder or group of shareholders obtaining unilateral control of Rio Han.

Merger Agreement (see page 59)

The Merger Agreement provides for the merger of Embraer with and into Rio Han, which will become the successor of Embraer and, by operation of law, assume all Embraer's rights and obligations, under the Brazilian Corporate Law. The Merger Agreement is described in more detail in "Merger Agreement" beginning on page 59 of this prospectus and is attached as Annex B to this prospectus.

Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger (see page 65)

In considering how to vote, Embraer shareholders should be aware that certain members of the Embraer Board of Directors and the management of Embraer may have interests in the merger that differ from, or are in addition to, their interests as Embraer shareholders. The Embraer Board of Directors was aware of these interests and considered them, among other matters, in approving the Merger Agreement and the merger. A summary of these interests, to the extent material, is set forth in "Interests of Certain Persons in, and Significant Shareholders of, Embraer and Rio Han" beginning on page 65 of this prospectus.

Management of Rio Han Before and After the Proposed Restructuring and Merger (see page 110)

Rio Han is currently managed by two executive officers, Mr. Vitor Sarquis Hallack and Mr. Carlos Alberto Cardoso Moreira, both executive officers without specific title currently serving a term that will expire at the next general meeting of Rio Han shareholders. Additional officers of Rio Han may be elected by its shareholders prior to the proposed restructuring and merger.

Pursuant to Rio Han's proposed bylaws, after the implementation of the proposed restructuring and merger, Rio Han will be managed by a Board of Directors comprised of 11 members and a board of officers with a minimum of four and a maximum of 11 members. One of the members of the board of officers will be the Chief Executive Officer, or CEO, who will participate in meetings of the Board of Directors, but may not vote in respect of any resolution of the Board of Directors. The members of the Board of Directors will be elected for two-year terms. Rio Han's proposed bylaws further provide that the Brazilian Government, as holder of the Golden Share, will be entitled to appoint one member of the Board of Directors. In addition, Rio Han's employees will be entitled to appoint two members of the Board of Directors: (i) one as a representative of the Rio Han employees who are Rio Han shareholders and (ii) one as a representative of Rio Han employees who are not Rio Han shareholders. Rio Han will have a permanent Conselho Fiscal, or audit board, which will comprise five members and an equal number of alternates.

Rio Han's proposed bylaws also contain a temporary provision, which will become effective immediately before approval of the proposed restructuring and merger, specifying that Rio Han will be managed by a transition Board of Directors of 11 members to be elected on the date of approval of the Rio Han proposed bylaws at the general meeting of Rio Han shareholders to approve the merger. This transition Board of Directors will comprise 11 members, of whom: (i) one will be the current CEO of Embraer, who will also serve as CEO of Rio Han for a limited period; (ii) one will be appointed by the Brazilian Government; (iii) two will be appointed by Embraer's employees; (iv) one will be appointed by each of Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL; and (v) the remaining four will be independent board members, who will be appointed by Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL, as a group. The term of office of the members of the transition Board of Directors elected on the date of approval of the Rio Han bylaws will be three years, until the annual general meeting of Rio Han shareholders in 2009 to approve the financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008. The term of office of Rio Han's Board of Directors will thereafter be two years.

The current president and CEO of Embraer will be the Chairman of the transition Board of Directors pursuant to the temporary provision of Rio Han's proposed bylaws. As a result, Mr. Maurício Novis Botelho, currently president and CEO of Embraer, will be elected as Chairman of the Board of Directors, as well as the president and CEO of Rio Han, and will hold the office of CEO until the first meeting of the Board of Directors of Rio Han to be held after the annual general meeting of Rio Han shareholders that approves the financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006 (at which time, a new CEO will be elected by the Board of Directors).

See "Management of Rio Han Before and After the Proposed Restructuring and Merger" beginning on page 110 of this prospectus and "Description of Rio Han's Capital Stock - Election of Board of Directors" beginning on page 126 of this prospectus for a detailed description of the rules and procedures regarding the nomination and election of Rio Han's board members and executive officers.

Stock Exchange Listings (see page 57)

Upon the effectiveness of the merger, Rio Han will apply to register as a public company with the CVM and to list the Rio Han common shares to be issued in the merger on the *Novo Mercado* segment of the BOVESPA under the ticker symbol EMBR3, which is currently the ticker symbol for the Embraer common shares. Rio Han anticipates the registration and listing process to be completed within approximately 60 days from the date of the filing of its applications with the CVM and the BOVESPA. Until Rio Han is registered as a public company with the CVM and the Rio Han common shares are listed on the BOVESPA, holders of Embraer common and preferred shares may continue to trade their Embraer shares under their current ticker symbols EMBR3 and EMBR4, respectively.

Rio Han will also submit a listing application to the NYSE to list the Rio Han ADSs to be issued to holders of Embraer ADSs in the merger under the ticker symbol ERJ, which is currently the ticker symbol for the Embraer ADSs. Until the Rio Han ADSs are authorized for listing on the NYSE, holders of Embraer ADSs may continue to trade their Embraer ADSs, without interruption, under their current ticker symbol. Rio Han expects that the Rio Han ADSs will be authorized for listing on the NYSE, subject to official notice of issuance, by the same time that Rio Han is registered as a public company with the CVM and the Rio Han common shares are listed on the BOVESPA.

Rights of the Golden Share (see page 125)

All rights to which the Brazilian Government is entitled in its capacity as holder of the Golden Share pursuant to Embraer's bylaws will be fully maintained in Rio Han's proposed bylaws, including the right to appoint one member to Rio Han's Board of Directors.

In addition, Rio Han's proposed bylaws provide that:

any shareholder or group of shareholders that acquires or becomes the holder of (i) 35% or more of the total shares issued by Rio Han or (ii) other rights over shares issued by Rio Han that represent more than 35% of its capital will be required to make a public tender offer to purchase all of the shares issued by Rio Han on the terms specified in Rio Han's proposed bylaws or to sell all of such shareholders' shares that exceed the 35% limit, in either case, as required by the Brazilian Government; and

the Brazilian Government will have veto powers in connection with certain matters contained in Rio Han's bylaws.

See Description of Rio Han's Capital Stock Rights of the Golden Share on page 125 of this prospectus for further details regarding the Golden Share.

Lock-up of Certain Shareholders (see page 63)

Immediately after approval of the merger, a proposal will be submitted to the general meeting of Rio Han shareholders, as set forth in the Merger Agreement, to approve a restriction on transfers of Rio Han common shares by the current controlling shareholders of Rio Han and the management of Rio Han for a period of six months after the effectiveness of the merger. Rio Han expects that this proposal will be approved at the meeting as the current controlling shareholders of Rio Han have indicated that they intend to vote in favor of this proposal.

Comparison of Rights of Holders of Embraer Preferred Shares and Rio Han Common Shares (see page 117)

If you hold Embraer preferred shares or Embraer ADSs, once you receive Rio Han common shares or Rio Han ADSs, respectively, your rights as a shareholder of Rio Han will be different in certain respects from your current rights. As a holder of Rio Han common shares, you may personally attend and vote at any and all general meetings of Rio Han shareholders, subject to certain limitations applicable to all Rio Han common shareholders, and you will receive the same amount of dividends per share payable to all other shareholders, instead of the current entitlement to dividends in an amount per share at least 10% higher than any dividend conferred upon each Embraer common share. For a more detailed description of the rights of holders of Rio Han common shares, see Description of Rio Han's Capital Stock Rights of Common Shares beginning on page 117 of this prospectus.

Limitations on Voting Rights of Certain Rio Han Shareholders (see page 120)

Rio Han's proposed bylaws provide that, at any general meeting of Rio Han shareholders, no shareholder or group of shareholders may exercise votes representing more than 5% of the quantity of shares into which the capital stock of Rio Han is divided. Votes that exceed this 5% threshold will not be counted. For further information, see Description of Rio Han's Capital Stock Limitations on the Voting Rights of Certain Holders of Common Shares beginning on page 120 of this prospectus.

In order to comply with the *edital* (invitation to bid) issued by the Brazilian Government in connection with the privatization of Embraer in 1994, which limited the participation in the voting capital of Embraer by non-Brazilian shareholders to 40%, Rio Han's proposed bylaws provide that, at any general meeting of Rio Han shareholders, non-Brazilian shareholders may not exercise voting rights representing in total more than 2/3 of the total votes that can be exercised by the Brazilian shareholders present at such meeting. The total number of votes that may be exercised by Brazilian shareholders and by non-Brazilian shareholders will be assessed after giving effect to the 5% voting limitation discussed above. Votes of non-Brazilian shareholders that exceed this 2/3 threshold will not be counted.

If the total vote of non-Brazilian shareholders at any general meeting of Rio Han shareholders exceeds 2/3 of the votes that may be exercised by the Brazilian shareholders present at such meeting, the number of votes of each non-Brazilian shareholder will be proportionately reduced so that the total vote of non-Brazilian shareholders does not exceed 2/3 of the total votes that can be exercised by Brazilian shareholders present at such meeting. The objective of this 2/3 limitation is to ensure that Brazilian shareholders constitute a majority of the total votes cast at any general meeting of Rio Han shareholders and will effectively prevent the takeover of Rio Han by non-Brazilian shareholders. The limitation applicable to Rio Han's non-Brazilian shareholders only restricts voting rights without, however, preventing non-Brazilian shareholders from participating in the capital stock or receiving dividends based on their effective shareholding. Therefore, rights such as the participation in the distribution of profits, participation in the net assets in case of liquidation, inspection of management's activities, and preemptive rights in the subscription of new shares and convertible securities, as well as the right to exercise appraisal rights as provided by applicable law, shall not be affected. See Description of Rio Han's Capital Stock Limitation on the Voting Rights of Non-Brazilian Shareholders beginning on page 121 of this prospectus for a further discussion of this limitation and examples of its application.

Mechanism to Promote Dispersed Ownership of Rio Han's Shares (see page 128)

Rio Han's proposed bylaws contain provisions that have the effect of avoiding concentration of Rio Han shares in the hands of one investor or a small group of investors in order to promote more dispersed ownership of its shares. These provisions require any shareholder or group of shareholders that acquires or becomes the holder of (i) 35% or more of the total shares issued by Rio Han or (ii) other rights over shares issued by Rio Han that represent more than 35% of its capital to make a public tender offer to purchase all of the shares issued by Rio Han on the terms specified in Rio Han's proposed bylaws or to sell all of such shareholders' shares that exceed the 35% limit, in either case, as required by the Brazilian Government. For purposes of calculating the 35% limit, the calculation shall not include involuntary percentage increases resulting from the cancellation of treasury shares.

Rio Han's proposed bylaws will further require the mandatory disclosure, by means of a notice to Rio Han and to the exchanges on which its securities are traded, of the acquisition of shares that together with those already held by such shareholder exceed 5% of Rio Han's total capital stock, subject to the potential suspension of all voting rights of the shares held by such shareholder, if a resolution is approved at a general meeting of Rio Han shareholders specially called by Rio Han's management to discuss the matter.

SUMMARY HISTORICAL AND PRO FORMA FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following information is provided to aid you in your analysis of the financial aspects of the proposed restructuring and merger.

Rio Han was formed on September 2, 2005 as a closed company, and has not carried on any activities other than in connection with the proposed restructuring and merger. At September 30, 2005, Rio Han had no material assets or liabilities and had only recorded a capital of US\$21.34 in accordance with U.S. GAAP. As a result, Rio Han has not prepared any historical financial statements at and for the one month ended September 30, 2005.

The historical financial information of Embraer included in this prospectus is derived from the following financial statements:

the consolidated financial statements of Embraer at December 31, 2003 and 2004 and for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004, audited by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Auditores Independentes, or Deloitte, included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus;

the consolidated financial statements of Embraer at December 31, 2000 and 2001 and for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 2001, audited by Deloitte, that have not been included in this prospectus; and

the condensed consolidated financial statements of Embraer at and for the nine months ended September 30, 2005, subject to limited review by Deloitte, included in Financial Statements beginning on page F-1 of this prospectus.

This summary historical financial information should be read together with these financial statements.

You should also read Embraer's selected historical financial information included in this prospectus in conjunction with (1) Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects and Item 18. Financial Statements included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus, (2) Embraer's financial statements and related notes included in Financial Statements beginning on page F-1 of this prospectus, and (3) Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations beginning on page 74 of this prospectus.

Embraer's consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Because Embraer exports more than 90% of its production and operates in an industry that uses the U.S. dollar as its currency of reference, Embraer's management believes that the U.S. dollar is its functional currency and the most appropriate currency in which to present its financial statements. As a result, amounts for all periods presented have been remeasured into U.S. dollars in accordance with the methodology set forth in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 52, or SFAS 52.

Embraer's consolidated financial statements at and for the year ended December 2000 have been prepared in accordance with Brazilian GAAP, stated in Brazilian *reais* and adjusted for the effects of inflation. Previously, amounts of net income and shareholders' equity under Brazilian GAAP were reconciled to those that would have been reported under U.S. GAAP.

Under U.S. GAAP, the merger of Embraer with and into Rio Han will be recorded using the historical carrying values of the assets and liabilities of Embraer. The merger will be treated as a recapitalization that results in no change in accounting basis from the accounting basis of Embraer because, in accordance with U.S. GAAP, Embraer is regarded as the acquiring party for accounting purposes. The creation of Rio Han, a holding company with no operations, and the subsequent merger with Embraer do not involve any new shareholders nor result in any one shareholder or group of shareholders obtaining unilateral control of Rio Han.

As a result, Rio Han is not presenting pro forma combined financial information in this prospectus, with the exception of the unaudited pro forma earnings per share information of Embraer, giving pro forma effect to the proposed restructuring and merger contemplated in this prospectus. The unaudited pro forma earnings per share information is included in Summary Comparative Per Share Data beginning on page 24 of this prospectus.

The unaudited pro forma earnings per share information of Embraer presented in this prospectus gives effect to estimates made by Embraer's management and assumes that none of the holders of Embraer common shares will exercise their appraisal rights.

The unaudited pro forma earnings per share data of Embraer was prepared for illustrative purposes only. This information does not purport to represent what historical earnings per share Embraer would have had if the proposed restructuring and merger had occurred before such period or the future earnings per share that Rio Han will experience after the proposed restructuring and merger is implemented.

Summary of Selected Historical Financial Information of Rio Han

Rio Han was formed on September 2, 2005 as a closed company, and has not carried on any activities other than in connection with the proposed restructuring and merger. At September 30, 2005, Rio Han had no material assets and liabilities and had only recorded a capital of US\$21.34 in accordance with U.S. GAAP. As a result, Rio Han has not prepared any historical financial statements at and for the one month ended September 30, 2005.

Summary of Selected Historical Financial Information of Embraer

	At and for the year ended December 31,					At and for the nine months ended September 30,	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2004	2005
<i>(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share/ADS data)</i>							
Income Statement Data							
Net sales	2,762,162	2,926,995	2,525,800	2,143,460	3,440,533	2,486,999	2,640,049
Cost of sales and services	(1,879,318)	(1,769,234)	(1,531,720)	(1,335,032)	(2,267,330)	(1,672,283)	(1,817,226)
Gross profit	882,844	1,157,761	994,080	808,428	1,173,203	814,716	822,823
<i>Operating expenses</i>							
Selling expenses	(193,420)	(212,057)	(211,015)	(206,246)	(342,883)	(266,317)	(177,933)
Research and development	(69,593)	(99,566)	(158,499)	(173,216)	(44,506)	(5,435)	(62,095)
General and administrative expenses	(96,645)	(120,787)	(109,673)	(114,743)	(139,357)	(97,011)	(138,945)
Employee profit sharing	(41,770)	(43,746)	(25,222)	(20,399)	(61,199)	(42,956)	(35,166)
Other operating expense, net	(19,275)	(30,227)	(20,109)	(29,009)	(41,272)	(600)	(18,367)
Total operating expenses	(420,703)	(506,383)	(524,518)	(543,613)	(629,217)	(412,319)	(432,506)
<i>Income from operations</i>	462,141	651,378	469,562	264,815	543,986	402,397	390,317
<i>Non-operating income (expense)</i>							
Interest income (expenses), net	(6,874)	47,502	80,456	(140,755)	(38,000)	4,548	(25,393)
Exchange loss, net	(24,637)	(148,637)	(135,647)	(16,500)	(12,218)	(4,968)	(19,520)
Other non-operating income (expenses), net	5,955	(8,426)	(1,394)	711	(117)	13	(725)
Total non-operating income (expense)	(25,556)	(109,561)	(56,585)	(156,544)	(50,335)	(407)	(45,638)
<i>Income before income taxes</i>	436,585	541,817	412,977	108,271	493,651	401,990	344,679
Income tax benefit (expenses)	(117,379)	(218,394)	(188,502)	27,990	(112,139)	(103,431)	(47,530)
<i>Income before minority interest</i>	319,206	323,423	224,475	136,261	381,512	298,559	297,149
Minority interest	1,522	(423)	(1,883)	(217)	(1,306)	(1,321)	(7,454)
<i>Income before cumulative effect of accounting change</i>	320,728	323,000	222,592	136,044	380,206	297,238	289,695
Cumulative effect of accounting change, net of tax		5,440					
<i>Net income</i>	320,728	328,440	222,592	136,044	380,206	297,238	289,695
Earnings per share							
Common share basic (1) (3) (6)	0.55	0.48	0.30	0.18	0.50	0.39	0.38
Preferred share basic (1) (3) (6)	0.61	0.53	0.33	0.20	0.55	0.43	0.41
ADS basic (1) (3) (6)	2.43	2.11	1.32	0.79	2.18	1.72	1.64
Common share diluted (2) (3) (6)	0.48	0.46	0.30	0.18	0.49	0.38	0.37
Preferred share diluted (2) (3) (6)	0.53	0.50	0.33	0.20	0.54	0.42	0.41
ADS diluted (2) (3) (6)	2.10	2.01	1.31	0.78	2.17	1.68	1.65
Dividends per share							
Common share (3) (4) (5)	0.220623	0.235248	0.173256	0.088174	0.166520	0.166520	0.194306
Preferred share (3) (4) (5)	0.242686	0.258763	0.190578	0.096991	0.183169	0.183169	0.213737
ADS (3) (4) (5)	0.970744	1.035052	0.762312	0.387964	0.732676	0.732676	0.854948
Weighted averaged number of shares outstanding							
Common share basic (3)	242,544	242,544	242,544	242,544	242,544	242,544	242,544
Preferred share basic (3)	308,401	402,035	454,414	471,228	474,994	475,411	478,219
Common share diluted (3)	242,544	242,544	242,544	242,544	242,544	242,544	242,544

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Preferred share	diluted (3)	392,954	433,386	459,415 21	474,840	479,217	479,822	481,746
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	At and for the year ended December 31,					At and for the nine months ended September 30,
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<i>(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share/ADS data)</i>						
Balance Sheet Data						
Cash and cash equivalents	1,189,231	749,302	656,822	1,265,820	1,207,288	976,093
Temporary cash investments				4,320	153,488	821,515
Other current assets	920,278	1,816,046	1,856,301	2,076,726	2,514,733	2,998,589
Property, plant and equipment, net	254,965	366,481	436,715	402,663	381,265	399,372
Other long-term assets	528,942	628,958	1,335,626	2,331,006	1,825,625	1,829,251
Total assets	2,893,416	3,560,787	4,285,464	6,080,535	6,082,399	7,024,820
Short-term loans and financing	365,043	526,550	244,526	517,014	513,281	576,887
Other current liabilities	967,283	1,161,313	1,397,407	1,929,181	1,802,820	2,032,630
Long-term loans and financing	90,969	245,186	308,110	526,728	825,448	1,123,752
Other long-term liabilities	677,013	599,212	1,237,015	1,925,776	1,565,539	1,737,483
Minority interest	7,748	8,170	8,226	12,611	21,443	46,110
Shareholders' equity	785,360	1,020,356	1,090,180	1,169,225	1,353,868	1,507,958
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	2,893,416	3,560,787	4,285,464	6,080,535	6,082,399	7,024,820

	For the year ended December 31,					For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2004	2005
<i>(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share/ADS data)</i>							
Other Financial Data							
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	1,103,674	(207,388)	575,653	239,634	3,301	192,027	195,096
Net cash used in investing activities	(90,996)	(162,760)	(104,216)	(72,667)	(217,781)	(85,371)	(720,440)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(85,250)	134,379	(352,435)	403,791	105,220	7,374	206,832
Depreciation and amortization	30,596	46,417	55,602	58,877	59,685	44,250	52,190

- (1) Based on weighted average number of shares outstanding. See Note 25 to Embraer's consolidated financial statements included in Item 18 of the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus.
- (2) Based on weighted average number of shares outstanding and the effects of potentially dilutive securities. See Note 25 to Embraer's consolidated financial statements included in Item 18 of the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus.
- (3) Restated to give effect to the issuance on March 1, 2002, in the form of a preferred share dividend, of 0.142106 new preferred share for each existing preferred or common share.
- (4) Includes interest on shareholders' equity.
- (5) Translated from nominal *reais* into U.S. dollars at the commercial selling rates in effect on the dates that distributions were approved during the period. The dividends to the ADSs were adjusted from the total amount paid to the preferred shares multiplied by four.
- (6) In 2001, Embraer adopted SFAS No. 133 Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, as amended. As a result, Embraer recognized a gain of US\$5.4 million, net of related taxes, as a cumulative effect of a change in accounting. The following summarizes the earnings per share impact related to the adoption of SFAS No. 133.

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	<u>2001</u>
Effect of tax adjustments	
Effect of cumulative effect of change In accounting	5,440
	<u>5,440</u>
Total	5,440
	<u>0.01</u>
Basic earnings per common share	0.01
Basic earnings per preferred share	0.01
Basic earnings per ADS	0.04
Diluted earnings per common share	0.01
Diluted earnings per preferred share	0.01
Diluted earnings per ADS	0.04

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	At and for the year ended December 31,					At and for the nine months ended September 30,	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2004	2005
Other Data:							
Aircraft delivered during period							
(1):							
To the Commercial Airline Market							
EMB 120 Brasília		2					
ERJ 145	112	104	82	57	87(5)	64(3)	40
ERJ 135	45	27	3	14	1(1)		2
ERJ 140		22	36	16			
EMBRAER 170					46	36	35(1)
EMBRAER 175							9
EMBRAER 190							2
To the Defense Market							
EMB 120 Brasília							
Legacy 600			1				4
EMB 145			1	1	1	1	1
EMB 135	1	2					
EMB 145 AEW&C/RS/MP		1	5	3	6	5	1
EMB 312 Tucano / AL-X					7	3	14
AM-X	1						
To the Business Jet Market							
Legacy 600			8	11(2)	13	5	8
EMB 135	2	5		2			
To the General Aviation Market							
Light Propeller Aircraft							
	17	11	25	46	70	32	26
Total delivered	178	174	161	150	231	146	142
Aircraft in backlog at the end of period:							
In the Commercial Airline Market (2)							
EMB 120 Brasília	2						
ERJ 145	261	159	109	144	66	109	16
ERJ 135	85	53	31	17	17	19	15
ERJ 140	133	152	116	20	20	20	20
EMBRAER 170	90	82	88	120	112	119	108
EMBRAER 175					15		13
EMBRAER 190				110	155	155	182
EMBRAER 195	30	30	30	15	15	15	29
In the Defense Market							
EMB 145 AEW&C/RS/MP	12	15	10	7	1	2	
EMB 312 Tucano/EMB 314 Super Tucano		86	86	76	69	73	55
EMB 145	2	1		1			
EMB 135	2	1					
EMBRAER 170							2
EMBRAER 190							1
Legacy 600				5	5	5	2
In the Business Jet Market							
Legacy 600/EMB 135	29	66	58	27	4	23	12
In the General Aviation Market							
Light Propeller Aircraft							
				11	25	45	8
Total backlog (in aircraft)	646	645	528	553	504	585	463
Total backlog (in millions)	11,421	10,693	9,034	10,591	10,097	11,048	10,415

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- (1) Deliveries identified in parentheses correspond to aircraft delivered under operating leases.
- (2) Since September 30, 2005, Embraer has received five additional firm orders for its ERJ 145 regional jet family, 13 additional firm orders for its EMBRAER 170/190 jet family and 59 firm orders for its EMBRAER 170 aircraft were converted into 59 firm orders for the EMBRAER 190 aircraft.

Summary Comparative Per Share Data

Set forth below is Embraer's book value, cash dividend and income (loss) from continuing operations per share data on both a historical and an unaudited pro forma combined basis under U.S. GAAP.

The unaudited pro forma earnings per share information of Embraer presented in this prospectus gives effect to estimates made by Embraer's management and assumes that none of the holders of Embraer common shares will exercise their appraisal rights.

The unaudited pro forma earnings per share data of Embraer was prepared for illustrative purposes only. This information does not purport to represent what historical earnings per share Embraer would have had if the proposed restructuring and merger had occurred before such period or the future earnings per share that Rio Han will experience after the proposed restructuring and merger is implemented.

Rio Han was formed on September 2, 2005 as a closed company and has not carried on any activities other than in connection with the proposed restructuring and merger. At September 30, 2005 Rio Han had no material assets or liabilities and had only recorded a capital of US\$21.34 in accordance with U.S. GAAP. As a result, Rio Han has not prepared any historical financial statements at and for the one month ended September 30, 2005.

Embraer's per share information on a historical (U.S. GAAP) and on a pro forma basis for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 are summarized below. The pro forma information gives effect to the restructuring and merger contemplated in this prospectus. You should read this information in conjunction with Embraer's historical financial statements and related notes contained in the report and other information of Embraer attached to this prospectus, and presented elsewhere in the prospectus. You should not rely on the pro forma information as being indicative of the historical results Embraer would have had if the restructuring had occurred before such period or the future results that Rio Han will experience after the proposed restructuring and merger is implemented.

		Embraer	
		Historical	Combined Pro Forma
Statement of Income Data Year End December 31, 2002			
Basic (loss)/earnings			
Per Common Share:		0.30	0.31
Per Preferred Share:		0.33	
Diluted (loss)/earnings			
Per Common Share:		0.30	0.31
Per Preferred Share:		0.33	
Dividend			
Per Common Share:		0.17	0.21
Per Preferred Share:		0.19	
		Embraer	
		Historical	Combined Pro Forma
Statement of Income Data Year End December 31, 2003			
Basic (loss)/earnings			
Per Common Share:		0.18	0.19
Per Preferred Share:		0.20	
Diluted (loss)/earnings			
Per Common Share:		0.18	0.19
Per Preferred Share:		0.20	
Dividend			
Per Common Share:		0.09	0.09
Per Preferred Share:		0.10	

	Embraer	
	Historical	Combined Pro Forma
Statement of Income Data Year End December 31, 2004		
Basic (loss)/earnings		
Per Common Share:	0.50	0.52
Per Preferred Share:	0.55	
Diluted (loss)/earnings		
Per Common Share:	0.49	0.51
Per Preferred Share:	0.54	
Dividend		
Per Common Share:	0.17	0.28
Per Preferred Share:	0.18	

	Embraer	
	Historical	Combined Pro Forma
Balance Sheet Data as of December 31, 2004		
Book value		
Per Common Share:	1.88	1.84
Per Preferred Share:	1.87	

	Embraer	
	Historical	Combined Pro Forma
Statement of Income Data Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005		
Basic (loss)/earnings		
Per Common Share:	0.38	0.39
Per Preferred Share:	0.41	
Diluted (loss)/earnings		
Per Common Share:	0.37	0.39
Per Preferred Share:	0.41	
Dividend		
Per Common Share:	0.19	0.19
Per Preferred Share:	0.21	
Balance Sheet Data as of September 30, 2005		
Book value		
Per Common Share:	2.09	2.04
Per Preferred Share:	2.08	

Comparative Per Share Market Data

As Rio Han is a closed company, its common shares are not currently listed on the BOVESPA or any other securities exchange, and, therefore, there is no reported sale price of its shares.

Embraer ADSs are listed on the NYSE under the symbol ERJ. Each ADS represents four preferred shares. In addition, Embraer preferred shares are traded on the BOVESPA under the symbol EMBR4. Embraer common shares are traded on the BOVESPA under the symbol EMBR3.

The table below sets forth the high and low sale prices of Embraer ADSs as reported on the NYSE, Embraer common shares as reported on the BOVESPA and Embraer preferred shares as reported on the BOVESPA, on a historical basis, on January 12, 2006, the last trading day prior to the Notice to the Market issued by Embraer on January 13, 2006, in response to rumors about the proposed restructuring and merger published in a local newspaper, and on [_____] [__], 2006, the last practicable trading day before the date of this prospectus.

	January 12, 2006		[_____] [__], 2006	
	High	Low	High	Low
Embraer common shares (actual) (reais)	19.80	19.01		
Embraer preferred shares (actual) (reais)	23.50	23.12		
Embraer ADSs (actual) (US\$)	40.79	39.99		

The market prices of the Embraer common and preferred shares and the Embraer ADSs are subject to fluctuation. As a result, Embraer shareholders are urged to obtain current market quotations.

RISK FACTORS

Before making an investment decision, you should carefully consider the risk factors set forth below.

Risks Relating to the Proposed Restructuring and Merger

The controlling shareholders of Embraer may have actual or potential conflicts of interest with respect to the proposed restructuring and merger.

The controlling shareholders of Embraer may have actual or potential conflicts of interest because they have the power to elect a majority of members of the Board of Directors of Embraer. The controlling shareholders of Embraer have not negotiated the terms of the proposed restructuring and merger with any person acting on behalf of the minority shareholders of Embraer, with the exception of the Brazilian Government, as holder of the Golden Share and Dassault Aviation S.A., Thales S.A., European Aeronautic Defence and Space Company EADS N.V. and Safran S.A., or collectively, the European Aerospace and Defense Group.

Your ownership percentage in Rio Han will, as a result of the proposed restructuring and merger, be less than your ownership percentage in Embraer.

As of the date of this prospectus, holders of Embraer shares other than Rio Han hold approximately 79.84% in the aggregate of the total capital stock of Embraer. Upon the completion of the merger, Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL will realize a premium of 9% on the Embraer control shares transferred to Rio Han by virtue of the exchange ratio applicable to such transfer when compared to the exchange ratio applicable to the merger. As a result of this premium and assuming no holders of Embraer common shares exercise their appraisal rights, holders of Embraer shares other than Rio Han will hold approximately 78.03% in the aggregate of the total capital stock of Rio Han following the merger.

The proposed restructuring and merger may not result in the benefits that Embraer is seeking to achieve, including improving access to capital markets and increasing financing resources for the development of new products and expansion programs.

Embraer is proceeding with the proposed restructuring and merger because it believes that the restructuring and merger will create a basis for the sustainability, growth and continuity of Embraer's businesses and activities by simplifying the capital structure of Embraer and thereby improving its access to capital markets and increasing financing resources for the development of new products and expansion programs. However, the proposed restructuring and merger may not accomplish these objectives, because, even though the proposed restructuring and merger will simplify the capital structure of Embraer, any future offerings of Rio Han common shares will depend upon, among other things, Rio Han's future performance, market conditions, investor interest and general economic, political and business conditions both in Brazil and abroad.

If the proposed restructuring and merger is not implemented, the ability of Embraer to access capital markets and to fund the development of new products and expansion programs may be adversely affected.

The development of new products and expansion programs by Embraer as well as the sustainability, growth and continuity of Embraer's businesses and activities depend on the ability of Embraer to access capital markets and increase financing resources. Embraer's current capital structure, which restricts its ability to issue common shares or preferred shares in excess of the maximum 1/3 to 2/3 proportion permissible under Brazilian law, significantly limits its ability to access capital markets and increase financing resources. As such, if the proposed restructuring and merger is not implemented, the ability of Embraer to access capital markets and to fund the development of new products and expansion programs may be adversely affected.

The proposed restructuring and merger may not result in an increase in liquidity of the shares to be received by Embraer shareholders in the merger.

Embraer believes that the proposed restructuring and merger will benefit Embraer shareholders through, among other things, a potential increase in liquidity of the shares to be received by such shareholders in the merger resulting from the expected dispersed ownership of such shares. However, the proposed restructuring and merger may not result in an increase in liquidity of such shares, in which case Embraer shareholders may experience a decrease in their ability to sell such shares as compared to their ability to sell their Embraer shares or Embraer ADSs.

The exercise of appraisal rights by holders of Embraer common shares could decrease Rio Han's cash balances after the restructuring and merger and otherwise adversely affect its financial condition.

As described in "The Proposed Restructuring and Merger - Appraisal Rights" on page 56 of this prospectus, holders of Embraer common shares at the close of business on January 19, 2006 will be entitled to exercise appraisal rights in connection with the merger. If holders of a significant number of Embraer common shares exercise their appraisal rights, the requirement to make large cash payments could decrease the cash balances of Rio Han, limit its ability to borrow funds or fund expansion plans or prevent it from complying with its contractual obligations, including financial covenants. In addition, under the Brazilian Corporate Law, if the management of Rio Han believes that the total value of the appraisal rights exercised by Embraer common shares may put at risk the financial stability of Rio Han, the management of Rio Han may, within ten days after the end of the appraisal rights period, call an extraordinary general meeting of Rio Han shareholders to ratify or unwind the merger.

There is no clear guidance under Brazilian law regarding the Brazilian income tax consequences to non-Brazilian investors resulting from a merger.

There is no specific legislation, nor administrative or judicial precedent regarding the income tax consequences to Embraer shareholders resulting from a merger. Based on the opinion of its Brazilian counsel, Rio Han believes that the merger should not be subject to income tax by a non-Brazilian holder of Embraer ADSs or by a U.S. holder of Embraer common or preferred shares that are registered as a foreign portfolio investment under Resolution 2,689/00 of the National Monetary Council or are registered as a foreign direct investment under Law No. 4,131/62. Rio Han's Brazilian counsel believes that it is unlikely that the merger will be deemed to be a taxable transaction under Brazilian law, particularly if the investor maintains as the cost of acquisition of Rio Han's shares the cost of acquisition of Embraer's shares, for Brazilian tax purposes. However, capital gains by holders of Embraer common shares resulting from the exercise of appraisal rights will be taxable.

In the event this position does not prevail and Brazilian tax authorities succeed in making a tax assessment regarding this matter, Rio Han would be liable to the Brazilian tax authorities for withholding and collecting the taxable capital gains of shareholders resident abroad, if any. In no event would these shareholders be liable to Brazilian tax authorities. However, Rio Han would be entitled to reimbursement from these shareholders.

See "Material Tax Considerations - Material Brazilian Tax Considerations" beginning on page 102 of this prospectus for further details.

The capital gain arising from a disposition of Rio Han common shares registered as a direct foreign investment in Brazil could be calculated based on the historical amount in Brazilian currency of the investment, rather than the amount in foreign currency registered with the Central Bank of Brazil.

There is uncertainty concerning the currency to be used for the purposes of calculating the cost of acquisition of shares registered with the Central Bank of Brazil as a direct investment. Rio Han's Brazilian counsel believes that the capital gains should be based on the positive difference between the cost of acquisition of the shares in the applicable foreign currency and the value of disposition of those shares in the same foreign currency. Recent precedents issued by the Brazilian administrative court support this belief. However, tax authorities are not bound by these precedents and, accordingly, may continue to assess taxpayers who adopt this line of interpretation. For more details on the taxation of capital gains in Brazil, see "Material Tax Considerations - Material Brazilian Tax Considerations" beginning on page 102 of this prospectus.

There is no clear guidance under U.S. federal income tax law regarding the U.S. income tax consequences to U.S. holders of Embraer shares and ADSs resulting from a merger.

There are no judicial or administrative authorities under the U.S. federal income tax laws that directly address the specific circumstances of the merger and share exchange and thus the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger and share exchange are not entirely clear. Shearman & Sterling LLP, U.S. tax counsel to Embraer and Rio Han, is providing an opinion, based in part on customary representations and assumptions set forth in such opinion and by analogy to existing authority, that the merger and resulting share exchange should qualify as one or more reorganizations for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In the event the merger and share exchange so qualify, the exchange of Embraer common shares, preferred shares and ADSs for Rio Han common shares and ADSs pursuant to the merger generally will be tax-free for such purposes to exchanging U.S. Holders (for the definition of U.S. Holders, see Material Tax Considerations Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations beginning on page 104 of this prospectus) of Embraer common shares, preferred shares and ADSs. If, however, contrary to the opinion of U.S. tax counsel, the merger and related exchange of shares does not qualify for tax-free reorganization treatment, then the share exchange will be taxable to U.S. Holders of Embraer shares and ADSs on the exchange of their Embraer shares or ADSs for Rio Han common shares or ADSs pursuant to the merger.

For a discussion of certain other U.S. tax matters that may be relevant to U.S. Holders, including qualification of dividends on Rio Han common shares or ADSs paid to certain U.S. Holders for the maximum rate of 15% and the treatment of U.S. Holders in the event that Embraer or Rio Han is treated as a Passive Foreign Investment Company or PFIC, please refer to the discussion of Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations. See Material Tax Considerations Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations beginning on page 104 of this prospectus.

Unless waivers are obtained on a timely basis, the merger may cause the acceleration of the debt payments under certain financing agreements entered into by Embraer or by its subsidiaries.

A substantial number of financing agreements entered into by Embraer or by its subsidiaries, under which Embraer is a guarantor of such subsidiaries' debt, contain clauses that provide for acceleration in the payment of such debt in the case of a direct or indirect change of control in Embraer or in the event Embraer ceases to exist. Upon the effectiveness of the merger, if Embraer is not successful in obtaining waivers from the lenders under such financing agreements, debt payments under those financing agreements may be accelerated, which might have an adverse effect on Embraer's and, after the effectiveness of the merger, Rio Han's financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Relating to Rio Han's Common Shares and ADSs

The Brazilian Government has veto power over, among other things, change of control, change of corporate purpose and creation and alteration of defense programs, and the Brazilian Government's interests could conflict with the interests of the holders of Rio Han common shares or Rio Han ADSs.

The Brazilian Government currently holds one special class of Embraer's common stock, called a Golden Share, and will continue to hold such a Golden Share in the capital of Rio Han. The Golden Share carries veto power over, among other things, change of control, change of corporate purpose and creation and alteration of defense programs (whether or not the Brazilian Government participates in such programs). The Brazilian Government may have an interest in vetoing transactions that may be in the interests of the holders of Rio Han common shares or Rio Han ADSs.

Exchange controls and restrictions on remittances abroad may adversely affect the holders of Rio Han common shares or Rio Han ADSs.

The Brazilian Government may impose temporary restrictions on the conversion of Brazilian currency into foreign currencies and on the remittance to foreign investors of proceeds from their investments in Brazil. The Brazilian Government imposed remittance restrictions for a number of months in 1989 and early 1990. These restrictions would hinder or prevent the conversion of dividends, distributions or the proceeds from any sale of Rio Han common shares, as the case may be, from *reais* into U.S. dollars and the remittance of the U.S. dollars abroad. Rio Han cannot assure you that the Brazilian Government will not take similar measures in the future. Holders of Rio Han common shares and Rio Han ADSs could be adversely affected by delays in, or refusals to grant, any required governmental approval for conversion of *real* payments and remittances abroad in respect of the Rio Han common shares, including common shares underlying the ADSs. In the case of Rio Han ADSs, the depository for the ADSs will hold the *reais* it cannot convert for the account of the holders of Rio Han ADSs who have not been paid. The depository will not invest the *reais* and will not be liable for interest on those amounts.

If holders of Rio Han ADSs exchange their ADSs for the underlying common shares, they risk losing the ability to remit foreign currency abroad and Brazilian tax advantages.

After the implementation of the proposed restructuring and merger, the Brazilian custodian for the Rio Han common shares will obtain an electronic certificate of registration from the Central Bank of Brazil permitting it to remit foreign currency abroad for payments of dividends and other distributions relating to the Rio Han common shares or upon the disposition of the Rio Han common shares. If holders of Rio Han ADSs decide to exchange their ADSs for the underlying common shares, they will be entitled to continue to rely on the custodian's electronic certificate of registration for five business days from the date of exchange. Thereafter, such holders of ADSs may not be able to obtain and remit foreign currency abroad upon the disposition of, or distributions relating to, their Rio Han common shares unless they obtain their own electronic certificate of registration or register their investment in Rio Han common shares pursuant to Resolution No. 2,689, which entitles certain foreign investors to buy and sell securities on the BOVESPA. Holders who do not qualify under Resolution No. 2,689 will generally be subject to less favorable tax treatment on gains with respect to their Rio Han common shares. If holders of Rio Han ADSs attempt to obtain their own electronic certificate of registration, they may incur expenses or suffer delays in the application process, which could delay their ability to receive dividends or distributions relating to the Rio Han common shares or the return of their capital in a timely manner. In addition, Rio Han cannot assure you that the custodian's electronic certificate of registration or any certificate of foreign capital registration obtained by a holder of Rio Han ADSs will not be affected by future legislative or other regulatory changes, or that additional restrictions applicable to such holder, to the disposition of the underlying Rio Han common shares or to the repatriation of the proceeds from such disposition will not be imposed in the future.

Substantial sales of Rio Han common shares after the merger could cause the price of Rio Han common shares to decrease.

Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL, have agreed that they will not issue or transfer, for six months after the effectiveness of the merger, Rio Han common shares, or any securities convertible into, or exchangeable for, or that represent the right to receive, Rio Han common shares. After this lock-up expires, common shares that they own will, subject to applicable law, be eligible for sale in the public market. The market price of Rio Han's common shares could drop if Cia. Bozano, PREVI or SISTEL sell a substantial amount of Rio Han common shares or the market perceives that they intend to sell all or some of their shares.

Holders of Rio Han common shares and ADSs may not receive any dividends.

According to Rio Han's proposed bylaws, Rio Han must generally pay its shareholders at least 25% of its adjusted net income in the form of dividends. This adjusted net income may be appropriated as allowed under the Brazilian Corporate Law and may not be available to be paid as dividends. In addition, Rio Han may elect not to pay dividends to its shareholders in any particular fiscal year if its Board of Directors determines that it does not have sufficient adjusted net income (or accumulated retained earnings) to distribute dividends, or that the distribution of dividends would be incompatible with Rio Han's financial condition at the time. As Rio Han has been recently incorporated and has had no operations, it has not yet distributed any dividends.

Rio Han's proposed bylaws contain provisions that could discourage its acquisition or prevent or delay transactions that you may favor.

Rio Han's proposed bylaws contain provisions that have the effect of avoiding the concentration of its common shares in the hands of a small group of investors so as to promote the dispersed ownership of such shares. These provisions require any shareholder or group of shareholders that acquires or becomes the holder of (i) 35% or more of the total shares issued by Rio Han or (ii) other rights over shares issued by Rio Han that represent more than 35% of its capital to make a public tender offer to purchase all of the shares issued by Rio Han on the terms specified in Rio Han's proposed bylaws or to sell all of such shareholders' shares that exceed the 35% limit, in either case, as required by the Brazilian Government. If the request is approved, such shareholder or group of shareholders must commence the public tender offer within 60 days of the date of approval. If the request is refused, such shareholder or group of shareholders must sell such number of common shares within 30 days so that the holding of such shareholder group of shareholders is less than 35% of Rio Han's capital stock. These provisions may have anti-takeover effects and may discourage, delay or prevent a merger or acquisition, including transactions in which Rio Han shareholders might otherwise receive a premium for their common shares. See Description of Rio Han's Capital Stock Mechanism to Promote Dispersed Ownership of Rio Han's Shares beginning on page 128 of this prospectus.

Upon the implementation of the restructuring and merger, the absence of a single, controlling shareholder or group of controlling shareholders may leave Rio Han susceptible to shareholder disputes or other unanticipated developments.

The absence of a single, controlling shareholder or group of controlling shareholders may create difficulties for Rio Han's new shareholders to approve certain transactions, because the minimum quorum required by law for the approval of certain matters may not be reached. Rio Han and other minority shareholders may not be afforded the same protections provided by the Brazilian Corporate Law against abusive measures taken by other shareholders and, as a result, may not be compensated for any losses incurred. Any sudden and unexpected changes in Rio Han's management team, changes in its corporate policies or strategic direction, takeover attempts or any disputes among shareholders regarding their respective rights may adversely affect Rio Han's business and results of operations.

Rio Han's proposed bylaws contain provisions that limit the voting rights of certain shareholders including non-Brazilian shareholders.

Rio Han's proposed bylaws contain provisions that limit the right of a shareholder or group of shareholders to exercise voting rights in respect of more than 5% of the outstanding shares of Rio Han capital stock at any general meeting of shareholders. See Description of Rio Han's Capital Stock Limitation on the Voting Rights of Certain Holders of Common Shares beginning on page 120 of this prospectus.

Rio Han's proposed bylaws also contain provisions that limit the right of non-Brazilian shareholders to exercise voting rights in respect of more than 2/3 of the voting rights that may be exercised by Brazilian shareholders present at any general meeting of shareholders. This limitation will effectively prevent the takeover of Rio Han by non-Brazilian shareholders and limit the ability of non-Brazilian shareholders to effect control over Rio Han. See Description of Rio Han's Capital Stock Limitation on the Voting Rights of Non-Brazilian Shareholders beginning on page 121 of this prospectus.

Holdings of Rio Han ADSs might be unable to exercise preemptive rights with respect to the underlying common shares.

Holdings of Rio Han ADSs may not be able to exercise the preemptive rights relating to the common shares underlying their ADSs unless a registration statement under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, is effective with respect to those rights or an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act is available. Rio Han is not obligated to file a registration statement with respect to the shares or other securities relating to these preemptive rights and Rio Han cannot assure holders of Rio Han ADSs that it will file any such registration statement. Unless Rio Han files a registration statement or an exemption from registration applies, holders of its ADSs may receive only the net proceeds from the sale of their preemptive rights by the depository or, if the preemptive rights cannot be sold, the rights will be allowed to lapse.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF EMBRAER SHAREHOLDERS

Extraordinary General Meeting

Rio Han and Embraer have prepared this prospectus to provide Embraer shareholders with important information about the proposed restructuring, including important information about the merger, the Rio Han common shares (including common shares represented by Rio Han ADSs) to be issued to Embraer shareholders in the merger and the procedures to be followed by Embraer shareholders to attend and vote at the extraordinary general meeting of Embraer shareholders to approve the merger.

Date, Time, Place and Purpose of the Extraordinary General Meeting

Embraer will hold the extraordinary general meeting of Embraer shareholders at [____] a.m., local time, on [____], 2006, at Embraer's principal executive offices at Avenida Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 2170, City of São José dos Campos, State of São Paulo, Brazil.

Even though under Brazilian law holders of Embraer preferred shares and, consequently, Embraer ADSs, do not have the right to vote on the merger, the Board of Directors of Embraer proposes to extend voting rights to all holders of preferred shares, including preferred shares represented by Embraer ADSs, in respect of all proposals relating to the merger. At the extraordinary general meeting of Embraer shareholders, holders of Embraer common shares will first be asked to consider and vote upon a proposal to insert a temporary provision in the bylaws of Embraer to confer voting rights upon all Embraer shareholders in respect of all proposals relating to the merger. This first proposal must be approved by holders of a majority of the Embraer common shares present and voting at the extraordinary general meeting. The Board of Directors of Embraer expects this first proposal to be approved because Rio Han and its shareholders Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL, which directly or indirectly hold 63.35% of the outstanding Embraer common shares, have indicated to the Board of Directors of Embraer that they intend to vote in favor of this first proposal.

If this first proposal is approved, all Embraer shareholders will have the right to vote upon the following proposals relating to the merger:

the ratification of the appointment of ACAL and Goldman Sachs by the management of Embraer to prepare the valuation reports and the financial analyses, respectively, regarding the proposed restructuring and merger;

the approval of the valuation reports prepared by ACAL and the financial analyses prepared by Goldman Sachs;

the approval of the Merger Agreement; and

the approval of the merger of Embraer with and into Rio Han, pursuant to the terms of the Merger Agreement and related documents.

Record Date; Quorum

Only Embraer shareholders who hold shares of record as of the close of business, local time, on [____], 2006 will be entitled to attend and, in the case of holders of Embraer non-voting shares only if the first proposal is approved, vote at the extraordinary general meeting of Embraer shareholders to approve the merger. The holders of record of Embraer ADSs as of [__] p.m. (New York City time) on [____], 2006, the record date for the Embraer ADSs, will be entitled to provide the depositary for the Embraer ADSs with voting instructions in respect of the proposals to be considered at the extraordinary general meeting. See Specific Considerations for Holders of Embraer ADSs beginning on page 68 of this prospectus for further details.

At first call of the extraordinary general meeting, a quorum of at least two-thirds of Embraer common shares outstanding is necessary to hold the meeting. If a quorum is not met at first call, the extraordinary general meeting may be held at second call, in accordance with the notice requirements of the Brazilian Corporate Law, regardless of the number of common shares represented.

Vote Required for Approval of the Merger

The common shares of Embraer will first be asked to consider and vote upon a proposal to insert a temporary provision in the bylaws of Embraer to confer voting rights upon all Embraer shareholders, regardless of the type of shares held by them, in respect of all proposals relating to the merger. This first proposal must be approved by holders of at least a majority of the Embraer common shares present and voting at the extraordinary general meeting. If this first proposal is approved, the merger must be approved by holders of more than 50% of the outstanding common and preferred shares of Embraer. The Board of Directors of Embraer has agreed that all Embraer shareholders (other than Rio Han, Cia. Bozano, PREVI, SISTEL and the directors and executive officers of Embraer), including the depository of the Embraer ADSs that will vote as instructed by the holders of ADSs, will vote before Rio Han, Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL. If the merger is rejected by holders of more than 50% of the outstanding common and preferred shares of Embraer (other than common or preferred shares held by Rio Han, Cia. Bozano, PREVI, SISTEL and the directors and executive officers of Embraer), then Rio Han, Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL will vote against the merger. If the merger is not rejected as described in the preceding sentence, Rio Han, Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL will vote for the merger.

NEITHER RIO HAN NOR EMBRAER IS ASKING YOU FOR A PROXY AND YOU ARE REQUESTED NOT TO SEND RIO HAN OR EMBRAER A PROXY.

At the close of business, local time, on February 20, 2006, directors and executive officers of Embraer beneficially owned, in the aggregate, approximately 18 Embraer common shares and 1,592,399 Embraer preferred shares (including preferred shares represented by Embraer ADSs), representing approximately 0.22% of Embraer's total capital stock. See *Interests of Certain Persons in, and Significant Shareholders of, Rio Han and Embraer* beginning on page 65 of this prospectus.

How to Vote Your Embraer Shares and ADSs

If the proposal to extend voting rights to all holders of preferred shares (including preferred shares represented by Embraer ADSs) is approved, each Embraer common or preferred share outstanding on the record date will entitle the holder thereof to one vote on each proposal submitted to Embraer shareholders at the extraordinary general meeting (other than the proposal to insert a temporary provision in the bylaws of Embraer to confer voting rights upon all shareholders of Embraer, regardless of the type of shares held by them, which will only be voted on by the holders of Embraer common shares).

Vote by Holders of Embraer common or preferred shares

Holders of Embraer common or preferred shares must attend the extraordinary general meeting of Embraer shareholders in person or by proxy in order to vote. Embraer's shareholders must present a statement issued by the registrar of the Embraer share registry confirming their shareholders' equity at least 48 hours prior to the extraordinary general meeting in order to attend the extraordinary general meeting. A shareholder may be represented at the extraordinary general meeting by a proxy granted within one year of the date of the meeting to any other shareholder, any director or officer of Embraer, a lawyer or a financial institution. A proxy will be required to show original or certified copies of the documents that grant him or her powers of representation. An investment fund must be represented by its manager (*administrador*).

Embraer shareholders should contact the registrar of the Embraer share registry, see details below, for information on how to receive a statement confirming their shareholders' equity.

Banco Itaú S.A.

Rua Boa Vista, 185 - 2º andar
01014-001 - São Paulo SP
Brazil
Tel: +55 11 3247 3138 / 3247 3139
Fax: +55 11 3247 3141

Any powers-of-attorney granting special powers of representation for representation at the extraordinary general meeting on behalf of a shareholder must be delivered to Embraer (Attention: Investor Relations) at the address listed below at least 48 hours prior to the extraordinary general meeting.

Embraer

Avenida Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 2170
12227-901 São José dos Campos
São Paulo, Brazil
Attention: Investor Relations

Vote by Holders of Embraer ADSs

Holders of Embraer ADSs are not entitled to attend the extraordinary general meeting in person, but instead may be represented at the meeting by the depositary of the Embraer ADSs or its representative. Holders of Embraer ADSs should provide the depositary with timely voting instructions with respect to the preferred shares represented by their Embraer ADSs to enable the depositary to have such shares represented at the extraordinary general meeting. The depositary has set [] p.m. (New York City time) on [], 2006 as the record date for determining those holders of Embraer ADSs entitled to provide voting instructions. See Specific Considerations for Holders of Embraer ADSs beginning on page 68 of this prospectus for further details.

Alternatively, holders of Embraer ADSs may, if they wish, attend the extraordinary general meeting in person (or nominate someone to attend on their behalf). To do this, they must present their Embraer ADSs for cancellation and arrange for delivery of the underlying Embraer preferred shares, which, if registered in their name in a timely manner, will enable them to attend the extraordinary general meeting as a shareholder of Embraer. Holders of Embraer ADSs should keep in mind the depositary's fee of \$5.00 per 100 ADS (or portion thereof) applicable to any and all cancellations thereof. See Specific Considerations for Holders of Embraer ADSs Vote by Holders of Embraer ADSs beginning on page 68 of this prospectus for further details.

Vote by the Brazilian Government

The Brazilian Government, which holds the Embraer Golden Share, a special class of common share that gives the Brazilian Government a veto right over certain transactions by Embraer, including the merger, has indicated to Embraer that it intends to vote in favor of the merger.

Questions About Voting Your Shares

If you have any questions about how to vote your Embraer shares or provide instructions to the depositary of the Embraer ADSs, you may contact:

Embraer

Avenida Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 2170
12227-901 São José dos Campos
São Paulo, Brazil
Attention: Investor Relations
Telephone (Brazil): +55 12 3927-4404
Telephone (US): +1 954 359 3721

THE PROPOSED RESTRUCTURING AND MERGER

The Proposed Restructuring and Merger

The Board of Directors of Embraer has approved a restructuring of Embraer that consists of the adoption of a new capital structure and listing on the *Novo Mercado*, a special trading segment of the BOVESPA. The proposed restructuring is intended to create a basis for the sustainability, growth and continuity of Embraer's businesses and activities by simplifying the capital structure of Embraer and thereby improving its access to capital markets and increasing financing resources for the development of new products and expansion programs.

The proposed restructuring involves two steps:

1. the organization of Rio Han and the transfer by Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL of the Embraer control shares to Rio Han this step was completed on January 18, 2006; and
2. the merger under Brazilian law of Embraer with and into Rio Han.

Organization of Rio Han and the Transfer of Embraer control shares to Rio Han

Rio Han was formed on September 2, 2005 and has not carried on any activities other than in connection with the proposed restructuring and merger.

On January 12, 2006, Cia. Bozano purchased all of the common shares representing the capital stock of Rio Han. On January 13, 2006, PREVI and SISTEL each purchased from Cia. Bozano an amount of common shares to enable each of Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL to hold nearly equal amounts of Rio Han's capital stock. On January 18, 2006, Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL transferred all of the Embraer control shares (which represent 60% of Embraer's common shares and 20.16% of Embraer's total capital) to Rio Han in exchange for 162,306,263 Rio Han common shares (or 1.1153 Rio Han common shares for each Embraer control share).

The exchange ratio for the transfer of the Embraer control shares to Rio Han was determined by the management of Rio Han and the management of Embraer and subsequently recommended for approval by the Conselho Fiscal (Audit Board) of Embraer. The exchange ratio was approved by the Board of Directors of Embraer based on, among other things, the Financial Analyses Regarding the Restructuring of the Capital Stock of Embraer prepared by Goldman Sachs, dated as of January 13, 2006. See Financial Analyses of Goldman Sachs beginning on page 43 of this prospectus for further details regarding the financial analyses. The exchange ratio for the transfer of the Embraer control shares to Rio Han reflects a premium of 9% when compared to the exchange ratio for the merger. The Board of Directors of Embraer understands that Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL have a legitimate and justified expectation in receiving a premium on the transfer of the Embraer control shares to Rio Han as compensation for their relinquishment of voting control over Embraer in favor of all Embraer shareholders in connection with the proposed restructuring and merger. See Merger Agreement beginning on page 59 of this prospectus for further details.

The current ownership structure of Rio Han (after giving effect to the transfer by Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL of the Embraer control shares to Rio Han on January 18, 2006) is as follows:

The current ownership structure of Embraer (after giving effect to the transfer by Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL of the Embraer control shares to Rio Han on January 18, 2006) is as follows:

Merger of Embraer with and into Rio Han

The proposed restructuring will be implemented through the merger of Embraer with and into Rio Han under the Brazilian Corporate Law. Under the Brazilian Corporate Law, the merger must be approved by both Rio Han and Embraer shareholders at their respective general meetings.

The general meeting of Rio Han shareholders to approve the merger will be held at Rio Han's principal executive offices at Avenida Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 2170, F-56, térreo, sala 2656, São José dos Campos, São Paulo, Brazil, immediately following the extraordinary general meeting of Embraer shareholders. At their general meeting, Rio Han shareholders will be asked to vote upon, among other things, the following proposals:

the approval of the proposed bylaws for Rio Han;

the election of a transition Board of Directors to serve until the annual general meeting of Rio Han shareholders in 2009 to approve the financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008;

the ratification of the appointment of ACAL by the management of Rio Han to prepare the valuation reports of Embraer and Rio Han;

the approval of the valuation reports prepared by ACAL;

the approval of the Merger Agreement;

the approval of the merger of Embraer with and into Rio Han, pursuant to the terms of the Merger Agreement and related documents;

the increase of Rio Han's capital as a result of the merger;

the approval of the renaming of Rio Han as Embraer - Empresa Brasileira de Aeronáutica S.A., which is Embraer's current legal name; and

the restriction on transfers of Rio Han common shares by the current controlling shareholders of Rio Han and the management of Rio Han for a period of six months following the effectiveness of the merger.

Rio Han expects that all of the resolutions submitted to Rio Han shareholders for approval at the general meeting of Rio Han shareholders will be approved because the current controlling shareholders of Rio Han have indicated to Rio Han and to the Board of Directors of Embraer that they intend to vote in favor of all of these proposals.

In addition to approval by Rio Han and Embraer shareholders, the merger must also be approved by the Brazilian Government, as holder of the Golden Share, which gives the Brazilian Government a veto right over certain actions by Embraer, including the merger. The Brazilian Government, as holder of the Golden Share, has a veto right in connection with the proposed restructuring and merger, because: (i) there will no longer be a controlling shareholder of Embraer and (ii) the rights of the Golden Share to be issued by Rio Han will be different from the rights of the Golden Share currently held by the Brazilian Government. The representative of the Brazilian Government on the Board of Directors of Embraer has approved the proposed restructuring and merger and the Brazilian Government has indicated to the Board of Directors of Embraer that it intends to vote in favor of the merger.

As a result of the merger, Embraer will cease to exist and:

Rio Han will succeed to all of the rights and obligations of Embraer, and will change its legal name to Embraer-Empresa Brasileira de Aeronáutica S.A., which is Embraer's current legal name;

all of the assets and liabilities (including shareholders' equity) of Embraer will be combined with the assets and liabilities (including shareholders' equity) of Rio Han, and all of Embraer's subsidiaries will become Rio Han's subsidiaries;

each common share of Embraer (other than common shares held by Rio Han) will be exchanged for one Rio Han common share;

each preferred share of Embraer will be exchanged for one Rio Han common share, and Rio Han will be prohibited from issuing preferred shares;

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each Embraer ADS will be exchanged for one Rio Han ADS; and

the Golden Share of Embraer held by the Brazilian Government will be exchanged for a Golden Share of Rio Han.

Each common and preferred share of Embraer held by Cia. Bozano, PREVI or SISTEL not subject to the Shareholders Agreement will be exchanged for one Rio Han common share.

Upon the effectiveness of the merger, the Shareholders' Agreement will terminate and the new bylaws of Rio Han to be approved in connection with the merger will prohibit any shareholder or group of shareholders from exercising voting control over Rio Han.

The ownership structure of Rio Han after the merger will be as follows:

Upon approval of Rio Han's proposed bylaws at the general meeting of Rio Han shareholders, Rio Han will only be permitted to issue one class of common shares and will be prohibited from issuing preferred shares. For a description of Rio Han's common shares, see "Description of Rio Han's Capital Stock - Limitations on the Voting Rights of Certain Holders of Common Shares" beginning on page 120 of this prospectus.

Upon the effectiveness of the merger, Rio Han will be renamed Embraer - Empresa Brasileira de Aeronáutica S.A., Embraer's current legal name, provided that such change of name is approved at the general meeting of Rio Han shareholders.

Share Ownership After the Merger

As of the date of this prospectus, holders of Embraer shares other than Rio Han hold approximately 79.84% in the aggregate of the total capital stock of Embraer. As a result of the premium that will be realized by Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL by virtue of the exchange ratio for the transfer of the Embraer control shares to Rio Han when compared to the exchange ratio for the merger, and assuming no holders of Embraer common shares exercise their appraisal rights, holders of Embraer shares other than Rio Han will hold approximately 78.03% in the aggregate of the total capital stock of Rio Han after the merger.

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The financial impact of the merger on Embraer shareholders will be as follows:

	Embraer Shares		Implied Exchange Ratio	Rio Han Shares		Implied Premium / (Dilution)
	Shares	Economic Stake (%)		Shares	Economic Stake (%)	
Embraer control shares	145,527,000	20.16%	1.1153x	162,306,763	21.97%	9.0%
Embraer shares held by Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL not subject to the Embraer Shareholders Agreement*	95,011,102	13.16%	1.0x	95,011,102	12.86%	(2.3)%
All other Embraer shareholders (including holders of ADSs)	481,293,955	66.68%	1.0x	481,293,955	65.16%	(2.3)%
Total	721,832,057	100%		738,611,820	100%	(2.3)%

* Includes 8,896,920 Embraer preferred shares held by Bozano Holdings, Ltd.

Background of the Proposed Restructuring and Merger

In the first quarter of 2004, Mr. Maurício Novis Botelho, Chief Executive Officer of Embraer, and Mr. Antonio Luiz Pizarro Manso, Chief Financial Officer of Embraer, decided to evaluate the possible restructuring of Embraer's capital structure as a means of improving Embraer's access to capital markets and increasing financing resources for the development of new products and expansion programs.

In April 2004, at a meeting of the then controlling shareholders of Embraer, Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL to discuss the possible restructuring, Mr. Botelho was authorized to undertake further evaluation of the possible restructuring.

On July 1, 2004, Goldman Sachs and Mattos Filho, Veiga Filho, Marrey Jr. e Quiroga Advogados, or Mattos Filho, were requested by Mr. Botelho and Mr. Manso to submit a proposal regarding the corporate structure of a possible restructuring and on July 15 2004, Goldman Sachs and Mattos Filho met with Mr. Botelho, Mr. Manso, Ms. Anna Cecília Bettencourt, Head of Capital Markets and Investor Relations of Embraer, and Mr. Carlos Rocha Villela, Executive Officer for Legal Matters of Embraer, to discuss their proposal.

On July 18, 2004, Embraer retained Mattos Filho to advise on the Brazilian legal aspects of the possible restructuring.

On August 10, 2004, a presentation regarding the proposed restructuring was given by Goldman Sachs and Mattos Filho to the then controlling shareholders of Embraer. In attendance at this meeting was Mr. Vitor Sarquis Hallack, representing Cia. Bozano, Mr. Luiz Carlos Aguiar, representing PREVI, and Mr. Wilson Carlos Delfino, representing SISTEL. At this meeting, the then controlling shareholders approved the retention of Goldman Sachs as financial advisor to Embraer in connection with the possible restructuring and to prepare financial analyses relating to the possible restructuring for the consideration of Board of Directors of Embraer.

On August 18, 2004, Mr. Manso and Mr. Villela signed a mandate letter with Goldman Sachs as financial advisor to Embraer in connection with the possible restructuring. This appointment was later ratified by the Board of Directors of Embraer at its meeting on January 19, 2006 and remains subject to approval by Embraer shareholders at their extraordinary general meeting convened to approve the merger.

On or about the same date, Mr. Botelho and Mr. Manso authorized Mattos Filho to contact and retain Bulhões Pedreira, Bulhões Carvalho, Piva, Rosman e Souza Leão Advogados, Brazilian counsel, to advise on Brazilian legal aspects of the possible restructuring, in particular on compliance with Embraer's Privatisation Notice.

On April 25 and 26, 2005, Ms. Bettencourt and representatives of Goldman Sachs, Messrs. Jairo Loureiro and Matheus Villares, met with representatives of SISTEL and PREVI, on the respective dates, to discuss the possible restructuring, including the proposed bylaws of Embraer to be adopted in connection with the possible restructuring.

On August 10, 2005, at a meeting of the then controlling shareholders of Embraer, Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL approved the continued evaluation of the possible restructuring.

On September 1, 2005, Embraer retained Shearman & Sterling LLP to advise on the U.S. legal aspects of the possible restructuring.

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In October 2005, a proposal regarding the restructuring of Embraer was presented by Mr. Mauricio Botelho to the Executive Officers of Embraer.

On October 19, 2005, the Chief Executive Officer of PREVI, Mr. Sergio Rosa, presented the proposed restructuring transaction to the Board of Directors of PREVI, which approved in principle the proposal. On October 21, 2005 the proposal was also presented to the Board of Directors of SISTEL, which subsequently sought the advice of a financial advisor to assist with its evaluation of the proposal. Embraer also meet with the Brazilian Government, as holder of the Golden Share, to obtain its approval for the proposed restructuring. Several meetings were held with representatives of the Brazilian Government, including with the President of Brazil, on October 18, 2005, the Minister of Finance, on October 24, 2005, and with Tenente Brigadeiro do Ar Luiz Carlos da Silva Bueno of the Brazilian Air Force, also on October 24, 2005. During this same period, the proposed restructuring was presented to the President of the BOVESPA, the President of BNDES, and to representatives of Embraer's strategic shareholders, the European Defence Group.

On October 31, 2005, Embraer appointed ACAL to prepare the valuation reports of Embraer and Rio Han required under the Brazilian Corporate Law. This appointment was later ratified by the Board of Directors of Embraer at its meeting on January 19, 2006, but remains subject to approval by Embraer shareholders at their extraordinary general meeting convened to approve the merger.

On November 17, 2005, Mr. Manso met with members of the Ministry of Finance to discuss the proposed restructuring in more detail, including the effect that the proposed restructuring would have on the Golden Share.

On November 18, 2005, Cia. Bozano and PREVI gave their approval for the proposed restructuring.

On December 22, 2005, a meeting was held between the Treasury Secretary, Mr. Joaquim Levy, Treasury representatives and Mr. Manso and Ms. Bettencourt to provide Mr. Levy with more detailed information about the proposed restructuring.

On January 13, 2006, Mr. Levy met with the then controlling shareholders of Embraer and representatives of Embraer to discuss the proposed restructuring.

After taking into account the financial analyses regarding the proposed restructuring and merger prepared by Goldman Sachs, based on information provided by Embraer's management, Embraer's management met on January 13, 2006 to discuss a proposed exchange ratio for the Embraer control shares. At a meeting held on January 13, 2006, Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL, after holding discussions with Embraer's management and analyzing the applicable documents, accepted the proposal submitted by Embraer's management and decided to call a meeting of the Board of Directors and of the Conselho Fiscal of Embraer to analyze the proposed restructuring.

On January 13, 2006, a local newspaper, *Valor Econômico*, published an article disclosing certain details of the proposed restructuring. On the same date, Embraer published a Notice to the Market informing that Embraer has been studying the possibility of adopting a new capital structure, and that the viability of the project was still being analyzed, and that it would promptly disclose details of the proposal should a new capital structure be proposed to its shareholders.

On January 16, 2006, Embraer published a Notice to the Market informing the public that a meeting of the Board of Directors of Embraer had been called to analyze the proposed restructuring and merger and to approve all necessary documents and actions.

On January 17, 2006, the Executive Committee of Embraer presented the proposed restructuring and merger to the Board of Directors of Embraer.

In a meeting held on January 19, 2006, the Conselho Fiscal of Embraer was presented with and considered the proposal to implement the proposed restructuring and merger and the submission of the merger for approval by Embraer shareholders. The Conselho Fiscal unanimously recommended the approval of such proposals and the submission of such proposals to the Board of Directors.

At a meeting held on January 19, 2006, which took place after the meeting of the Conselho Fiscal, the Board of Directors of Embraer was presented and considered the proposal to implement the proposed restructuring and merger and the submission of the merger for approval by Embraer shareholders. In its meeting, the Board of Directors of Embraer discussed the details of the proposed restructuring and merger and its objectives, as well as the terms of the Merger Agreement regarding the merger of Embraer with and into Rio Han. After such discussion and consideration, the Board of Directors of Embraer unanimously (1) approved the terms and conditions of the Merger Agreement and all other documents related to the merger, and its submission for the approval of the extraordinary general shareholders meeting of Embraer, (2) ratified the appointment of Goldman Sachs and ACAL and approved the financial analyses prepared by Goldman Sachs and the valuation reports prepared by ACAL, (3) approved the proposal of the merger of Embraer with and into Rio Han, including the exchange ratio of the shares of Embraer for the shares of Rio Han as a result of the merger, to be presented to the shareholders of Embraer, authorizing the Executive Officers to take all actions necessary to implement the merger, (4) approved the proposal to be presented to the extraordinary general meeting of Embraer shareholders, before the other items of the agenda, to include a temporary provision in the by-laws of the company, in order to extend voting rights to all of the Embraer shareholders regardless of the class or type of share held by them, (5) approved the terms of the notice to the market to be published by Embraer and (6) decided to call the extraordinary general meeting of Embraer shareholders to be held on March 31, 2006 to decide on all matters related to the merger.

On January 19, 2006, the managements of Rio Han and Embraer executed the Merger Agreement, subject to approval by their respective shareholders at the [_____], 2006 extraordinary general meetings of Rio Han and Embraer shareholders.

The merger remains subject to the approval of both Rio Han and Embraer shareholders at their respective general meetings scheduled to occur on [_____], 2006. See Extraordinary General Meeting of Embraer Shareholders Regarding the Merger Vote Required for Approval of the Merger for more information on the required vote at the extraordinary general meeting of Embraer shareholders to approve the merger.

Reasons for the Proposed Restructuring and Merger

This discussion of the information and factors that the Board of Directors of Embraer considered in making its decision is not intended to be exhaustive but includes all material factors considered by the Board of Directors of Embraer. In view of the wide variety of factors considered in connection with the evaluation of the proposed restructuring and merger and the complexity of these matters, the Board of Directors of Embraer did not find it useful to, and did not attempt to, quantify, rank or otherwise assign relative weights to these factors. In addition, the individual members of the Board of Directors of Embraer may have given different weight to different factors.

In reaching its decision to approve the proposed restructuring and merger and the terms of the Merger Agreement and all related documents, and the submission of the Merger Agreement and the merger to an extraordinary general meeting of Embraer shareholders for approval, the Board of Directors of Embraer carefully considered the following factors:

Creation of a solid foundation for the sustainability, growth and continuity of Embraer's businesses and activities. The development of new products and expansion programs by Embraer as well as the sustainability, growth and continuity of its businesses and activities depend on its ability to access capital markets and increase financing resources. A simplified capital structure (only common shares) is expected to provide Embraer (through its successor Rio Han) with greater access to capital markets and increase financing resources because Embraer will be able to issue common shares without regard to the restrictions on the maximum proportion of common shares and preferred shares that can be issued under Embraer's current capital structure and the Brazilian Corporate Law.

Increased capacity to obtain new resources and possibility of international expansion. The proposed restructuring and merger is expected to enhance Embraer's capacity to obtain new resources to fund its activities, and to enable Embraer to use its common shares as acquisition currency, for new acquisitions and to facilitate potential international expansions.

The extension of voting rights to all Embraer shareholders. Currently, holders of Embraer preferred shares (including preferred shares represented by Embraer ADSs) do not have voting rights. As a result of the proposed restructuring and merger, Embraer will adopt a simplified capital structure that will extend voting rights to all Embraer shareholders.

The relinquishment of voting control by the controlling shareholders of Embraer in favor of all Embraer shareholders. In connection with the proposed restructuring and merger, Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL have agreed to terminate the Shareholders' Agreement and relinquish voting control over Embraer in favor of all Embraer shareholders. Following the implementation of the restructuring and merger, Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL will no longer have the ability to control the outcome of matters submitted to a vote of Embraer shareholders. In addition to reducing their voting power, the restructuring and merger will result in a reduction in the controlling shareholders' representation on the Board of Directors of Embraer. Currently, Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL have six representatives on the Board of Directors of Embraer. Until the annual general meeting of Embraer shareholders in 2009 to approve the financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, the controlling shareholders will each have the right to appoint one representative to the Board of Directors of Embraer. Following the annual general meeting of Embraer shareholders in 2009, the

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controlling shareholders will no longer have the right to appoint any representative to the Board of Directors of Embraer.

A potential increase in the liquidity of the shares to be received by Embraer shareholders in the merger. The proposed restructuring and merger is expected to result in a potential increase in the liquidity of the shares to be received by Embraer shareholders in the merger as a result of the expected dispersed ownership of such shares.

Adoption of enhanced corporate governance practices and transparency standards. Upon implementation of the proposed restructuring and merger, all Embraer shareholders will have voting rights, Embraer will apply to list on the *Novo Mercado* segment of the BOVESPA and will, as a consequence, be subject to enhanced corporate governance practices and transparency standards.

Financial Analyses of Goldman Sachs. The financial analyses, dated as of January 13, 2006, presented by Goldman Sachs to the Board of Directors of Embraer for its consideration of the proposed exchange ratio applicable to the transfer by the controlling shareholders of the Embraer control shares to Rio Han and the premium to be realized by such shareholders when compared to the exchange ratio for the merger.

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The Board of Directors of Embraer also carefully considered the following factors:

Benefits to the Brazilian Capital Markets:

the creation of the first major Brazilian company with dispersed ownership and simplified capital structure (only common shares) to be listed on the *Novo Mercado*; and

the creation of a new corporate governance benchmark for Brazilian public companies.

Benefits to the Brazilian Government:

the continuation of the rights of the Golden Share;

the assurance that a majority of the voting rights of Rio Han common shares will be held by Brazilian shareholders as provided in the Privatisation Notice of Embraer;

the control over the ownership of Rio Han common shares in amounts equal to or greater than 35%;

the assurance of a dispersed capital structure due to the adoption of restrictions on voting rights contained in Rio Han's proposed bylaws; and

the assurance that Rio Han will remain as a technological and industrial partner of the Brazilian Army.

The Board of Directors also carefully considered the following potential effects arising from the proposed restructuring and merger:

the ownership percentage of holders of Embraer shares other than Rio Han will be diluted as a result of the merger (assuming no holders of Embraer common shares exercise appraisal rights); and

holders of Embraer preferred shares (including preferred shares represented by Embraer ADSs) will no longer be entitled to receive dividends at least 10% higher than dividends conferred upon each Embraer common share.

Delivery of Rio Han Common Shares and ADSs

If you are a registered holder of Embraer common or preferred shares, you will not need to take any action with respect to your shares. Upon the effectiveness of the merger, all Embraer common and preferred shares will automatically be exchanged for Rio Han common shares. As Embraer shares are registered in book-entry form and Rio Han common shares will be registered in book-entry form, an entry or entries will be made by in the Rio Han share registry to evidence the Rio Han common shares issued in the merger. You will not receive certificates evidencing you Rio Han common shares. After the merger is completed, the registrar of the Rio Han share registry will provide a statement of shareholding to each registered holder of Rio Han common shares confirming their ownership of Rio Han common shares.

If you are a registered holder to Embraer ADSs, you will not need to take any action with respect to your Embraer ADSs. If you hold your Embraer ADSs in book-entry form through the direct registration system maintained by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., the depositary for the Embraer ADSs, an entry or entries will be made in the direct registration system after the effectiveness of the merger to evidence that your Embraer ADSs represent Rio Han common shares rather than Embraer preferred shares. If you hold ADRs evidencing your Embraer ADSs, your ADRs will evidence you Rio Han ADSs after the effectiveness of the merger. In all cases, the number of Embraer ADSs you hold will remain unchanged. If you are not a registered holder of your Embraer ADSs but hold your Embraer ADSs in street name through a broker, bank, custodian or other nominee, you will not need to take any action unless your broker, bank, custodian or other nominee informs you otherwise.

Approval of the Conselho Fiscal (Audit Board) and of the Board of Directors of Embraer Regarding the Merger

The Conselho Fiscal (Audit Board) of Embraer has reviewed the proposed restructuring and merger, including the Merger Agreement, and the valuation reports and financial analyses and proposed bylaws of Rio Han attached as exhibits thereto, and has unanimously recommended the submission of the Merger Agreement and the merger to an extraordinary general meeting of Embraer shareholders for approval.

The Board of Directors of Embraer has also reviewed the proposed restructuring and merger, including the Merger Agreement and all exhibits thereto, and has unanimously approved the proposed restructuring and merger and the terms of the Merger Agreement and all related documents, and has approved the submission of the Merger Agreement and the merger to an extraordinary general meeting of Embraer shareholders for approval.

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In determining whether to approve the proposed restructuring and merger, the Board of Directors of Embraer consulted with its senior management and legal counsel, as well as its financial advisors, ACAL and Goldman Sachs, considered the recommendation of the Conselho Fiscal, and considered the respective strategic, financial and other considerations referred to under "The Proposed Restructuring and Merger - Reasons for the Proposed Restructuring and Merger" beginning on page 41 of this prospectus.

For more information on Embraer's Audit Board and Board of Directors and their respective members, see Item 6A. Directors and Senior Management and Item 6C. Conselho Fiscal included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus.

Financial Analyses of Goldman Sachs

General

The financial analyses discussed herein have been prepared based on prospective financial information prepared by the management of Rio Han and Embraer. Rio Han and Embraer do not as a matter of course make public projections as to future sales, earnings, or other results. The prospective financial information used to prepare these analyses was not prepared with a view toward public disclosure or with a view toward complying with the published guidelines of the SEC or the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants with respect to prospective financial information.

Embraer retained Goldman Sachs to perform certain financial analyses with respect to Rio Han and Embraer in connection with the merger of Embraer with and into Rio Han. On January 15, 2006, Goldman Sachs presented financial analyses, prepared as of January 13, 2006, to the Board of Directors of Embraer for its consideration in determining the proposed exchange ratio applicable to the shares of Embraer held by Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL.

You should consider the following when reading the discussion of the financial analyses of Goldman Sachs below:

Rio Han urges you to read carefully the entire financial analyses of Goldman Sachs, which are contained in Annex C of this prospectus and are incorporated by reference in this summary and which you can obtain as described in Where You Can Find More Information. The description of Goldman Sachs' financial analyses set forth below is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the analyses.

Goldman Sachs' financial analyses were prepared for the exclusive use of the Board of Directors of Embraer in connection with its analysis of the merger, as described further below, and should not be used for any other purposes, including, without limitation, for the formation of capital under the terms of the Brazilian Corporate Law, including, but not limited to, Article 8 of such law.

The financial analyses were exclusively addressed to Embraer and do not address the underlying business decision by Embraer to engage in the merger and do not constitute a recommendation to Embraer and/or its shareholders (including, but not limited to, as to whether any Embraer shareholder should vote in favor of the merger or exercise any appraisal rights or other rights with respect to the merger).

In rendering its financial analyses, Goldman Sachs:

reviewed certain internal financial analyses and forecasts for Embraer prepared and approved by its senior management;

reviewed publicly available financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and for years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 of Embraer, which were audited by Embraer's independent auditors; and

reviewed certain other financial information with respect to Embraer, including, but not limited to, its cash and bank balances, loans and other debt obligations and hedging and contingencies provisions as of September 30, 2005, reflecting the best judgment of such auditors in accordance with generally accepted accounting procedures in Brazil.

Goldman Sachs also held discussions with members of the senior management of Embraer with respect to its assessment of the past and current business operations, financial condition and prospects of Embraer.

In preparing its financial analyses, Goldman Sachs assumed and relied, with Embraer's express consent and without independent verification, on the accuracy, content, truthfulness, consistency, completeness, sufficiency and integrity of the financial, accounting, legal, tax and other information reviewed by or discussed with it, and Goldman Sachs did not assume any responsibility to independently verify any of the information or to make an independent verification or appraisal of any of the assets or liabilities (contingent or otherwise) of Embraer, nor did Goldman Sachs examine the solvency or fair value of Embraer under any laws concerning bankruptcy, insolvency or similar matters. To this effect, Goldman Sachs assumed no responsibility or liability with respect to the accuracy, truthfulness, integrity, consistency or sufficiency of such information, for which Embraer is solely and exclusively responsible. In addition, Goldman Sachs did not assume any obligation to conduct, and did not conduct, any physical inspection of Embraer's properties or facilities. With Embraer's consent, Goldman Sachs assumed that the financial analyses and forecasts prepared by Embraer's senior management were reasonably prepared on a basis reflecting best currently available estimates and judgments of Embraer.

Goldman Sachs' financial analyses assumed a stable macroeconomic scenario for Brazil. The financial analyses and their results do not purport to reflect the prices at which Embraer or its securities could be sold, nor do they take into account any element of value that may arise from the accomplishment or expectation of the merger. Goldman Sachs is not an accounting firm and did not provide accounting or audit services in connection with the financial analyses. In addition, because the financial analyses are based upon forecasts of future financial results, they are not necessarily indicative of actual subsequent results, which may be significantly more or less favorable than those suggested by the analyses. Given, further, that these analyses are intrinsically subject to uncertainties and various events or factors outside the control of Embraer and Goldman Sachs, neither Goldman Sachs, nor any of its affiliates and representatives, assumed any responsibility or liability if subsequent results differ substantially from the projections presented in the financial analyses and made no representation or warranty with respect to such projections.

Goldman Sachs' financial analyses are necessarily based on economic, monetary, market and other conditions as in effect on, and the information made available to Goldman Sachs as of, January 13, 2006, the date of the financial analyses. As a result, the financial analyses are valid exclusively as of that date, as subsequent events and developments may affect the conclusions reached in the analyses. Goldman Sachs did not assume any obligation to update, review, revise or revoke the financial analyses as a result of any subsequent event or development. With respect to the financial analyses, Embraer and its Board of Directors did not authorize Goldman Sachs to solicit, nor did Goldman Sachs solicit, any indication of interest from third parties to acquire, in whole or in part, any Embraer shares. Therefore, the results determined in the financial analyses do not necessarily correspond to, and should not be construed as representative of, the prices at which Embraer could be sold in a third-party acquisition transaction, at which its shares or, where applicable, ADSs traded on the date of the financial analyses or traded at any subsequent time, or at which Embraer's shares or ADSs will trade after the merger.

In addition, the financial analyses (1) treat Embraer as a stand-alone operation, and therefore do not include any operational, tax or other benefits or losses, or synergies, incremental value and/or costs for Embraer, if any, which may arise from the consummation of the merger; and (2) do not address the treatment of the different classes of shares of Embraer, and any adjustments intended to offset, or that may reflect, any specific rights associated with any specific class of shares of Embraer. In preparing the valuation analyses, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, Goldman Sachs did not take into account (1) the tax consequences of the merger for the holders of Embraer shares or ADSs; and (2) the impact of any fees and expenses that may result from the consummation of the merger, including, but not limited to, those related to any depositary services that may be charged to the holders of Embraer ADSs. The financial calculations contained in the valuation analyses may not always result in a precise sum due to rounding.

The following are summaries of the material analyses conducted by Goldman Sachs in preparation of its financial analyses for Embraer, prepared as of January 13, 2006 and delivered on January 15, 2006, and do not purport to be complete descriptions of the analyses performed by Goldman Sachs. **The following summaries of financial analyses include information presented in tabular format. You should read these tables together with the text of each summary.**

Discounted Cash Flow Analysis

Goldman Sachs performed a discounted cash flow analysis to generate a range of indicative equity values per share of Embraer treating Embraer as a stand-alone entity. Analyses were performed as of September 30, 2005, based on a projection period from 2005 to 2014. Unlevered free cash flows (operating income less income taxes, plus depreciation and amortization, less increases in working capital and less capital expenditures) before financing costs were projected by Embraer in U.S. dollars and based on financial statements of Embraer in conformity with U.S. GAAP and therefore did not include any benefits or losses that may arise from the consummation of the merger.

A range of illustrative enterprise values for Embraer was obtained by the sum of (i) the net present value calculated as of September 30, 2005 with respect to the unlevered free cash flows for the projection period and (ii) the net present value calculated as of September 30, 2005 with respect to the terminal value, determined using the perpetuity growth methodology applied to a normalized unlevered free cash flow (assuming capital expenditures equal to depreciation and excluding temporary tax benefits). Terminal Value refers to the value of a particular asset at a specific future time. Present Value refers to the current value of future cash flows (including terminal value) obtained by discounting such future cash flows (including terminal value) based on an interest rate that takes into account risk, the opportunity cost of capital, expected returns and other appropriate factors. The present values of the unlevered free cash flows were calculated using a weighted average cost of capital (WACC) between 11.3% and 12.3%. The perpetuity growth rate utilized for calculating the unlevered free cash flow was between 4% and 5%.

The indicative equity values calculated for Embraer were determined by subtracting from the enterprise values previously calculated the total value of the net debt and minority interest, as set forth in the audited balance sheets as of September 30, 2005. The indicative equity value per share for Embraer was determined by dividing the indicative equity value by the total number of shares outstanding, excluding treasury shares. The analyses result in aggregate equity value indications for Embraer and do not allocate value between any classes of shares. No adjustments were made as to potential benefits that may arise from the transaction, such as synergies or tax gains.

Based on these assumptions, the indicative per share equity values for Embraer ADRs ranged from US\$39.90, assuming a perpetuity growth rate of 4% and a WACC of 12.3%, to US\$48.90, assuming a perpetuity growth rate of 5% and a WACC of 11.3%.

The results of Goldman Sachs analysis are set forth in the following table.

		Perpetuity Growth Rate		
		4%	4.5%	5%
Weighted	11.3%	45.0	46.8	48.9
Average	11.6%	43.6	45.2	47.1
Cost of Capital	11.8%	42.3	43.8	45.5
	12.1%	41.1	42.5	44.0
	12.3%	39.9	41.2	42.7

Based on these indicative ranges of per share equity values, Goldman Sachs also determined the ranges of implied premiums over the Embraer ADR market price, as follows: a premium ranging from (3.1)% to 18.6% relative to the ADR price as of January 13, 2006; a premium ranging from (0.9)% to 21.4% relative to the preceding 30-day average ADR price; and a premium ranging from 1.6% to 24.4% relative to the preceding 60-day average ADR price.

Precedent Transactions Analysis Share Reclassification Transactions

Goldman Sachs reviewed selected transactions involving publicly traded corporations where two classes of stock of a single company with different voting rights were reclassified or combined into a single class of common stock. Goldman Sachs divided these transactions into two groups:

Transaction With Relinquishment of Control. Goldman Sachs reviewed four reclassification transactions occurring between June 2000 and September 2005 where the reclassification resulted in a relinquishment of control by a controlling shareholder. The transactions in this group were: Sotheby's, Royal Group, Reader's Digest, and Mitchell Energy.

Transactions Without Change of Control. Goldman Sachs reviewed 13 reclassification transactions occurring between May 2001 and June 2005 and involving high vote and low vote shares but not involving a controlling shareholder. The transactions in this group were: Gartner, Inc., Gildan Activewear, MIPS Technologies, Jo-Ann Stores, Commonwealth Telephone Enterprises, Florida East Coast Industries, Home Capital Group, Cabot Oil & Gas, Freeport McMoran Copper & Gold, Conoco Phillips, Waddell & Reed Financial, Raytheon, and SAP.

For each of the precedent reclassification transactions, Goldman Sachs determined the implied premium paid to the controlling shareholder or high vote shares by dividing the total value that those shares represented after the transaction by the total value that those shares represented before the transaction. In transactions where a payment or a targeted repurchase was made by the company, Goldman Sachs added the cash component to the value received by the high vote shares or controlling shareholder, and adjusted the pro forma market capitalization of the company to reflect the cash payment and shares repurchased. In transactions involving a controlling shareholder, Goldman Sachs determined that the implied premium paid to the controlling shareholder varied from 0% to 19.4%; in transactions involving high vote shares but no controlling shareholder, Goldman Sachs determined that the implied premium for high vote shares ranged from 0% to 8.2%, with 11 transactions having no implied premium.

No company utilized in Goldman Sachs analysis of historical share reclassification transaction is identical to Embraer. In this analysis, Goldman Sachs made judgments and assumptions with regard to, among other things, the capital structure and shareholder base of the companies involved in these transactions.

Precedent Transactions Analysis Aerospace and Defense Industry

Goldman Sachs reviewed 16 private-market transactions in the aerospace and defense industry, involving changes of control, having transaction values in excess of US\$500 million and occurring between December 1996 and September 2005. These included the following transactions (in each case, the first named entity is the acquiring entity and the second named entity is the acquired entity in the transaction): DRS Technologies / Engineered Support Systems Inc, Zodiac SA / C&D Aerospace Group, BAE Systems / United Defense Industries, Pratt & Whitney / Boeing Rocketdyne Propulsion and Power, Onex Corporation / Boeing Commercial Airplanes - Tulsa Div., Aurora Capital / K&F Industries, Meggitt/Carlyle / Dunlop Standard, BAE / Alvis, Finmeccanica / AgustaWestland, Kohlberg Kravis Roberts / MTU Aero Engines (Daimler Chrysler), Precision Castparts / SPS Technologies, DRS / Integrated Defense, Warburg Pincus / TransDigm, EU Consortium / Embraer, General Dynamics / Gulfstream and Boeing / McDonnell Douglas.

Goldman Sachs derived the implied ratios of enterprise value to LTM EBITDA multiples resulting from these transactions, which ranged from 9.0x to 13.1x, with a median of 11.3x. Goldman Sachs then applied these ratios to the corresponding LTM EBITDA figures for Embraer and translated the resulting range of per share prices into implied premiums over Embraer's ADR price as of January 13, 2006, preceding 30-day average ADR price and preceding 60-day average ADR price. These implied premiums ranged from (26.8)% to 6.3% relative to the ADR price as of January 13, 2006, (25.0)% to 8.8% relative to the 30-day average ADR price, and (23.2)% to 11.5% relative to the preceding 60-day average ADR price. LTM refers to the preceding 12-month period for which relevant data is available and EBITDA refers to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization.

No company utilized in Goldman Sachs analysis of certain selected private market transactions is identical to Embraer. In evaluating these private market transactions, Goldman Sachs made judgments and assumptions with regard to, among other things, the capital structure and shareholder base of the companies involved in these transactions.

Selected Companies Analysis

Goldman Sachs reviewed and compared certain financial information for Embraer to corresponding financial information, ratios and public market multiples for the following publicly traded corporations in the aircraft manufacturing industry:

Boeing

Bombardier

EADS

Goldman Sachs reviewed and compared certain financial information for Embraer to corresponding financial information, ratios and public market multiples for the following publicly traded corporations in the aircraft components industry:

BE Aerospace

Heico

Hexcel

K&F Industries

Goldman Sachs reviewed and compared certain financial information for Embraer to corresponding financial information, ratios and public market multiples for the following publicly traded corporations in the aircraft manufacturing industry:

General Dynamics

Northrop Grumman

Raytheon

Goldman Sachs calculated and compared various financial multiples and ratios and growth rates based on market data as of January 13, 2006 and estimates reported by IBES (the Institutional Brokerage Estimate System, a data service that compiles earnings estimates of securities research analysts), including certain enterprise value multiples (including LTM sales multiples and 2006 and 2007 EBITDA multiples), 2006 and 2007 price-to-earnings multiples, earnings per share long-term growth rates, 2007 price/earnings per share long-term growth rates, and LTM margins/EBITDA. The multiples, ratios and growth rates for each of the selected companies were based on IBES estimates and the most recent publicly available information as of January 13, 2006.

The following table presents the result of this analysis:

	Selected Companies		
	Range (including Embraer)	Median (including Embraer)	Embraer
Aircraft Manufacturers / Components			
Enterprise Value Multiples			
LTM Sales	0.5x-3.7x	1.8x	2.1x
LTM EBITDA	5.0-16.2	11.6	12.3
2006E EBITDA	6.3-15.6	9.1	9.8
2007E EBITDA	5.5-11.9	8.4	9.7
2006 P/E Multiples	13.8-23.5	19.9	17.3
2007 P/E Multiples	11.9-20.0	16.9	15.2
5-Year EPS Growth Rate	10%-18%	16%	16.7%
2007 P/E / 5-Year EPS Growth Rate	0.9x-1.7x	1.2x	0.9x
LTM/EBITDA Margins	6.1%-38.9%	14.7%	16.7%
Defense			
Enterprise Value Multiples			
LTM Sales	0.8x-1.2x	1.1x	2.1x
LTM EBITDA	8.8-11.0	10.4	12.3
2006E EBITDA	7.8-9.5	8.7	9.8
2007E EBITDA	8.0-9.0	8.1	9.7
2006 P/E Multiples	14.3-16.3	14.6	17.3
2007 P/E Multiples	13.2-14.1	13.2	15.2
5-Year EPS Growth Rate	10%-12.0%	10.3%	16.7%
2007 P/E / 5-Year EPS Growth Rate	1.2x-1.3x	1.3x	0.9x
LTM/EBITDA Margins	9.5%-11.9%	9.8%	16.7%

Share Exchange Analysis; Breakeven Analysis

Assuming no change in the market value of the surviving entity following the merger, Goldman Sachs prepared illustrative pro forma analyses of the financial impact of the merger on the current shareholders of Embraer assuming a range of premiums from 0% to 20% being paid for the control shares relative to Embraer ADR price as of January 13, 2006. Goldman Sachs determined that this range of control premiums would result in an implied price being paid for all the shares held by the control group (consisting of Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL) representing a premium ranging from 0% to 10.1% relative to the current market value of their shares (based on the preceding 60-day average Embraer ADR price of US\$39.30, as of January 13, 2006), which, based on Embraer's estimated 2006 EBITDA projections, implies estimated 2006 EBITDA multiples ranging from 10.3x to 11.4x. Goldman Sachs also determined that this range of control premiums would result in an implied price being paid for all the shares held by minority shareholders representing a discount ranging from 0.0% to 5.1% relative to the current market value of their shares (based on the preceding 60-day average Embraer ADR price), which, based on Embraer's estimated 2006 EBITDA projections, implies estimated 2006 EBITDA multiples ranging from 10.3x to 9.8x.

On the basis of these determinations, Goldman Sachs computed illustrative breakeven analyses. For the above-described range of premiums being paid for the control shares (ranging from 0% to 20% relative to the preceding 60-day average Embraer ADR), Goldman Sachs computed the corresponding required implied enterprise value to 2006 EBITDA multiple expansion, which ranged from 0.0x to 0.6x, that would yield a value to minority shareholders equal to the current value of their shares based on the preceding 60-day average Embraer ADR price. For this same range of premiums being paid for the control shares, Goldman Sachs also computed the corresponding percentage increases in Embraer's share price following the merger, which ranged from 0.0% to 5.3%, that would be required to yield a value to minority shareholders equal to the current value of their shares based on the preceding 60-day average Embraer ADR price.

The preparation of financial analyses such as those conducted in the preparation of the financial analyses is a complex process that involves subjective judgment and is not susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. In arriving at its conclusions, Goldman Sachs did not attribute any particular weight to any particular factor considered by it; rather, Goldman Sachs made qualitative judgments as to the importance and relevance of all the factors considered in the financial analyses. Accordingly, Goldman Sachs believes that the financial analyses should be considered as a whole and that selecting portions of its analyses or the factors considered as part of those analyses could result in an incomplete and incorrect understanding of the conclusions of the financial analyses. The results presented in the financial analyses refer solely to the merger of Embraer with and into Rio Han, and do not extend to any other present or future matters or transactions regarding Embraer, the economic group to which it belongs or the sector in which it operates.

Goldman Sachs and its affiliates, as part of their investment banking business, are continually engaged in performing financial analyses with respect to businesses and their securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions, negotiated underwritings, competitive bids, secondary distributions of listed and unlisted securities, private placements and other transactions as well as for estate, corporate and other purposes. Goldman Sachs was retained by Embraer on August 18, 2004. Pursuant to the engagement letter entered into as of the same date between Embraer and Goldman Sachs, Goldman Sachs will receive a fee for its services. Moreover, Embraer has agreed to reimburse Goldman Sachs' expenses and indemnify it for certain liabilities that may arise as a result of this engagement. Goldman Sachs also may provide investment banking services to Embraer and its affiliates in the future. In connection with the above-described services, Goldman Sachs has received, and may receive, compensation.

Goldman Sachs is a full-service securities firm engaged, either directly or through its affiliates, in securities trading, investment management, financial planning and benefits counseling, risk management, hedging, financing and brokerage activities for both companies and individuals. In the ordinary course of these activities, Goldman Sachs and its affiliates may actively trade the debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) of Embraer and its affiliates for their own account and for the accounts of their customers and may at any time hold long and short positions in such securities. Goldman Sachs does not have a direct interest in the merger; provided, however, that in accordance with usual market practice, part of the compensation payable by Embraer in connection with the services rendered by Goldman Sachs depends on the implementation of the merger. Except as may result from the activities described in the first and second sentences of this paragraph, Goldman Sachs does not have a direct or indirect interest in Embraer. Without limiting any other statement in this summary, to the best of Goldman Sachs' knowledge, neither the controlling shareholders of Embraer nor the management of Embraer directed, limited, obstructed or otherwise took any action that compromised or could have compromised access to, or use or knowledge of, information, documents or work methodologies relevant to the quality of the financial analyses.

Valuation Reports of ACAL

ACAL was retained by Rio Han and Embraer to render valuation reports for the purpose of appraising: (i) the book value of the shareholders' equity of Embraer as of September 30, 2005 in order to determine the capital increase of Rio Han that will result from the merger and (ii) the market value of the shareholders' equity of Embraer and Rio Han as of September 30, 2005, as required by Article 264 of the Brazilian Corporate Law, in order to (i) compare the ratio between such values with the exchange ratio stipulated in the Merger Agreement and (ii) determine the appraisal value of the Embraer common shares.

The valuation reports prepared by ACAL are subject to the assumptions and considerations set forth in such valuation reports and summarized in this prospectus. The valuation reports prepared by ACAL were presented to the management of Rio Han and the Board of Directors of Embraer on January 18, 2006 for their evaluation of the proposed restructuring and merger. The valuation reports are not intended to be and do not constitute a recommendation to any shareholder as to how such shareholder should vote on any matters relating to the merger. ACAL did not make a recommendation with respect to the exchange ratio applicable to the transfer of the Embraer control shares to Rio Han or the exchange ratio for the merger. **Rio Han urges you to read carefully the entire valuation reports of ACAL, which are contained in Annexes D, E and F of this prospectus.**

The valuation reports were prepared according to the same criteria and the same base date (September 30, 2005) and were based on the financial statements of Embraer and Rio Han as of September 30, 2005. The Embraer financial statements were audited for Brazilian law purposes and the consolidated financial statements were reviewed for U.S. law purposes by Deloitte. The Rio Han financial statements were audited for Brazilian law purposes by ACAL.

In connection with its preparation of the valuation reports, ACAL represented that: (i) it had no direct or indirect interest in Embraer or Rio Han, and that there was no significant circumstance that may characterize a conflict of interest for the issuance of its report and (ii) there had been no attempt by Embraer's controlling shareholders or management to direct, limit, hinder or perform any action that might have affected the access to and the use and knowledge of any information, assets, documents or work methodologies relevant to its conclusions.

Summary of Valuation Report of Market Value of Embraer's Shareholders' Equity

ACAL prepared a valuation report of the market value of Embraer's shareholders' equity. In its analysis, ACAL considered the nature of Embraer's business as both an operating company and a holding company for its subsidiaries. Determining the value of Embraer as a holding company entailed making independent valuations of the market value of Embraer's subsidiaries and, accordingly, ACAL made valuations of Embraer Aircraft Holding, Embraer Liebherr Equipment Brazil, Embraer Representation LLC, Embraer Spain Holding Company and Harbim Embraer Aircraft Industrial Company. ACAL determined the value of Embraer's investment in its subsidiaries to be R\$948,770,000, equal to 6.74% of Embraer's total assets, which represented significant assets in the valuation of Embraer's shareholders' equity.

ACAL utilized the equity method of accounting to determine the market value of Embraer's net assets. Equity accounting was also used to recognize adjustments to Embraer's shareholders' equity. Equity accounting is used to determine the fair market value of specific assets, provide a basis for certain adjustments to net book value and serve as a starting point to estimate the liquidation value of a company as if the company would cease operations and be sold to a third party. ACAL's market value adjustment of Embraer's net assets was calculated by taking into consideration the legal definitions and precepts of Article 264 of the Brazilian Corporate Law and the approach established in Article 183, § 1, of the Brazilian Corporate Law. Under this latter provision, market value is determined: (i) for raw materials and storeroom supplies, at the price at which they may be replaced through purchase in the market; (ii) for goods and rights intended for sale, at the net realization price through sales to the market, less taxes and other expenses necessary for the sale and the profit margin and (iii) for investments, at the net value at which they can be sold to third parties.

ACAL's valuation was also based on a limited review of Embraer's financial statements as of September 30, 2005.

ACAL performed its review using Brazilian GAAP, which included tests on the accounting records necessary for determining the equity value of certain items at market value. ACAL concluded that the financial statements of Embraer were prepared in accordance with all legal formalities, including the uniform and consistent observance of Brazilian GAAP. In addition, Embraer's financial statements had been examined by Deloitte as of September 30, 2005, whose Audit Report, dated November 10, 2005, was unqualified.

In connection with its analysis, ACAL noted that Embraer's financial statements, audited under Brazilian GAAP, as of September 30, 2005, contained the following provisions:

- allowance for doubtful accounts;
- provision for adjustment to realization value;
- provision for depreciation; and
- provision for amortization.

In order to adjust Embraer's financial statements to market value, ACAL made adjustments in the following accounts:

- prepaid expenses;
- deferred tax assets calculated on tax losses, available for offset against future income;
- unamortized goodwill/negative goodwill on the acquisition of investments; and
- deferred assets.

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The adjustments made by ACAL were as follows (amounts in reais):

Description	Value - R\$1,000.00
Book Value of Shareholders Equity of EMBRAER as of 09/30/2005	4,771,726
(-) Debit Adjustments to Shareholders Equity:	(2,146,399)
Write-off of deferred income tax and social contribution (Current Assets)	(207,816)
Write-off of prepaid expenses (Current Assets)	(239,021)
Write-off of deferred income and social contribution taxes (Long-Term Liabilities)	(294,547)
Write-off of prepaid expenses (Long-Term Liabilities)	(151,442)
Write-off of deferred assets	(1,149,861)
Equity loss on adjustments to shareholders equity of Harbim	(134)
Equity loss on adjustments to shareholders equity of Liebherr	(31,048)
Equity loss on adjustments to shareholders equity of Aircraft	(23,128)
Equity loss on adjustments to shareholders equity of Aviation Europe	(3,370)
Write-off of unrecoverable escrow deposits	(46,032)
(+) Credit Adjustments to Shareholders Equity:	131,393
Equity gain on adjustments to shareholders equity of Spain Holding	50,903
Tools recorded in deferred charges	80,490
Shareholders Equity of EMBRAER adjusted to market value as of 09/30/2005	2,756,720

Considering the above factors and in accordance with the requirements of the Brazilian Corporate Law, ACAL verified the accounting books and records that were used in creating Embraer's balance sheet, which verifications were based on selective tests and sampling.

Through ACAL's examination of the relevant documents and its analysis, ACAL concluded that Embraer's shareholders' equity value, based on the equity value approach, was R\$2,756,720,000.00, or R\$3.22 per Embraer share, as of September 30, 2005.

Summary of Valuation Report of Market Value of Rio Han's Shareholders' Equity

ACAL prepared a valuation report of the market value of Rio Han's shareholders' equity. For the purpose of their report and in accordance with the requirements of the Brazilian Corporate Law, ACAL used the adjusted market value of the net assets of Rio Han, as of September 30, 2005, except for Rio Han's interest in the 145,527,000 Embraer control shares transferred to Rio Han by Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL. ACAL's analysis contemplates Rio Han's net assets as of September 30, 2005, as adjusted to reflect the transfer of the Embraer control shares to Rio Han on January 18, 2006.

ACAL's determination of the market value of Rio Han's shareholders' equity was also based on a limited review of Rio Han's financial statements as of September 30, 2005, which were audited under Brazilian GAAP by ACAL. ACAL's review included tests on the accounting records necessary for determining Rio Han's equity value at market value. ACAL's examinations found that Rio Han's financial statements were prepared in accordance with all legal formalities, including uniform and consistent observance of Brazilian GAAP.

In connection with its analysis, ACAL noted that Rio Han financial statements, audited under Brazilian GAAP, as of September 30, 2005, contained the following provisions:

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allowance for doubtful accounts;
 provision for adjustment to realization value;
 provision for depreciation; and
 provision for amortization.

In order to adjust Rio Han's financial statements to market price, ACAL made adjustments in the following accounts:

prepaid expenses;
 deferred tax assets calculated on tax losses, available for offset against future income;
 unamortized goodwill/negative goodwill on the acquisition of investments; and
 deferred assets.

The adjustments made by ACAL were as follows (amounts in reais):

Book Value of Shareholders' Equity of RIO HAN as of 09/30/2005	50.00
(-) Debit Adjustments to Shareholders' Equity	(406,240,912.29)
Adjustment to market price for the EMBRAER shares paid as capital	(406,240,912.29)
(+) Credit Adjustments to Shareholders' Equity	962,017,269.89
EMBRAER control shares value - 20.16% of total capital	962,017,269.89
Shareholders' Equity of Rio Han adjusted to market value as of 09/30/2005	555,776,407.60

Considering the above factors and in accordance with the requirements of the Brazilian Corporate Law, ACAL verified the accounting books and records that were used in creating Rio Han's balance sheet at September 30, 2005, which verifications were based on selective tests and by sampling.

Through ACAL's examination of the relevant documents and its analysis, ACAL concluded that Rio Han's shareholders' equity value, based on the equity value approach, was R\$555,776,407.60, or R\$3.42 per Rio Han share, on January 18, 2006.

Summary of Valuation Report of Book Value of Embraer's Shareholders' Equity

ACAL prepared a valuation report of the book value of Embraer's shareholders' equity as of September 30, 2005. ACAL's analysis was conducted and the report was prepared in accordance with the rules and regulations of the CVM.

In conducting its valuation, ACAL used the book valuation approach, as it considered such method to be the most appropriate in determining the value of a merger of companies of the same business group. This approach was also considered appropriate by ACAL because Embraer's shares had not been exposed to any fact or situation that may have caused the overvaluation of such shares.

ACAL's determination of the book value of Embraer's shareholders' equity was also based on a limited review of Embraer's financial statements, audited under Brazilian GAAP as of September 30, 2005. ACAL's review included tests on the accounting records necessary for determining the book value of Embraer's shareholders' equity. ACAL's examination found that Embraer's financial statements were prepared in accordance with all legal formalities, including the uniform and consistent observance of Brazilian GAAP. In addition, the financial statements of Embraer and its subsidiaries were audited by Deloitte, as of September 30, 2005, whose opinion thereon, dated November 10, 2005, was unqualified.

In accordance with the Brazilian Corporate Law, ACAL verified the accounting books and records that were used in the preparation of Embraer's balance sheet. Such verifications were based on selective tests and by sampling.

Through ACAL's examination of the relevant documents and its analysis, ACAL concluded that the shareholders' equity, based on the book valuation report, of Embraer was R\$4,771,725,554.66 or R\$6.61 per Embraer share, as of September 30, 2005.

Opinion of Citigroup Global Markets Inc.

Embraer requested that Citigroup evaluate the fairness, from a financial point of view, to the holders of the Embraer non-voting shares (other than the controlling shareholders of Embraer and their respective affiliates) of the one-for-one exchange ratio provided for in the merger for the Embraer non-voting shares. Citigroup has delivered to the Board of Directors of Embraer a written opinion, dated February 15, 2006, to the effect that, as of that date and based on and subject to the matters described in its opinion, the one-for-one exchange ratio provided for in the merger for the Embraer non-voting shares was fair, from a financial point of view, to the holders of the Embraer non-voting shares (other than the controlling shareholders of Embraer and their respective affiliates). Citigroup was not requested to, and it did not, make any written or oral presentation to the Board of Directors of Embraer, or otherwise provide the Board of Directors of Embraer with, any financial analyses in connection with the rendering of Citigroup's opinion and, accordingly, such analyses were not reviewed, considered or relied upon by the Board of Directors of Embraer for purposes of its evaluation of the merger.

The full text of Citigroup's written opinion, dated February 15, 2006, which describes the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and limitations on the review undertaken, is attached to this prospectus as Annex G and is incorporated into this prospectus by reference. Citigroup's opinion was provided to the Board of Directors of Embraer and relates only to the fairness, from a financial point of view, to the holders of the Embraer non-voting shares (other than the controlling shareholders of Embraer and their respective affiliates) of the one-for-one exchange ratio provided for in the merger for the Embraer non-voting shares, does not address any other term, aspect or implication of the merger and does not constitute a recommendation to any security holder as to how such security holder should vote or act on any matters relating to the proposed merger.

In arriving at its opinion, Citigroup:

reviewed the Merger Agreement;

held discussions with senior officers, directors and other representatives and advisors of Embraer concerning Embraer's business, operations and prospects;

examined publicly available business and financial information relating to Embraer;

examined financial forecasts and other information and data relating to Embraer which were provided to or otherwise discussed with Citigroup by Embraer's management;

reviewed the financial terms of the merger as described in the Merger Agreement in relation to, among other things, current and historical market prices of the Embraer non-voting shares and the common shares of Embraer (other than the Golden Share of Embraer held by the Brazilian Government and the common shares of Embraer held by Rio Han); the dividend preference attributable to the Embraer non-voting shares; historical returns on equity of the Embraer non-voting shares and the common shares of Embraer; historical and projected earnings and other operating data of Embraer; and Embraer's capitalization and financial condition;

considered certain stock market information of certain other Brazilian publicly traded companies and, to the extent publicly available, the financial terms of share reclassifications and Brazilian change of control transactions which Citigroup considered relevant; and

conducted other analyses and examinations and considered other financial, economic and market criteria as Citigroup deemed appropriate in arriving at its opinion.

In rendering its opinion, Citigroup assumed and relied, without assuming any responsibility for independent verification, on the accuracy and completeness of all financial and other information and data publicly available or provided to or otherwise reviewed by or discussed with it and on the assurances of Embraer's management that it is not aware of any relevant information that was omitted or remained undisclosed to Citigroup. With respect to financial forecasts and other information and data provided to or otherwise reviewed by or discussed with Citigroup relating to Embraer, Citigroup was advised by Embraer's management and assumed, with Embraer's consent, that the forecasts and other information and data were reasonably prepared on bases reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of Embraer's management as to the future financial performance of Embraer. Citigroup assumed, with Embraer's consent, that the merger would be consummated in accordance with its terms, without waiver, modification or amendment of any material term, condition or agreement and that, in the course of obtaining the necessary regulatory or third party approvals, consents, releases and waivers for the merger, no delay, limitation, restriction or condition has been or would be imposed that would have an adverse effect on Embraer, Rio Han or the merger. Citigroup assumed, with Embraer's consent, that neither Embraer nor Rio Han will incur any Brazilian income tax liabilities as a result of the merger.

Citigroup's opinion with respect to the one-for-one exchange ratio provided for in the merger for the Embraer non-voting shares related to the pro forma dilutive impact of the merger on the Embraer non-voting shares. Citigroup's opinion did not address any terms or other aspects or implications of the merger (other than the one-for-one exchange ratio provided for in the merger for the Embraer non-voting shares to the extent expressly specified in Citigroup's opinion), including, without limitation, the number of common shares of Rio Han that have been or will be issued in the merger or related transactions in exchange for any securities of Embraer other than the Embraer non-voting shares or the relative fairness of such exchanges to the holders of Embraer non-voting shares. Citigroup did not express any opinion as to the actual value of the common shares Rio Han or the Rio Han ADSs when issued or the prices at which the Embraer non-voting shares, the common shares of Embraer, the common shares of Rio Han or the Rio Han ADSs will trade or otherwise be transferable at any time. Citigroup's opinion does not address, and Citigroup did not consider, any operational, tax or other benefits, synergies, losses or costs, if any, that may result from the consummation of the merger. Citigroup did not make, and was not provided with, an independent evaluation or appraisal of the assets or liabilities, contingent or otherwise, of Embraer, and did not make any physical inspection of the properties or assets of Embraer. Citigroup did not express any view as to, and its opinion did not address, Embraer's underlying business decision to effect the merger, the relative merits of the merger as compared to any alternative business strategies that might exist for Embraer or the effect of any other transaction in which Embraer might engage. Citigroup was not requested to, and it did not, solicit third party indications of interest in the acquisition of Embraer or any securities of Embraer nor was Citigroup requested to, and it did not, participate in the negotiation or structuring of the merger. Citigroup's opinion was necessarily based on information available to Citigroup, and financial, stock market and other conditions and circumstances existing and disclosed to Citigroup, as of the date of its opinion. Except as described above, Embraer imposed no other instructions or limitations on Citigroup with respect to the investigations made or procedures followed by Citigroup in rendering its opinion.

The type and amount of consideration payable in the merger and related transactions was determined by Embraer and the decision to enter into the proposed merger and related transactions was solely that of the Board of Directors of Embraer. Citigroup's opinion should not be viewed as determinative of the views of the Board of Directors of Embraer or Embraer's management with respect to the proposed merger or related transactions or with respect to the consideration payable in the merger or related transactions.

Citigroup was engaged by Embraer solely for purposes of rendering an opinion in connection with the merger. Pursuant to the terms of Citigroup's engagement, Embraer has agreed to pay Citigroup for its opinion services a fee of US\$400,000, which was payable in connection with the delivery of its opinion. Embraer also has agreed to indemnify Citigroup and related persons against liabilities, including liabilities under the United States federal securities laws, arising out of its engagement.

In the ordinary course of business, Citigroup and its affiliates may actively trade or hold the securities of Embraer, and in the future may actively trade or hold the securities of Rio Han, for their own account or for the account of customers and, accordingly, may at any time hold a long or short position in those securities. Certain of Citigroup's Brazilian affiliates in the past have provided and currently are providing corporate banking and other financial services to Embraer, and in the future may provide services to Rio Han, unrelated to the proposed merger, for which services such affiliates have received and expect to receive compensation. In addition, Citigroup and its affiliates, including Citigroup Inc. and its affiliates, may maintain relationships with Embraer and affiliates of Embraer and Rio Han.

Embraer selected Citigroup to deliver an opinion in connection with the merger based on Citigroup's reputation and experience. Citigroup is an internationally recognized investment banking firm which regularly engages in the valuation of businesses and their securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions, negotiated underwritings, competitive bids, secondary distributions of listed and unlisted securities, private placements and valuations for estate, corporate and other purposes.

Appraisal Rights

Holders of record of Embraer common shares at the close of business on January 19, 2006, the date of the first announcement of the merger, are entitled to exercise appraisal rights, in connection with the merger.

If you held Embraer common shares of record at the close of business on January 19, 2006, you will have the right to elect to receive, instead of the Rio Han common shares to be issued in the merger, an amount in cash equal to R\$6.61 in cash per common share, being the greater of (i) the shareholders' equity per share of Embraer determined in accordance with Brazilian GAAP as of September 30, 2005, using the methodology described in the Valuation Report of Shareholders' Equity of Embraer prepared by ACAL Consultoria e Auditoria S/S, or ACAL, dated as of January 18, 2006 and (ii) the market value of Embraer's shareholders' equity as of September 30, 2005, using the methodology described in the Valuation Report of Embraer's Shareholders' Equity prepared by ACAL, dated as of January 18, 2006. See The Proposed Restructuring and Merger Valuation Reports of ACAL Summary of the Valuation Report of Book Value of Embraer's Shareholder's Equity beginning on page 53 of this prospectus. As the extraordinary general meeting of Embraer shareholders will take place more than 60 days after the date of the last approved balance sheet, a shareholder may demand that their shares be valued on the basis of a new balance sheet that is as of a date within 60 days of such meeting.

If you have appraisal rights, you must exercise your rights within 30 days of the publication of the minutes of the extraordinary general meeting of Embraer shareholders convened to approve the merger, or the appraisal rights period, otherwise your rights will lapse. Embraer expects to publish the minutes of the extraordinary general meeting in the Vale Paraibano in São José dos Campos and in the Gazeta Mercantil in São Paulo on or about [_____], 2006. Embraer will furnish an English translation of the minutes of the extraordinary general meeting to the SEC (www.sec.gov) on the same date as their publication in Brazil and will also make an English translation of the minutes of the extraordinary general meeting available on its website (www.embraer.com.br).

You can exercise your appraisal rights by delivering written notice to Embraer (Attention: Investor Relations) prior to the expiration of the appraisal rights period at the following address:

Embraer
Avenida Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 2170
12227-901 São José dos Campos
São Paulo, Brazil
Attention: Investor Relations

You cannot exercise your appraisal rights if you vote in favor of the merger.

Under the Brazilian Corporate Law, holders of Embraer preferred shares and Embraer ADSs are not entitled to appraisal rights in connection with the merger.

Unwinding of the Merger

Under the Brazilian Corporate Law, if the management of Rio Han believes that the total value of appraisal rights exercised by holders of Embraer common shares may put at risk the financial stability of Rio Han, the management may, within ten days after the end of the appraisal rights period, call an extraordinary general meeting of Rio Han shareholders to ratify or unwind the merger.

The factors that may put at risk the financial stability of Rio Han will depend on the financial condition of Rio Han after the merger and the general economic environment in its markets at the time the appraisal rights are exercised. These factors may include, but are not limited to, the cash balances of Rio Han, its ability to borrow funds or fund expansion plans and continuing operations, and compliance with existing contractual obligations, including financial covenants. The decision to call the extraordinary general meeting of Rio Han shareholders to ratify or unwind the merger is at the discretion of Rio Han's management.

Payment relating to the exercise of appraisal rights will not be due if the merger is unwound by Rio Han's shareholders.

Prospectus Availability

Rio Han will make this prospectus available to (1) record holders of Embraer common and preferred shares who must receive this prospectus under the applicable U.S. federal securities laws, (2) holders of Embraer ADSs whose names appear on the list of record holders of ADSs maintained by the depository and (3) brokers, banks and similar persons whose names, or the names of whose nominees, appear on Embraer's shareholders' list or, if applicable, who are listed as participants in a clearing agency's security position listing for subsequent transmission to beneficial owners of Embraer ADSs.

Brokerage Commissions and Cancellation Fees

You will not have to pay brokerage commissions if your Embraer shares or ADSs are registered in your name. However, if your securities are held through a bank or broker or a custodian linked to a stock exchange, you should inquire as to whether any other transaction fee or service charges may be charged in connection with the merger.

Stock Exchange Listings

Upon the effectiveness of the merger, Rio Han will apply to register as a public company with the CVM and to list the Rio Han common shares to be issued in the merger on the Novo Mercado segment of the BOVESPA under the ticker symbol EMBR3, which is currently the ticker symbol for the Embraer common shares. Rio Han anticipates the registration and listing process to be completed within approximately 60 days from the date of the filing of its applications with the CVM and the BOVESPA. Until Rio Han is registered as a public company with the CVM and the Rio Han common shares are listed on the BOVESPA, holders of Embraer common and preferred shares may continue to trade their Embraer shares under their current ticker symbols EMBR3 and EMBR4, respectively.

Rio Han will also submit a listing application to the NYSE to list the Rio Han ADSs to be issued to holders of Embraer ADSs in the merger under the ticker symbol ERJ, which is currently the ticker symbol for the Embraer ADSs. Until the Rio Han ADSs are authorized for listing on the NYSE, subject to official notice of issuance, holders of Embraer ADSs may continue to trade their Embraer ADSs under their current ticker symbol. Rio Han expects that the Rio Han ADSs will be authorized for listing on the NYSE, subject to official notice of issuance, by the same time that Rio Han is registered as a public company with the CVM and the Rio Han common shares are listed on the BOVESPA.

Accounting Treatment

Under Brazilian GAAP, the merger will be accounted for considering net assets acquired at book value.

Under U.S. GAAP, the merger of Embraer with and into Rio Han will be recorded using the historical carrying values of the assets and liabilities of Embraer. The merger will be treated as a recapitalization that results in no change in accounting basis from the accounting basis of Embraer, because, in accordance with U.S. GAAP, Embraer is regarded as the acquiring party for accounting purposes. The creation of Rio Han, a holding company with no operations, and the subsequent merger with Embraer do not involve any new shareholders nor result in any one shareholder or group of shareholders obtaining unilateral control of Rio Han.

Exchangeable Notes Issued by BNDES

On June 19, 2001, Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social - BNDES, the Brazilian National and Social Development Bank, or BNDES, conducted a private offering of notes that are exchangeable into Embraer ADSs representing Embraer preferred shares currently owned by BNDES Participações S.A. - BNDESPAR, or BNDESPAR, a wholly owned subsidiary of BNDES. The holders of the exchangeable notes have the right to acquire the Embraer ADSs at any time prior to June 18, 2006, which is the stated maturity of the notes. In connection with the offering of such exchangeable notes, Embraer became a party to a registration rights agreement, pursuant to which it agreed, among other things, to register resales of the ADSs and underlying preferred shares relating to the exchangeable notes. Embraer filed a resale registration statement on Form F-3 with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, on October 17, 2001.

As a result of and after completion of the merger, Rio Han will be required to file a post-effective amendment to the Embraer resale registration statement in order to update the disclosure contained in the registration statement, because the bonds will be exchangeable into Rio Han ADSs representing Rio Han common shares held by BNDESPAR, under the same terms and conditions as under the 2001 offering made by BNDES.

MERGER AGREEMENT

The following description of the material provisions of the Merger Agreement is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Merger Agreement, a copy of which is attached as Annex B to and incorporated by reference into this prospectus. All Embraer shareholders are encouraged to read the Merger Agreement in its entirety for a more complete description of the terms and conditions of the merger.

Structure of the Merger

The Merger Agreement provides for the merger of Embraer with and into Rio Han, which will become the successor of Embraer and, by operation of law, assume all of Embraer's rights and obligations, pursuant to Articles 224, 225, 227 and 264 of the Brazilian Corporate Law.

As a result of the merger, Embraer will cease to exist and:

each common share of Embraer (other than the common shares held by Rio Han) will be exchanged for one Rio Han common share;

each preferred share of Embraer will be exchanged for one Rio Han common share, and Rio Han will be prohibited from issuing preferred shares;

each Embraer ADS will be exchanged for one Rio Han ADS; and

the Golden Share issued by Embraer and held by the Brazilian Government will be exchanged for a Golden Share of Rio Han.

Rationale, Purpose and Interests of Embraer and Rio Han in the Implementation of the Proposed Restructuring and Merger

The Merger Agreement provides that the proposed restructuring and merger is intended to create a basis for the sustainability, growth and continuity of the businesses and activities of Embraer, through its successor Rio Han. This will be achieved by facilitating its access to capital markets and increasing financing resources for the development of new products and expansion programs.

As set forth in the Merger Agreement, the management of Embraer expects that the following benefits to result from the proposed restructuring and merger:

Benefits to Embraer:

enhance the capacity to attract resources to support its expansion programs because of increased access to capital markets; and

potential use of Rio Han common shares as acquisition currency.

Benefits to Embraer Shareholders:

extension of voting rights to all Embraer shareholders;

potential increase in the liquidity of the shares to be received by Embraer shareholders in the merger resulting from the expected dispersed ownership of such shares;

adoption of enhanced corporate governance practices and transparency standards; and

for Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL, realization of a premium on the Embraer control shares transferred to Rio Han by virtue of the exchange ratio applicable to such transfer when compared to the exchange ratio applicable to the merger, such premium being compensation for their agreement to relinquish their controlling ownership of Embraer and to terminate the Shareholders' Agreement.

Benefits to the Brazilian Capital Markets:

creation of the first major Brazilian company with dispersed corporate control and adequate share capital structure to be listed on the *Novo Mercado* segment of the BOVESPA, creating a precedent for similar transactions; and
creation of a new corporate governance benchmark.

Benefits to the Brazilian Government:

maintenance of the rights attributed to the Golden Share and improvement of the conditions for its application;
assurance that the majority of the voting rights of Rio Han will be held by Brazilian shareholders as provided in the Privatization Notice of Embraer;
control over the concentration of equity interest in the capital stock of Rio Han equal to or greater than 35%;
assurance of a dispersed capital structure due to the adoption of restrictions on voting rights contained in Rio Han's proposed bylaws; and
assurance that Rio Han will remain as a technological and industrial partner of the Brazilian Army.

Approval of the Merger

The merger will be submitted to the extraordinary general meetings of Embraer and Rio Han shareholders to take place on [_____], 2006, which will be called and convened as set forth in the Brazilian Corporate Law and Embraer's and Rio Han's bylaws.

Valuation Reports and Financial Analyses

(i) *ACAL Consultoria e Auditoria S/S Valuation Reports
Valuation Reports of Market Value of Shareholders' Equity*

Pursuant to Article 264 of the Brazilian Corporate Law, valuation reports of the market value of shareholders' equity of Embraer and Rio Han were prepared by ACAL for the purpose of calculating the amount per share that holders of Embraer common shares would be entitled to receive if they decided to exercise their appraisal rights. These valuation reports were prepared according to the same criteria and the same base date (September 30, 2005) and were based on the financial statements of each company, dated September 30, 2005, audited under Brazilian GAAP. For such purposes, ACAL accounted for the necessary adjustments in the balance sheet of Rio Han to reflect the transfer of the Embraer control shares into Rio Han's capital stock on January 18, 2006, based on the following assumptions:

Rio Han holds the Embraer control shares as its sole assets; and

Rio Han does not have any liability or obligation that could adversely affect its net equity.

See The Proposed Restructuring and Merger Valuation Reports of ACAL Summary of Valuation Report of Market Value of Embraer Shareholders Equity beginning on page 50 of this prospectus for further details.

Valuation Report of Shareholders Equity of Embraer

The capital increase of Rio Han resulting from the merger will be calculated based on the Valuation Report of Shareholders Equity of Embraer. According to this valuation report, Embraer's net equity on September 30, 2005 amounted to R\$4,771,725,554.66. See The Proposed Restructuring and Merger Valuation Reports of ACAL Summary of Valuation Reports of Book Value of Embraer's Shareholders Equity beginning on page 53 of this prospectus for further details.

(ii) *Financial Analyses of Goldman Sachs*

In order to support the determination of the exchange ratio between the shares issued by Embraer for those issued by Rio Han, Goldman Sachs was retained by Embraer to undertake certain financial analyses regarding the proposed restructuring and merger. The Merger Agreement provides that the management of each of Rio Han and Embraer understand that, among the several valuation methods addressed in the financial analyses undertaken by Goldman Sachs, a discounted cash flow analysis best reflected the value of Embraer and, consequently, of Rio Han, since the assets of Rio Han comprise solely the Embraer control shares. See The Proposed Restructuring and Merger Financial Analyses of Goldman Sachs beginning on page 43 of this prospectus for a more detailed discussion of the financial analyses undertaken by Goldman Sachs.

Exchange Ratio

Since Rio Han: (i) has the sole purpose to serve as a vehicle for implementation of the proposed restructuring and merger, (ii) has as its sole asset the Embraer control shares and (iii) does not have any liability or obligation of any kind which could adversely affect its net equity, the management of each of Rio Han and Embraer determined that each Embraer share or Embraer ADS not subject to the Shareholders Agreement would be exchanged for one Rio Han common share or Rio Han ADS, respectively.

Premium for Embraer Control Shares

The Merger Agreement provides that based on, among other things, and taking into account: (i) Goldman Sachs' financial analyses and (ii) the recognition that Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL have a legitimate and justified expectation in receiving a premium on the Embraer control shares transferred by them to Rio Han, the management of each of Rio Han and Embraer determined that such transfer would be made at the ratio of 1.1153 common shares of Rio Han for each Embraer control share. Each common or preferred share of Embraer (including preferred shares represented by Embraer ADSs) not subject to the Shareholders Agreement, regardless of the type of share, would be exchanged for one Rio Han common share or Rio Han ADS, respectively.

Capital Increase

The Merger Agreement provides that Rio Han will undergo a capital increase to reflect its increased capital stock created by the transfer of the total amount of the capital stock of Embraer into Rio Han as a result of the merger. Therefore, as a result of the merger and based on the valuation reports prepared by ACAL, the capital stock of Rio Han will be increased by R\$3,809,708,284.77, from R\$962,017,769.89 to R\$4,771,726,054.66, and the number of shares issued by Rio Han to Embraer shareholders may vary if holders of Embraer common shares exercise their appraisal rights in connection with the merger. Upon implementation of the merger, the capital stock of Rio Han will comprise 738,611,819 common shares and one Golden Share held by the Brazilian Government.

Holders of Embraer Preferred Shares

As a result of the merger and the receipt of Rio Han common shares, holders of Embraer preferred shares will no longer have priority in capital reimbursement and in receiving dividends per share 10% higher than those granted to holders of Embraer common shares. The holders of Rio Han common shares as a result of the merger will be entitled to all rights prescribed thereto in Rio Han's bylaws.

The Merger Agreement provides that the management of each of Rio Han and Embraer considers equitable the application of the same exchange ratio for the exchange of the common shares and preferred shares (including preferred shares of Embraer represented by ADSs) for Rio Han common shares (including common shares represented by ADSs) given that the equity losses suffered by holders of preferred shares (including preferred shares represented by ADSs) will be offset by the extension of voting rights to all Embraer shareholders.

Appraisal Rights

Appraisal rights will only be available to holders of Embraer common shares because the Embraer common shares meet the requirements of Brazilian Corporate Law: (1) such shares are considered illiquid and (2) more than 50% of such shares are held by controlling shareholders. Pursuant to the Merger Agreement and the Brazilian Corporate Law, holders of Embraer common shares that vote against the merger at the meeting, abstain from voting or do not attend the extraordinary general meeting that approves the merger can exercise appraisal rights if they already hold shares of Embraer on January 19, 2006, the date of the first announcement of the merger. The appraisal right must be exercised within 30 days after the publication of the minutes of the extraordinary general meeting.

As set forth in Article 264 of the Brazilian Corporate Law, the reimbursement to holders of Embraer common shares that exercise their appraisal rights will be made based on the greater of the following amounts:

Embraer's book value, calculated on September 30, 2005; and

Embraer's market value, calculated on September 30, 2005.

Based on the valuation reports prepared per share by ACAL, the reimbursement price calculated on the basis of Embraer's book value is R\$6.61 per share, which exceeds Embraer's market value of R\$3.82 per share, in each case calculated as of September 30, 2005.

The management of Rio Han may call a shareholders' meeting to ratify or unwind the merger if the amount paid to Embraer common shareholders who exercise their appraisal rights would risk the financial stability of Rio Han after the merger.

Renaming of Rio Han

Rio Han will be renamed Embraer Empresa Brasileira de Aeronáutica S.A., Embraer's current name, upon the approval of such change in the name by Rio Han shareholders at the general meeting of such shareholders convened to approve the merger.

Rio Han Board of Directors

Rio Han's proposed bylaws provide that, after the proposed restructuring and merger, Rio Han's Board of Directors will consist of 11 members and 11 alternates. The Brazilian Government will have the right to appoint one director and one alternate by virtue of its Golden Share. The employees of Rio Han will have the right to appoint two directors and two alternates. The eight remaining directors and their alternates will be elected by Embraer shareholders at a general meeting.

According to the *Novo Mercado* regulations, the members of Rio Han's Board of Directors will serve a unified two-year term. However, as an interim measure, the first term of Rio Han's Board of Directors will be for three years, ending at the annual general meeting of Rio Han shareholders that approves the financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008. Additionally, the members of Rio Han's Board of Directors to serve during this interim term will be elected at the extraordinary general meeting of Rio Han shareholders to approve the merger immediately prior to the proposal to approve the merger. See Management of Rio Han Before and After the Proposed Restructuring and Merger beginning on page 110 of this prospectus for further details.

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

The shareholders of Rio Han will appoint Mr. Maurício Novis Botelho as the Chairman of Rio Han's Board of Directors. Mr. Botelho will also serve as CEO of Rio Han until the annual general meeting of Rio Han shareholders to approve the financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006. At this time, a new CEO will be elected by Rio Han's Board of Directors and the proposed Rio Han bylaws will expressly forbid any executive officer from serving simultaneously as a Director of Rio Han.

Officers of Rio Han

Rio Han's Board of Directors will elect Rio Han's officers. The initial term of Rio Han's officers will be three years and thereafter the officers will serve a term of two years. Until the annual general meeting of Rio Han shareholders to be held in 2009, a majority vote of the members of Rio Han's Board of Directors will be necessary to remove an executive officer. Thereafter, pursuant to the proposed Rio Han bylaws, the dismissal of a member of the executive committee will require the affirmative vote of at least seven members of the Board of Directors.

Listing of Rio Han

If the merger is approved at the general meeting of Rio Han shareholders convened for that purpose, a proposal for listing of Rio Han as a public company on the *Novo Mercado* segment of the BOVESPA will be submitted to Rio Han shareholders at the general meeting. The listing of Rio Han will be implemented within 120 days of the general meeting. The Rio Han ADSs and the underlying common shares to be received by holders of Embraer ADSs will be listed on the NYSE.

Lock-up of Controlling Shareholders

If the merger is approved at the general meeting of Rio Han shareholders convened for that purpose, a proposal will be submitted to Rio Han shareholders, as set forth in the Merger Agreement, at such general meeting providing that the Rio Han common shares held by the current controlling shareholders of Rio Han and by the management of Rio Han will be subject to a lock-up whereby they cannot trade their common shares of Rio Han for six months.

Rio Han Bylaws

Before the approval of the merger at the extraordinary general meeting of Rio Han shareholders, the current controlling shareholders of Rio Han will approve new bylaws for Rio Han substantially in the form attached as Annex H to this prospectus.

General Limitation on the Exercise of Voting Rights

Pursuant to Rio Han's proposed bylaws, the maximum number of votes allowed to any shareholder or group of shareholders at any general meeting of Rio Han shareholders is limited to 5% of the capital stock, regardless of the number of shares (including those represented by ADSs) held by such shareholder or group of shareholders. See Description of Rio Han's Capital Stock Limitations on the Voting Rights of Certain Holders of Common Shares beginning on page 120 of this prospectus for further details.

Limitation on the Exercise of the Voting Rights of Non-Brazilian Shareholders

Pursuant to Rio Han's proposed bylaws, the total votes that may be cast by a non-Brazilian shareholder, or a group of non-Brazilian shareholders, in any general meeting of Rio Han shareholders, may not exceed 2/3 of the votes that may be exercised by Brazilian shareholders present at such meeting. See Description of Rio Han's Capital Stock Limitation on the Voting Rights of Non-Brazilian Shareholders beginning on page 121 of this prospectus.

Requirement of a Public Tender Offer

Pursuant to Rio Han's proposed bylaws, the acquisition of more than 35% of Rio Han's share capital by any shareholder or group of shareholders is subject to the approval of the Brazilian Government, as holder of the Golden Share. Upon approval by the Brazilian Government, such increase in participation will require such shareholder or group of shareholders to make a public tender offer for all of Rio Han shares at a price calculated and based on the criteria established in the proposed bylaws. See Description of Rio Han's Capital Stock Mechanism to Promote Dispersed Ownership of Rio Han's Shares beginning on page 128 of this prospectus.

Rights of the Golden Share

Rio Han's proposed bylaws maintain the rights currently granted to the Brazilian Government, as holder of the Golden Share. The proposed bylaws further assure that the Brazilian Government, as holder of the Golden Share, is granted a veto right over, among other things, any decision related to: (i) changes in the limitations on the exercise of voting rights described above; (ii) statutory amendments involving changes to the rights granted to the Golden Share and (iii) statutory changes to the provisions related to the acquisition of equity interests equal to or higher than 35% of the capital stock. See Description of Rio Han's Capital Stock Rights of the Golden Share on page 125 of this prospectus.

Monitoring of Equity Shareholders

Pursuant to Rio Han's proposed bylaws, Rio Han's Officer of Investor Relations is responsible for monitoring changes in Rio Han's shareholding composition and alerting the proper authorities of any violations of Rio Han's bylaws.

Breaching of Legal and Statutory Provisions

Any violations of the Brazilian Corporate Law or Rio Han's proposed bylaws will, upon approval of Rio Han's shareholders at a special shareholders' meeting, result in the suspension of the violating shareholder's voting rights. Such suspension will cease as soon as the violation ceases.

General Provisions

Upon approval of the merger by Embraer shareholders and Rio Han shareholders, the management of each of Embraer and Rio Han will register and publish all acts related to the proposed restructuring and merger.

Any dispute arising from the Merger Agreement will be venued in São Paulo, Brazil.

**INTERESTS OF CERTAIN PERSONS IN, AND SIGNIFICANT
SHAREHOLDERS OF, RIO HAN AND EMBRAER**

Rio Han

Rio Han has 162,306,763 common shares outstanding as of the date of this prospectus and at January 18, 2006. Rio Han's current shareholders are Cia Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL and its capital stock is divided among them in nearly equal amounts.

In order to ensure stability during the proposed restructuring and merger and continuity of Embraer's management guidelines, Rio Han's proposed bylaws contain a temporary provision specifying that Rio Han's Board of Directors will be appointed by the general meeting of Rio Han shareholders convened to approve the proposed restructuring and merger immediately prior to the proposal to approve the merger and will hold office for a term of three years, expiring at the annual general meeting of Rio Han shareholders in 2009 to approve the financial statements of Rio Han for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2008. Under this arrangement, each current Rio Han shareholder will appoint one representative to, and all current Rio Han shareholders, as a group, will appoint four other members of, the Rio Han transition Board of Directors. See "Management of Rio Han Before and After the Proposed Restructuring and Merger" beginning on page 110 of this prospectus for further details. If the proposed restructuring and merger is approved at the general meeting of Rio Han shareholders convened for that purpose, a proposal will be submitted to the general meeting of Rio Han shareholders, as set forth in the Merger Agreement, to approve a restriction on transfers of Rio Han common shares by the current controlling shareholders of Rio Han and the management of Rio Han for a period of six months following the effectiveness of the merger.

Embraer

Embraer has total authorized capital of 1,500,000,000 shares, with a total aggregate of 721,831,057 shares outstanding at January 19, 2006. Of this total, 242,544,448 are common shares (including the Golden Share held by the Brazilian Government) and 479,287,609 are preferred shares. The table below sets forth the amount of Embraer shares held by each of Rio Han, Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL, as well as the amount of shares held by Embraer's shareholders that owned 5% or more of the common shares or preferred shares of Embraer as of January 19, 2006:

	Common Shares		Preferred Shares		Total Shares	
	Shares	(%)	Shares	(%)	Shares	(%)
Rio Han	145,527,000	60.00			145,527,000	20.16
Cia. Bozano(1)			18,786,588	3.92	18,786,588	2.60
PREVI(1)	8,134,690	3.35	59,037,178	12.32	67,171,868	9.31
SISTEL(1)			155,726	0.03	155,726	0.02
Bozano Holdings, Ltd.(2)			8,896,920	1.86	8,896,920	1.23
BNDESPAR(3)	3,488,893	1.44	43,223,686	9.02	46,712,579	6.47
Dassault Aviation(4)	13,744,186	5.67	1,953,132	**	15,697,318	2.17
Thales Airborne Systems(4)	13,744,186	5.67	1,953,132	**	15,697,318	2.17
EADS(4)	13,744,186	5.67	1,953,132	**	15,697,318	2.17
Safran(4)	7,276,332	3.00	1,034,010	**	8,310,342	1.15

** Less than 1%.

(1) One of the current controlling shareholders of Rio Han.

(2) Bozano Holdings, Ltd. is held by Cia. Bozano.

(3) BNDESPAR is a wholly owned subsidiary of Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social - BNDES, the government-owned national development bank of Brazil.

(4) Member of the European Aerospace and Defense Group.

Shares Held by the Controlling Shareholders; Exchange Premium

On January 18, 2006, Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL transferred all of the Embraer control shares (which represent 60% of Embraer's common shares and 20.16% of Embraer's total capital) to Rio Han in exchange for 162,306,263 Rio Han common shares (or 1.1153 Rio Han common shares for each Embraer control share). The exchange ratio for the transfer of the Embraer control shares to Rio Han reflects a premium of 9% when compared to the exchange ratio for the merger. The Board of Directors of Embraer understands that Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL have a legitimate and justified expectation in receiving a premium on the transfer of the Embraer control shares to Rio Han as compensation for their relinquishment of voting control over Embraer in favor of all Embraer shareholders in connection with the proposed restructuring and merger.

In addition to the 145,527,000 common shares of Embraer that Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL hold through Rio Han, PREVI holds additional common shares of Embraer not subject to the Shareholders' Agreement and which are not held through Rio Han, which represented 3.35% of the common shares of Embraer outstanding as of January 19, 2006, and Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL also hold preferred shares of Embraer, which represented, in the aggregate, 18.13% of the preferred shares of Embraer outstanding as of January 19, 2006. These shares, along with all of the other outstanding Embraer common and preferred shares (including those represented by Embraer ADSs) will be exchanged as a result of the proposed restructuring and merger and will be replaced by Rio Han common shares.

Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL have each appointed two representatives to Embraer's current Board of Directors. For more information on the Board of Directors of Embraer, see Item 6A. Directors and Senior Management included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus. According to Rio Han's proposed bylaws, Rio Han will have a transition Board of Directors that will be appointed on the date of approval of the proposed restructuring and merger. The members of this transition Board of Directors will have a term of office of three years, until the annual general meeting of Rio Han shareholders in 2009 to approve the financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008. Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL will each appoint one member of the transition Board of Directors of Rio Han and, as a group, will appoint an additional four independent members to the Rio Han transition Board of Directors. Beginning after the annual general meeting of Rio Han shareholders in 2009 to approve the financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, Rio Han's Board of Directors will be appointed for two-year terms and Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL shall no longer have the right to permanent seats on Rio Han's Board of Directors. For further information on the transition Board of Directors of Rio Han and the election of members of Rio Han's Board of Directors thereafter, see Management of Rio Han Before and After the Proposed Restructuring and Merger Board of Directors on page 110 of this prospectus.

Brazilian Government Golden Share

In addition to holding 1,850,495 common shares of Embraer as of January 19, 2006, the Brazilian Government has been issued a Golden Share entitling it to appoint one member of the Embraer Board of Directors, as well as veto rights over the following corporate actions:

- change of Embraer's name and corporate purpose;
- amendment to and/or extension of the Embraer logo;
- creation and/or alteration of military programs whether or not involving the Brazilian Government;
- third-party training in technology for military programs;
- discontinuance of supply of military aircraft maintenance and replacement parts;
- transfer of share control; and
- changes to the list of corporate actions over which the Golden Share carries veto rights, to the structure and composition of the Board of Directors and to the rights conferred to the Golden Share.

In addition to the member of the Embraer Board of Directors appointed through its Golden Share, the Brazilian Government currently has a second representative on the Embraer Board of Directors appointed by the holders of Embraer common shares.

The Brazilian Government, through its indirect subsidiary, BNDES Participações S.A. - BNDESPAR, also holds additional common shares and preferred shares of Embraer, which represented 6.47% of Embraer's total capital stock as of January 19, 2006.

With the exception of the Golden Share, that will be exchanged for a Golden Share of Rio Han as a result of the proposed restructuring and merger, all common shares and preferred shares of Embraer held directly or indirectly by the Brazilian Government will be exchanged as a result of the merger and will be replaced by Rio Han common shares.

Related Party Transactions

Other than the proposed restructuring and merger, as of the date of this prospectus, Rio Han has not engaged in any transactions with its affiliates.

In addition to the proposed restructuring and merger, Embraer has engaged in a number of transactions with its subsidiaries and the Brazilian Government, as described in Item 7B. Related Party Transactions included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus.

SPECIFIC CONSIDERATIONS FOR HOLDERS OF EMBRAER ADSs

Holders of Embraer ADSs should take into account the information contained in this section, in addition to other information contained in other sections of this prospectus related to the same subject matter, to understand their rights in the proposed restructuring and merger and what they should do in order to exercise these rights.

Voting Rights

Even though under Brazilian Corporate Law holders of Embraer preferred shares and, consequently, Embraer ADSs do not have the right to vote on the merger, the Board of Directors of Embraer proposes to extend voting rights to all holders of preferred shares, including preferred shares represented by Embraer ADSs, in respect of all proposals relating to the merger. If this proposal is approved, all Embraer shareholders will have the right to vote upon and, consequently, holders of Embraer ADSs will have the right to provide voting instructions to the depositary to vote upon all proposals relating to the merger. See Extraordinary General Meeting of Embraer Shareholders.

Vote by Holders of Embraer ADSs

Holders of Embraer ADSs are not entitled to attend the extraordinary general meeting in person, but instead may be represented at the meeting by the depositary or its representative. The depositary will mail to the holders of Embraer ADSs a notice containing:

the information in the call notice for the extraordinary general meeting of Embraer shareholders;

a statement that each holder of Embraer ADSs will have the right to instruct the depositary to vote at the extraordinary general meeting of Embraer shareholders with respect to all proposals relating to the merger; and

a brief statement as to the manner in which such instructions may be given, including an express indication that instructions may be given to the depositary to give a discretionary proxy to a person designated by Embraer, if the case.

Holders of Embraer ADSs should provide the depositary with timely voting instructions with respect to the preferred shares represented by their Embraer ADSs to enable the depositary to have such shares represented at the extraordinary general meeting. The depositary has set [] p.m. (New York City time) on [], 2006 as the record date for determining those holders of Embraer ADSs entitled to provide voting instructions. See Extraordinary General Meeting of Embraer Shareholders How to Vote Your Embraer Shares and ADSs beginning on page 33 of this prospectus.

Alternatively, holders of Embraer ADSs may, if they wish, attend the extraordinary general meeting in person (or nominate someone to attend on their behalf). To do this, they must present their Embraer ADSs for cancellation and arrange for delivery of the underlying Embraer preferred shares, which, if registered in their name in a timely manner, will enable them to attend the extraordinary general meeting as a shareholder of Embraer. Holders of Embraer ADSs should keep in mind the depositary's fee of \$5.00 per 100 ADS (or portion thereof) applicable to any and all cancellations thereof.

The depositary will not exercise any voting discretion over any Embraer ADSs. If no voting instructions or incomplete voting instructions are received by the depositary from any holder of Embraer ADSs, the depositary will not take any position with respect to such shares and, in accordance with the Brazilian Corporate Law, the shares represented by such ADSs, will be considered as being represented by a holder absent from the extraordinary general meeting of Embraer shareholders.

Holders of Embraer ADSs that wish to surrender their ADSs and hold the underlying preferred shares in order to attend the extraordinary general meeting of Embraer shareholders in person will also be required to comply with the registration requirements set forth in Resolution No. 2,689 of the National Monetary Council and CVM Instruction No. 325, or Law 4,131/62. See Item 10D. Exchange Controls included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004, attached as Annex A to this prospectus for a description of these registration requirements. In case holders of ADSs do not comply with these registration requirements, their investment in Embraer preferred shares will not be registered with the Central Bank of Brazil and therefore they may be subject to adverse tax treatment and to limitations on their ability to repatriate funds relating to this investment upon the sale of the preferred shares on the BOVESPA. See Item 3D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to the Preferred Shares and ADSs If holders of ADSs exchange the ADSs for preferred shares, they risk losing the ability to remit foreign currency abroad and Brazilian tax advantages included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus and Material Tax Considerations Material Brazilian Tax Considerations Taxation on Gains Future Disposals of Rio Han Shares on page 103 of this prospectus.

Appraisal Rights

Under Brazilian law, holders of Embraer preferred shares and ADSs are not entitled to appraisal rights in connection with the merger because the Embraer preferred shares are liquid and dispersed in the Brazilian market. See The Proposed Restructuring and Merger Appraisal Rights on page 56 of this prospectus for further details.

As a result, if any holder of Embraer ADSs does not wish to exchange its Embraer ADSs for Rio Han ADSs, such holder may either sell its Embraer ADSs on the NYSE or, if the holder rather wishes to receive the underlying Embraer preferred shares, the holder will be required to surrender the Embraer ADSs to the depositary in sufficient time for cancellation and delivery of the underlying Embraer preferred shares to sell on the BOVESPA. See The Proposed Restructuring and Merger Appraisal Rights on page 56 of this prospectus. Holders of Embraer ADSs should keep in mind the depositary's fee of \$5.00 per 100 ADSs (or portion thereof) applicable to any and all cancellations thereof.

Holders of Embraer ADSs that wish to surrender their ADSs and hold the underlying preferred shares to thereafter sell on the BOVESPA will also be required to comply with the registration requirements set forth in Resolution No. 2,689 of the National Monetary Council and CVM Instruction No. 325, or Law 4,131/62. See Item 10D. Exchange Controls included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus for a description of these registration requirements. In case holders of ADSs do not comply with these registration requirements, their investment in Embraer preferred shares will not be registered with the Central Bank of Brazil and therefore they may be subject to adverse tax treatment and to limitations on their ability to repatriate funds relating to this investment upon sale of the preferred shares on the BOVESPA. See Item 3D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to the Preferred Shares and ADSs If holders of ADSs exchange the ADSs for preferred shares, they risk losing the ability to remit foreign currency abroad and Brazilian tax advantages included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus and Material Tax Considerations Material Brazilian Tax Considerations Taxation on Gains Future Disposals of Rio Han's Shares on page 103 of this prospectus.

Delivery and Trading of Rio Han ADSs

Registered holders of Embraer ADSs will not need to take any action with respect to the Embraer ADSs held by them. For holders of Embraer ADSs in book-entry form through the direct registration system maintained by the depositary, an entry or entries will be made in the direct registration system, after the effectiveness of the merger to evidence that the Embraer ADSs represent Rio Han common shares rather than Embraer preferred shares. Certificates, or ADRs, evidencing ADSs, will evidence Rio Han ADSs after the effectiveness of the merger. In all cases, the number of Embraer ADSs will remain unchanged. Non-registered holders of Embraer ADSs that hold the ADSs in street name through a broker, bank, custodian or other nominee, will not need to take any action unless the broker, bank, custodian or other nominee informs otherwise.

Holders of Embraer ADSs may continue to trade their Embraer ADSs under the ticker symbol ERJ on the NYSE until such time as the Rio Han ADSs are authorized for listing on the NYSE. Rio Han expects that the Rio Han ADSs will be authorized for listing on the NYSE, subject to official notice of issuance, by the same time that Rio Han is registered as a public company with the CVM and the Rio Han common shares are listed on the BOVESPA.

EXCHANGE RATES

Prior to March 14, 2005, there were two principal legal foreign exchange markets in Brazil:

the commercial rate exchange market; and

the floating rate exchange market.

Most trade and financial foreign-exchange transactions were carried out on the commercial rate exchange market. These transactions included the purchase or sale of shares or payment of dividends or interest with respect to shares. Foreign currencies could only be purchased in the commercial exchange market through a Brazilian bank authorized to operate in these markets. In both markets, rates were freely negotiated.

Resolution No. 3,265 by the National Monetary Council, dated March 4, 2005, consolidated the foreign exchange markets into one single foreign exchange market, effective as of March 14, 2005. All foreign exchange transactions must be carried out through institutions authorized to operate in the consolidated market and are subject to registration with the Central Bank of Brazil's electronic registration system. Foreign exchange rates continue to be freely negotiated, but may be influenced by Central Bank of Brazil intervention.

Since 1999, the Central Bank of Brazil has allowed the *real*/U.S. dollar exchange rate to float freely, and during that period, the *real*/U.S. dollar exchange rate has fluctuated considerably. In the past, the Central Bank of Brazil has intervened occasionally to control unstable movements in foreign exchange rates. Rio Han cannot predict whether the Central Bank of Brazil or the Brazilian Government will continue to let the *real* float freely or will intervene in the exchange rate market through a currency band system or otherwise. The *real* may depreciate or appreciate against the U.S. dollar substantially in the future. For more information on these risks, see Item 3D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to Brazil included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004, attached as Annex A to this prospectus.

The following tables set forth the commercial selling rate, expressed in *reais* per U.S. dollar (R\$/US\$), for the periods indicated.

Year ended December 31,	Exchange Rate of <i>Reais</i> to US\$1.00			
	Low	High	Average (1)	Period-end
2000	1.7234	1.9847	1.8925	1.9554
2001	1.9357	2.8500	2.3532	2.3204
2002	2.2709	3.9552	2.9309	3.5333
2003	2.8219	3.6623	3.0715	2.8892
2004	2.6544	3.2051	2.9265	2.6544
2005	2.1633	2.7621	2.4300	2.3407

Month	Exchange Rate of <i>Reais</i> to US\$1.00	
	Low	High
July 2005	2.2304	2.4656
August 2005	2.2767	2.4316
September 2005	2.2222	2.3623
October 2005	2.2222	2.2886
November 2005	2.1633	2.2516
December 2005	2.1800	2.3735
January 2006	2.2116	2.3460
February 2006 (through February 17)	2.1177	2.2210

Source: Central Bank.

(1) Represents the daily average exchange rate during each of the relevant periods.

THE COMPANIES

Information About Rio Han

Overview

Rio Han has not carried on any activities other than in connection with the proposed restructuring and merger and other than the Embraer common shares held by it, Rio Han currently does not have any material assets or operations. As a result of the merger, Rio Han will combine its assets and liabilities (including shareholders' equity) with the assets and liabilities (including shareholders' equity) of Embraer, and will change its legal name to Embraer-Empresa Brasileira de Aeronáutica S.A., which is Embraer's current legal name.

Rio Han's stated corporate purpose is to hold equity participations in any company or partnership in Brazil or abroad and to manage its own assets and interests. After implementation of the merger, Rio Han's corporate purpose will be amended to reflect Embraer's current corporate purpose. Rio Han's principal executive offices are located at Av. Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 2,170, F-56, térreo, sala 2656, 12227-901 São José dos Campos, State of São Paulo, Brazil.

History

Rio Han was formed as a closed company under the laws of Brazil, on September 2, 2005, under the name R.A.A.S.P.E. Empreendimentos e Participações S.A., which name was subsequently changed to Rio Han on January 12, 2006, and has not carried on any activities other than in connection with the proposed restructuring and merger.

In connection with the proposed restructuring and merger, on January 12, 2006, Cia. Bozano purchased all of the common shares representing the capital stock of Rio Han. On January 13, 2006, PREVI and SISTEL each purchased from Cia. Bozano, an amount of Rio Han common shares to enable each of Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL to hold nearly equal amounts of Rio Han's capital stock.

On January 18, 2006, Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL transferred all of the Embraer control shares (which represent 60% of Embraer's common shares and 20.16% of Embraer's total capital) to Rio Han in exchange for 162,306,263 Rio Han common shares (or 1.1153 Rio Han common shares for each Embraer control share). The exchange ratio for the transfer of the Embraer control shares to Rio Han was determined by the management of Rio Han and the management of Embraer and subsequently recommended for approval by the Conselho Fiscal (Audit Board) of Embraer. The exchange ratio was approved by the Board of Directors of Embraer based on, among other things, the Financial Analyses Regarding the Restructuring of the Capital Stock of Embraer prepared by Goldman Sachs, dated as of January 13, 2006. See "The Proposed Restructuring and Merger - Financial Analyses of Goldman Sachs" beginning on page 43 of this prospectus for further details regarding the financial analyses. The exchange ratio for the transfer of the Embraer control shares to Rio Han reflects a premium of 9% when compared to the exchange ratio for the merger. This premium was intended to compensate Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL for their agreement to relinquish voting control over Embraer in favor of all Embraer shareholders in connection with the proposed restructuring and merger. See "Merger Agreement" beginning on page 59 of this prospectus for further details.

Rio Han's current shareholders are Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL and its capital stock is divided among them in nearly equal amounts.

Capital Stock

The capital stock of Rio Han is solely represented by common shares.

As of January 13, 2006, Rio Han's capital stock consisted of a total of 500 outstanding common shares, without par value. After the transfer of the Embraer control shares to Rio Han on January 18, 2006, its capital consisted of a total of 162,306,763 outstanding common shares, without par value.

Rio Han will undergo a capital increase to reflect the increase in its capital stock created by the transfer of the capital stock of Embraer into Rio Han as a result of the merger. Therefore, as a result of the merger and based on the valuation reports prepared by ACAL, the capital stock of Rio Han will be increased by R\$3,809,708,284.77, from R\$962,017,769.89 to R\$4,771,726,054.66. The number of shares issued by Rio Han to Embraer shareholders may vary based on the decision of the holders of Embraer common shares to exercise their appraisal rights in connection with the merger. Upon implementation of the merger, the capital stock of Rio Han will comprise 738,611,819 common shares and one Golden Share held by the Brazilian Government.

Ownership Structure

The ownership structure of Rio Han after the proposed restructuring and merger will be as follows:

Information About Embraer

General

Embraer was incorporated as a publicly held company with private participation by the Brazilian Government in 1969, was privatized in 1994 and is currently a joint stock company duly organized under the laws of Brazil. Embraer is one of the leading manufacturers of commercial aircraft in the world based on net sales of commercial aircraft, and has a global customer base. Embraer's focus is achieving customer satisfaction with a range of products addressing the commercial, business jet and defense aircraft markets. Embraer is also the leading supplier of defense aircraft for the Brazilian Air Force based on number of aircraft sold, and has also sold aircraft to military forces in Europe and Latin America.

For more information on Embraer, see [Recent Developments](#) below and [Item 4. Information on the Company](#) and [Item 8. Financial Information Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information Legal Proceedings](#) included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus. For additional information on our legal proceedings, see Note 7 to Embraer's condensed interim consolidated financial statements included in [Financial Statements](#) beginning on page F-1 of this prospectus.

Embraer's corporate purpose is to (1) design, manufacture and market aircraft and aerospace materials and their respective accessories, components and equipment in accordance with the highest technology and quality standards, (2) promote and carry out technical activities related to the production and maintenance of aerospace materials, (3) contribute towards the education of technical personnel required for the aerospace industry, and (4) conduct technological, industrial and commercial activities and services related to the aerospace industry. Its principal executive offices are located at Av. Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 2170, 12227-901 São José dos Campos, State of São Paulo, Brazil. Embraer's telephone number is 55-12-3927-4440. Embraer maintains an Internet site at www.embraer.com.br. Information contained on the Internet site is not a part of this prospectus.

Recent Developments

In February 2005, Embraer signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Indian Defense, Research and Development Organization to support the development of the Indian Air Force's new Airborne Early Warning & Control system. The new system is being based on the EMB 145 Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) platform.

In March 2005, the Legacy 600 corporate jet received certification from the aviation authorities in Brazil, the U.S. and Europe to raise its service ceiling to 41,000 feet (12,500 meters).

In January 27, 2005, Embraer announced that Embraer Aircraft Maintenance Services Inc. (EAMS) will build a new 70,000 square-foot facility at Nashville International Airport, (BNA) to add capacity and capability for maintenance of the fleet of Embraer aircraft in North America.

In July 2005, the EMBRAER 170 aircraft and the EMBRAER 175 aircraft received certification from Transport Canada Civil Aviation (TCCA), Canada's certification authority.

In August 2005, the 100-seat EMBRAER 190 airliner was certified, on schedule, by the Brazilian certification authority, Centro Tecnico Aeroespacial, or CTA. CTA certification was shortly followed by type certification for the EMBRAER 190 in the United States of America by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) in the beginning of September. The first delivery of the EMBRAER 190 occurred on September 13, 2005.

In October 2005, Embraer announced the delivery of its 100th EMBRAER 170/190 aircraft, 19 months after the delivery of its first EMBRAER 170 aircraft. In December 2005, Finnair exercised four of its options to purchase EMBRAER 170 aircraft, converting them into EMBRAER 190 aircraft firm orders and the government of Colombia executed a contract for the purchase of 25 Super Tucano aircraft.

In 2005, Embraer delivered 141 aircraft to the commercial, business and defense segments, 40 of which were delivered during the fourth quarter of the year. At December 31, 2005, Embraer's firm backlog in orders totaled US\$10.4 billion, including 367 commercial aircraft.

Pursuant to an agreement executed by Embraer in 2003 regarding the sale of 12 EMBRAER 170 aircraft, which provided for the trade-in of six ERJ 145 aircraft, Embraer accepted three ERJ 145 aircraft as a trade-in during 2005 and based on such agreement, an additional three ERJ 145 aircraft remained subject to trade-in options as of December 31, 2005.

The rating agencies, Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies Inc., have awarded Embraer an investment grade rating in December 2005 and January 2006, respectively.

In January 2006, the U.S. Army terminated the System Design and Development (SDD) contract with Lockheed Martin for the Aerial Common Sensor (ACS) program. Embraer, which was part of the team led by Lockheed Martin, had been selected in August 2004 to supply the platform for the ACS. Also in January 2006, Embraer announced an order for five ERJ 145 aircraft to China Eastern Airlines Wuhan Ltd. The aircraft will be assembled at Embraer's factory in China, Harbin Embraer.

Embraer and U.S. Airways Group, Inc. reached an agreement in February, 2006 to convert a contract for 57 firm orders for the EMBRAER 170 aircraft into 25 firm orders for the EMBRAER 190 aircraft and 32 additional firm orders for the EMBRAER 190 aircraft that remain subject to reconfirmation by US Airways. The contract amendment also includes up to 50 options to purchase other aircraft in the EMBRAER 170/190 family.

On February 15, 2006, Embraer announced that the EMBRAER 170 aircraft received certification from the CTA and the European Aviation Safety Agency to perform landing in low visibility and adverse weather conditions.

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

General

This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Rio Han's and Embraer's actual results may differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including, without limitation, those set forth (1) in Cautionary Statements Concerning Forward Looking Information and Risk Factors beginning on pages vii and 27, respectively, of this prospectus and elsewhere in this prospectus, and (2) Introduction Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements, Item 3D. Risk Factors and Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004, attached as Annex A to this prospectus.

Brazilian Economic Environment

After the implementation of the merger, Embraer will cease to exist, Rio Han will succeed to all of the rights and obligations of Embraer and will combine its assets and liabilities (including shareholders' equity) with the assets and liabilities (including shareholders' equity) of Embraer. Therefore, in addition to macroeconomic conditions that affect Rio Han's business, its financial condition and results of operations will be directly affected by any events that impact Embraer's business, financial condition and results of operations. Events negatively affecting the commercial aviation industry and the ensuing negative effects on the U.S. economy have also adversely affected the global and Brazilian economies and securities markets, and have resulted in:

- increased volatility in the market price of securities;
- significant decline in corporate earnings estimates;
- substantial losses in important industries, including the air transport and insurance industries; and
- significant erosion of consumer confidence.

As discussed below, the uncertainty surrounding the U.S., Brazilian and global economies could in turn lead to the Brazilian Government changing existing laws or regulations or imposing new ones, and/or the Central Bank of Brazil changing base interest rates, which could adversely affect Rio Han's operations.

The Brazilian Government frequently intervenes in the Brazilian economy and occasionally makes drastic changes in policy and regulations. The Brazilian Government's actions to control inflation and affect other policies and regulations have often involved, among other measures, increases in interest rates, changes in tax policies, price controls, currency devaluations, capital controls and limits on imports. For example, the Brazilian Government has the authority, when a serious imbalance in Brazil's balance of payments occurs, to impose restrictions on the remittance to foreign investors of the proceeds of their investments in Brazil and on the conversion of Brazilian currency into foreign currencies. See Risk Factors Risks Relating to Rio Han's Common Shares and ADSs Exchange controls and restrictions on remittances abroad may adversely affect the holders of Rio Han common shares or Rio Han ADSs beginning on page 30 of this prospectus.

Changes in monetary, taxation, credit, tariff and other policies could adversely affect Embraer's and, consequently, after the merger, Rio Han's business, as could inflation, currency and interest rate fluctuations, social instability and other political, economic or diplomatic developments, as well as the Brazilian Government's response to such developments. See Item 3D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to Brazil included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004, attached as Annex A to this prospectus.

Rapid changes in Brazilian political and economic conditions that have occurred and may occur in the future will require continued emphasis on assessing the risks associated with Embraer's and, consequently, after the merger, Rio Han's activities and adjusting their business and operating strategy accordingly. Future developments in Brazilian Government policies, including changes in the current policy and incentives adopted for financing the export of Brazilian goods, or in the Brazilian economy, over which Rio Han and Embraer have no control, may also materially adversely affect Embraer's business and, as a result, after the merger, affect Rio Han's business. See Item 3D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to Brazil included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004, attached as Annex A to this prospectus.

Brazilian economic conditions may also be negatively affected by economic and political conditions elsewhere, particularly in other Latin American and emerging market countries. Although economic conditions in such countries may differ significantly from economic conditions in Brazil, the reaction of investors to developments in these other countries may have an adverse effect on the market value of securities of Brazilian issuers. Crises in other emerging market countries have at times significantly affected the availability of credit in the Brazilian economy and resulted in considerable outflows of funds and declines in the amount of foreign currency invested in Brazil.

Presidential elections were held in Brazil in 2002. The country experienced a period of market turmoil in the second half of 2002 as investors feared that the victorious Labor Party would change the economic policies of the previous administration. The *real* fluctuated significantly as a result, depreciating by 52.3% during the year and closing at R\$3.5333 to US\$1.00 on December 31, 2002. Inflation for the year, as measured by the IGP-M, was 25.3% and *real* GDP grew by 1.9%.

The current government has largely continued the macroeconomic policies of the previous administration, focusing on fiscal responsibility and the Brazilian economy has witnessed increased stability. In 2003, investor confidence rebounded as a result and the *real* appreciated by 18.2% against the U.S. dollar to R\$2.8892 per US\$1.00 at December 31, 2003.

Inflation in 2003, as measured by the IGP-M, decreased to 8.7%. Brazil's *real* GDP increased 0.5% in 2003, despite the constraints on economic growth caused by high interest rates that prevailed at the beginning of 2003 as the Central Bank of Brazil sought to combat inflationary pressures.

In 2004, Brazil's GDP increased 5.2% to US\$559.6 billion and the country achieved a trade surplus of US\$33.7 billion. Inflation in 2004, as measured by the IGP-M, was 12.4%. Interest rates continued to be maintained at high levels, with the CDI averaging 17.8% in 2004.

Given the positive 2004 results, investor's confidence continued to be strong in 2005. The *real* appreciated by 8.1% and 11.8% against the U.S. dollar in 2004 and 2005, respectively, to R\$2.3400 per US\$1.00 at December 31, 2005. In 2005, Brazil's GDP increased 3.1% to US\$734.4 billion and the country achieved a record trade surplus of US\$44.8 billion. Inflation in 2005, as measured by the IGP-M, was 1.2%. Interest rates continued to be maintained at high levels, with the CDI averaging 19.0% in 2005.

Effects of Inflation and Currency Exchange Fluctuations

Until the adoption of the *Real* Plan in July 1994, Brazil had for many years experienced very high, and generally unpredictable, rates of inflation and steady devaluation of its currency relative to the U.S. dollar.

The following table sets forth, for the periods shown, Brazilian inflation as measured by the General Market Price Index and published annually by Fundação Getúlio Vargas and the devaluation or appreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar as measured by comparing the daily exchange rates published by the Central Bank of Brazil on the last day of each year:

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Inflation (General Market Price Index)	9.9%	10.4%	25.3%	8.7%	12.4%	1.2%
Devaluation (appreciation) (R\$ vs. US\$)	9.3%	18.7%	52.3%	(18.2)%	(8.1)%	(11.8)%

Inflation and exchange rate variations have had substantial effects on Embraer's financial condition and results of operations and may continue to have those effects on Embraer's and Rio Han's financial condition and results of operations. Inflation and exchange rate variations affect Embraer's monetary assets and liabilities denominated in *reais*, which will, after the merger, affect Rio Han's results of operations as a result. The value of Embraer's and Rio Han's monetary assets and liabilities as expressed in U.S. dollars declines when the *real* devalues against the U.S. dollar and increases when the *real* appreciates. In periods of devaluation of the *real*, Embraer reports a remeasurement loss on *real*-denominated monetary assets and a remeasurement gain on *real*-denominated monetary liabilities.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued SFAS No. 151, *Inventory Costs—an amendment of ARB No. 43*. This Standard requires abnormal amounts of idle facility expenses, freight, handling costs, and spoilage to be recognized as current period charges. Additionally, it requires that allocation of fixed production overhead costs be allocated to inventory based on the normal capacity of the production facility. The provisions of this Standard shall apply prospectively and are effective for Embraer for inventory costs incurred after January 1, 2006. While Embraer believes that this Standard will not have a material effect on its financial statements, the impact of adopting these new rules is dependent on events that could occur in future periods and, as such, an estimate of the impact cannot be determined until the event occurs in future periods.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 153, *Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets*, an amendment of APB No. 29. This Statement amends Opinion 29 to eliminate the exception for non-monetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchanges of non-monetary assets that do not have commercial substance. This Statement specifies that a non-monetary exchange has commercial substance if the future cash flows of the entity are expected to change significantly as a result of the exchange. This Statement is effective for non-monetary asset exchanges occurring in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005. Earlier application is permitted for non-monetary asset exchanges occurring in fiscal periods beginning after the date this Statement was issued. Retroactive application is not permitted. Embraer and Rio Han have been applying this Statement, as necessary.

In March 2005, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 47, *Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations*. This interpretation clarifies that the term conditional asset retirement obligations as used in FASB No. 143 *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations* refers to a legal obligation to perform an asset retirement activity in which the timing and (or) method of settlement are conditional on a future event that may or may not be within the control of the entity. The Interpretation was issued in order to minimize the diverse accounting practices that have developed with respect to the timing of liability recognition for legal obligations associated with the retirement of a tangible long-lived asset when the timing and (or) method of settlement of the obligation are conditional on a future event. This Interpretation clarifies that an entity is required to recognize a liability for the fair value of a conditional asset retirement obligation when it is incurred if the liability's fair value can be reasonably estimated. The Interpretation became effective on December 31, 2005. Embraer has previously evaluated the application of FASB Statement No. 143 to its operations and concluded that no material effects would be expected. Embraer and Rio Han considered this Interpretation in 2005 with respect to all conditional asset retirement obligations that arose and expect to continue applying this Interpretation as necessary.

In June 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*, a replacement of APB Opinion No. 20 and FASB Statement No. 3. SFAS 154 requires retrospective application to financial statements of prior periods for changes in accounting principles as if such principles had always been used. The cumulative effect of the change is reflected in the carrying value of assets and liabilities as of the first period presented and the offsetting adjustments are recorded to opening retained earnings. This statement became effective on January 1, 2006. Embraer and Rio Han have started applying this statement as of January 1, 2006 as such changes in accounting principles occur.

In July 2005, the FASB issued FSP No. APB 18-1, *Accounting By an Investor for Its Proportionate Share of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income of an Investee Accounted for Under The Equity Method in Accordance with APB Opinion No. 18 Upon a Loss of Significant Influence*, which requires that when equity method accounting ceases upon the loss of significant influence of an investee, the investor's proportionate share of the investee's other comprehensive income should be offset against the carrying value of the investment. To the extent this results in a negative carrying value, the investor should adjust the carrying value to zero and record the residual balance through earnings. Embraer and Rio Han have started applying this Statement in the fiscal period beginning January 1, 2006 as the need arises.

In November 2005, the FASB issued FSP FAS 115-1, The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments, which outlines a three-step model for identifying investment impairments in debt and equity securities within the scope of Statement 115 and cost-method investments. The three steps involve (1) determining whether the investment is impaired, (2) evaluating whether the impairment is other-than-temporary, and (3) if the impairment is other-than-temporary, recognizing an impairment loss. The FSP carries forward the disclosure requirements of issue 03-1, The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments. Embraer and Rio Han have started applying this guidance as of January 1, 2006 as circumstances arise.

RIO HAN

Overview

Rio Han was formed on September 2, 2005 as a closed company, and has not carried on any activities other than in connection with the proposed restructuring and merger. At September 30, 2005, Rio Han had no material assets or liabilities and had only recorded a capital of US\$21.34, in accordance with U.S. GAAP. As a result, Rio Han has not prepared any historical financial statements at and for the one month ended September 30, 2005.

Other than its holding of Embraer common shares, Rio Han currently does not have any material assets or operations. As a result of the proposed restructuring and merger, Rio Han will succeed to all of the rights and obligations of Embraer, will combine its assets and liabilities (including shareholders' equity) with the assets and liabilities (including shareholders' equity) of Embraer, and will change its legal name to Embraer-Empresa Brasileira de Aeronáutica S.A., which is Embraer's current legal name.

EMBRAER

Overview

Embraer was incorporated as a publicly held company with private participation by the Brazilian Government in 1969, was privatized in 1994 and is currently a joint stock company duly organized under the laws of Brazil. Embraer is one of the leading manufacturers of commercial aircraft in the world based on net sales of commercial aircraft, and has a global customer base. Embraer's focus is achieving customer satisfaction with a range of products addressing the commercial, business jet and defense aircraft markets. Embraer is also the leading supplier of defense aircraft for the Brazilian Air Force based on number of aircraft sold, and has also sold aircraft to military forces in Europe and Latin America.

Current Conditions and Future Trends in the Airline Industry and Business Jet Market

The discussion below is based largely on the current beliefs and expectations of Embraer about future events, conditions and trends and are subject to risks and uncertainties, including the risks identified in Cautionary Statement Concerning Forward Looking Information and Risk Factors beginning on pages vii and 27, respectively, of this prospectus and in Item 3D. Risk Factors included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus. In light of such risks and uncertainties, the conditions and trends described below may not occur.

Commercial Aircraft

The commercial aviation industry has been negatively impacted by a number of factors since 2001. First, the U.S. and world economies experienced an economic downturn that began in 2001 and was characterized by rapid declines in securities markets, a decline in productivity and an increase in unemployment. Second, the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 caused an immediate decline in airline travel and a high level of financial uncertainty among the worldwide airline industry. In addition, airline travel decreased significantly in 2003 as a result of both the commencement of military action by the United States and other countries in Iraq and the concerns over outbreaks of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) in Asia and Canada. In response to these events, beginning in the fourth quarter of 2001, many airlines, including our largest customers, reduced their flight schedules for the long-term and announced significant lay-offs, and a number of airlines filed for bankruptcy protection. As a result, over the past three years Embraer agreed to modify certain delivery schedules to adjust to the changes in its customers businesses and reduced scheduled commercial airline, business jet and government transportation aircraft deliveries. Most recently, in 2004, Embraer reduced scheduled deliveries from 160 to 145 aircraft as a result of the US Airways Chapter 11 filing in September 2004. Many airlines faced and continue to face increased competition, escalating insurance costs, increased security costs, credit downgrades, liquidity concerns and bankruptcy, and sharply higher fuel costs. A further downturn in general economic conditions could result in further reduction in the passenger aircraft market and decreased orders for Embraer's commercial aircraft. See Item 3D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to Embraer A downturn in the commercial airline market may reduce our sales and revenue, and consequently our profitability, in any given year included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus.

The U.S. and world economies have shown some signs of recovery starting in 2004 and through 2005. Air travel demand is growing in all regions as a result of economic development, globalization, international trade, declining passenger fares and improved airline services. According to the International Civil Aviation Organization, or ICAO, despite world economy downturn experienced from 2001 through 2003, world airlines experienced average traffic growth around 5% per year in the last 10 years. Embraer believes that world air traffic demand will grow an average of 5.1% per year in the next 20 years and future demand will be supported by an average yearly growth of 3% in the world economy and stimulated by continued reductions in average ticket prices. Embraer also believes that mature air travel markets, like the USA and Europe, will grow more slowly than the average world rate, decreasing their share of world traffic. Embraer expects that China, assuring continued strong economic growth, and Asia Pacific, by liberalization, will represent one third of world traffic in 2025.

Despite increased passenger demand, the airline industry is not experiencing increased fare prices because of the increased competition. There is a fundamental change in the industry's revenue structure due to the introduction and expansion of low-fare airlines in all regions. Expansion of low-fare airlines and real-time availability of Internet fare information has led to a dramatic shift in consumer purchasing habits. In the USA, these airlines increased their market share from 19% in 2000 to 27% in 2005 and in Europe, from 11% in 2000 to 19% in 2005. Regional airlines are not facing the same level of competition from low-fare airlines because of their operations in low to medium density markets. However, competition is expected to increase as low-fare airlines move into markets reviled by regional airlines. Embraer believes that the mid-capacity jets will be an important tool for these low-fare airlines in their expansion efforts.

Embraer believes that the volatility in demand for air travel experienced between 2001 and 2003 has demonstrated that airlines need to more accurately match aircraft capacity to market demand. Similarly, Embraer believes there is the need for aircraft that can be deployed strategically across a full range of seat capacities. As airlines act to right-size their fleets to serve these needs, equipment distribution in fleets around the world will change. Embraer expects this equipment distribution to take advantage of new and existing products in the 30-120 seat category.

Embraer believes that the 30-60, 61-90 and 91-120 seat segments will play important but different roles in the airline industry. Embraer also currently believes:

the 30-60 seat segment has grown significantly in the last few years and is reaching maturity with an established customer base. This segment will continue to play an important role in the air transport system, by exploring new market opportunities, increasing frequencies on existing services and developing secondary markets in countries such as China, Mexico and Russia. In 2005, nearly 3,000 routes were operated by 30-60 seats regional jets in the USA. About 60% of those were served with fewer than two daily flights, indicating a potential for frequency increases in order to preserve market presence and reinforce competitive position.

the 61-90 seat segment will allow airlines to adjust aircraft capacity on high demand regional jet routes in order to sustain revenue growth and market share. In the USA, nearly 10% of regional jet flights have more than five daily frequencies. The loosening of Scope clauses clauses in airline labor contracts which restrict use of regional jets will enable regional airlines to operate higher capacity aircraft. In addition, aircraft in this seat segment will also help airlines to right-size their mainline fleets by diminishing the need to operate larger jets with excess capacity.

the 91-120 seat segment will benefit those markets currently being served by old, over-sized or inefficient jet fleets and will relieve higher-capacity aircraft to serve large-market, high-volume city to city markets over longer routes.

Embraer also believes that aircraft retirement will impact future fleet composition. Embraer estimates that only 40% (1,598 jets) of the current fleet will still be operating in 2025. Embraer expects that approximately 800 aircraft in the 60-120 seats segment (38% of the total fleet) are more than 20 years old and will need to be replaced in the coming years. Similarly, Embraer estimates that there are several middle-aged aircraft in this segment that are not in serial production and will face early retirement.

Embraer also expects that the world jet fleet in the 30-120 seats segment will increase from approximately 5,000 aircraft in 2005 to approximately 9,500 in 2025. Embraer believes that during the next 20 years, 70% of projected new deliveries (approximately 5,500 units) will be added to sustain air transport growth and 30% (approximately 2,400) to replace aging equipment, with the greatest share of projected deliveries being for airlines operating in North America (mainly the USA) and Europe, which markets are expected to represent 71% of total deliveries in the next 20 years.

Embraer forecasts that around 80% of projected deliveries in the next 20 years will be in the 61-120 seats segment as a result of the growth of regional airlines, replacement of aging aircraft, right-sizing requirements from network airlines and low-fare airlines expansion to mid-sized markets.

Embraer also believes that the 30-60 seats segment has reached maturity and will require fewer new deliveries in the next ten years. Embraer believes that demand for new 50-seater aircraft will increase in the 2016-2025 period mainly due to the replacement cycle of current regional jets in service. The availability of used aircraft in this segment is restricting deliveries of new aircraft in the short and medium term.

Business Jets

Embraer believes the business jet market has been positively impacted by the worldwide economic recovery experienced since 2004. According to the General Aviation Manufacturers Association (GAMA), deliveries in the business jet market increased by 30.4%, from 391 units in the first nine months of 2004 to 510 units in the first nine months of 2005. In addition, according to GAMA, over the past five years, 941 jets in the smallest aircraft categories (entry and light) were delivered, representing 29% of the total deliveries in the business jet market. The increasing demand for smaller planes that can be acquired at lower costs while still providing high levels of comfort and performance lead to creation of the very light jet segment. Embraer believes that demand for business jets will continue to increase as economic conditions continue to improve.

Critical Accounting Estimates

In connection with the preparation of Embraer's condensed consolidated financial statements included in "Financial Statements" beginning on page F-1 of this prospectus and those included in "Item 18. Financial Statements" included in the Annual Report on Form 20-F of Embraer for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus, Embraer has relied on variables and assumptions derived from historical experience and various other factors that it deemed reasonable and relevant. Although Embraer reviews these estimates and assumptions in the ordinary course of business, the portrayal of its financial condition and results of operations often requires its management to make judgments regarding the effects of matters that are inherently uncertain. Actual results may differ from those estimated under different variables, assumptions or conditions. See Note 3 to Embraer's consolidated financial statements included in "Item 18. Financial Statements" included in the Annual Report on Form 20-F of Embraer for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus, for a summary of the significant accounting policies and methods used in the preparation of these financial statements. In order to provide an understanding about how management forms its judgments about future events, including the variables and assumptions underlying the estimates, and the sensitivity of those judgments to different variables and conditions, Embraer has included below a brief discussion of its more significant accounting policies.

Sales and Other Operating Revenues

Embraer generally recognizes sales of its commercial and business aircraft as deliveries are made. In its defense aircraft segment, Embraer performs work under long-term development contracts for the Brazilian government and other governments, and recognizes revenue in accordance with the percentage of completion method. Revenue recognized under this method is based on actual costs incurred and an estimate of the total remaining costs to be incurred prior to completion of the contract. Certain contracts contain provisions for the redetermination of price based upon future economic conditions. Anticipated losses, if any, under these contracts are accrued when known and are recorded based on management's estimate of such losses.

Product Warranties

Generally, aircraft sales are accompanied by a standard warranty for systems, accessories, equipment, parts and software manufactured by us and/or by our risk-sharing partners. Embraer recognizes warranty expense, as a component of selling expenses, at the time of sale based on the estimated amounts of warranty costs expected to be incurred, which are typically expressed as a percentage of the sales price of the aircraft. These estimates are based on a number of factors, including Embraer's historical warranty claim and cost experience, the type and duration of the warranty coverage, volume and mix of aircraft sold and in-service and warranty coverage available from the related suppliers. The warranty period ranges from two years for spare parts to five years for components that are a part of the aircraft when sold.

Guarantees and Trade-In Rights

Embraer has provided sales incentives in the form of financial and residual value guarantees and trade-in rights related to its aircraft. Embraer reviews the value of these commitments relative to the aircraft's anticipated future fair value and, in the case of financial guarantees, the creditworthiness of the obligor. Provisions and losses are recorded when and if payments become probable and are reasonably estimable. Embraer estimates future fair value using third party appraisals of aircraft valuations, including information developed from the sale or lease of similar aircraft in the secondary market. Embraer evaluates the creditworthiness of obligors for which it has provided credit guarantees by analyzing a number of factors, including third party credit ratings and estimated obligors' borrowing costs.

In accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 45, or FIN 45, "Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of the Indebtedness of Others," Embraer records third-party guarantees on its balance sheet at their fair value. FIN 45 has the general effect of delaying the recognition of the portion of Embraer's revenue sales that are accompanied by certain third-party guarantees. These estimates of fair value are based on certain assumptions, including the probability of default by the ultimate obligor and the market value of the mortgaged assets. As a result, actual losses under financial guarantees may differ from the amounts recognized on Embraer's balance sheet, and, consequently, could negatively affect its future operating results. As of September 30, 2004 and 2005, the fair value of guarantees recorded was US\$3.8 million and US\$5.0 million, respectively.

Basis of Presentation

The following discussion is based on, and should be read in conjunction with, (1) Embraer's consolidated financial statements and related notes prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP included in Item 18. Financial Statements included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004, attached as Annex A to this prospectus, and in Financial Statements beginning on page F-1 of this prospectus, as well as (2) the information set forth in Presentation of Financial Information, and Summary of Selected Historical and Pro Forma Financial Information of Rio Han and Embraer Summary of Selected Historical Financial Information of Embraer contained elsewhere in this prospectus.

Please see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects and Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus for a discussion of Embraer's operating and financial review and prospects regarding the fiscal years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004.

Operating Data

The following chart sets forth statistical data concerning Embraer's deliveries and backlog for its aircraft at the end of the respective periods. Deliveries consist of aircraft that have been delivered to customers and for which the corresponding revenue has been recognized. Embraer's backlog consists of all firm orders that have not yet been delivered. A firm order is a contractual commitment from a customer, customarily accompanied by a down payment, for which Embraer has reserved a place on one of its production lines. See Trend Information for certain information on Embraer's firm orders and options.

	Year Ended December 31,			Nine Months Ended
	2002	2003	2004	September 31, 2005
Commercial Airline				
Deliveries (1)				
ERJ 145	82	57	87(5)	40
ERJ 135	3	14	1(1)	2
ERJ 140	36	16		
EMBRAER 170			46	35(1)
EMBRAER 175				9
EMBRAER 190				2
Business Jet				
Deliveries (1)	8	13(2)	13	8
Other Operating Information				
Total backlog (in millions)(2)	US\$9,034	US\$10,591	US\$10,097	US\$10,415

(1) Deliveries identified by parentheses correspond to aircraft delivered under operating leases.

(2) Since September 30, 2005, Embraer has received five additional firm orders for its ERJ 145 regional jet family, 13 additional firm orders for its EMBRAER 170/190 jet family and 59 firm orders for its EMBRAER 170 aircraft were converted into 59 firm orders for the EMBRAER 190 aircraft.

Net Sales

Embraer generates revenue primarily from sales of commercial aircraft. Embraer also generates revenue from the sale of defense aircraft, and from the sale of its Legacy 600 business jet. Net sales of commercial and business aircraft are denominated in U.S. dollars. Of defense net sales, approximately 85% are denominated in U.S. dollars and 15% are denominated in Brazilian *Reais*, but indexed to the U.S. dollar through price adjustment indexes. Finally, Embraer generates revenue from its other related businesses, which include after-sales support (including the sale of spare parts, maintenance and repair, training and other product support services), operating leases and single-source supply of structural parts and mechanical and hydraulic systems to other aircraft manufacturers.

Embraer generally recognizes revenue for the sale of its commercial and business aircraft when the aircraft is delivered to the customer. Embraer customarily receives a deposit upon signing of the purchase agreement for the sale of its commercial and business aircraft and progress payments in the amount of 5% of the sales price of the aircraft 18 months, 12 months and six months before scheduled delivery. For the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family, Embraer receives an additional 5% progress payment 24 months before scheduled delivery. Embraer typically receives the remaining amount of the sales price upon delivery. Payments in advance of delivery are recorded under advances from customers as a liability on Embraer's balance sheet and, when Embraer delivers the aircraft, these payments are recorded as net sales.

As a result of a decrease in the amounts available under the ProEx program in 1999, Embraer assisted some of its affected customers in restructuring their financing arrangements. In cases in which Embraer was not able to restructure these arrangements, Embraer provided special price adjustments to these customers to maintain the effective interest rates in their original financing arrangements.

Embraer's sales contracts with its customers typically include adjustments to the purchase price of the aircraft based on an escalation formula, which reflects, in part, inflation in the United States. The deposits, progress payments and option payments are generally non-refundable. Once a customer decides to exercise an option, Embraer accounts for it as a firm order and begins to receive progress payments and recognize revenue upon delivery as discussed above.

Embraer recognizes revenue from the sale of its defense aircraft, including the funding of the research and development for specific programs, in accordance with the percentage of completion method. Certain contracts contain provisions for the redetermination of price based upon future economic conditions. Embraer's defense customers continue to provide customer advances, which are converted into revenue as Embraer achieves pre-determined stages of completion of the project, such as conception, development and design, and engineering, systems integration and customization. These installments are generally non-refundable.

Cost of Sales and Services

Embraer's cost of sales and services consists primarily of:

Material These costs are primarily U.S. dollar-denominated. Substantially all of Embraer's materials costs are covered by contracts with its suppliers. Prices under these contracts are generally adjusted based on an escalation formula, which reflects, in part, inflation in the United States.

Labor These costs are primarily *real*-denominated.

Depreciation Embraer depreciates its property, plant and equipment over their useful lives, ranging from five to 48 years, on a straight-line basis. On average, Embraer's property, plant and equipment is depreciated over 13 years.

Trend Information

The following table summarizes Embraer's commercial airline sales order book at September 30, 2005 (also includes orders for the defense segment placed by state-run airlines such as Satena and Tame). Embraer's total firm order backlog at that date, including business jets and defense aircraft, was US\$10.4 billion.

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Airline Market	Firm Orders	Options	Deliveries	Firm Order Backlog
EMB 120 Brasília	352		352	
ERJ 135	123	2	108	15
ERJ 140	94	20	74	20
ERJ 145	677	206	661	16
EMBRAER 170	191	133	81	110
EMBRAER 175	22		9	13
EMBRAER 190	185	219	2	183
EMBRAER 195	29	31		29

The following tables set forth Embraer's commercial airline order book at September 30, 2005 by aircraft type, customer and country.

ERJ 135:

Customer	Firm Orders	Delivered	Firm Order Backlog
American Eagle (USA)	40	40	
British Midland (UK)	3	3	
City Airline AB (Sweden)	2	2	
ExpressJet (USA)	30	30	
Flandair (France)	3	3	
Jet Magic (Ireland)	1	1	
Luxair (Luxembourg)	2	2	
Pan Européenne (France)	1	1	
Proteus (France)	3	3	
Regional Airlines (France)	3	3	
Republic Airways (USA)	15	15	
South Africa Airlink (South Africa)	20	5	15
TOTAL	123	108	15

ERJ 140:

Customer	Firm Orders	Delivered	Firm Order Backlog
American Eagle (USA)	59	59	
Midwest (USA)	20		20
Republic Airways (USA)	15	15	
TOTAL	94	74	20

ERJ 145:

Customer	Firm Orders	Delivered	Firm Order Backlog
Aerolitoral (Mexico)	5	5	
Air Caraibes (Guadalupe)	2	2	
Alitalia (Italy)	14	14	
American Eagle (USA)	118	118	
Axon (Greece)	3	3	
British Midland (UK)	9	9	
British Regional Airlines (UK)	23	23	
Brymon (UK)	7	7	
China Southern (China)	6	6	

ERJ 145:

Customer	Firm Orders	Delivered	Firm Order Backlog
China Eastern Jiangsu (China)	5	2	3
Cirrus (Germany)	1	1	
ExpressJet (USA)	245	232	13
ERA (Spain)	2	2	
Flandre Air (France)	5	5	
GECAS (PB Air - Thailand)	2	2	
KLM EXEL (Holand)	2	2	
Lot Polish (Poland)	14	14	
Luxair (Luxembourg)	9	9	
Mesa (USA)	36	36	
Portugalia (Portugal)	8	8	
Proteus (France)	8	8	
Regional (France)	15	15	
Republic Airways (USA)	60	60	
Rheintalflug (Austria)	3	3	
Rio Sul (Brazil)	16	16	
Satena (Colombia)	3	3	
Sichuan (China)	5	5	
Skyways (Sweden)	4	4	
Swiss (Switzerland)	25	25	
Trans States (USA)	22	22	
TOTAL	677	661	16

EMBRAER 170:

Customer	Firm Orders	Delivered	Firm Order Backlog
Alitalia (Italy)	6	6	
Saudi Arabian Airlines (Saudi Arabia)	15		15
Cirrus (Germany)	1	1	
Finnair (Finland)	12	1	11
Gecas (USA)	8	6	2
Lot Polish (Poland)	6	6	
Republic Airlines (USA)	39	32	7
Swiss (Switzerland)	15		15
US Airways (USA)	85	28	57
Paramount (India)	2	1	1
TAME (Ecuador)	2		2
TOTAL	191	81	110

EMBRAER 175:

Customer	Firm Orders	Delivered	Firm Order Backlog
Air Canada (Canada)	15	9	6
Lot Polish (Poland)	4		4
Gecas (USA)	3		3
TOTAL	22	9	13

EMBRAER 190:

Customer	Firm Orders	Delivered	Firm Order Backlog
Air Canada (Canada)	45		45
Copa Airlines (Panama)	12		12
Gecas (USA)	20		20
JetBlue (USA)	101	2	99
Regional (France)	6		6
TAME (Ecuador)	1		1
TOTAL	185	2	183

EMBRAER 195:

Customer	Firm Orders	Delivered	Firm Order Backlog
Flybe (UK)	14		14
Swiss (Switzerland)	15		15
TOTAL	29		29

For additional information regarding trends in Embraer's business, see Item 4B. Business Overview Business Strategies and Item 5A. Operating Results Current Conditions and Future Trends in the Airline Industry and Business Jet Market included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004, attached as Annex A to this prospectus. For risks affecting Embraer's business, see Item 3D. Risk Factors included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004, attached as Annex A to this prospectus.

Results of Operations*Years Ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004*

For a discussion of Embraer's income statement and results of operation for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004, see Item 5A. Operating Results Results of Operations included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004 and 2005

The following table presents income statement data by business segment for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 and 2005.

Summary Financial Data by Business

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2004	2005
Operating income		
Net sales-		
Commercial Airline	1,952,188	1,912,766
Defense	277,054	306,766
Business Jet	94,514	154,764
Other related businesses	163,243	265,753
	2,486,999	2,640,049
Cost of sales and services-		
Commercial Airline	(1,263,377)	(1,284,591)
Defense	(217,361)	(246,816)
Business Jet	(71,956)	(105,440)

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Other related businesses	(119,589)	(180,379)
	<u>(1,672,283)</u>	<u>(1,817,226)</u>
Gross profit-		
Commercial Airline	688,811	628,175
Defense	59,693	59,950
Business Jet	22,558	49,324
Other related businesses	43,654	85,374
	<u>814,716</u>	<u>822,823</u>
Operating expenses-		
Commercial Airline	(137,465)	(123,646)
Defense	(42,261)	(52,390)
Business Jet	(63,711)	(91,845)
Other related businesses	(45,801)	(48,007)
Unallocated corporate expenses	(123,081)	(116,618)
	<u>(412,319)</u>	<u>(432,506)</u>
	<u>402,397</u>	<u>390,317</u>

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The following table sets forth income statement information and such information as a percentage of our net sales, for the periods indicated.

Nine Months ended September 30,				
2004		2005		
<i>(in millions of U.S. dollars, except percentages)</i>				
Net sales	\$ 2,487.0	100%	\$ 2,640.0	100%
Cost of sales and services	(1,672.3)	67.2	(1,817.2)	68.8
Gross profit	814.7	32.8	822.8	31.2
Operating expense				
Selling expenses	(266.3)	10.7	(177.9)	6.7
Research and development	(5.4)	0.2	(62.1)	2.4
General and administrative expenses	(97.0)	3.9	(139.0)	5.3
Employee profit sharing	(42.9)	1.7	(35.2)	1.3
Other operating expenses, net	(0.6)	0.1	(15.3)	0.6
Equity in income (loss) from affiliates	—		(3.1)	0.1
Income from operations	402.4	16.2	390.3	14.8
Non-operating income (expense)				
Interest income (expenses), net	4.5	0.2	(25.4)	1.0
Exchange loss, net	(5.0)	0.2	(19.5)	0.7
Other non-operating income (expenses), Net	—		(0.7)	—
Income before income taxes	402.0	16.2	344.7	13.1
Income tax benefit (expenses)	(103.4)	4.2	(47.5)	1.8
Income before minority interest	298.6	12.0	297.1	11.3
Minority interest	(1.3)	0.1	(7.4)	0.3
Income before cumulative effect of accounting change	297.2	11.9	289.7	11.0
Cumulative effect of accounting change, net of tax	—		—	—
Net income	297.2	11.9%	289.7	11.0%

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005 Compared with Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004

Net sales. Net sales increased 6.2% from US\$2,487.0 million in the first nine months of 2004 to US\$2,640.0 million in the first nine months of 2005. Net sales in the commercial airline segment decreased 2.0% from US\$1,952.2 million in the first nine months of 2004 to US\$1,912.8 million in the first nine months of 2005. Business jet net sales increased 63.7% from US\$94.5 million in the first nine months of 2004 to US\$154.7 million in the first nine months of 2005. Defense net sales increased 10.8% from US\$277.0 million in the first nine months of 2004 to US\$306.8 million in the first nine months of 2005. Net sales from other related businesses increased 62.8% from US\$163.2 million in the first nine months of 2004 to US\$265.7 million in the first nine months of 2005.

The decrease in commercial airline net sales is primarily due to a smaller volume of deliveries of aircraft of the ERJ 145 family partially offset by higher deliveries of aircraft of the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family in the first nine months of 2005, and also by a better product mix with a higher aggregated value due to the deliveries of aircraft of the EMBRAER 170/190 family. In the first nine months of 2005 Embraer delivered 88 aircraft to the commercial airline market, compared to 100 aircraft delivered in the same period of 2004.

The increase in business jet net sales resulted from a larger volume of deliveries of the executive version of the Legacy 600 in the first nine months of 2005. In the first nine months of 2005 Embraer delivered eight Legacy 600 jets compared to five deliveries in the same period of 2004.

The increase in defense net sales is primarily due to the deliveries of three Legacy 600 jets specially configured for authority transportation, commencement of the deliveries of the ALX Super Tucano and the advancements made in the F-5 program for the Brazilian Air Force in the first nine months of 2005.

The increase in net sales from other related businesses is mainly due to the acquisition of the Portuguese MRO facility OGMA - Oficinas Gerais de Manutenção in March 2005, and an increase in sales of spare parts, as a result of an increase in the number of aircraft in service. See Item 4A. History and Development of the Company Strategic Alliance and Growth Opportunities Joint Venture and Acquisitions included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus for further information.

Cost of sales and services. Cost of sales and services increased by 8.7% from US\$1,672.3 million in the first nine months of 2004 to US\$1,817.2 million in the first nine months of 2005, primarily due to a larger participation of the EMBRAER 170/190 family, with higher aggregated value, in our deliveries to the commercial airline market. Cost of sales and services as a percentage of net sales increased to 68.8% in the first nine months of 2005, compared to 67.2% in the first nine months of 2004.

Gross profit. Gross profit increased by 1.0% from US\$814.7 million in the first nine months of 2004 to US\$822.8 million in the first nine months of 2005. Embraer's gross margin decreased from 32.8% in the first nine months of 2004 to 31.2% in the first nine months of 2005 primarily due to the production learning curve associated with the initial deliveries of the EMBRAER 175 and the EMBRAER 190 and to benefits provided to the launch customers of those aircraft.

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Operating expenses. Operating expenses increased by 4.9% from US\$412.3 million in the first nine months of 2004 to US\$432.5 million in the first nine months of 2005, as compared to an increase in net sales of 6.2% in the same period.

Research and development expenses in the first nine months of 2005 were US\$62.1 million, compared to US\$5.4 million in the first nine months of 2004, when the company recognized US\$103.8 million from the risk-sharing partners' contributions to the development of the EMBRAER 170/190 family.

Selling expenses decreased 33.2% from US\$266.3 million in the first nine months of 2004 to US\$177.9 million in the first nine months of 2005. That decrease resulted partially from the recovery of amounts related to guarantees on certain aircraft delivered upon the implementation of the financing structures for those aircraft. Selling expenses are directly related to aircraft deliveries.

General and administrative expenses increased 43.2% from US\$97.0 million in the first nine months of 2004 to US\$139.0 million in the first nine months of 2005, due to the effects on the *real* denominated administrative expenses resulting from the appreciation of the *real* during 2005 (approximately 80% of Embraer's administrative expenses are denominated in *reais*) and from the expense of US\$16.3 million related to the implementation of the SAP 4.7 Aerospace & Defense version.

Other operating expenses, net increased from US\$0.6 million in the first nine months of 2004 to US\$15.3 million in the first nine months of 2005.

Operating expenses as a percentage of net sales remained stable at the level of 16.6% in the first nine months of 2004 to 16.4% in the first nine months of 2005.

Interest income (expenses), net. Interest income (expenses), net, increased from a benefit of US\$4.5 million in the first nine months of 2004 to an expense of US\$25.4 million in the first nine months of 2005. This increase is mainly due to higher debt levels and lower cash availability in the period.

Exchange loss, net. Exchange loss, net, increased from US\$5.0 million in the first nine months of 2004 to US\$19.5 million in the first nine months of 2005 mainly due to the 16.3% appreciation of the Brazilian *real* against the dollar in the first nine months of 2005.

Income tax benefit (expenses). Income tax expenses decreased from US\$103.4 million in the first nine months of 2004 to US\$47.5 million in the first nine months of 2005 mainly due to the appreciation of the *real* during the period, which negatively impacted translation effects by US\$21.0 million compared to a positive translation effect of US\$5.5 million in the first nine months of 2004.

Net income. As a result of the foregoing factors, Embraer's net income decreased 2.5% from US\$297.2 million in the first nine months of 2004 to US\$289.7 million in the first nine months of 2005. Net income decreased as a percentage of net sales. In the first nine months of 2005, net income was 11.0% of net sales as compared to 11.9% in the first nine months of 2004.

Year Ended 2004 Compared with Year Ended 2003 and Year Ended 2003 Compared with Year Ended 2002

For a discussion of Embraer's results of operations for 2002 compared with 2003 and of Embraer's results of operations for 2003 compared with 2004, see Item 5A. Operating Results Results of Operations 2004 Compared with 2003 and Item 5A. Operating Results Results of Operations 2003 Compared with 2002 included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus.

Research and Development

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004 and 2005

Embraer incurs research and development costs related to its aircraft and aircraft components. Embraer also incurs research and development costs that are not associated with the development of any particular aircraft. Such costs include the implementation of quality assurance initiatives, production line productivity improvements and studies to determine the latest developments in technology and quality standards. The research and development costs incurred by Embraer are divided into two categories, research and development expense and additions to fixed assets. The research and development expense is the cost actually associated with the design and development of the aircraft less amounts earned from cash contribution from risk-sharing partners based on meeting performance milestones. Under U.S. GAAP, these costs are expensed in the year in which they are incurred. Additions to fixed assets relate solely to specialized equipment built by Embraer and required for the project. These costs are treated as additions to property, plant and equipment.

Embraer invests significantly in the development of new projects. Total research and development expenses for the first nine months of 2005, including expenses related to the development of the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family, net of cash contributions provided by risk-sharing partners, were US\$62.1 million compared to US\$5.4 million in the first nine months of 2004. Research and development costs as a percentage of net sales were 0.2% in the first nine months of 2004 and 2.4% in the first nine months of 2005. The increased percentages for the period reflects principally the revenue recognition of US\$103.8 million from Embraer's risk-sharing partners in the first nine months of 2004 compared to US\$45.6 million in the first nine months of 2005. In 2005, Embraer expects its research and development costs to total approximately US\$140.0 million. Embraer does not record an expense for research and development of defense programs, as they are funded by the Brazilian Government and other government customers. Most of Embraer's research and development expenses are associated with a particular program, whether commercial, business jet or defense.

Embraer receives additional funds from risk-sharing partners to fund its cash costs for its commercial research and development. In addition, the Brazilian and other governments fund substantially all of Embraer's defense research and development costs under long-term development contracts.

Years Ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004

For a discussion of Embraer's research and development costs for 2002, 2003 and 2004, see Item 5C. Research and Development included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Embraer's liquidity needs arise principally from research and development, capital expenditures, principal and interest payments on its debt, working capital requirements and distributions to shareholders. Embraer generally relies on funds provided by operations, borrowings under its credit arrangements, cash contributions from risk-sharing partners, advance payments from customers and, to a lesser extent, capital increases to meet these needs. Embraer believes that these sources of funds will be sufficient to fund its future liquidity needs, continue to develop the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family, develop its new business jets for the light and very light segments, make other planned capital expenditures and pay dividends. However, Embraer's customers may reschedule deliveries, fail to exercise options or cancel firm orders as a result of the economic downturn and the financial volatility in the airline industry. In addition, Embraer's risk-sharing partners' cash contributions are refundable under certain limited circumstances and Embraer may need to find replacement sources of capital.

Working Capital and Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004 and 2005

Embraer had a working capital surplus of US\$1,559.4 million at December 31, 2004 and US\$2,186.7 million at September 30, 2005. Working capital increased mainly due to an increase in inventories because of the beginning of production of the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family and due to an increase in accounts receivable related to aircraft delivered for which sales financing arrangements were under a structuring process.

Embraer generated net cash provided by operating activities of US\$195.0 million at September 30, 2005, as compared to net cash provided by operating activities of US\$192.0 million at September 30, 2004.

Years Ended December 31, 2003 and 2004

For a discussion of Embraer's working capital and net cash provided by operating activities in 2003 and 2004, see Item 5B. Liquidity and Capital Resources Working Capital and Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus.

Net Cash Used in Investing Activities

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004 and 2005

Embraer's net cash used in investing activities was US\$720.4 million in the first nine months of 2005 compared to US\$85.4 million in the same nine months of 2004. The increase in 2005 was mainly due to US\$670.3 million related to temporary cash investments. As part of Embraer's analysis of variable interest entities under FIN 46-R, it concluded that the private investment funds used by Embraer to invest in underlying investments included US\$119.2 million in debt securities, which Embraer would have accounted for as cash equivalents prior to FIN 46-R, that should be included in temporary cash investments. In 2004, this amount of debt securities totaled US\$106.7 million. See Note 3 to Embraer's condensed interim consolidated financial statements included in Financial Statements beginning on page F-1 of this prospectus and also Note 6 to Embraer's consolidated financial statements included in Item 18. Financial Statements included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus.

Years Ended December 31, 2003 and 2004

For a discussion of Embraer's net cash used in investing activities in 2003 and 2004, see Item 5B. Liquidity and Capital Resources Net Cash Used in Investing Activities included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus.

Capital Expenditures

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004 and 2005

Embraer recorded additions to property, plant and equipment of US\$50.4 million in the first nine months of 2005 and US\$34.0 million in the first nine months of 2004. These expenditures related to construction of facilities, improvements to Embraer's plant and production facilities and modifications for the production of new aircraft models.

Embraer currently expects investments in property, plant and equipment to total approximately US\$59.0 million in 2005 and an additional US\$76.0 million in 2006, primarily related to the production of the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family, and new business jet market aircraft, the Phenom 100 and the Phenom 300, as well as Embraer's defense aircraft.

Years Ended December 31, 2003 and 2004

For a discussion of Embraer's capital expenditures in 2003 and 2004, see Item 5B. Liquidity and Capital Resources Capital Expenditures included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus.

Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities and Total Debt

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004 and 2005

Embraer's net cash provided by (used in) financing activities increased from US\$7.4 million in the first nine months of 2004 to US\$206.8 million in the first nine months of 2005. The increase was primarily due to a decrease in repayments of loans and a decrease in payments of dividends and interest on shareholders' equity.

At September 30, 2005, Embraer had total debt of US\$1,700.6 million under its financing arrangements described in Credit Facilities and Lines of Credit beginning on page 92 of this prospectus, 66.1% of which consisted of long-term debt and 33.9% of which consisted of short-term debt. In comparison, Embraer had total debt of US\$1,338.7 million at December 31, 2004 and US\$1,169.2 million at September 30, 2004, consisting of 61.6% and 63.4% of long-term debt, respectively. Embraer's total debt increased from September 30, 2004 to September 30, 2005 largely due to new borrowings.

Total debt consists of amounts recorded as loans and financing on Embraer's balance sheet and excludes non-recourse and recourse debt associated with customer financing arrangements transacted through special purposes entities, or SPEs. In structured financings, an SPE purchases an aircraft from Embraer, pays Embraer the full purchase price on delivery or at the conclusion of the sales financing structure, and leases the related aircraft to the ultimate customer. A third-party financial institution facilitates the financing of an aircraft purchase through an SPE, and a portion of the credit risk remains with that third party. Embraer may provide financial guarantees and/or residual value guarantees in favor of the financial institution, as well as act as the equity participant in such financial structuring process. According to FIN 46-R (Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities an interpretation of ARB 51), an enterprise shall consolidate a variable interest entity if that enterprise has a variable interest that will absorb a majority of the entity's expected losses if they occur, receive a majority of the entity's expected residual returns if they occur, or both. Therefore, Embraer has been consolidating certain SPEs owned by third parties where it is the primary beneficiary. See Note 9 to Embraer's consolidated financial statements included in Item 18. Financial Statements of the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A of this prospectus.

The effect of consolidating these SPEs resulted in non-recourse and recourse debt at September 30, 2005, reflected as a separate line item on Embraer's balance sheet, of US\$933.8 million, collateralized accounts receivable of US\$0.5 million and US\$346.1 million accounted for as customer and commercial financing. US\$734.1 million of this debt is non-recourse and Embraer has no actual obligation for such debt as debtor or guarantor, other than potentially under existing financial guarantees for the financed aircraft. The remaining US\$199.7 million of debt is recourse to Embraer as a result of pending equity contributions and is secured by a pledge of a deposit with a financial institution. The non-recourse and recourse debt is collateralized by the collateralized accounts receivable and by the financed aircraft and, as a result, Embraer does not anticipate a net cash outflow related to Embraer's non-recourse debt in the future. These financing transactions do not materially affect Embraer's income statement and cash flow data since the terms of the leases and the loans are substantially the same.

Years Ended December 31, 2003 and 2004

For a discussion of Embraer's cash provided by (used in) financing activities and total debt in 2003 and 2004, see Item 5B. Liquidity and Capital Resources Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities and Total Debt included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus.

Credit Facilities and Lines of Credit

Long-term Facilities

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004 and 2005

Embraer maintains credit facilities with BNDES in a total amount of US\$10.8 million outstanding at September 30, 2005, US\$3.3 million of which is currently short-term. Embraer also maintains credit facilities with Fundo de Investimento em Estudo e Pesquisa, or FINEP, in a total amount of US\$9.7 million outstanding at September 30, 2005, all of which is related to the purchase of fixed assets for the expansion of Embraer's subsidiary ELEB Embraer Liebherr Equipamentos do Brasil S.A. The total amounts borrowed under the BNDES and FINEP credit facilities are due May 2011 and June 2010, respectively. Amounts borrowed from BNDES are secured by first and second mortgages on Embraer's properties in Brazil. The interest rates on these facilities range from TJLP plus 1.0% to TJLP plus 6.0% per annum. For BNDES borrowings, we also paid fees at the rate of 0.35% of the sales price of 420 ERJ 145 aircraft sold between January 1, 1997 and August 1, 2002.

Embraer has a credit facility with the Tokyo Branch of The Chase Manhattan Bank under which it borrowed the Japanese Yen equivalent of US\$150.0 million, principally to fund its purchase of aircraft component parts, of which the Japanese Yen equivalent of US\$65.9 million remained outstanding as of September 30, 2005. This loan matures in December 2006 and bears an interest rate equal to the twelve-month Japanese interbank deposit rate, or JIBOR, plus 1.1% per annum.

On September 20, 2002, Embraer secured a US\$100.0 million credit facility with Mitsui & Co., Ltd. and borrowed the full amount available thereunder, of which US\$80.1 million remained outstanding as of September 30, 2005. This loan matures in 2009 and bears interest at an interest rate of LIBOR plus 2.15%. The facility is guaranteed by Unibanco - União de Bancos Brasileiros SA. and provides that, if Embraer fails to maintain a minimum of 100 firm orders during the duration of the facility, Mitsui & Co. Ltd has the right to declare all amounts outstanding under the facility due and payable.

Embraer also has a US\$100.0 million credit facility with Santander Central Hispano Benelux S.A. fully disbursed to fund Embraer's purchases of wings and other equipment from Gamesa. As of September 30, 2005, US\$63.5 million was outstanding under the facility, which bears interest at a fixed rate of 4.49% per annum with a final maturity in February 2009.

In July 2003, Embraer signed a credit agreement with Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp. and other lenders providing for a term loan of US\$200.0 million, at a cost of LIBOR plus 2.97% per annum with a final maturity in June 2010, to purchase materials for the manufacture of the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family. Embraer borrowed the full amount under this facility in July 2003, of which US\$204.3 million remained outstanding as of September 30, 2005.

In April 2004, Embraer entered into credit agreements with Banco do Brasil S.A. for an import financing facility of US\$50 million, at a fixed rate of 5.63% per annum with final maturity in April 2007. Embraer has borrowed the full amount of the facility, of which US\$53.4 million remained outstanding as of September 30, 2005. Embraer subsequently entered into another credit agreement with Banco do Brasil S.A. on May 31, 2005 of US\$21 million, at a fixed rate of 7% per annum with final maturity in May 2011, of which US\$21.6 million remained outstanding as of September 30, 2005.

In May 2004, Embraer entered into credit agreements with ABN Amro Bank for a working capital and import financing facility of US\$71.0 million, at a fixed rate of 7.19% per annum with final maturity in May 2009. Embraer has borrowed the full amount of the facility, of which US\$73.1 million remained outstanding as of September 30, 2005.

In March 2005, Embraer entered into a credit agreement with Bladex - Banco Latinoamericano de Exportaciones S.A., for an import financing facility of US\$51.0 million, at a cost of LIBOR plus 1.88% per annum with final maturity in September 2010, of which US\$52.6 million remained outstanding as of September 30, 2005.

In April 2005, Embraer entered into an Export Credit Note with Banco Votorantim of US\$50 million, at a fixed rate of 7.81% per annum with final maturity in April 2010, of which US\$51.8 million remained outstanding as of September 30, 2005.

In June 2005, Embraer entered into an IFC - International Finance Corporation A/B Loan Secured Facility for a total amount of US\$180.0 million, which includes the A loan for up to US\$35.0 million, the B1 loan for up to US\$60.0 million and a B2 loan for up to US\$85.0 million. The terms of the loans are 12, ten and eight years, respectively, and the loans bear interest at a average cost of six-month LIBOR plus 2.9% per annum. The facility is secured by a combination of mortgages on Embraer's main industrial facility in Brazil, three EMBRAER 170/190 pre-series aircraft and a bank account pledge agreement in an amount equivalent to 12 months interest coverage. In addition to the customary covenants and restrictions, including, but not limited to, those that require Embraer to maintain defined debt liquidity and interest expense coverage ratios, the facility will have covenants related to compliance with IFC general environmental, health and safety guidelines. Embraer has also agreed to a mandatory pre-payment provision, which limits its net revenues generated by selling and supporting offensive attack aircraft to 12.5% of its total net revenues.

Embraer has various other loans and credit agreements with aggregate outstanding borrowings of US\$330.8 million at September 30, 2005, of which US\$48.3 million were allocated to Embraer's subsidiaries.

Each of Embraer's long-term financing arrangements includes customary covenants and restrictions, including those that require Embraer to maintain defined debt liquidity and interest expense coverage ratios, with which Embraer was in compliance at September 30, 2005 and none of which are expected to have a material effect on Embraer's business. See Note 6 of Embraer's condensed interim consolidated financial statements included in Financial Statements beginning on page F-1 of this prospectus and also Note 19 to Embraer's consolidated financial statements included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus.

Years Ended December 31, 2003 and 2004

For a discussion of Embraer's long-term credit facilities and lines of credit in 2003 and 2004, see Item 5B. Liquidity and Capital Resources Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities and Total Debt Credit Facilities and Lines of Credit Long-Term Facilities included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus.

Short-term Facilities

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004 and 2005

Embraer obtains short-term financing primarily from Brazilian banks in the form of advances against exchange contracts that it enters into with those banks relating to payments it is entitled to receive within a period of not more than 360 days prior to delivery of aircraft. At September 30, 2005, Embraer had US\$247.9 million outstanding under these arrangements.

In June 2005, Embraer negotiated with BNDES a short term pre-export credit financing for an amount up to US\$400 million, of which US\$165.4 million remained outstanding as of September 30, 2005. This financing was fully settled on November 25, 2005.

Embraer has various other short-term loans with aggregate outstanding borrowings of US\$195.6 million at September 30, 2005, of which US\$85.0 million was allocated to its subsidiaries to finance working capital requirements. See Note 6 of Embraer's condensed interim consolidated financial statements included in Financial Statements beginning on page F-1 of this prospectus and also Note 19 to Embraer's consolidated financial statements included in Item 18. Financial Statements in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus for further information on Embraer's short-term financing arrangements.

Years Ended December 31, 2003 and 2004

For a discussion of Embraer's short-term credit facilities and lines of credit in 2003 and 2004, see Item 5B. Liquidity and Capital Resources Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities and Total Debt Credit Facilities and Lines of Credit Short-Term Facilities included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus.

Capital Contributions and Issuances of Capital Stock

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004 and 2005

During the first nine months of 2005, Embraer received capital contributions in the aggregate amount of US\$6.9 million, representing the issuance of preferred shares upon the exercise of options. In addition, through September 30, 2005, 2,421,870 preferred shares were issued upon the exercise of options at an average weighted exercise price of R\$7.02 per share.

Year Ended December 31, 2004

For a discussion of the capital contributions to and issuances of capital stock by Embraer during 2004, see Item 5B. Liquidity and Capital Resources Capital Contributions and Issuances of Capital Stock included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Embraer participates in a number of off-balance sheet arrangements, principally relating to trade-in obligations and financial and residual value guarantees. Embraer also has a number of swap transactions that are described in Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk beginning on page 97 of this prospectus.

In addition to the off-balance sheet arrangements discussed below, Embraer was also contingently liable for repurchasing a number of aircraft sold under sales contracts that provided the customer with the right to sell the aircraft back to it in the future, according to defined price rules. These repurchase commitments were cancelled in 2004 pursuant to formal amendments entered into with the holders of such options.

Trade-in Obligations

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004 and 2005

In connection with the signing of a purchase contract for new aircraft, Embraer may provide trade-in options to its customers. These options provide a customer with the right to trade in existing aircraft upon the purchase of a new aircraft. At September 30, 2005, four commercial aircraft were subject to trade-in options, and additional aircraft may become subject to trade-in options upon delivery. The trade-in price is determined in the manner discussed in Critical Accounting Estimates Guarantees and Trade-In Rights on page 80 of this prospectus for commercial jets. Embraer may be required to accept trade-ins at prices that are above the then-market price of the aircraft, which would result in financial loss for Embraer when it resells the aircraft. Based on Embraer's current estimates and third party appraisals, Embraer believes that any aircraft accepted for trade-in could be sold without any material gain or loss. In 2005, Embraer accepted three ERJ 145 aircraft for trade-in.

Year Ended December 31, 2004

For a discussion of Embraer's trade-in obligations in 2004, see Item 5E. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements Trade-in Obligations included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus.

Financial and Residual Value Guarantees

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005

Embraer has guaranteed the financial performance of a portion of the financing for, and the residual value of, some of its aircraft that have already been delivered. Financial guarantees are provided to financing parties to support a portion of the payment obligations of purchasers of Embraer's aircraft under their financing arrangements to mitigate default-related losses. These guarantees are collateralized by the financed aircraft.

Assuming all customers supported by financial guarantees defaulted on their aircraft financing arrangements, and also assuming Embraer was required to pay the full aggregate amount of outstanding residual value guarantees and was not able to remarket any of the aircraft to offset its obligations, Embraer's maximum exposure under these guarantees (less provisions and liabilities) would have been US\$2.1 billion as of September 30, 2005. For further discussion of these off-balance sheet arrangements, see Note 9 of Embraer's condensed interim consolidated financial statements included in Financial Statements beginning on page F-1 of this prospectus and also Note 34 to Embraer's consolidated financial statements included in Item 18. Financial Statements included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus.

At September 30, 2005, Embraer had US\$246.7 million deposited in escrow accounts as collateral for financing and residual value guarantees of certain aircraft sold. If the guarantor of the debt (an unrelated third party) is required to pay the creditors of such financing arrangement or the residual value guarantee, the guarantor has the right to withdraw from the escrow account. Based on current figures, Embraer calculates that the proceeds from the sale or lease of the covered aircraft (based on resale value as of September 30, 2005) and from other offsetting collections, such as cash deposits, is lower than its exposure by US\$11.9 million. The deposited amounts will be released when the financing contracts mature (from 2013 to 2021) if no default by the buyers of the aircraft occurs or the aircraft market price is above the residual value guarantee.

The interest earned on the escrow funds is added to the balance in escrow and is recorded as interest income by Embraer. In order to earn a better interest rate on such guarantee deposits, at September 30, 2005, Embraer had invested part of the US\$246.7 million deposited in escrow accounts in fourteen-year structured notes in the total amount of US\$123.4 million with the depositary bank, which generated interest in the amount of US\$5.0 million in 2005 that was added to the principal amount and recognized in its consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. At December 31, 2004 the amount invested in these structured notes was US\$42.2 million. This yield enhancement was obtained through a credit default swap (CDS) transaction, which provides to the note holder the right of early redemption of the note in case of a credit event by Embraer. Upon such a credit event, the note may be redeemed by the holder at the greater of the note's market value or its original face amount, which would result in a loss of all interest accrued on such note to date. Credit events include obligation and payment defaults under the terms of the guarantees above specified thresholds, events related to the restructuring of the obligations above a specified threshold, bankruptcy and a repudiation of and/or moratorium on the obligations above a specified threshold.

Embraer's residual value guarantees typically ensure that in the 15th year after delivery, the relevant aircraft will have a residual market value of 18% to 25% of the original sale price. In the event of a decrease in the market value of the underlying aircraft and an exercise by the purchaser of the residual value guarantee, Embraer will bear the difference between the guaranteed residual value and the market value of the aircraft at the time of exercise. Embraer's exposure is mitigated by the fact that the guaranteed party, in order to benefit from the guarantee, must make the aircraft meet specific return conditions.

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For a discussion of the risks related to Embraer's trade-in obligations and Embraer's financial and residual value guarantee obligations, see Item 3D. Risk Factors Risk Relating to Embraer Our aircraft sales are subject to cancellation provisions and trade-in options and financial and residual value guarantees that may reduce our cash flow or require us to make significant cash disbursements in the future included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus.

Embraer continually re-evaluates its risk under its guarantees and trade-in obligations based on a number of factors, including the estimated future market value of its aircraft based on third-party appraisals, including information developed from the sale or lease of similar aircraft in the secondary market, and the credit rating of customers. See Note 9 to Embraer's condensed interim consolidated financial statements included in Financial Statements beginning on page F-1 of this prospectus and also Note 9 to Embraer's consolidated financial statements included in Item 18. Financial Statements included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus, for a further discussion of these off-balance sheet arrangements.

Year Ended December 31, 2004

For a discussion of Embraer's financial and residual value guarantees in 2004, see Item 5E. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements Financial and Residual Value Guarantees included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus.

Contractual Obligations

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005

The following table and discussion provide additional disclosure regarding Embraer's material contractual obligations and commercial commitments as of September 30, 2005.

Contractual Obligations	Total	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Loans and expected interest	US\$1,700.6	US\$576.9	US\$686.5	US\$351.1	US\$86.2
Capital lease obligations	5.6	2.9	2.6		
Operating leases	9.6	2.5	2.2	0.5	4.5
Purchase obligations	630.8	630.8			
Other long-term liabilities	1,594.3	74.8	816.5	220.3	482.5
Total	US\$3,940.9	US\$1,287.9	US\$1,507.8	US\$571.9	US\$573.2

The above table does not reflect contractual commitments related to trade-in options and financial and residual value guarantees discussed in Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements beginning on page 94 of this prospectus. See Item 3D. Risk Factors Risk Relating to Embraer Our aircraft sales are subject to cancellation provisions and trade-in options and financial and residual value guarantees that may reduce our cash flow or require us to make significant cash disbursements in the future included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus.

Purchase obligations consist of trade accounts payable and insurance payables.

Other long-term liabilities include recourse and non-recourse debt in the total amount of US\$612.4 million that relates to obligations of Embraer's consolidated SPEs. The above table does not reflect any information about Embraer's derivative instruments, which are discussed more fully in Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk beginning on page 97 of this prospectus.

Year Ended December 31, 2004

For a discussion of Embraer's contractual obligations at December 31, 2004, see Item 5F. Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk

Embraer is exposed to various market risks, primarily related to potential loss arising from adverse changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. Embraer has established policies and procedures to manage sensitivity to interest rate and foreign currency exchange rate risk. These procedures include the monitoring of Embraer's levels of exposure to each market risk, including an analysis based on a forecast of future cash flows, the funding of variable rate assets with variable rate liabilities, and limiting the amount of fixed rate assets which may be funded with floating rate liabilities. Embraer may also use derivative financial instruments to mitigate the effects of interest rate fluctuations and to reduce its exposure to exchange rate risk.

The following sections address the significant market risks associated with Embraer's financial activities.

Interest Rate Risk

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005

Embraer's exposure to market risk for interest rate fluctuations principally relates to changes in the market interest rates of Embraer's U.S. dollar-denominated and *real*-denominated monetary liabilities, principally its short- and long-term debt obligations. Increases and decreases in prevailing interest rates generally translate into increases and decreases in interest expense. Additionally, the fair values of interest rate-sensitive instruments are also affected by general market conditions.

Embraer's short- and long-term debt obligations totaled US\$1,700.6 million at September 30, 2005 and were denominated in U.S. dollars, Brazilian *reais*, Japanese yen and Euros. Of the total amount of debt denominated in U.S. dollars, US\$1,412.2 million, approximately US\$759.3 million was fixed rate. The remaining floating rate U.S. dollar-denominated debt was indexed to either six-month or 12-month LIBOR. Of the US\$189.7 million of our Brazilian *reais*-denominated debt, US\$183.5 million bears interest at a variable rate based on the TJLP, the long-term interest rate in Brazil. The TJLP ranged from 9.75% per annum to 10% per annum during 2005. Embraer also maintains a subsidiary line of credit in an amount of US\$6.0 million which bears interest at a variable rate based on the CDI, the interbank deposit rate in Brazil. All of Embraer's US\$65.9 million of Japanese yen-denominated debt was floating rate indexed to the Japanese interbank deposit rate, or JIBOR. All of Embraer's Euro-denominated debt, totaling US\$31.5 million, was fixed rate.

The table below provides information about Embraer's short- and long-term debt obligations as of September 30, 2005 that are sensitive to changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates.

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Weighted Average Interest Rate September 30, 2005	Total Outstanding Amount	Outstanding Amount By Year of Maturity As of September 30,					Thereafter	Total Fair Value
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010		
<i>(in thousands of US dollars, except percentages)</i>								
Short-Term Debt and Current Portion of Long-Term Debt								
U.S. dollars (LIBOR indexed)	6.39%	48,146	48,146					56,089
U.S. dollars (fixed rate)	5.62%	317,888	317,888					325,228
<i>Reais</i> (TJLP indexed)	11.94%	168,649	168,649					173,599
<i>Reais</i> (CDI indexed)	14.04%	145	145					206
Euro (fixed rate)	3.63%	7,423	7,423					8,918
Japanese yen (JIBOR indexed)	1.14%	33,272	33,272					34,627
GBPounds (fixed rate)	4.07%	1,365	1,365					1,365
Total short-term debt		576,887	576,887					600,032
Long-Term Debt								
U.S. dollars (LIBOR indexed)	6.39%	604,735	40,650	141,204	144,523	144,512	133,845	770,527
U.S. dollars (fixed rate)	5.62%	441,385	13,998	180,005	123,134	48,800	75,449	518,531
<i>Reais</i> (TJLP indexed)	11.94%	14,833	3,596	3,533	2,525	1,575	3,604	19,645
<i>Reais</i> (CDI indexed)	14.04%	6,051		6,051				8,616
Euro (fixed rate)	3.63%	24,084		2,408	4,817	4,817	12,042	48,420
Japanese yen (JIBOR indexed)	1.14%	32,665	32,665					33,995
Japanese yen (fixed rate)	0.00%							
Total long-term debt		1,123,752	90,909	333,202	274,998	199,703	224,941	1,399,734
Total debt		1,700,639	576,887	90,909	333,202	274,998	224,941	1,999,766

In order to manage interest rate risk on its monetary liabilities, Embraer has entered into a number of swaps, which effectively convert part of its fixed and floating interest rate U.S. dollar-denominated debt into CDI-based *reais*-denominated obligations. Specifically, as of September 30, 2005, Embraer had effectively converted US\$37.0 million of its U.S. dollar fixed interest rate debt into CDI-based *reais*, which, together with Embraer's US\$6.2 million subsidiary line originally bearing interest at CDI-based *reais*, totals the equivalent of US\$43.2 million of CDI-based *reais*-denominated obligations. The weighted average interest rate of these CDI-based obligations for the first nine months of 2005 was 12.59%. Through these swaps, Embraer has also effectively converted the yen equivalent of US\$65.9 million of its yen-denominated floating interest rate debt to an equivalent amount of U.S. dollar obligations with a fixed interest rate of 4.35% per annum. In addition, using swaps transactions Embraer has effectively converted US\$605.9 million of its U.S. LIBOR indexed debt to U.S. fixed rate debt. The weighted average fixed interest rate of these obligations for the first nine months of 2005 was 8.05% per annum. These swaps did not affect the maturity or amortization schedule of Embraer's existing debt.

These swaps are not accounted for as hedging transactions under U.S. GAAP. Nevertheless, they are recorded at fair value on Embraer's balance sheet, and Embraer recognized an unrealized loss of US\$27.4 million as of September 30, 2005 as part of interest income (expenses), net. For further information about the terms of these swap transactions, including notional amount, maturity date and fair value gains and losses, see Note 31 to Embraer's consolidated financial statements included in Item 18. Financial Statements included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus.

Embraer does not currently have any derivative instruments that limit its exposure to changes in the TJLP because it believes that its total exposure, combined with the relatively low volatility of the TJLP, is unlikely to have a material effect on Embraer.

The table below provides information about Embraer's short- and long-term debt obligations as of September 30, 2005, after considering the effects of the above-mentioned derivative transactions.

Weighted Average Interest Rate September 30, 2005	Total Outstanding Amount	Outstanding Amount By Year of Maturity As of September 30,					Total Fair Value
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
<i>(in thousands of US dollars, except percentages)</i>							
Short-Term Debt and Current Portion of Long-Term Debt							
U.S. dollars (LIBOR indexed)	5.18%	1,296	1,296				1,055
U.S. dollars (fixed rate)	6.08%	384,121	384,121				400,075
<i>Reais</i> (CDI indexed)	12.59%	14,034	14,034				15,020
<i>Reais</i> (TJLP indexed)	12.22%	168,649	168,649				173,599
Euro (fixed rate)	3.48%	7,423	7,423				8,918
GBPounds (fixed rate)	4.07%	1,365	1,365				1,365
Total short-term debt		576,887	576,887				600,032
Long-Term Debt							
U.S. dollars (LIBOR indexed)	5.18%	45,644	4,814	20,659	10,090	10,080	50,028
U.S. dollars (fixed rate)	6.08%	1,010,039	98,210	287,073	243,907	175,477	205,402
<i>Reais</i> (CDI indexed)	12.59%	29,152	3,750	19,527	5,875		33,256
<i>Reais</i> (TJLP indexed)	12.22%	14,833	3,596	3,533	2,525	1,575	3,604
Euro (fixed rate)	3.68%	24,084		2,408	4,817	4,817	12,042
Total long-term debt		1,123,752	110,370	333,202	267,214	191,919	221,048
Total debt		1,700,639	576,887	110,370	333,202	191,919	221,048

In addition, as of September 30, 2005, US\$46.9 million of Embraer's U.S. dollar-indexed liabilities were exposed to LIBOR fluctuations.

Year Ended December 31, 2004

For a discussion of Embraer's quantitative and qualitative disclosure about interest rate risk in 2004, see Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk Interest Rate Risk included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus.

Foreign Currency Risk

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005

In managing its foreign currency risk, Embraer focuses on balancing its non-U.S. dollar-denominated assets against its non-U.S. dollar-denominated liabilities plus shareholders' equity in relation to its forecasts of future cash flows. Beyond the foreign currency exposure related to its debt obligations as summarized above, Embraer also has other assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. These assets and liabilities are primarily cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and payable, deferred income taxes, dividends and certain other assets and liabilities and are primarily denominated in Brazilian *reais*. The effects on such assets and liabilities of the appreciation or devaluation of foreign currencies against the U.S. dollar result in foreign exchange gains (losses) is recognized on Embraer's income statement as interest income (expenses), net.

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The table below provides information about Embraer's assets and liabilities exposed to foreign currency risk as of September 30, 2005 as well as the derivative transactions outstanding at the same date:

Total Outstanding Amount	Outstanding Amount by Year of Maturity As of September 30,						Total	Fair Value	
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Thereafter			
<i>(in thousands of US dollars, except percentages)</i>									
ASSETS									
<i>Cash and cash equivalents</i>									
In Reais	288,675	288,675						288,675	288,675
In Euro	11,162	11,162						11,162	11,162
In CNY	22,506	22,506						22,506	22,506
<i>Investments and temporary cash investments</i>									
In Reais	121,848	121,848						121,848	121,848
<i>Trade accounts receivable</i>									
In Reais	34,260	34,260						34,260	34,260
In Euro	107,982	107,982						107,982	107,982
<i>Deferred income taxes</i>									
In Reais	237,218	133,374	37,519	37,519	28,806			237,218	237,218
In Euro	1,121	1,121						1,121	1,121
<i>Other assets</i>									
In Reais	107,532	75,773	31,759					107,532	107,532
In Euro	2,810	2,394	416					2,810	2,810
Total Assets in Reais	789,533	653,930	69,278	37,519	28,806			789,533	
Total Assets in Euro	123,075	122,659	416					123,075	
Total Assets in CNY	22,506	22,506							
LIABILITIES									
<i>Loans and financing</i>									
In Reais	189,678	168,793	3,596	9,584	2,525	1,575	3,605	189,678	202,067
In Euro	31,507	7,423	2,408	4,817	4,817	4,817	7,225	31,507	31,507
In Japanese Yen	65,937	33,272	32,665					65,937	65,937
In GBPounds	1,365	1,365						1,365	1,365
<i>Trade accounts payable</i>									
In Reais	25,388	25,388						25,388	25,388
In Euro	34,285	34,285						34,285	34,285
<i>Advances from customers</i>									
In Reais	16,559	16,559						16,559	16,559
<i>Other payables & accrued liabilities</i>									
In Reais	109,594	104,039	5,555					109,594	109,594
In Euro	7,404	7,404						7,404	7,404
<i>Taxes and payroll charges payable</i>									
In Reais	80,501	31,401	14,612	14,612	7,418	2,280	10,178	80,501	80,501
In Euro	4,339	4,339						4,339	4,339
In CNY	22,766	22,766						22,766	22,766
<i>Accrued taxes on income</i>									
In Reais	1,923	1,923						1,923	1,923
In Euro	3,048	3,048						3,048	3,048
<i>Deferred income tax liabilities</i>									
In Reais	215,878	98,981	42,235	42,235	32,427			215,878	215,878
In Euro	43,990	43,990						43,990	43,990

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Accrued dividends								
In Reais	46,597	46,597					46,597	46,597
Contingencies								
In Reais	593,418	77,304	503,014	5,057	3,536	4,507	593,418	593,418
In Euro	237	237					237	237
Total Liabilities in Reais	1,279,536	570,985	569,012	71,488	45,906	8,362	13,783	1,279,536
Total Liabilities in Euro	124,810	100,726	2,408	4,817	4,817	4,817	7,225	24,810
Total Liabilities in Japanese Yen	65,937	33,272	32,665					65,937
Total Liabilities in CNY	22,766	22,766						22,766
Total Liabilities in GBPounds	1,365	1,365						1,365
Total exposure in Reais	(490,005)	82,942	(499,734)	(33,969)	(17,100)	(8,361)	(13,783)	(490,003)
Total exposure in Euro	(1,736)	21,931	(1,922)	(4,817)	(4,817)	(4,817)	(7,225)	(1,735)
Total exposure in Japanese Yen	(65,937)	(33,272)	(32,665)					(65,937)
Total exposure in CNY	(260)	(260)						(260)
Total exposure in GBPounds	(1,365)	(1,365)						(1,365)

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Outstanding Amount by Year of Maturity
As of September 30,

Total Outstanding Amount	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Thereafter	Total	Fair Value
<i>(in thousands of US dollars, except percentages)</i>								
DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS								
<i>Cross-currency interest rate swap contracts (US\$Floating v. US\$Fixed)</i>								
Notional amount	335,301	61,811	88,434	80,028	80,028	25,000		(2,567)
Average interest paid in US\$	8.05%							
Average interest received in US\$	Libor+2.65%							
<i>Cross-currency interest rate swap contracts (US\$ v. R\$)</i>								
Notional amount	33,700	17,266	11,646	4,788				(21,553)
Average interest paid in R\$	60.28% do CDI							
Average interest received in US%	5.14%							
<i>Cross-currency interest rate swap contracts (Yen v. US\$)</i>								
Notional amount	67,083	33,541	33,541					(3,314)
Average interest paid in US\$	4.31%							
Average interest received in JPY	Jibor+1.05%							
Net exposure of assets/liabilities								
In Reals	(523,703)	65,679	(511,380)	(38,757)	(17,100)	(8,362)	(13,783)	(523,703)
In Euro	(1,735)	21,933	(1,992)	(4,817)	(4,817)	(4,817)	(7,225)	(1,735)
In Japanese Yen	(1,146)	(269)	(876)					(1,146)
In CNY	(260)	(260)						(260)
In GBPounds	(1,365)	(1,365)						(1,365)
<i>Year Ended December 31, 2004</i>								

For a discussion of Embraer's quantitative and qualitative disclosure about foreign exchange risk in 2004, see Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk - Foreign Exchange Risk included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus.

MATERIAL TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following discussion, subject to the limitations set forth below, describes material Brazilian and United States tax considerations relating to the proposed restructuring and merger, your exchange of shares and your ownership of Rio Han shares or ADSs following the merger. 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, and whether the proposed merger and share exchange is taxable to them under these laws.

Material Brazilian Tax Considerations

The following discussion is the opinion of Mattos Filho, Veiga Filho, Marrey Jr. e Quiroga Advogados, the Brazilian counsel of Rio Han and Embraer, as to the material tax considerations to you of the merger. It is based on Brazilian law and practice as applied and interpreted as of the date of this prospectus, which are subject to change at any time. There is currently no treaty for the avoidance of double taxation between Brazil and the United States. The following discussion mainly summarizes the principal Brazilian tax consequences of the transactions described in this prospectus to a holder not deemed to be domiciled in Brazil for Brazilian tax purposes, or a Non-Brazilian Holder. This discussion does not address all possible Brazilian tax consequences relating to the merger and does not address all the Brazilian tax considerations that may be applicable to any particular Non-Brazilian Holder. You should consult your own tax advisor with respect to the personal tax consequences of the merger, which may vary for investors in different tax situations. Despite the absence of specific provisions in Brazilian tax legislation with respect to the merger, Rio Han believes that the merger should not be subject to income tax pursuant to Brazilian Law. Brazilian counsel believes that it is unlikely that the merger is deemed to be a taxable transaction under Brazilian law if the investor maintains as cost of acquisition of Rio Han's shares the cost of acquisition of Embraer's shares for Brazilian tax purposes. However, the exercise of appraisal rights is a taxable transaction.

Taxation on Gains Merger. The merger should not be subject to income tax pursuant to Brazilian law. Brazilian counsel is of the opinion that the merger should not be a taxable event for Brazilian income tax purposes based on the fact that in the merger the shareholder only exchanges its shares, although there is a lack of authority on this matter. Rio Han believes it is unlikely that the transaction should be subject to Brazilian tax, if the investor maintains as the cost of acquisition of Rio Han's shares the same cost of acquisition of Embraer's shares, for Brazilian tax purposes. The merger provided for in the Brazilian Corporate Law is solely intended to transfer all of the net worth of one company - which company will be immediately extinguished - into another company that will succeed the merged company in all its rights and liabilities; therefore, there is no voluntary act by the shareholder. Nevertheless, in case these arguments do not prevail, the transaction will be treated as a disposal of Embraer's shares carried out off the Brazilian stock exchanges and, accordingly, subject to income tax in Brazil pursuant to the rules applicable to disposals of Rio Han's shares, as described below (see *Taxation on Gains Future Disposals of Rio Han's Shares*). Please note that, if the merger is subject to income tax and if the Brazilian tax authorities succeed upon a tax assessment regarding this matter, Rio Han would be responsible for withholding and collecting the capital gains tax, if any. Notwithstanding this, Rio Han reserves the right to seek reimbursement of any amounts spent with respect to such assessment.

Taxation on Gains Exercise of Appraisal Rights. Gains that may be realized through the exercise of appraisal rights would be subject to income tax in Brazil, following the rules applicable to disposals of Rio Han's shares carried out off the Brazilian stock exchanges, as described below (see *Taxation on Gains Future Disposals of Rio Han's Shares*).

Taxation on Gains Future Disposals of Rio Han's Shares. In case of future disposal of the common shares received upon the merger, eventual gains realized by Non-Brazilian Holder would be taxed in Brazil, as follows:

- (i) in case of disposal to another Non-Brazilian Holder, Brazilian income tax would apply at 15%, except in the case where the beneficiary is located in a tax haven jurisdiction (Tax Haven Holder) i.e., a country or location that does not impose income tax or where the income tax rate is lower than 20% or where the local legislation imposes restrictions on disclosing the shareholding composition or the ownership of the investment in which case the applicable rate would be 25%. There may be arguments to challenge the imposition of the Brazilian income tax on this transaction. Nevertheless, because the provision is very recent and has not been tested before Brazilian Courts, Rio Han may not predict whether this position will prevail in the future;
- (ii) in case of transactions carried out on the Brazilian stock exchanges by any Non-Brazilian Holder, the gains would be subject to income tax at a rate of 15%, except in case of an investor who entered the country (i.e., made its investments) under Resolution 2,689/00 of the National Monetary Council Regulations (2,689 Non-Brazilian Holder) and is not a Tax Haven Holder, in which the investor would benefit from a tax exemption and gains would not be subject to income tax in Brazil;
- (iii) in case of transactions carried out off the Brazilian stock exchanges by any Non-Brazilian Holder (including a 2,689/00 Non-Brazilian Holder), the applicable withholding tax rate would be 15%, except for all Tax Haven Holders, who would be subject to a 25% rate.

Except for an investor considered to be a 2,689 Non-Brazilian Holder but not a Tax Haven Holder, as of January 1, 2005, a withholding income tax of 0.005% will be assessed on the sales price or other disposition value of shares sold or disposed of in transactions carried out on a Brazilian stock exchange. The withholding tax can be offset against the 15% income tax due on the gains (as described on item (i) above) and must be withheld by one of the following entities: (i) the agent receiving the sale or disposition order from the client; (ii) the stock exchange responsible for registering the transactions; or (iii) the entity responsible for the settlement and payment of the transactions.

The current preferential treatment for 2,689 Non-Brazilian Holders, when applicable, may be extinguished in the future.

Gain on the disposal of shares is measured by the difference between the amount in Brazilian currency realized on the sale or exchange and the acquisition cost of the shares sold. If such acquisition cost is registered with the Central Bank of Brazil in foreign currency, there are arguments to sustain the position that no income tax is due on the exchange variation for the period of the investment. Notwithstanding the above, there is uncertainty concerning the currency to be used for the purposes of calculating the cost of acquisition of shares registered with the Central Bank of Brazil, and, therefore, whether such arguments will prevail in Brazilian courts in the future. This view has been supported by recent precedents issued by Brazilian administrative courts. However, tax authorities are not bound by these precedents and, accordingly, may continue to assess taxpayers who adopt this line of interpretation.

Shareholders' Compensation. Taxation of dividends and interest on capital of Rio Han shareholders will be the same as was applicable to Embraer's shareholders.

(A) Taxation of Dividends. Dividends paid by Rio Han in cash or in kind from profits generated on or after January 1, 1996 to a Non-Brazilian Holder in respect of its common shares will not be subject to Brazilian withholding tax. As Rio Han has been recently incorporated, it has not yet generated any profits.

(B) Distributions of Interest on Capital. Brazilian corporations may make payments to shareholders characterized as interest on capital as an alternative to making dividend distributions. The rate of interest may not be higher than the federal government's long-term interest rate, or the TJLP, as determined by the Central Bank from time to time. The total amount distributed as interest on capital may not exceed the greater of (i) 50% of net income (after the deduction of the provision for social contribution on net profits but before taking the distribution and any deductions for corporate income tax) for the year in respect of which the payment is made or (ii) 50% of retained earnings for the year prior to the year in respect of which the payment is made. Payments of interest on capital are approved by the shareholders on the basis of recommendations of the company's board of directors. In accordance with the bylaws to be adopted after the approval of the merger, Rio Han's Board of Directors will approve the payment of interest on capital, subject to ratification at the shareholders' meeting.

Distributions of interest on capital paid to Brazilian and non-Brazilian holders of common shares are deductible by Rio Han for Brazilian corporate tax purposes, as long as the limits described above are observed. Payments to Non-Brazilian Holders are subject to Brazilian withholding income tax at the rate of 15% or 25% for Tax Haven Holders.

Amounts paid as interest on capital (net of applicable withholding tax) may be treated as payments in respect of the dividends Rio Han is obligated to distribute to its shareholders in accordance with its bylaws (*estatutos*) and the Brazilian Corporate Law. Distributions of interest on capital in respect of the common shares may be converted into U.S. dollars and remitted outside of Brazil, subject to applicable exchange controls.

No assurance can be given that the Board of Directors of Rio Han will recommend that future distributions of profits will be made by means of interest on capital. Whether the Board of Directors of Rio Han will recommend the distribution of profits by means of interest on capital or dividends will depend on Rio Han's tax position and corporate/tax legislation in force on the date of the recommendations.

Other Brazilian Taxes. The merger will not trigger to the Non-Brazilian Holder any Brazilian inheritance, gift or succession taxes (*Imposto sobre transmissão causa mortis e doações* - ITCMD) or Contribution on Financial Transfers (*Contribuição Provisória sobre Movimentação Financeira*- CPMF) or Tax on Financial Transactions (*Imposto sobre Operações Financeiras*- IOF), except in the case of exercise of appraisal rights, in which case CPMF may apply. Some Brazilian states impose ITCMD on gifts or bequests by individuals or entities not domiciled or residing in Brazil to individuals or entities domiciled or residing within such states.

Law No. 8,894, dated as of June 21, 1994, created the IOF, which may be imposed on any transaction involving bonds and securities, even if the transaction includes Brazilian stock, futures or commodities exchanges, as well as exchange currency transactions. The rate of IOF with respect to transactions involving shares is currently zero, although the executive branch may increase the rate up to 1.5% per day of the terms of the securities, but only with respect to future transactions. The current applicable rate for almost all foreign currency exchange transactions is also zero. Notwithstanding this, the Ministry of Finance may increase the rate at any time, up to 25%. However, it may only do so with respect to future transactions.

CPMF is a tax imposed on bank account debits at a rate of 0.38%. Constitutional Amendment No. 42/2003 approved the continued imposition of the CPMF tax until December 31, 2007. The burden of the CPMF tax is borne by the holder of the bank account (in this case, Embraer) and the responsibility for the CPMF tax collection is of the financial institution that carries out the relevant financial transaction.

Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following discussion, subject to the limitations and conditions set forth herein, describes the material U.S. federal income tax considerations to U.S. Holders (as defined below) in exchanging Embraer common shares, preferred shares or ADSs for Rio Han common shares or ADSs pursuant to the proposed merger and to U.S. Holders in owning Rio Han common shares and ADSs following the merger. The discussion is only applicable to U.S. Holders that hold common shares, preferred shares or ADSs of Embraer and that will hold common shares or ADSs of Rio Han received as a result of the merger 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 subject to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax law (including, but not limited to, banks, tax-exempt organizations, insurance companies and dealers in securities or foreign currency, partnerships or other pass-through entities, holders who have a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar, holders that hold Embraer common shares, preferred shares or ADSs, or that will hold Rio Han common shares or ADSs, as part of a hedge, straddle or conversion transaction, holders that own, directly, indirectly, or constructively, 10% or more of the total combined voting power of the stock in Embraer or Rio Han and holders who acquired shares pursuant to the exercise of an employee stock option or otherwise as compensation).

In addition, there is no discussion of state, local or non-U.S. tax consequences of the exchange of ADSs or shares pursuant to the merger or ownership of Rio Han common shares or ADSs. The discussion is based upon the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), U.S. Treasury regulations, rulings and other pronouncements of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the 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.

Shareholders are urged to consult their own independent tax advisors concerning the U.S. federal tax consequences of the ADS or share exchange pursuant to the proposed merger and the ownership of Rio Han 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 holder of Embraer common shares, Embraer preferred shares or ADSs representing Embraer preferred shares (and, after the proposed merger, Rio Han common shares or ADSs representing Rio Han common shares) that is (i) an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) 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, (iii) an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source or (iv) a trust (X) that is subject to the supervision of a court within the United States and the control of one or more United States 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 United States person.

If a partnership holds Embraer common shares, preferred shares or ADSs or following the proposed merger common shares or ADSs of Rio Han, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A *U.S. Holder* that is a partner of a partnership holding such common shares, preferred shares or ADSs is urged to consult its tax advisors regarding the tax consequences of the proposed merger and the ownership of Rio Han 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 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.

The Proposed Merger

Consequences of the Proposed Merger

Shearman & Sterling LLP, U.S. tax counsel to Rio Han and Embraer, is providing an opinion that the proposed merger and exchange of shares pursuant thereto should qualify as one or more tax-free reorganizations within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code. This opinion is based in part on customary representations and on the assumptions stated to or referred to therein, including the accuracy of the representations made to such tax counsel by Rio Han and Embraer and no adverse change in U.S. federal income tax law. If any of the representations or assumptions upon which the opinion is based are inconsistent with the actual facts, the U.S. tax consequences of the proposed share exchange and merger could be adversely affected. The determination by U.S. tax counsel as to whether the proposed exchange and merger qualify for reorganization treatment for purposes of Section 368(a) of the Code depends upon the facts and law existing at the effective time of the merger. In addition, the opinion of U.S. tax counsel is not binding on the IRS or on the United States courts.

You should also be aware that there are no administrative or judicial precedents directly addressing the circumstances of the proposed merger and exchange of shares and that no advance U.S. federal income tax ruling has been (or will be) sought from the IRS regarding the tax consequences of the transactions described herein. Consequently, there is no assurance that the IRS or the United States courts will agree with the analysis set forth herein. If the proposed merger and exchange of shares pursuant thereto do not qualify as a tax-free reorganization, the exchange of Embraer common shares, preferred shares or ADSs for Rio Han common shares or ADSs will be taxable to *U.S. Holders*.

The following discussion assumes that the proposed merger and share exchange qualifies for reorganization treatment, and is subject to the discussion under *Ownership of Rio Han Common Shares and ADSs* *Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules* and *Embraer* below.

No gain or loss will be recognized by a U.S. Holder of Embraer common shares, preferred shares or ADSs upon such U.S. Holder's receipt solely of Rio Han common shares or ADSs in exchange for Embraer common shares, preferred shares or ADSs pursuant to the proposed merger. The aggregate tax basis of Rio Han common shares or ADSs received by each U.S. Holder in the proposed merger will be the same as the aggregate tax basis of the Embraer common shares, preferred shares or ADSs surrendered by such U.S. Holder in exchange therefor. The holding period of Rio Han common shares or ADSs received by each U.S. Holder in the proposed merger will include the period for which the Embraer common shares, preferred shares or ADSs surrendered in exchange therefor were considered to be held.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules and Embraer

Notwithstanding the foregoing, under proposed Treasury Regulations, if Embraer was a Passive Foreign Investment Company (PFIC) during a year when a U.S. Holder held Embraer shares, the exchange of Embraer common shares, preferred shares or ADSs for Rio Han common shares or ADSs by such holder could be treated as a taxable exchange to such U.S. Holder owning such shares or ADSs when Embraer was a PFIC, unless one of the limited exceptions set forth in the proposed Treasury Regulations applies to the proposed merger and share exchange. As discussed further below, however, Embraer does not believe that it has been a PFIC and further believes that it will not be a PFIC for the current tax year.

Reporting Requirements

With respect to the Rio Han common shares or ADSs you receive as a result of the proposed merger and exchange of shares, you will be required to retain records pertaining to the merger and exchange of shares. Under Treasury Regulations, you also are required to file with your United States federal income tax return for the tax year in which the proposed merger occurs, a reorganization information statement setting forth certain facts relating to the merger and share exchange. You are urged to consult your own tax advisor concerning this requirement.

Shareholder Appraisal Rights

U.S. Holders of Embraer common shares who exercise their appraisal rights will generally recognize gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference, if any, between the amount of cash received by such U.S. Holder in exchange for their Embraer common shares and the adjusted tax basis of such U.S. Holder in such Embraer common shares. Such gain or loss should be capital gain or loss, which will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder has held the Embraer common shares for more than one year as of the date of the exchange.

U.S. Holders of Embraer's preferred shares or ADSs will not be entitled to appraisal rights. A U.S. Holder of ADSs that chooses not to participate in the merger and instead surrenders its ADSs for cancellation and receives the underlying Embraer preferred shares will not be taxable on the receipt of such preferred shares. A subsequent sale of the preferred shares for cash will generally be taxable as described for a U.S. Holder exercising appraisal rights.

Any gain or loss recognized by a U.S. Holder will generally 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 the exercise of a U.S. Holder's appraisal rights, or pursuant to a sale of Embraer preferred 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 complex and subject to limitations. You are urged to consult your own tax advisor regarding the application of the foreign tax credit rules to your particular circumstances.

Backup Withholding

In general, cash payments received by U.S. Holders from the sale of Embraer shares for cash paid within the United States or through certain United States-related financial intermediaries to a U.S. Holder may be subject to backup withholding at a current maximum rate of 28%, unless the U.S. Holder (i) is a corporation or other exempt recipient or (ii) 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.

Ownership of Rio Han Common Shares or ADSs

Distributions on Rio Han Common Shares or ADSs

Subject to the discussion below under Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules, the gross amount of any distributions (including distributions of notional interest charges attributed to shareholders' equity) paid to U.S. Holders of Rio Han common shares or ADSs (including Brazilian withholding taxes imposed on such distribution) will be treated as a dividend under Section 301 of the Code, to the extent paid out of current or accumulated earnings and profits of Rio Han 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 Rio Han'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 Rio Han common shares or ADSs, and thereafter as capital gain.

As used below, the term "dividend" means a distribution that constitutes a dividend for U.S. federal income tax purposes under Section 316 of the Code.

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

The amount of any dividend paid in *reais* will equal 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 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 its 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.

Pursuant to Section 901 of the Code, a U.S. Holder will be entitled, subject to a number of complex limitations and conditions (including those discussed in Section 904 of the Code), to claim a U.S. foreign tax credit in respect of any Brazilian withholding taxes imposed on dividends received on Rio Han'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 (in accordance with Sections 164 and 275 of the Code). Dividends received with respect to the common shares or ADSs will be treated as foreign source income for U.S. federal income tax purposes, subject to various classifications and other limitations. The rules relating to computing foreign tax credits are complex, and U.S. Holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the availability of foreign tax credits with respect to any Brazilian withholding taxes in regards of dividends paid on Rio Han's common shares or ADSs.

Distributions of additional common shares to U.S. Holders with respect to their common shares or ADSs that are made as part of a *pro rata* distribution to all shareholders of Rio Han generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax.

Subject to certain exceptions for short-term and hedged positions, the amount of dividends received by certain U.S. holders (including individuals) prior to January 1, 2009 with respect to the Rio Han 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 Rio Han common shares or ADSs will be treated as qualified dividend income if (i) the Rio Han common shares or ADSs are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States and (ii) neither Embraer nor Rio Han 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 PFIC. Under current guidance issued by the IRS, the ADSs of Rio Han should

qualify as readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States so long as they are listed on the NYSE, but no assurances can be given that the Rio Han ADSs will be or remain readily tradable under future guidance. In the case of Rio Han 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 Rio Han common shares directly and not through an ADS are urged to consult their own tax advisors.

Based on its audited financial statements as well as relevant market and shareholder data, Embraer does not believe that it was a PFIC for United States federal income tax purposes with respect to its 2005 taxable year. In addition, based on each of Embraer's and Rio Han's audited or projected financial statements and current expectations regarding the value and nature of each company's assets, the sources and nature of each company's income, and relevant market and shareholder data, neither Embraer nor Rio Han anticipate becoming a PFIC for either company's 2006 taxable year. However, because these determinations are based on the nature of each company's income and assets from time to time, involve the application of complex tax rules, and since neither company's view is binding on the courts or the IRS, no assurances can be provided that either Embraer or Rio Han will not be considered a PFIC for the current, or any past or future tax year. Certain potential application of the PFIC rules is further discussed below.

The U.S. Treasury has announced its intention to promulgate rules pursuant to which holders of ADSs and intermediaries through whom such securities are held will be permitted to rely on certifications from issuers to establish that dividends are treated as qualified dividends. Because such procedures have not yet been issued, it is not clear whether Rio Han will be able to comply with them. Holders of Rio Han common shares and ADSs should consult their own tax advisors regarding the availability of the reduced dividend tax rate in the light of their own particular circumstances.

Sale, Exchange or Other Taxable Disposition of Rio Han Common Shares or ADSs

Subject to the discussion below under *Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules* for U.S. federal income tax purposes, a U.S. Holder will recognize taxable gain or loss on any sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of Rio Han 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 United States dollars) in the Rio Han 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 common shares or ADSs have a holding period of more than one year. Certain 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.

Any gain or loss recognized by a U.S. Holder will generally be treated as U.S. source gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Consequently, and as discussed under *Shareholder Appraisal Rights* on page 106 of this prospectus, a U.S. Holder may not be able to use any foreign tax credits arising from any Brazilian withholding tax imposed on the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of Rio Han common shares or ADSs unless such credit can be applied (subject to applicable limitations) against tax due on other income treated as derived from foreign sources.

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 and Rio Han's operations, projections and business plans and the other items discussed above, neither Embraer nor Rio Han believe that it was or currently is a PFIC, and does not expect to become a PFIC for its 2006 taxable year.

Any U.S. Holder who owns common shares or ADSs during any taxable year that Rio Han is a PFIC would be required to file IRS Form 8621. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their own 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 Rio Han be considered a PFIC for any taxable year.

Backup Withholding

In general, dividends on common shares or ADSs, and payments of the proceeds of a sale, exchange or other disposition of common shares or ADSs, paid within the United States or through certain United States-related financial intermediaries to a U.S. Holder may be subject to backup withholding at a current maximum rate of 28% unless the holder (i) is a corporation or other exempt recipient or (ii) 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 provided to the IRS.

**MANAGEMENT OF RIO HAN BEFORE AND AFTER THE PROPOSED
RESTRUCTURING AND MERGER**

Rio Han is currently managed by two executive officers, Mr. Vitor Sarquis Hallack and Mr. Carlos Alberto Cardoso Moreira, both executive officers without specific title, currently serving a term that will expire at the next general meeting of Rio Han shareholders. Additional officers of Rio Han may be elected by its shareholders prior to the proposed restructuring and merger.

Pursuant to Rio Han's proposed bylaws, after the implementation of the proposed restructuring and merger, Rio Han will be managed by a Board of Directors composed of 11 members and a board of officers with a minimum of four and a maximum of 11 members, one of which shall be the CEO of Rio Han, who will participate in meetings of the Board of Directors, but may not vote in respect of any resolution of the Board of Directors. Rio Han will have a permanent Conselho Fiscal, which will be composed of five members and an equal number of alternates.

Board of Directors

Rio Han's Board of Directors will ordinarily meet four times a year and extraordinarily when called by the Chairman or by the majority of members of the board. The Board of Directors will have responsibility, among other things, for establishing Rio Han's general business policies and for electing its executive officers and supervising their management.

Rio Han's proposed bylaws contain a temporary provision, which will become effective immediately before approval of the proposed restructuring and merger, specifying that Rio Han's Board of Directors appointed on the date of approval of the Rio Han proposed bylaws at the general meeting of Rio Han shareholders to approve of the proposed merger will hold office for three years, expiring at the annual general meeting of Rio Han shareholders in 2009 to approve the financial statements of Rio Han for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, or the transition Board of Directors.

The transition Board of Directors will be composed of 11 members, of whom: (i) one will be Mr. Maurício Novis Botelho, the current president and CEO of Embraer, who will be appointed as Chairman of the transition Board of Directors of Rio Han until the annual general meeting of Rio Han shareholders in 2009; (ii) one will be appointed by the Brazilian Government; (iii) two will be appointed by Embraer's employees; (iv) one will be appointed by each of Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL; and (v) the remaining four will be independent board members, who will be appointed by Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL, as a group.

Beginning after the annual general meeting of Rio Han shareholders in 2009 to approve the financial statements of Rio Han for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, Rio Han's Board of Directors will be appointed for two-year terms by Rio Han's shareholders. Rio Han's proposed bylaws will contain certain rules and procedures regarding the nomination and election of board members, as well as limitations on the maximum number of votes attributed to each shareholder (including Embraer's current controlling shareholders) or group of shareholders to certain thresholds. See Description of Rio Han's Capital Stock beginning on page 117 of this prospectus for further information regarding the nomination procedures and limitations on voting rights.

Rio Han's current controlling shareholders shall no longer have the right to permanent seats on Rio Han's Board of Directors. Beginning after the annual general meeting of Rio Han shareholders in 2009 to approve the financial statements of Rio Han for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, there will be only three permanent members on Rio Han's Board of Directors: (i) one to be appointed by the Brazilian Government, as holder of the Golden Share, and (ii) two to be appointed by the company's employees. The remaining eight directors will be elected in accordance with the slate voting and cumulative voting rules contained in the bylaws. See Description of Rio Han's Capital Stock Election of Board of Directors beginning on page 126 of this prospectus for a detailed description of the rules and procedures regarding the nomination and election of Rio Han's board members. The Brazilian Corporate Law requires each director to hold at least one Rio Han share. There is no mandatory retirement age for Rio Han's directors.

Under the rules of the *Novo Mercado*, the members of the Rio Han Board of Directors will agree to comply with the *Novo Mercado* Regulations and to the rules of the BOVESPA Arbitration Chamber before taking office and for such purpose will execute a Term of Agreement of Management (*Termo de Anvência dos Administradores*).

Executive Officers

Rio Han is currently managed by two executive officers, Mr. Vitor Sarquis Hallack and Mr. Carlos Alberto Cardoso Moreira, both executive officers without specific title, currently serving a term that will expire at the next general meeting of Rio Han shareholders. Rio Han's executive officers are responsible for the day-to-day management of the company. The executive officers have individual responsibilities established by Rio Han's bylaws and the Brazilian Corporate Law. The business address of each of Rio Han's executive officers is the address of its principal executive offices. The current executive officers of Rio Han have been elected by the shareholders and may be removed by the shareholders before the expiration of their term. Additional officers of Rio Han may be elected by its shareholders prior to the proposed restructuring and merger.

After the implementation of the proposed restructuring and merger, Rio Han's board of officers will be composed of the current executive officers of Embraer, each (other than the CEO) with a term of office until the meeting of Rio Han's Board of Directors to be held following the annual general meeting of Rio Han shareholders in 2009 to approve the financial statements of Rio Han for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008. After the 2009 annual general meeting of Rio Han shareholders, the terms of office for members of Rio Han's Board of Directors and for its executive officers will be made a unified two years, reelection being allowed.

Until the annual general meeting of Rio Han shareholders to be held in 2009, a majority vote of the members of Rio Han's Board of Directors will be necessary to remove an officer. After the annual general meeting of Rio Han shareholders, a vote of at least seven members of Rio Han's Board of Directors will be necessary to remove an officer.

As a transition measure, the current President and CEO of Embraer will become Rio Han's President and CEO, who will concurrently hold the office of Chairman of Rio Han's Board of Directors until the end of the original term of office of Embraer's board of officers in 2007, when he will resign from his position as CEO of Rio Han. At that time, a new CEO will be elected by Rio Han's Board of Directors and the proposed Rio Han bylaws expressly forbid any executive officer from also serving at the same time as a director of Rio Han. Rio Han's proposed bylaws contain a provision that the CEO of Rio Han will participate in meetings of the Board of Directors, but may not vote in respect of resolutions of the Board of Directors.

After the 2007 annual general meeting of Rio Han shareholders, no person may simultaneously serve as a member of Rio Han's Board of Directors and as an executive officer of Rio Han.

Under the rules of the *Novo Mercado*, the Rio Han executive officers must agree to comply with the *Novo Mercado* Regulations and to the rules of the BOVESPA Arbitration Chamber before taking office and for such purpose will execute a Term of Agreement of Management (*Termo de Anvência dos Administradores*).

Current Officers of Rio Han Before the Merger

Set forth below are the names, ages, positions and brief biographical descriptions of Rio Han's executive officers at January 31, 2006:

Name	Age	Position	Year First Elected
Vitor Sarquis Hallack	52	Executive Director	2006
Carlos Alberto Cardoso Moreira	45	Executive Director	2006

Vitor Sarquis Hallack. Mr. Hallack has been with the Bozano Group since 1993. He is an executive officer of Cia. Bozano and a board member and an executive officer of Bozano Holdings Ltd. From April 1998 to May 2000, he was an executive officer of Banco Bozano Simonsen S.A. Prior to joining Cia. Bozano, Mr. Hallack was the officer in charge of new business development and chief financial officer of Companhia Vale do Rio Doce CVRD, a mining company, from December 1990 to March 1993. Mr. Hallack is a representative of Cia. Bozano, and his business address is Rua Visconde de Ouro Preto, 5, 10th floor, 22250-180 Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil.

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Carlos Alberto Cardoso Moreira. Mr. Moreira has been an Executive Officer of Investments and Financing at SISTEL since June 2000. He served as Officer of Institutional Clients for Banco BMC S/A in São Paulo from June 1992 to November 1999 and as Resident Vice President of Citibank, N.A. in São Paulo from May 1988 to May 1992. In addition, Mr. Moreira is a member of the board of directors of the World Trade Center/SP Enterprise, a real estate company, and a member of the board of directors of Companhia Paulista de Força e Luz - CPFL, a utility company. Mr. Moreira is a representative of SISTEL, and his business address is SEP Sul, Quadra 702/902 Conj. B, Bloco A, Ed. Gal. Alencastro, 2nd floor, 70390-025 Brasília, DF, Brazil.

Officers of Rio Han After the Merger

Set forth below are the names, ages, positions and brief biographical descriptions of the executive officers of Embraer at January 31, 2006 who will become executive officers of Rio Han after the restructuring and merger:

Name	Age	Position
Maurício Novis Botelho	63	President and CEO
Antonio Luiz Pizarro Manso	61	Executive Vice-President Corporate and Chief Financial Officer
Satoshi Yokota	64	Executive Vice-President Development and Industry
Frederico Pinheiro Fleury Curado	44	Executive Vice-President Civil Aircraft
Luiz Carlos Siqueira Aguiar	42	Executive Vice-President Defense Market
Horácio Aragonés Forjaz	54	Executive Vice-President Corporate Communications
Artur Aparecido V. Coutinho	57	Executive Vice-President Procurement and Industrial Operations

Maurício Novis Botelho. Mr. Botelho has been President and CEO of Embraer since September 1995, as well as an executive officer and/or chairman of the board of several of Embraer's subsidiaries. Prior to joining Embraer, Mr. Botelho served as CEO of OTL - Odebrecht Automação & Telecomunicações Ltda., also known as OTL and later named Stelar Telecom, a telecommunications company, from 1988 to 1995. He also served as CEO of CMW Equipamentos S.A., or CMW, an industrial automation company, from 1985 to 1995. He was also the CEO of STL - Engenharia de Sistemas Ltda., also known as STL, a project engineering company, from 1985 to 1995, a partner in Soluções Integradas PROLAN Ltda., also known as PROLAN, a corporate network company, from 1994 to 1995, and executive vice-president of TENENGE - Técnica Nacional de Engenharia Ltda., or TENENGE, a construction company, during 1992. During 1995, Mr. Botelho was an executive officer of Cia. Bozano. Mr. Botelho is also a board member of Embraer under Embraer's bylaws, which provide that its CEO is automatically a member of the Board of Directors, and his business address is the address of Embraer's principal executive offices.

Antonio Luiz Pizarro Manso. Mr. Manso has been Executive Vice-President Corporate since 2001, and Chief Financial Officer of Embraer since 1995. Mr. Manso is also a director and/or president of several of Embraer's subsidiaries. Prior to joining Embraer, Mr. Manso was the administrative and financial officer of STL from 1986 to 1995 and of CMW from 1986 to 1995 and served as a member of the board of directors of CMW during 1995. He was also the chief financial officer of OTL from 1989 to 1995, the financial officer of TENENGE during 1992 and the chief financial officer of PROLAN from 1994 to 1995.

Satoshi Yokota. Prior to becoming Executive Vice-President Development and Industry of Embraer in 1997, Mr. Yokota held several other positions at Embraer, including Programs and Commercial Contracts Officer during 1995 and 1996 and Programs Officer from 1992 to 1995. Mr. Yokota is also the chairman of the board of directors of ELEB, one of Embraer's subsidiaries.

Frederico Pinheiro Fleury Curado. Prior to becoming Executive Vice-President Civil Aircraft of Embraer in 1998, Mr. Curado was Embraer's Executive Vice-President Planning and Organizational Development from 1997 to August 1998. Prior to that, he held several different positions at Embraer in the areas of manufacturing, procurement, information technology, contracts and sales. Mr. Curado is also a director and/or secretary of several of Embraer's subsidiaries.

Luiz Carlos Siqueira Aguiar. Mr. Aguiar has been an executive officer of PREVI since February 2003. From August 2000 to February 2003, he was an officer of Banco do Brasil. He also served as Deputy Manager of Banco do Brasil in New York from February 1997 to August 2000. He was previously a member of the board of directors of Seguradora Brasileira de Crédito a Exportação, a Brazilian trade finance insurance company, from May 2001 to February 2003. Since April 2003 and July 2003, respectively, he has served as Deputy Chairman of the board of directors of Companhia Paulista de Força e Luz - CPFL, a utility company, and as a member of the Financing Committee of Companhia Vale do Rio Doce - CVRD, a mining company. Mr. Aguiar was elected as a board member and Chairman of the board in April 2004, as a representative of PREVI. In December 2005, Mr. Aguiar resigned from the Board of Directors and was appointed Embraer's Executive Vice President for the Defense Market.

Horácio Aragonés Forjaz. Prior to becoming Executive Vice-President Corporate Communications of Embraer in 2001, Mr. Forjaz was Executive Vice-President Planning and Organizational Development of Embraer from 1998 to 2001, and prior to 1998, he was Embraer's engineering officer. From 1995 to 1997, Mr. Forjaz was the operational director of Compsis Computadores e Sistemas Ltda., a systems engineering and software company, and from 1975 to 1995, he held several different positions at Embraer in the areas of engineering and systems design.

Artur Aparecido V. Coutinho. Prior to becoming Executive Vice-President Procurement and Industrial Operations in 2005, Mr. Coutinho was Embraer's Vice-President responsible for marketing, sales and customer support activities in North America from January 2003 to March 2005. From February 2000 to December 2002, he was Vice-President Customer Service. Prior to that, Mr. Coutinho held several different positions at Embraer in the areas of marketing, training and quality control.

Audit Board (Conselho Fiscal)

Rio Han does not currently have a Conselho Fiscal, or audit board, but will establish one upon the approval of Rio Han's proposed bylaws.

Under the Brazilian Corporate Law, the Conselho Fiscal is a corporate body independent of management and a company's external auditors. A Conselho Fiscal has not typically been equivalent to or comparable with a U.S. audit committee; the Conselho's primary responsibility has been to monitor management's activities, review the financial statements, and report its findings to the shareholders. However, pursuant to an exemption under the new SEC rules regarding the audit committees of listed companies, a foreign private issuer is not required to have a separate audit committee composed of independent directors if it has an audit board established and selected pursuant to home country legal or listing provisions expressly requiring or permitting such a board and such board meets certain requirements. Pursuant to this exemption, after the proposed restructuring and merger, Rio Han's Conselho Fiscal will be able to exercise the required duties and responsibilities of a U.S. audit committee to the extent permissible under Brazilian Corporate Law. To comply with the rules and regulations of the SEC, the audit board must meet the following standards: it must be separate from the Board of Directors, its members must not be elected by management, no executive officer may be a member, and Brazilian law must set forth standards for the independence of the members. In addition, in order to qualify for the exemption, the audit board must, to the extent permitted by Brazilian law:

be responsible for the appointment, retention, compensation and oversight of the external auditors (including the resolution of disagreements between management and the external auditors regarding financial reporting);

be responsible for establishing procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters, and procedures for the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters;

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have the authority to engage independent counsel and other advisors as it determines necessary to carry out its duties; and

receive appropriate funding from the company for payment of compensation to the external auditors, for any advisors and ordinary administrative expenses.

As a foreign private issuer that will become subject to the SEC regulations, Rio Han has decided to establish its Conselho Fiscal to comply with the exemption requirements. The new regulations regarding Rio Han's Conselho Fiscal will become effective at the time of approval of Rio Han's proposed bylaws, which will be at the general meeting of Rio Han shareholders to approve the merger. Rio Han's proposed bylaws set forth certain additional responsibilities of the Conselho Fiscal. The Conselho Fiscal and the Board of Directors will also adopt an additional charter that delegates to the Conselho Fiscal the duties and responsibilities of a U.S. audit committee to the extent permitted under the Brazilian Corporate Law. Because the Brazilian Corporate Law does not permit the Board of Directors to delegate responsibility for the appointment, retention and compensation of the external auditors and does not provide the board or the Conselho Fiscal with the authority to resolve disagreements between management and the external auditors regarding financial reporting, the Conselho Fiscal cannot fulfill these functions. Therefore, in addition to its oversight responsibilities, the Conselho Fiscal may only make recommendations to the Board of Directors with respect to the appointment, retention and compensation of the external auditors, and with regard to resolution of disagreements between management and the external auditors, the Conselho Fiscal may only make recommendations to management and the Board of Directors.

Under the Brazilian Corporate Law, the Conselho Fiscal may not contain members who are members of the Board of Directors or the executive committee, or who are employees of Rio Han or employees of a controlled company or of a company of this group, or a spouse or relative of any member of Rio Han's management. In addition, the Brazilian Corporate Law requires that Conselho Fiscal members receive a remuneration of at least 10% of the average amount paid to each executive officer. The Brazilian Corporate Law requires a Conselho Fiscal to be composed of a minimum of three and a maximum of five members and their respective alternates. Under the rules of the *Novo Mercado*, the members of the Conselho Fiscal shall agree to comply with the *Novo Mercado* Regulations and to the rules of the BOVESPA Arbitration Chamber before taking office and for such purpose will execute a Term of Agreement of Management (*Termo de Anvência dos Administradores*).

After the proposed restructuring and merger, Rio Han's Conselho Fiscal will be composed of five members who will be elected at the annual general meeting of Rio Han shareholders, with terms lasting until the next annual shareholders' meeting after their election. Under the Brazilian Corporate Law, in the event a company acquires control of Rio Han, minority shareholders that in the aggregate hold at least 10% of the voting shares also have the right to elect separately one member of the Conselho Fiscal.

Set forth below are the names, ages and positions of the members of Embraer's Conselho Fiscal (and their respective alternates) at January 31, 2006, that management of Embraer expects will be appointed to Rio Han's Conselho Fiscal at the general meeting of Rio Han shareholders to approve the merger.

Name	Age	Position	Year First Elected
Jorge Khalil Miski	45	Effective member	2004
Maria da Salet Medeiros	56	Alternate	2005
Geraldo Humberto de Araujo (1)	53	Effective member	2004
Tarcísio Luiz Silva Fontenele(1)	42	Alternate	2001
José Mauro Laxe Vilela(2)	57	Effective member	2003
Alberto Carlos Monteiro dos Anjos(2)	42	Alternate	2003
Taiki Hirashima	64	Effective member	2004
Guillermo Oscar Braunbeck	32	Alternate	2005
Celene Carvalho de Jesus(3)	49	Effective member	2003
Herbert Veneziano Oliveira (3)	54	Alternate	2005

(1) Employed by SISTEL.

(2) Employed by Cia. Bozano.

(3) Employed by PREVI.

Executive Committee

Rio Han's proposed bylaws sets forth that, after the proposed restructuring and merger, its Board of Directors will be advised by an executive committee with a term of office of two years, reelection being permitted. The members of the executive committee and their alternates will be elected by the Board of Directors.

Compensation of Directors and Executive Officers

In September 2005, at the time of its formation, Rio Han approved an annual global remuneration of R\$1,000.00 to be paid to the members of its management in 2005. As of the date of this prospectus, Rio Han has not yet made any payments to its executive officers.

The aggregate compensation (including benefits in kind granted) that Rio Han will pay in 2006 to members of the Board of Directors, Conselho Fiscal and the executive officers for services in all capacities and the amount that Rio Han will set aside for the payment of pension benefits to its executive officers will be determined at the general meeting of Rio Han shareholders to approve the merger. The members of Rio Han's Board of Directors and Conselho Fiscal will not receive any pension benefits.

At the annual general meeting of Embraer shareholders held on April 18, 2005, Embraer's shareholders approved an annual global remuneration of R\$39 million to be paid to the members of the Board of Directors, Conselho Fiscal and the executive officers for services in all capacities.

At January 19, 2006, none of Rio Han's executive officers had any financial or other interests in any transaction involving Rio Han that was not in the ordinary course of its business. The current officers of Rio Han are also officers of Rio Han's controlling shareholders, which will be receiving Rio Han common shares as a result of the proposed restructuring and merger.

Contracts Between Rio Han and its Directors and Officers

None of Rio Han's current officers is party to an employment contract providing for benefits upon termination of employment or a party to any material contract with Rio Han. All Embraer's current executive officers that will become Rio Han's executive officers after the proposed restructuring and merger are party to an employment agreement setting forth the rights and obligations of the executive officers. None of these employment agreements provide for benefits upon termination of employment. Rio Han does not expect to execute any such agreements providing for benefits upon termination of employment with its directors to take office as a result of the proposed restructuring and merger.

Share Ownership of Directors and Executive Officers

At February 20, 2006, the directors and executive officers of Embraer owned, in the aggregate, 18 Embraer common shares and 2,417,681 Embraer preferred shares representing approximately 0.22% of Embraer's total capital stock, which will be exchanged for Rio Han common shares as a result of the proposed restructuring and merger.

Stock Option Plan

After the proposed restructuring and merger, Rio Han will adopt the Embraer stock option plan that is currently in force. The stock option plan will be for Rio Han's management and employees, including those of its subsidiaries, subject to restrictions based on continuous employment with Embraer and subsequently with Rio Han for at least two years. The five-year term for the granting of options under the plan expired on May 31, 2003.

Under the terms of the plan, Embraer was authorized to grant options to purchase up to 25,000,000 preferred shares over the five-year period from the date of the first grant. As of the end of this five-year period, Embraer had granted options for an aggregate of 20,237,894 preferred shares, including 662,894 options granted in connection with its preferred stock dividend in 2002, at a weighted average exercise price of R\$6.17 per share. The options granted to each employee vest as follows: 30% after three years from the date granted, an additional 30% after four years and the remaining 40% after five years. Employees may exercise their options for up to seven years from the date they are granted. At December 31, 2005, 16,039,015 of the total options granted had been exercised. Of the total number of options granted, options to purchase an aggregate of 7,799,470 preferred shares have been granted to Embraer's executive officers at a weighted average exercise price of R\$4.95 per share, of which 6,170,000 were exercised during the period from June 1, 2001 through December 31, 2005.

Profit Sharing Plan

Embraer implemented a profit sharing plan in 1998 that ties employee profit sharing to dividend payments. The profit sharing plan will be adopted by Rio Han after the proposed restructuring and merger. Every time Rio Han will pay dividends to its shareholders, it will also pay a profit sharing participation of 25% of the amount of the dividend payment to employees who have achieved goals established at the beginning of the applicable year.

Under the plan, Rio Han may pay additional amounts of up to an additional 5% of such dividend payment to employees who have performed exceptionally, on a discretionary basis. Rio Han believes that this policy encourages individual employees to meet production goals. In April 2005, Embraer's Board of Directors approved certain changes to the profit sharing plan related to the additional 5% distribution to exceptionally performing employees. These changes were based on recommendations made by an Advisory Committee of the Board of Directors, which was formed in April 2004 for the purpose of reviewing Embraer's policies with regard to compensation and profit sharing.

The new policy, which will be adopted by Rio Han, provides that the additional distribution of up to 5% to exceptionally performing employees will be limited to an amount equal to 50% of Rio Han's net income for the fiscal year, adjusted for certain cash flow events, to be distributed in cash after Rio Han's annual shareholders' meeting at which its annual financial statements are approved. For certain high level employees, two-thirds of the distribution will be distributed in cash on the same date and the remaining one-third will be allocated as virtual common shares and payments related thereto will be made over a three-year period, using a weighted average price formula. As a result, the value of these payments will be tied to the future market performance of Rio Han's common shares.

For the 2002, 2003 and 2004 fiscal years and for the nine months ended September 30, 2005, Embraer distributed to employees US\$25.2 million, US\$20.4 million, US\$61.2 million and US\$35.2 million, respectively.

DESCRIPTION OF RIO HAN S CAPITAL STOCK

The BOVESPA has suggested amendments be made to the proposed bylaws of Rio Han to explicitly state certain rules of the *Novo Mercado* that will be applicable to Rio Han s capital stock. The proposed bylaws of Rio Han may be amended to reflect such suggested amendments, which address, among other things, provisions relating to changes of control, the going private process and delisting from the *Novo Mercado* segment of the BOVESPA, each in a context of a company with dispersed share ownership. Embraer is discussing the possible amendments with the BOVESPA and will issue a notice to the market if the proposed bylaws of Rio Han, attached as Annex H to this prospectus, are amended to reflect any comments of the BOVESPA.

Set forth below is a description of Rio Han s capital stock. The following description is a summary of (1) the proposed bylaws of Rio Han that, if approved at the general meeting of Rio Han shareholders convened to approve the merger, will be in effect upon implementation of the merger, (2) the relevant provisions of the Brazilian Corporate Law, (3) the relevant rules and regulations of the CVM and (4) the relevant rules of the *Novo Mercado* applicable to Rio Han s capital stock.

This description does not purport to be complete and is qualified by reference to Rio Han s proposed bylaws attached as Annex H to this prospectus and by reference to the Brazilian Corporate Law, the rules and regulations of the CVM and the rules of the *Novo Mercado*. Copies of such documents are available, without charge, to any person, including any beneficial owner of Embraer shares to whom this document is delivered, by following the instructions listed under "Where You Can Find More Information" on page 153 of this prospectus. As a result of the listing of Rio Han s common shares on the *Novo Mercado*, Rio Han will not be able to issue preferred shares and, accordingly, this section does not refer to Brazilian statutory rights conferred upon holders of preferred shares.

General

Rio Han is a closed company organized under Brazilian law. Its registered office is located in the City of São José dos Campos, State of São Paulo, Brazil. Rio Han is duly registered with the Commercial Registry of the State of São Paulo under NIRE No. 35.300.325.761.

Capital Stock

The capital stock of Rio Han is solely represented by common shares.

As of September 2, 2005, the date of its incorporation, Rio Han s capital stock consisted of a total of 500 outstanding common shares, without par value. After the transfer of the Embraer control shares to Rio Han on January 18, 2006, its capital consisted of a total of 162,306,763 outstanding common shares, without par value. Upon implementation of the merger, Rio Han s share capital will be increased by R\$3,809,708,284.77, corresponding to the value of the assets and liabilities of Embraer to be transferred to Rio Han pursuant to the merger. Rio Han s capital stock will consist of a total of 738,611,819 outstanding common shares, without par value, and one Golden Share held by the Brazilian Government. Rio Han s proposed bylaws authorize the Board of Directors of Rio Han to increase the capital stock up to a total of 1,000,000,000 new common shares. Rio Han s proposed bylaws provide that shareholders must approve any capital increase in excess of this amount.

Corporate Purposes and Name Change

Rio Han s stated corporate purpose is to hold equity participations in any company or partnership in Brazil or abroad and to manage its own assets and interests. Upon implementation of the merger, Rio Han s corporate purpose will be amended to reflect Embraer s current corporate purpose and its name will be changed to Embraer-Empresa Brasileira de Aeronáutica S.A.

Rights of Common Shares

At general meetings of Rio Han s shareholders, each share of common stock is generally empowered with one vote. Pursuant to Rio Han s proposed bylaws and its BOVESPA listing agreement in connection with the listing of its shares on the *Novo Mercado*, Rio Han cannot issue shares without voting rights or with restricted voting rights.

The Brazilian Corporate Law and Rio Han's proposed bylaws require that all general meetings of Rio Han's shareholders will be called by publication of a notice in the *Diário Oficial do Estado de São Paulo*, the official government publication of the State of São Paulo, and in a newspaper of general circulation in the city in which Rio Han's principal place of business is located, currently the *Vale Paraibano* in São José dos Campos, at least 30 days prior to the meeting, and in another newspaper of general circulation in São Paulo, where the BOVESPA is located, currently the *Gazeta Mercantil*. The quorum to hold general meetings of Rio Han's shareholders at first call is the presence of shareholders representing 35% of the common shares; at second call the meetings can be held with the presence of shareholders representing 25% of the common shares; and at third call the meeting can be held with the presence of any number of shareholders. For a discussion of the limitations on voting rights of certain shareholders, see *Limitations on the Voting Rights of Certain Holders of Common Shares* beginning on page 120 of this prospectus.

In addition, the Brazilian Corporate Law and Rio Han's proposed bylaws provide that holders of common shares are entitled to dividends or other distributions made in respect of Rio Han's common shares ratably in accordance with their respective participation in the total amount of Rio Han's outstanding shares. See *Dividends and Distribution of Profits Payment of Dividends* beginning on page 118 of this prospectus for a more complete description of payment of dividends and other distributions on Rio Han's common shares.

Upon Rio Han's liquidation, holders of common shares are entitled to share its remaining assets, after payment of all liabilities, ratably in accordance with their respective participation in the total amount of Rio Han's outstanding shares. Holders of Rio Han's common shares are not obligated to subscribe to future capital increases and are generally entitled to preemptive rights to subscribe to new shares as provided by the Brazilian Corporate Law. See *Preemptive Rights* on page 127 of this prospectus.

According to the Brazilian Corporate Law, neither Rio Han's proposed bylaws nor actions taken at a shareholders' meeting may deprive a shareholder of the following rights:

the right to participate in the distribution of profits;

the right to participate equally and ratably in any remaining residual assets in the event of liquidation of the company;

preemptive rights in the event of issuance of shares, convertible debentures or warrants, except in some specific circumstances under Brazilian law described in *Preemptive Rights* on page 127 of this prospectus;

the right to supervise the management of Rio Han in accordance with Article 109 of the Brazilian Corporate Law; and

the right to appraisal rights in the cases specified in the Brazilian Corporate Law, which are described in *Redemption and Appraisal Rights* beginning on page 127 of this prospectus.

Dividends and Distribution of Profits

Amounts Available for Distribution

At each annual general meeting of Rio Han shareholders, the Rio Han Board of Directors is required to recommend how net profits for the preceding fiscal year are to be allocated. For purposes of the Brazilian Corporate Law, net profits are defined as net income after income taxes and social contribution taxes for such fiscal year, net of any accumulated losses from prior fiscal years and any amounts allocated to employees and management's participation in Rio Han's profits. In accordance with the Brazilian Corporate Law and Rio Han's proposed bylaws, the amount available for dividend distribution is the amount equal to net profits less any amounts allocated from such net profits to:

the legal reserve;

a contingency reserve for anticipated losses; and

an unrealized revenue reserve.

In accordance with the Brazilian Corporate Law, Rio Han is required to maintain a legal reserve, to which it must allocate 5% of net profits for each fiscal year until the amount for such reserve equals 20% of paid-in capital. However, Rio Han is not required to make any allocations to its legal reserve in respect of any fiscal year in which the legal reserve, when added to Rio Han's other established capital reserves, would exceed 30% of its capital. Net losses, if any, may be charged against the legal reserve.

The Brazilian Corporate Law also provides for two additional, discretionary allocations of net profits that are subject to approval by the shareholders at the annual meeting. First, a percentage of net profits may be allocated to a contingency reserve for anticipated losses that are deemed probable in future years. Any amount so allocated in a prior year must be either reversed in the fiscal year in which the loss was anticipated if such loss does not in fact occur, or written off in the event that the anticipated loss occurs. Second, if the amount of unrealized revenue exceeds the sum of:

the legal reserve;

the investment and working capital reserve;

retained earnings; and

the contingency reserve for anticipated losses,

such excess may be allocated to an unrealized revenue reserve. Under the Brazilian Corporate Law, unrealized revenue is defined as the sum of:

price-level restatement of balance sheet accounts;

the share of equity earnings of affiliated companies; and

profits from installment sales to be received after the end of the next succeeding fiscal year.

According to Rio Han's proposed bylaws and subject to shareholder approval, Rio Han's Board of Directors may allocate up to 75% of its adjusted net income to an investment and working capital reserve. The reserve may not exceed 80% of Rio Han's capital. The purpose of the investment and working capital reserve is to make investments in fixed assets or increase working capital. This reserve may also be used to amortize debts. Rio Han may also grant a participation in its net income to its management and employees. However, the allocation to the investment and working capital reserve or the participation of management and employees cannot reduce the mandatory distributable amount (discussed below). Otherwise, the amount in excess of capital must be used to increase capital or be distributed as a cash dividend. The balance of the investment and working capital reserve may be used:

in the deduction of accumulated losses, whenever necessary;

in the distribution of dividends, at any time;

in the redemption, withdrawal, purchase or open market repurchase of shares, as authorized by law; and

to increase capital, including by means of an issuance of new shares.

The amounts available for distribution may be further increased by a reversion of the contingency reserve for anticipated losses constituted in prior years but not realized, or further increased or reduced as a result of the allocations of revenues to or from the unrealized revenue reserve. The amounts available for distribution are determined on the basis of financial statements prepared in accordance with the Brazilian Corporate Law.

Mandatory Distribution

The Brazilian Corporate Law generally requires that the bylaws of each Brazilian corporation specify a minimum percentage of the amounts available for distribution by such corporation for each fiscal year that must be distributed to shareholders as dividends, also known as the mandatory distributable amount.

The mandatory distribution set forth in Rio Han's proposed bylaws is based on a percentage of adjusted net income, not lower than 25%, rather than a fixed monetary amount per share. The Brazilian Corporate Law, however, permits a company to suspend the mandatory distribution of dividends if the Board of Directors and the Conselho Fiscal report to the general meeting of shareholders that the distribution would be inadvisable in view of the company's financial condition. This suspension is subject to approval of holders of common shares. In this case, Rio Han's Board of Directors shall file a justification for such suspension with the CVM. Profits not distributed by virtue of the suspension mentioned above shall be attributed to a special reserve and, if not absorbed by subsequent losses, shall be paid as dividends as soon as the financial condition of such company permits such payments.

Payment of Dividends

Rio Han is required by the Brazilian Corporate Law and by its proposed bylaws to hold an annual general meeting of its shareholders by the end of the fourth month after the end of each fiscal year at which, among other things, the shareholders have to decide on the payment of an annual dividend. The payment of annual dividends is based on the financial statements prepared for the relevant fiscal year. Under the Brazilian Corporate Law, dividends generally are required to be paid within 60 days following the date the dividend was declared, unless a shareholders resolution sets forth another date of payment, which, in either case, must occur prior to the end of the fiscal year in which the dividend was declared. A shareholder has a three-year period from the dividend payment date to claim dividends (or interest payments) in respect of its shares, after which the unclaimed dividends revert to Rio Han.

The Brazilian Corporate Law and Rio Han's proposed bylaws permit a company to pay interim dividends out of preexisting and accumulated profits for the preceding fiscal year or semester, based on financial statements approved by its shareholders. Rio Han's proposed bylaws provide that the Board of Directors may declare interim dividends based on the preexisting and accumulated profits. Rio Han's proposed bylaws also permit it to prepare financial statements semiannually and for shorter periods. Rio Han's Board of Directors may approve the distribution of dividends calculated with reference to those financial statements. However, such dividends cannot exceed the amount of capital reserves.

In general, shareholders who are not residents of Brazil must register with the Central Bank to have dividends, sales proceeds or other amounts with respect to their shares eligible to be remitted outside of Brazil. Payments of cash dividends and distributions, if any, will be made in Brazilian currency to the custodian on behalf of the depositary, which will then convert such proceeds into U.S. dollars and will cause such U.S. dollars to be delivered to the depositary for distribution to holders of ADSs. Under current Brazilian law, dividends paid to shareholders who are not Brazilian residents, including holders of ADSs, will not be subject to Brazilian withholding income tax, except for dividends declared based on profits generated prior to December 31, 1995. For a discussion of certain tax matters relating to the proposed restructuring and merger, see "Material Tax Considerations" beginning on page 102 of this prospectus.

Limitations on the Voting Rights of Certain Holders of Common Shares

Rio Han's proposed bylaws provide that, at any general meeting of Rio Han's shareholders, no shareholder or group of shareholders may exercise votes representing more than 5% of the quantity of shares into which the capital stock of Rio Han is divided. Votes that exceed this 5% threshold will not be counted.

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For purposes of Rio Han's proposed bylaws, two or more shareholders of Rio Han are considered to be a group of shareholders if:

they are parties in a voting agreement;

one of them is, directly or indirectly, a controlling shareholder or controlling parent company of the other, or the others;

they are companies directly or indirectly controlled by the same person/entity, or group of persons/entities, which may or may not be shareholders; or

they are companies, associations, foundations, cooperatives and trusts, investment funds or portfolios, universalities of rights or any other forms of organization or undertaking (a) with the same administrators or managers, or further (b) whose administrators or managers are companies that are directly or indirectly controlled by the same person/entity, or group of persons/entities, which may or may not be shareholders.

In the case of investment funds having a common administrator, only funds with policies of investment and of exercise of voting rights at shareholders' meetings that fall under the responsibility of the administrator on a discretionary basis will be considered to be a group of shareholders.

In addition, shareholders represented by the same proxy, administrator or representative on any account at any general meeting of Rio Han's shareholders will be considered to be a group of shareholders, except for holders of Rio Han ADSs when represented by the relevant depository. All signatories to a shareholders' agreement that addresses the exercise of voting rights will also be considered to be a group of shareholders for purposes of the foregoing limitation.

This limitation on the voting rights of certain holders of common shares is illustrated in the following table:

Equity Interest of Shareholder or Group of Shareholders	Voting Rights as a Percentage of Rio Han's Capital Stock
1%	1%
2%	2%
3%	3%
4%	4%
5%	5%
>5%	5%

Limitation on the Voting Rights of Non-Brazilian Shareholders

In accordance with the *edital* (invitation to bid) issued by the Brazilian Government in connection with the privatization of Embraer in 1994, voting participation of non-Brazilian holders of Embraer common shares was limited to 40% of Embraer common shares. There is no similar limitation on Embraer's non-voting preferred shares.

Rio Han's proposed bylaws provide that, at any general meeting of Rio Han shareholders, non-Brazilian shareholders and groups of non-Brazilian shareholders may not exercise voting rights representing more than 2/3 of the total votes of all of the Brazilian shareholders present at such meeting. The total number of votes that may be exercised by Brazilian shareholders and by non-Brazilian shareholders will be assessed after giving effect to the 5% voting limitation described in "Limitation on the Rights of Certain Holders of Common Shares" beginning on page 120 of this prospectus. Votes of non-Brazilian shareholders that exceed this 2/3 threshold will not be counted. If the total vote of non-Brazilian shareholders at any general meeting of Rio Han shareholders exceeds 2/3 of the votes that may be exercised by the Brazilian shareholders present at such meeting, the number of votes of each non-Brazilian shareholder will be proportionately reduced so that the total vote of non-Brazilian shareholders does not exceed 2/3 of the total votes that can be exercised by Brazilian shareholders present at such shareholders' meeting.

The fraction of 2/3 effectively limits the voting rights of non-Brazilian shareholders and groups of non-Brazilian shareholders to 40% of the total share capital of Rio Han. The objective of this limitation is to ensure that Brazilian shareholders constitute a majority of the total votes cast at any general meeting of Rio Han shareholders. This limitation will effectively prevent the takeover of Rio Han by non-Brazilian shareholders and limit the ability of non-Brazilian shareholders to effect control over Rio Han.

For purposes of Rio Han's proposed bylaws, the following are considered to be Brazilian shareholders :

Brazilian individuals, whether native or naturalized, resident in Brazil or abroad;

legal private entities organized under the laws of Brazil that have their administrative head offices in Brazil and (a) do not have a foreign controlling parent company, unless the parent company meets the requirements of clause (b) of this item, and (b) are controlled, directly or indirectly, by one or more Brazilian individuals, whether native or naturalized, resident in Brazil or abroad; and

investment funds or clubs organized under the laws of Brazil that have their administrative head office in Brazil and whose managers and/or quotaholders holding the majority of their quotas are persons/entities referred to above.

A Brazilian shareholder will be required to provide evidence to Rio Han and the depositary for the book-entry registry that such shareholder satisfies the foregoing requirements and only after such evidence is given will such shareholder be included in the records of Brazilian shareholders.

For purposes of Rio Han's proposed bylaws, non-Brazilian shareholders are considered to be persons or legal entities, investment funds or clubs and any other entities not comprised of Brazilian shareholders and that cannot evidence that they satisfy the requirements to be considered Brazilian shareholders.

A group of shareholders as defined above will be considered to be non-Brazilian whenever one or more of its members is a non-Brazilian shareholder.

The effect of this limitation on the voting rights of non-Brazilian shareholders (i.e., their participation) is illustrated in the following table, where the column Non-Brazilian Shareholder Participation indicates the maximum percentage of votes a non-Brazilian shareholder may cast:

Brazilian Shareholder Participation (% of capital stock)	Non-Brazilian Shareholder Participation (% of capital stock)	Non-Brazilian Shareholder Participation⁽¹⁾
90%	10%	10%
80%	20%	20%
70%	30%	30%
60%	40%	40%
59%	41%	39.33%
50%	50%	33.33%
40%	60%	26.67%
30%	70%	20%
20%	80%	13.33%
10%	90%	6.67%

(1) Number of votes calculated based on 2/3 of the Brazilian shareholders' votes.

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The tables below illustrate, in different situations, the voting system that will apply at shareholders' meetings of Rio Han.

Example 1

All Brazilian shareholders hold less than 5% and non-Brazilian shareholders hold a total of 40%, but without any individual holdings higher than 5%. This example shows a situation where the general restriction for non-Brazilian shareholders does not affect the voting ratio.

Shareholder	% Shares Attending	Effective Votes After 5% Vote Restriction	Effective Votes After Non-Brazilian Restriction	% of Valid Votes	Vote Ratio (Votes/Share)
Brazilian A	5	5	5	5%	1.00
Brazilian B	5	5	5	5%	1.00
Brazilian C	5	5	5	5%	1.00
Brazilian D	5	5	5	5%	1.00
Brazilian E	5	5	5	5%	1.00
Brazilian F	5	5	5	5%	1.00
Brazilian G	5	5	5	5%	1.00
Brazilian H	5	5	5	5%	1.00
Brazilian I	5	5	5	5%	1.00
Brazilian J	5	5	5	5%	1.00
Brazilian K	5	5	5	5%	1.00
Brazilian L	5	5	5	5%	1.00
Total Brazilians	60	60	60	60%	1.00
Non-Brazilians ¹	40	40	40 ²	40%	1.00
Total	100	100	100	100%	1.00

-
- (1) Assumes that no individual non-Brazilian shareholder holds more than 5% of Rio Han's capital. If a non-Brazilian shareholder holds more than 5% of capital, such shareholder will also be subject to the 5% voting restriction on such holding.
 - (2) 2/3 of 60 (total votes of the Brazilian shareholders after application of the 5% voting restriction) equals 40 votes.

Example 2

One Brazilian shareholder holds more than 5% of Rio Han's capital, the other Brazilian shareholders hold 5% and non-Brazilian shareholders hold a total of 50%, but without any individual holdings higher than 5%.

Shareholder	% Shares Attending	Effective Votes After 5% Vote Restriction	Effective Votes After Non-Brazilian Restriction	% of Valid Votes	Vote Ratio (Votes/Share)
Brazilian A	20	5	5	8.57%	0.25
Brazilian B	5	5	5	8.57%	1.00
Brazilian C	5	5	5	8.57%	1.00
Brazilian D	5	5	5	8.57%	1.00
Brazilian E	5	5	5	8.57%	1.00
Brazilian F	5	5	5	8.57%	1.00
Brazilian G	5	5	5	8.57%	1.00
Total Brazilians	50	35	35	60%	1.00
Non-Brazilians ¹	50	50	23.3 ²	40%	0.47
Total	100	85	58.3	100%	0.58

-
- (1) Assumes that no individual non-Brazilian shareholder holds more than 5% of Rio Han's capital. If a non-Brazilian shareholder holds more than 5% of capital, such shareholder will also be subject to the 5% voting restriction on such holding.
 - (2) 2/3 of 35 (total votes of the Brazilian shareholders after application of the 5% voting restriction) equals 23 votes.

Example 3

No Brazilian shareholders hold more than 5% of Rio Han s capital, a non-Brazilian shareholder holds 30% and other non-Brazilian shareholders hold a total of 40%, but without any individual holdings higher than 5%.

Shareholder	% Shares Attending	Effective Votes After 5% Vote Restriction	Effective Votes After Non-Brazilian Restriction	% of Valid Votes	Vote Ratio (Votes/Share)
Brazilian A	5	5	5	10%	1.00
Brazilian B	5	5	5	10%	1.00
Brazilian C	5	5	5	10%	1.00
Brazilian D	5	5	5	10%	1.00
Brazilian E	5	5	5	10%	1.00
Brazilian F	5	5	5	10%	1.00
Total Brazilians	30	30	30	60%	1.00
Non-Brazilian A	30	5	2.2 ²	4.4%	0.07
Non-Brazilians ¹	40	40	17.8 ²	35.6%	0.44
Total	100	75	50	100%	0.50

- (1) Assumes that no individual non-Brazilian shareholder (except Non-Brazilian A) holds more than 5% of Rio Han s capital. If a non-Brazilian shareholder holds more than 5% of capital, such shareholder will also be subject to the 5% voting restriction on such holding.
- (2) 2/3 of 30 (total votes of the Brazilian shareholders after application of the 5% voting restriction) equals 20 votes, proportionally divided between Non-Brazilian A and the other non-Brazilians.

Example 4

Two Brazilian shareholders holding more than 5% of Rio Han s capital, three Brazilian shareholders holding 5% and non-Brazilian shareholders holding a total of 30%, but without individual holdings higher than 5%.

Shareholder	% Shares Attending	Effective Votes After 5% Vote Restriction	Effective Votes After Non-Brazilian Restriction	% of Valid Votes	Vote Ratio (Votes/Share)
Brazilian A	30	5	5	12%	0.17
Brazilian B	25	5	5	12%	0.20
Brazilian C	5	5	5	12%	1.00
Brazilian D	5	5	5	12%	1.00
Brazilian E	5	5	5	12%	1.00
Total Brazilians	70	25	25	60%	1.00
Non-Brazilians ¹	30	30	16.7 ²	40%	0.56
Total	100	55	41.7	100%	0.42

- (1) Assumes that no individual non-Brazilian shareholder (except Non-Brazilian A) holds more than 5% of Rio Han s capital. If a non-Brazilian shareholder holds more than 5% of capital, such shareholder will also be subject to the 5% voting restriction on such holding.
- (2) 2/3 of 25 (total votes of the Brazilian shareholders after application of the 5% voting restriction) equals 16.7 votes.

Disclosure of Significant Interest

The Rio Han proposed bylaws provide that all shareholders or groups of shareholders will be required to disclose, through notice to Rio Han and to the stock exchanges on which its securities are traded, the acquisition of shares that, together with those already held by them, exceed 5% of the capital stock of Rio Han. A violation of this disclosure obligation could result in the suspension of rights, including voting rights, by a resolution of shareholders at a shareholders' meeting.

Rights of the Golden Share

The Golden Share will be held by the Brazilian Government. The Golden Share will be entitled to the same voting rights as the holders of common shares. In addition, the Golden Share will grant the Brazilian Government veto rights over the following matters:

change of the corporate name or business purpose of Rio Han;

alteration and/or application of Rio Han's logo;

creation and/or alteration of military programs (whether or not involving Brazil);

development of third parties' skills in technology for military programs;

interruption of the supply of maintenance and replacement parts for military aircraft;

transfer of equity control of Rio Han;

any amendments to the list of corporate actions over which the Golden Share carries veto rights, including the right of the Brazilian Government to appoint one member and alternate to Rio Han's Board of Directors and the right of Embraer's employees to appoint two members and their respective alternates to Rio Han's Board of Directors, and to the rights conferred to the Golden Share; and

changes to certain provisions of Rio Han's bylaws pertaining to voting restrictions, rights of the Golden Share and the mandatory tender offer requirements applicable to holders of 35% or more of Rio Han's outstanding shares.

The matters listed above are subject to prior approval by Rio Han's Board of Directors and the affirmative vote within 30 days of the director appointed by the Brazilian Government, as holder of the Golden Share. Such matters are also subject to prior notice to the Brazilian Ministry of Finance. In the absence of an affirmative vote within 30 days of the director appointed by the Brazilian Government, the matter will be deemed to have been rejected by Rio Han's Board of Directors.

Form and Transfer

As Rio Han's common shares will be registered in book-entry form after the proposed restructuring and merger, the transfer of shares will be governed by Article 35 of the Brazilian Corporate Law. This article provides that a transfer of shares is effected by an entry made by the registrar, in its books, by debiting the share account of the transferor and crediting the share account of the transferee. The registrar will also perform all the services of safe-keeping and transfer of shares and related services for Rio Han.

Transfers of shares by a non-Brazilian shareholder are made in the same way and executed by that shareholder's local agent on the shareholder's behalf except that if the original investment was registered with the Central Bank of Brazil pursuant to Resolution No. 2,689, the non-Brazilian shareholder must also seek amendment, if necessary, through its local agent, of the electronic registration to reflect the new ownership.

The BOVESPA operates as a central clearing system. A holder of Rio Han common shares may choose, in such holder's discretion, to participate in this system and all common shares elected to be put into this system will be deposited in the custody of the BOVESPA (through a Brazilian institution duly authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil and having a clearing account with the BOVESPA). The fact that such common shares are held in the custody of the BOVESPA will be reflected in Rio Han's register of shareholders. Each participating shareholder will, in turn, be registered in Rio Han's register of beneficial shareholders maintained by the BOVESPA and will be treated in the same way as registered shareholders.

Board of Directors

Rio Han's proposed bylaws contain a temporary provision which will become effective immediately before approval of the proposed restructuring and merger specifying that Rio Han will be managed by a Board of Directors of 11 members appointed on the date of approval of the Rio Han proposed bylaws at the general meeting of Rio Han shareholders to approve the proposed restructuring and merger. This transition Board of Directors will consist of 11 members, of whom: (i) one will be the current CEO of Embraer, who will also serve as CEO for a limited period; (ii) one will be appointed by the Brazilian Government; (iii) two will be appointed by Embraer's employees; (iv) one will be appointed by each of Cia. Bozano, PREVI, and SISTEL; and (v) the remaining four will be independent board members, appointed by Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL, as a group. The term of office of the members of the transition Board of Directors will be three years, until the annual general meeting of Rio Han shareholders in 2009 to approve the financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008. See *Management of Rio Han Before and After the Proposed Restructuring and Merger Board of Directors* on page 110 of this prospectus for more information. Thereafter, the members of the Board of Directors will be elected for a uniform term of two years. Under the rules of the *Novo Mercado*, the members of the Rio Han Board of Directors will agree to comply with the *Novo Mercado* Regulations and the rules of the BOVESPA Arbitration Chamber before taking office.

The Brazilian Corporate Law requires each director to hold at least one Rio Han common share. There is no mandatory retirement age for Rio Han's directors.

The current president and CEO of Embraer will be the Chairman of the transition Board of Directors pursuant to the temporary provision of Rio Han's proposed bylaws. As a result, Mr. Maurício Novis Botelho, currently president and CEO of Embraer, will be elected as Chairman of the Board of Directors, as well as the president and CEO of Rio Han and will hold the office of CEO until the first meeting of the Board of Directors of Rio Han to be held after the annual general meeting of Rio Han shareholders in 2007 to approve the financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006 (at which time a new CEO will be elected by the Board of Directors). Rio Han's proposed bylaws provide that the Brazilian Government, as the holder of the Golden Share, will be entitled to appoint one member of the Board of Directors. See *Rights of the Golden Share* on page 125 of this prospectus for more information. In addition, Rio Han's proposed bylaws provide that its employees will be entitled to appoint two members of the Board of Directors. The remaining eight members will be elected in accordance with the slate voting and cumulative voting rules contained in the bylaws. At least 20% of the members of the Rio Han Board of Directors must be independent directors, as defined in the *Novo Mercado* Regulations.

Election of Board of Directors

The election of members of the Board of Directors of Rio Han, absent a request to adopt a cumulative voting system, will be conducted under a system of slate voting whereby voting will be based on a slate of directors and no voting will be allowed on individual candidates. According to Rio Han's proposed bylaws, the current members of the board at the time of the election will always be candidates as a slate for a new term of office. A person may participate in two or more different slates. Each shareholder may only vote on one slate and the slate that receives the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

Any shareholder has a right to propose and submit other slates of members for election to the Board of Directors, other than the slate of members provided according to Rio Han's proposed bylaws. Rio Han's proposed bylaws also contain a provision whereby a shareholder that intends to appoint one or more members of the Board of Directors, other than the current members of the Board of Directors, must notify the company in writing at least ten days prior to the general meeting at which the members of the Board of Directors will be elected, providing Rio Han with the name and resume of the candidate. In case Rio Han receives such a notification, it must disclose receipt and the contents of such notification (i) immediately, electronically, to CVM and BOVESPA and (ii) through a press release to its shareholders that must also be available on Rio Han's website, within at least eight days before the date of the general meeting.

Alternatively, the election of members of the Board of Directors may be conducted under a system of cumulative voting. According to the regulations of the CVM and the bylaws of Rio Han, as of the registration of Rio Han as a public company, adoption of a resolution for cumulative voting depends on a written request by shareholders representing at least 5% of capital stock, submitted at least 48 hours in advance of the time for which the general shareholders' meeting has been called. Under the cumulative voting system, each share is entitled to the same number of votes as the number of board members to be elected (subject to the restriction on shareholders holding greater than 5% of the common shares and restrictions on non-Brazilian shareholders), and each shareholder is entitled to concentrate votes in just one member or to distribute the votes among more than one or all of the members. Any vacant offices not filled due to a tie in the voting will be subject to a new vote, under the same process.

Preemptive Rights

Each of Rio Han's shareholders has a general preemptive right to subscribe for shares, or securities convertible into shares, in the event of any capital increase, in proportion to its shareholding, except in the event of the grant and exercise of any option to acquire shares of Rio Han's capital stock. Shareholders have 30 days to exercise their preemptive rights. Preemptive rights are negotiable. According to the Brazilian Corporate Law and Rio Han's proposed bylaws, the Board of Directors may, in its discretion, eliminate the preemptive rights of shareholders in the event that Rio Han issues shares, debentures convertible into shares, or subscription warrants that will be offered either through BOVESPA or a share exchange or in a public offering, or through an exchange of shares in a public offering, the purpose of which is to acquire control of another company, as established by applicable law.

In the event of a capital increase by means of the issuance of new shares, holders of Rio Han ADSs would, except under the circumstances described above, have preemptive rights to subscribe for any class of Rio Han's newly issued shares. However, a holder may not be able to exercise the preemptive rights relating to the common shares underlying the ADSs unless a registration statement under the Securities Act is effective with respect to those shares to which the rights relate or an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act is available. See Risk Factors Risks Relating to Rio Han's Common Shares and underlying ADSs Holders of Rio Han ADSs might be unable to exercise preemptive rights with respect to the common shares beginning on page 27 of this prospectus. Rio Han is not obligated to file such registration statement.

Redemption and Appraisal Rights

According to Rio Han's proposed bylaws, common shares will not be redeemable.

The Brazilian Corporate Law provides that, under limited circumstances, a shareholder has the right to withdraw his equity interest from the company and to receive payment for the portion of shareholder's equity attributable to his equity interest. This appraisal right may be exercised by dissenting or non-voting shareholders of Rio Han in the event that at least half of all voting shares outstanding authorize Rio Han to:

reduce the mandatory distribution of dividends;

change Rio Han's corporate purpose;

merge into or consolidate with another company, subject to the conditions set forth in the Brazilian Corporate Law;

in the case of a public company, transfer all of Rio Han's shares to another company or receive shares of another company in a merger of shares;

acquire control of another company at a price which exceeds the limits set forth in the Brazilian Corporate Law;

participate in a centralized group of companies as defined in the Brazilian Corporate Law and subject to the conditions set forth therein; or

conduct a spin-off that results in (a) a change of Rio Han's corporate purposes, except if the assets and liabilities of the spun-off company are contributed to a company that is engaged in substantially the same activities, (b) a reduction in the mandatory dividend or (c) any participation in a centralized group of companies, as defined in the Brazilian Corporate Law.

In addition, in the event that the entity resulting from a merger, or a consolidation or a spin-off of a listed company, fails to become a listed company within 120 days of the shareholders' meeting at which such decision was taken, the dissenting or non-voting shareholders may also exercise their appraisal rights.

Appraisal rights lapse 30 days after publication of the minutes of the relevant general meeting of shareholders. Rio Han would be entitled to reconsider any action giving rise to appraisal rights within ten days following the expiration of such rights if the exercise of appraisal rights would jeopardize its financial stability.

The Brazilian Corporate Law contains provisions that restrict appraisal rights and allow companies to redeem their shares at their economic value, subject to certain requirements. As Rio Han's proposed bylaws currently do not provide that its shares would be redeemable at their economic value, Rio Han's shares would be redeemable at their book value, determined on the basis of the last balance sheet approved by the shareholders. If the general meeting giving rise to appraisal rights occurs more than 60 days after the date of the last approved balance sheet, a shareholder may demand that its shares be valued on the basis of a new balance sheet that is as of a date within 60 days of such meeting.

According to the Brazilian Corporate Law, in the event of consolidation, merger, merger of shares, participation in a group of companies, or acquisition of control of another company, the right to withdraw does not apply if the shares in question meet certain tests relating to market liquidity and float. Shareholders would not be entitled to exercise appraisal rights if their shares are a component of a general stock index in Brazil or abroad and shares held by persons unaffiliated with the controlling shareholder represent more than half of the outstanding shares of the relevant type or class.

Mechanism to Promote Dispersed Ownership of Rio Han's Shares

Rio Han's proposed bylaws contain provisions that have the effect of avoiding concentration of its shares in the hands of an investor or a small group of investors, in order to promote more dispersed ownership of its shares. To this end, these provisions place certain obligations on a shareholder or group of shareholders that becomes a holder of 35% or more of Rio Han's total capital stock, or an Acquiring Shareholder. Not later than 15 days after a shareholder becomes an Acquiring Shareholder, such Shareholder must submit a request to the Brazilian Government, through the Ministry of Finance, to make a public tender offer to acquire all of Rio Han's capital stock. The Brazilian Government will have full discretion to accept or deny this request. The Acquiring Shareholder may not purchase any additional shares until the Brazilian Government provides its opinion on the public offer. If the request is accepted by the Brazilian Government, the Acquiring Shareholder must make a public offer for all shares within 60 days of acceptance. The offer must be made in accordance with the CVM and the BOVESPA regulations and the provisions of Rio Han's bylaws. If the request is denied by the Brazilian Government the Acquiring Shareholder must sell all shares such Acquiring Shareholder owns in excess of 35% of Rio Han's total capital stock within 30 days. Failure to comply with these provisions will subject the Acquiring Shareholder to the potential suspension of all voting rights inherent to the shares held by it, if a resolution to such effect is approved at a general meeting of Rio Han shareholders called by Rio Han's management. These provisions are not applicable to shareholders who become holders of 35% or more of Rio Han's total capital stock in certain transactions specified in Rio Han's bylaws as, for example, cancellation of common shares of Rio Han held in treasury.

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The public tender offer must be (i) directed to all Rio Han's shareholders, (ii) made through an auction to take place on the BOVESPA, (iii) launched at a set price calculated in accordance with the procedure set forth below, (iv) paid upfront, in Brazilian currency, (v) made so as to assure equal treatment to all shareholders, (vi) irrevocable and not subject to any changes after publication of the bidding offer, and (vii) based on a valuation report to be prepared in accordance with the rules set forth in Rio Han's proposed bylaws and in applicable CVM rules and regulations.

The price to be offered for the shares in such public tender offer shall be calculated as follows:

Tender Offer Price = Value of the Share + Premium,

where:

Tender Offer Price corresponds to the acquisition price for each share issued by Rio Han in the public offering of shares provided hereunder.

Value of the Share corresponds to the greater of:

- (i) the highest unit quotation obtained for the shares issued by Rio Han during the 12-month period prior to the tender offer among values recorded on any stock exchange on which the shares were traded;
- (ii) the highest price paid by the Acquiring Shareholder, during the 36-month period prior to the tender offer, for a share or tranche of shares issued by Rio Han;
- (iii) the amount equivalent to 14.5 times the Consolidated Average EBITDA of Rio Han, as defined below, reduced by the net consolidated indebtedness of Rio Han, divided by the total number of shares issued by Rio Han; or
- (iv) the amount equivalent to 0.6 times the amount of firm backlog orders of Rio Han, according to the last information disclosed by the latter, reduced by the net consolidated indebtedness of Rio Han, divided by the total number of shares issued by Rio Han.

Premium corresponds to 50% of the Value of the Share.

Consolidated EBITDA of Rio Han is the consolidated operating profit of Rio Han before net financial expenses, income tax and social contribution, depreciation, depletion and amortization, as assessed based on the audited restated statements for the most recent complete fiscal year of Rio Han.

Average Consolidated EBITDA of Rio Han is the arithmetic average of the consolidated EBITDAs of Rio Han for the two most recent complete fiscal years.

The launch of a public tender offer does not preclude Rio Han or any other Rio Han shareholder from launching a competing public tender offer, in accordance with applicable regulations.

Arbitration

Any disputes or controversies relating to the listing rules of the *Novo Mercado*, Rio Han's bylaws, the Brazilian Corporate Law, the rules published by the CMN, the Central Bank, the CVM, any shareholders' agreement filed at Rio Han's headquarters, and other rules applicable to the Brazilian capital markets in general, must be submitted to arbitration conducted in accordance with the Rules of the Market Arbitration Chamber established by the BOVESPA. According to Chapter 12 of such Rules, the parties may consensually agree to use another arbitration chamber or center to resolve their disputes. Any shareholder that becomes a holder of shares representing control of Rio Han must agree to comply with the rules of the BOVESPA Arbitration Chamber within 30 days of the acquisition of the shares. These provisions will not apply, however, in the event of a dispute or controversy related to the member of the Board of Directors elected by the Brazilian Government or to a dispute or controversy deriving from the Golden Share.

Going Private Process

Rio Han may become a private company only if Rio Han or its controlling shareholders conduct a public tender offer to acquire all of Rio Han's outstanding shares subject to prior approval of the public offer by the Brazilian Government, as holder of the Golden Share, and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Brazilian Corporate Law and the CVM regulations and rules of the *Novo Mercado*, if applicable. The minimum price offered for the shares in the public tender offer will correspond to the economic value of such shares, as determined by a valuation report issued by a specialized firm.

The valuation report must be prepared by a specialized and independent firm of recognized experience chosen by the shareholders representing the majority of the outstanding shares (excluding, for such purposes, the shares held by the controlling shareholder, its partner and any dependents included in the income tax statement, should the controlling shareholders be an individual, treasury shares, shares held by Rio Han's affiliates and by other companies that are a part of its economic group, as well as blank votes) from a list of three institutions presented by Rio Han's Board of Directors. All the expenses and costs incurred in connection with the preparation of the valuation report must be paid for by the controlling shareholder.

Shareholders holding at least 10% of Rio Han's outstanding shares may require its management to call a special meeting of Rio Han's shareholders to determine whether to perform another valuation using the same or a different valuation method. This request must be made within 15 days following the disclosure of the price to be paid for the shares in the public offering. The shareholders who make such request, as well as those who vote in its favor, must reimburse Rio Han for any costs involved in preparing the new valuation, if the new valuation price is not higher than the original valuation price. If the new valuation price is higher than the original valuation price, the public offering must be made at the higher price. If Rio Han's shareholders determine to take Rio Han private and at that time Rio Han is controlled by a shareholder holding less than 50% of its total capital stock or by a shareholder that is not a member of a group of shareholders (as defined in its bylaws), Rio Han must conduct the public tender offer, within the limits imposed by law. In this case, Rio Han may only purchase shares from shareholders that have voted in favor of Rio Han becoming a private company after purchasing all shares from the other shareholders that did not vote in favor of such deliberation and that have accepted the public tender offer.

Delisting from the *Novo Mercado*

At any time, Rio Han may delist its shares from the *Novo Mercado*, provided that shareholders representing the majority of its shares approve the action and that at least 30 days' written notice is given to the BOVESPA. The decision of the shareholders must specify if the delisting will occur because the securities will no longer be traded on the *Novo Mercado*, or because Rio Han is going private. Rio Han's delisting from the *Novo Mercado* will not result in the loss of its registration as a public company on the BOVESPA.

If Rio Han delists from the *Novo Mercado*, by decision taken at a shareholders' meeting, any controlling shareholder or group of controlling shareholders at the time, if any, must conduct a public offering for the acquisition of its outstanding shares, within a period of 90 days if Rio Han delists in order for its shares to be tradable outside the *Novo Mercado*, or within a period of 120 days if Rio Han delists as a result of a corporate reorganization in which the surviving company is not listed on the *Novo Mercado*. The price per share shall be equivalent to the economic value of those shares as determined in a valuation report prepared by a specialized and independent company of recognized experience, which will be chosen at a shareholders' meeting from a list of three institutions presented by Rio Han's Board of Directors, by an absolute majority of the votes of the shareholders of its outstanding shares present at the meeting (excluding, for such purposes, the shares held by any controlling shareholder or group of shareholders at the time, if any, its partners and dependents included in its income tax statement, should the controlling shareholder be an individual, treasury shares, shares held by Rio Han's affiliates and by other companies that are a part of its economic group, as well as blank votes). All the expenses and costs incurred in connection with the preparation of the valuation report must be paid by the controlling shareholder.

If Rio Han is subject to widespread control at the time of its delisting from the *Novo Mercado*, either for its shares to be traded outside the *Novo Mercado* or as a result of a corporate reorganization, the shareholders that voted in favor of such deliberation must conduct a public tender offer for the acquisition of Rio Han's shares.

Pursuant to Rio Han's proposed bylaws, Rio Han may also be delisted if the BOVESPA decides to suspend trading of its shares on the *Novo Mercado* due to its non-compliance with the *Novo Mercado* Regulations. In this case, the Chairman of the Board of Directors must call a shareholders' meeting, within two days of the determination by the BOVESPA, in order to replace all members of Rio Han's Board of Directors. If the Chairman of the Board of Directors does not call the shareholders' meeting, any shareholder may do so. The new Board of Directors will be responsible for the compliance with the requirements that resulted in the delisting.

Additionally, if Rio Han is delisted from the *Novo Mercado* (i) because a decision taken at a general meeting of Rio Han shareholders resulted in non-compliance with the *Novo Mercado* Regulations, the public tender offer must be conducted by the shareholders that voted in favor of the deliberation, or (ii) as a result of Rio Han's non-compliance with the *Novo Mercado* Regulations resulting from acts of its management, Rio Han must conduct the public tender offer in order to become a private company, within the limits imposed by law.

According to the *Novo Mercado* Regulations, in the event of a transfer of Rio Han's shareholding control within 12 months following its delisting from the *Novo Mercado*, the selling controlling shareholders and the acquirer must offer to acquire the remaining shares for the same price and terms offered to the selling controlling shareholders, adjusted for inflation.

If Rio Han's shares are delisted from the *Novo Mercado*, Rio Han will not be permitted to have shares listed on the *Novo Mercado* for a period of two years after the delisting date, unless there is a change in control in Rio Han after its delisting from the *Novo Mercado*.

According to the *Novo Mercado* Regulations, the BOVESPA may issue complementary rules to regulate the public offering in the event of delisting in case a company has dispersed ownership.

SUMMARY COMPARISON OF SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS

The following summary does not purport to be a complete statement of the rights of the holders of Rio Han common shares under Rio Han's proposed bylaws or the rights of the Embraer common and preferred shareholders under Embraer's bylaws. This summary lists certain of the material differences but is not meant to be relied upon as an exhaustive list of the differences between Embraer common shares and Embraer preferred shares, and Rio Han common shares or a detailed description of the provisions discussed, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the bylaws of Embraer, the proposed bylaws of Rio Han, the Brazilian Corporate Law, the rules and regulations of the CVM, the *Novo Mercado* Regulations and the information included in this prospectus and in the documents attached to this prospectus.

The material rights of holders of Rio Han ADSs are summarized in "Description of Rio Han American Depositary Receipts" beginning on page 137 of this prospectus.

Comparison of Rights of Holders of Embraer Common Shares and Rio Han Common Shares

	Rights of Holders of Embraer Common Shares	Rights of Holders of Rio Han Common Shares
Voting	<p>Each Embraer common share entitles its holder to one vote in the resolutions of a general meeting.</p> <p>Certain resolutions and acts of the shareholders and management of Embraer are subject to the veto of the Brazilian Government, as holder of the Golden Share.</p>	<p>Each Rio Han common share entitles its holder to one vote in the resolutions of a general meeting.</p> <p>In the resolutions of the general meeting: (1) no shareholder or group of shareholders, whether Brazilian or non-Brazilian, may exercise voting rights representing more than 5% of the number of shares into which the capital stock is divided; and (2) non-Brazilian shareholders and groups of non-Brazilian shareholders may not exercise voting rights representing more than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the total of the votes conferred on the entirety of Brazilian shareholders present.</p> <p>Certain resolutions and acts of the shareholders and management of Rio Han will be subject to the veto of the Brazilian Government, as holder of the Golden Share.</p>
Maximum Shareholder Votes	None.	No shareholder or group of shareholders, whether Brazilian or non-Brazilian, may exercise voting rights representing more than 5% of Rio Han's total capital stock.
Non-Brazilian Shareholder Voting	Ownership of Embraer common shares by non-Brazilians is limited to 40% of all Embraer common shares. Non-Brazilian shareholders holding Embraer common shares, within the 40% limitation, have full voting rights.	Non-Brazilian shareholders and groups of non-Brazilian shareholders may not exercise voting rights representing more than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the total of the votes conferred on the entirety of Brazilian shareholders present at the general meeting of Rio Han shareholders.

	Rights of Holders of Embraer Common Shares	Rights of Holders of Rio Han Common Shares
Dividends	Shareholders are entitled to receive, in each fiscal year, a mandatory dividend corresponding to a percentage equivalent to 25% of the net income for the fiscal year, subject to certain adjustments.	Shareholders are entitled to receive, in each fiscal year, a mandatory dividend corresponding to a percentage equivalent to 25% of the net income for the fiscal year, subject to certain adjustments.
Number of Directors; Qualifications	The Board of Directors will consist of at least nine and no more than 18 directors and their respective alternates, all of whom must be shareholders.	The Board of Directors will consist of 11 members and their respective alternates, all of whom must be shareholders.
Term of Directors	The directors will be elected at a general meeting for a term of three years, reelection being permitted.	The Board of Directors will initially have a term of office of three years, until the annual general meeting in 2009 that approves the financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008. After such meeting, the term of office of the Board of Directors will be for two years, reelection being allowed.
Removal of Directors and Filling of Vacancies	In the event of impairment or a vacancy in the office of a member of the Board of Directors, his alternate will assume office until such impairment ceases or, in the event of a vacancy, until the first general meeting subsequent thereto is held, which general meeting will establish a definitive alternate for the remaining term of office. In case of simultaneous or successive vacancies in the offices of an effective director and his respective alternate, the Board of Directors will convene a general meeting to fill such offices.	As already provided by the Brazilian Corporate Law and, therefore, applicable to holders of Rio Han common shares, whenever the election is conducted under the cumulative voting process, the dismissal of any member of the Board of Directors at a general meeting will immediately result in the dismissal of all the other members, thus requiring a new election; in other cases of vacancy, if there is no alternate, the entire Board of Directors will stand for election at the next general meeting. Any vacant offices that have not been filled, due to a tie, will be subject to a new voting, under the same process, after adjustment is made to the number of votes entitled to each shareholder based on the number of seats to be filled.
Election of Directors	In the election of the directors, the general meeting will first establish, by a majority vote, the number of directors to be elected that are not otherwise allocated as representatives of a certain person or group. If the process of cumulative voting has not been requested, the general meeting will vote by means of a candidates roll previously registered with the presiding board, which candidates roll will assure the shareholders that hold, whether individually or in block, 20% or more of the Embraer common shares have the right to appoint two effective directors and their respective alternates.	Unless a 5% shareholder invokes the cumulative voting provision, the election of directors will be conducted under a system of slate voting, whereby voting on individual candidates will not be allowed; provided, however, that any shareholder who wishes to do so must appoint candidates at least ten days prior to the general meeting of shareholders at which the members of the Board of Directors will be elected.

**Rights of Holders of Embraer
Common Shares**

**Rights of Holders of Rio Han
Common Shares**

Quorum of Shareholders for a General Meeting

The quorum for convening a general meeting on first call is the presence of shareholders representing at least 25% of the voting capital; on second call, it will be convened with the presence of any number of shares.

Notice of Shareholders Meetings

The first call of a general meeting will be made 15 days in advance, and the second call will be eight days in advance of the general meeting.

Compulsory Acquisition of a Majority Shareholder

None.

As already provided by the Brazilian Corporate Law and, therefore, applicable to holders of Rio Han common shares, shareholders representing at least 5% of the corporate capital may request the election of directors by cumulative voting if notice is given to the company no later than 48 hours prior to the date for which the general meeting has been called.

Each shareholder will have the right to cumulate their votes for one candidate and the respective alternate, or to distribute them among several candidates. The candidate(s) and respective alternate(s) that receive the higher number of votes will be declared elected.

The quorum for convening a general meeting on first call is the presence of shareholders representing at least 35% of the capital stock, except if the law requires a higher quorum; and on second call is the presence of shareholders representing at least 25% of the capital stock; and, on third call, the presence of any number of shareholders.

A general meeting will be called by the Board of Directors or, as provided by law, by shareholders or by the Conselho Fiscal, the first call being published at least 30 days in advance of the general meeting counting from the date of the first publication of the notice; if the meeting is not held because of a lack of quorum, a notice of second call will be published at least 15 days in advance of the general meeting; and, if again the meeting is not held, the third call will be published at least eight days in advance of the general meeting.

Any shareholder or group of shareholders that acquires or becomes the holder, for any reason of: (i) 35% or more of the total shares issued by Rio Han; or (ii) of other rights, including beneficial ownership and trust, over shares issued by Rio Han that represent more than 35% of its capital, or an Acquiring Shareholder, will submit to the Brazilian Government, as holder of the Golden Share, through the Brazilian Ministry of Finance, a request to make a public tender offer for acquisition of all shares issued by Rio Han. If the request is denied, the Acquiring Shareholder, within a period of 30 days as of communication of the denial, must sell all of the shares that exceed the 35% limit.

**Rights of Holders of Embraer
Common Shares**

**Rights of Holders of Rio Han
Common Shares**

During the period between the request to make the public tender offer and the reply from the Brazilian Government, the Acquiring Shareholder may not acquire or sell any shares or convertible securities issued by Rio Han.

The price to be paid for each Rio Han common share in the public tender offer must be equal to or greater than the amount obtained by the following formula:

$$\text{Acquisition Price} = \text{Value of the Share} + 50\% \text{ Premium}$$

Value of the Share = the greater value between: (i) the highest unit quotation of the shares issued by Rio Han during the 12-month period prior to conducting the public tender offer recorded on any stock exchange in which the shares were traded; (ii) the highest price paid by the Acquiring Shareholder during the 36-month period prior to the public tender offer for a share or tranche of shares issued by Rio Han; (iii) the amount equivalent to 14.5 times the consolidated average EBITDA of Rio Han (determined in accordance with the bylaws), reduced by the net consolidated indebtedness of Rio Han, divided by the total number of shares issued; and (iv) the amount equivalent to 0.6 times the amount of firm backlog orders of Rio Han, according to the last information disclosed by Rio Han, reduced by the net consolidated indebtedness of Rio Han, divided by the total number of shares issued by Rio Han.

Comparison of Rights of Holders of Embraer Preferred Shares and Rio Han Common Shares

As holders of Embraer preferred shares will become holders of Rio Han common shares and, accordingly, will have voting rights, holders of Embraer preferred shares should read the description of the rights of holders of Rio Han common shares in order to understand the new rights attaching to the shares they will be receiving in the proposed restructuring merger. See Comparison of Rights of Holders of Embraer Common Shares and Rio Han Common Shares. Below is a summary comparison of the material changes in the rights that will result from holders of Embraer preferred shares becoming holders of Rio Han common shares.

	Rights of Holders of Embraer Preferred Shares	Rights of Holders of Rio Han Common Shares
Voting	Preferred shares are not entitled to vote at a general meeting. Preferred shareholders may attend a general meeting and take part in the discussion of matters presented at the meeting.	<p>Each Rio Han common share entitles its holder to one vote in the resolutions of a general meeting.</p> <p>In the resolutions of the general meeting: (1) no shareholder or group of shareholders, whether Brazilian or non-Brazilian, may exercise voting rights representing more than 5% of the number of shares into which the capital stock is divided; and (2) the set of non-Brazilian shareholders and groups of shareholders may not exercise voting rights representing more than 2/3 of the total of the votes conferred on the entirety of Brazilian shareholders present.</p> <p>Certain resolutions and acts of the shareholders and management of Rio Han are subject to the veto of the Brazilian Government, as holder of the Golden Share.</p>
Dividends	Preferred shares are entitled to the receipt of dividends per share at least 10% higher than those conferred to each common share. Shareholders will be entitled to receive, in each fiscal year, a mandatory dividend corresponding to a percentage equivalent to 25% of the net income for the fiscal year, subject to certain adjustments.	There is no dividend preference among shareholders. The shareholders will be entitled to receive, in each fiscal year, a mandatory dividend corresponding to a percentage equivalent to 25% of the net income for the fiscal year, subject to certain adjustments.
Priority in Capital Stock Reimbursements	Preferred shares are entitled to at least a 10% premium over that received by common shares in the event of a reimbursement of capital.	There is no preference among shareholders in the event of a reimbursement of capital.

DESCRIPTION OF RIO HAN AMERICAN DEPOSITARY RECEIPTS

American Depositary Receipts

After effectiveness of the merger, an entry or entries will be made in the Rio Han share registry by the registrar of the Rio Han share registry to evidence the record ownership of Rio Han common shares to be issued as a result of the merger and represented by Rio Han ADSs by the custodian, as agent of JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., the depositary of the Rio Han ADSs. Each Rio Han ADS will represent an ownership interest in four Rio Han common shares. At the time the entry is made to evidence ownership of the Rio Han common shares by the custodian, the Embraer ADSs will be deemed to represent Rio Han common shares rather than Embraer preferred shares.

In the future, each ADS will also represent any securities, cash or other property deposited with the depositary but which has not been distributed directly to you. Unless specifically requested by holders of ADSs, all ADSs will be issued on the books of the depositary in book-entry form and periodic statements will be mailed to holders of ADSs that reflect their ownership interest in such ADSs. In this description of ADSs, references to American depositary receipts or ADRs shall include the statements holders of ADSs will receive which reflects their ownership of ADSs.

The depositary's office is located at 4 New York Plaza, New York, NY, 10004.

ADR holders may hold ADSs either directly or indirectly through their broker or other financial institution. If you hold ADSs directly, by having an ADS registered in your name on the books of the depositary, you are an ADR holder. This description assumes you hold your ADSs directly. If you hold the ADSs through your broker or financial institution nominee, you must rely on the procedures of such broker or financial institution to assert the rights of an ADR holder described in this section. You should consult with your broker or financial institution to find out what those procedures are.

Because the depositary's nominee will actually be the registered owner of the common shares, you must rely on it to exercise the rights of a shareholder on your behalf. The obligations of the depositary and its agents are set out in the deposit agreement. The deposit agreement and the ADSs are governed by New York law.

The following is a summary of the material terms of the deposit agreement. Because it is a summary, it does not contain all the information that may be important to you. For more complete information, you should read the entire deposit agreement and the form of ADR, which contains the terms of your ADSs. You can read a copy of the deposit agreement, which is filed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part. For further information on how you may obtain a copy of the deposit agreement, see *Where You Can Find More Information* on page 153 of this prospectus.

Share Dividends and Other Distributions

How will I receive dividends and other distributions on the shares underlying my ADSs?

Rio Han may make various types of distributions with respect to its securities. The depositary has agreed to pay to you the cash dividends or other distributions it or the custodian receives on shares or other deposited securities, after converting any cash received into U.S. dollars and, in all cases, making any necessary deductions provided for in the deposit agreement. You will receive these distributions in proportion to the number of underlying securities your ADSs represent.

Except as stated below, to the extent the depositary is legally permitted, it will deliver such distributions to ADR holders in proportion to their interests in the following manner:

Cash. The depositary will distribute any U.S. dollars available to it resulting from a cash dividend or other cash distribution or the net proceeds of sales of any other distribution or portion thereof (to the extent applicable), on an averaged or other practicable basis, subject to (i) appropriate adjustments for taxes withheld, (ii) such distribution being impermissible or impracticable with respect to certain registered holders, and (iii) deduction of the depositary's expenses in (1) converting any foreign currency to U.S. dollars to the extent that it determines that such conversion may be made on a reasonable basis, (2) transferring foreign currency or U.S. dollars to the United States by such means as the depositary may determine to the extent that it determines that such transfer may be made on a reasonable basis, (3) obtaining any approval or license of any governmental authority required for such conversion or transfer, which is obtainable at a reasonable cost and within a reasonable time and (4) making any sale by public or private means in any commercially reasonable manner. If this conversion is not possible or if any approval from the Brazilian Government is needed and cannot be obtained, the deposit

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agreement allows the depositary to distribute *reais* only to those ADR holders to whom it is possible to do so. It will hold the *reais* it cannot convert for the account of the ADR holders who have not been paid. It will not invest the *reais* on behalf of the ADR holders and it will not be liable for the interest. Before making a distribution, any withholding taxes that must be paid under Brazilian law will be deducted. *If exchange rates fluctuate during a time when the depositary cannot convert a foreign currency, you may lose some or all of the value of the distribution.*

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Shares. In the case of a distribution in shares, the depositary will issue additional ADRs to evidence the number of ADSs representing such shares. Only whole ADSs will be issued. Any shares which would result in fractional ADSs will be sold and the net proceeds will be distributed in the same manner as cash to the ADR holders entitled thereto.

Rights to receive additional shares. In the case of a distribution of rights to subscribe for additional shares or other rights, if Rio Han provides satisfactory evidence that the depositary may lawfully distribute such rights, the depositary will distribute warrants or other instruments representing such rights. However, if Rio Han does not furnish such evidence, the depositary may:

sell such rights if practicable and distribute the net proceeds as cash; or

if it is not practicable to sell such rights, do nothing and allow such rights to lapse, in which case ADR holders will receive nothing.

Rio Han has no obligation to file a registration statement under the Securities Act in order to make any rights available to ADR holders.

Other Distributions. In the case of a distribution of securities or property other than those described above, the depositary may either (i) distribute such securities or property in any manner it deems equitable and practicable or (ii) to the extent the depositary deems distribution of such securities or property not to be equitable and practicable, sell such securities or property and distribute any net proceeds in the same way it distributes cash.

If the depositary determined that any distribution described above is not practicable with respect to any specific ADR holder, the depositary may choose any practicable method of distribution for such ADR holder, including the distribution of foreign currency, securities or property, or it may retain such items, without paying interest on or investing them, on behalf of the ADR holder as deposited securities, in which case the ADSs will also represent the retained items.

Any U.S. dollars will be distributed by checks drawn on a bank in the United States for whole dollars and cents. Fractional cents will be withheld without liability for interest thereon and dealt with by the Depositary in accordance with its then current practices.

The depositary is not responsible if it decides that it is unlawful or impractical to make a distribution available to any ADR holders.

There can be no assurances that the depositary will be able to convert any currency at a specified exchange rate or sell any property, rights, shares or other securities at a specified price, nor that any of such transactions can be completed within a specified time period.

Deposit, Withdrawal and Cancellation

How does the depositary issue ADSs?

As the Rio Han common shares will be registered in book-entry form, the depositary will issue ADSs if and when an entry or entries are made in the Rio Han share registry by the registrar of the Rio Han share registry to evidence the record ownership of Rio Han common shares by the custodian, as agent of the depositary.

After the effectiveness of the merger, and following the entry or entries in the Rio Han share registry by the registrar, evidencing record ownership by the custodian of the Rio Han common shares to be issued as a result of the merger and represented by Rio Han ADSs, the Embraer ADSs will be deemed to represent Rio Han common shares rather than Embraer preferred shares.

Shares deposited in the future with the custodian must be accompanied by certain delivery documentation, including instruments showing that such shares have been properly transferred or endorsed to the person on whose behalf the deposit is being made.

The custodian will hold all deposited shares (including those being deposited by or on Rio Han's behalf in connection with the merger to which this prospectus relates) for the account of the depositary. ADR holders thus have no direct ownership interest in the shares and only have such rights as are contained in the deposit agreement. The custodian will also hold any additional securities, property and cash received on or in substitution for the deposited shares. The deposited shares and any such additional items are referred to as deposited securities.

Upon each deposit of shares, receipt of related delivery documentation and compliance with the other provisions of the deposit agreement, including the payment of the fees and charges of the depositary and any taxes or other fees or charges owing, the depositary will issue an ADR or ADRs in the name or upon the order of the person entitled thereto evidencing the number of ADSs to which such person is entitled. All of the ADSs issued will, unless specifically requested to the contrary, be part of the depositary's direct registration system, and a registered holder will receive periodic statements from the depositary which will show the number of ADSs registered in such holder's name. An ADR holder can request that the ADSs not be held through the depositary's direct registration system and that a certificated ADR be issued.

How do ADR holders cancel an ADS and obtain deposited securities?

When ADR holders turn in their ADSs at the depositary's office, or when they provide proper instructions and documentation in the case of direct registration ADSs, the depositary will, upon payment of certain applicable fees, charges and taxes, deliver the underlying shares at the custodian's office or effect delivery by such other means as the depositary deems practicable, including transfer to an account of an accredited financial institution on behalf of the ADR holder. At the risk, expense and request of the ADR holder, the depositary may deliver deposited securities at such other place as the ADR holder may request.

The depositary may only restrict the withdrawal of deposited securities in connection with:

temporary delays caused by closing Rio Han's transfer books or those of the depositary or the deposit of shares in connection with voting at a shareholders' meeting, or the payment of dividends;

the payment of fees, taxes and similar charges; or

compliance with any U.S. or foreign laws or governmental regulations relating to the ADRs or to the withdrawal of deposited securities.

This right of withdrawal may not be limited by any other provision of the deposit agreement.

Record Dates

The depositary may fix record dates for the determination of the ADR holders who will be entitled (or obligated, as the case may be):

to receive a dividend, distribution or rights,

to give instructions for the exercise of voting rights at a meeting of holders of Rio Han common shares or other deposited securities, or

for the determination of the registered holders who shall be responsible for the fee assessed by the depositary for administration of the ADR program and for any expenses as provided for in the ADR,

to receive any notice or to act in respect of other matters,

all subject to the provisions of the deposit agreement.

Voting Rights

How do ADR holders vote?

If the depositary asks ADR holders to provide it with voting instructions, ADR holders may instruct the depositary how to exercise the voting rights for the shares that underlie the ADSs. After receiving voting materials or notice of any meeting or solicitation of consents or proxies of shares and ADSs from Rio Han, the depositary will promptly notify the ADR holders of any shareholder meeting or solicitation of consents or proxies. This notice will state such information as is contained in the voting materials and describe how ADR holders may instruct the depositary to exercise the voting rights for the shares which underlie the holder's ADSs. For instructions to be valid, the depositary must receive them in the manner and on or before the date specified. The depositary will try, as far as is practical, subject to the provisions of and governing the underlying shares or other deposited securities, to vote or to have its agents vote the shares or other deposited securities as the ADR holders. The depositary will only vote as instructed by ADR holders. The depositary will not itself exercise any voting discretion. Furthermore, neither the depositary nor its agents are responsible for any failure to carry out any voting instructions, for the manner in which any vote is cast or for the effect of any vote.

There is no guarantee that ADR holders will receive voting materials in time to instruct the depositary to vote and it is possible that ADR holders, or persons who hold their ADSs through brokers, dealers or other third parties, will not have the opportunity to exercise a right to vote.

Reports and Other Communications

Will ADR holders be able to view reports from Rio Han?

The depositary will make available for inspection by ADR holders any written communications (or English translations or summaries thereof) from Rio Han that are both received by the custodian or its nominee as a holder of deposited securities and made generally available to the holders of deposited securities. Rio Han will furnish these communications in English when so required by any rules or regulations of the SEC.

Additionally, if Rio Han makes any written communications generally available to holders of its shares, including the depositary or the custodian, and requests the depositary to provide them to ADR holders, the depositary will mail copies of them, or, at its option, English translations or summaries of them to ADR holders.

Fees and Expenses

What fees and expenses will ADR holders be responsible for paying?

ADR holders will be charged a fee for each issuance of ADSs, including issuances resulting from distributions of shares, rights and other property, and for each surrender of ADSs in exchange for deposited securities. The fee in each case is \$5.00 for each 100 ADSs (or any portion thereof) issued or surrendered.

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The following additional charges shall be incurred by the ADR holders, by any party depositing or withdrawing shares or by any party surrendering ADRs or to whom ADRs are issued (including, without limitation, issuance pursuant to a stock dividend or stock split declared by Rio Han or an exchange of stock regarding the ADRs or the deposited securities or a distribution of ADRs), whichever is applicable:

to the extent not prohibited by the rules of any stock exchange or interdealer quotation system upon which the ADSs are traded, a fee of \$1.50 per ADR or ADRs for transfers of certificated or direct registration ADRs;

to the extent not prohibited by the rules of any stock exchange or interdealer quotation system upon which the ADSs are traded, a fee of \$0.02 or less per ADS (or portion thereof) for any Cash distribution made pursuant to the Deposit Agreement;

to the extent not prohibited by the rules of any stock exchange or interdealer quotation system upon which the ADSs are traded, a fee of US\$0.02 per ADS (or portion thereof) per year for services performed, by the depositary in administering Rio Han's ADR program (which fee shall be assessed against holders of ADRs as of the record date set by the depositary not more than once each calendar year and shall be payable in the manner described in the next succeeding provision);

any other charge payable by any of the depositary, any of the depositary's agents, including, without limitation, the custodian, or the agents of the depositary's agents in connection with the servicing of Rio Han shares or other deposited securities (which charge shall be assessed against registered holders of Rio Han ADRs as of the record date or dates set by the depositary and shall be payable at the sole discretion of the depositary by billing such registered holders or by deducting such charge from one or more cash dividends or other cash distributions);

a fee for the distribution of securities (or the sale of securities in connection with a distribution), such fee being in an amount equal to the fee for the execution and delivery of ADSs which would have been charged as a result of the deposit of such securities (treating all such securities as if they were shares) but which securities or the net cash proceeds from the sale thereof are instead distributed by the depositary to those holders entitled thereto;

stock transfer or other taxes and other governmental charges;

cable, telex and facsimile transmission and delivery charges incurred at the request of ADR holders;

transfer or registration fees for the registration of transfer of deposited securities on any applicable register in connection with the deposit or withdrawal of deposited securities;

expenses of the depositary in connection with the conversion of foreign currency into U.S. dollars; and

such fees and expenses as are incurred by the depositary (including without limitation expenses incurred in connection with compliance with foreign exchange control regulations or any law or regulation relating to foreign investment) in delivery of deposited securities or otherwise in connection with the depositary's or its custodian's compliance with applicable law, rule or regulation.

Rio Han will pay all other charges and expenses of the depositary and any agent of the depositary (except the custodian) pursuant to agreements from time to time between it and the depositary. The fees described above may be amended from time to time.

Payment of Taxes

ADR holders must pay any tax or other governmental charge payable by the custodian or the depositary on any ADS or ADR, deposited security or distribution. If an ADR holder owes any tax or other governmental charge, the depositary may (i) deduct the amount thereof from any cash distributions, or (ii) sell deposited securities and deduct the amount owing from the net proceeds of such sale. In either case the ADR holder remains liable for any shortfall. Additionally, if any tax or governmental charge is unpaid, the depositary may also refuse to effect any registration, registration of transfer, split-up or combination of deposited securities or withdrawal of deposited securities (except under limited circumstances mandated by securities regulations). If any tax or governmental charge is required to be withheld on any non-cash distribution, the depositary may sell the distributed property or securities to pay such taxes and distribute any remaining net proceeds to the ADR holders entitled thereto.

By holding an ADR or an interest therein, the ADR holder will be agreeing to indemnify Rio Han, the depositary, its custodian and any of their respective directors, employees, agents and Affiliates against, and hold each of them harmless from, any claims by any governmental authority with respect to taxes, additions to tax, penalties or interest arising out of any refund of taxes, reduced rate of withholding at source or other tax benefit obtained in respect of, or arising out of, the ADSs.

Reclassifications, Recapitalizations and Mergers

If Rio Han takes certain actions that affect the deposited securities, including (i) any change in par value, split-up, consolidation, cancellation or other reclassification of deposited securities or (ii) any recapitalization, reorganization, merger, consolidation, liquidation, receivership, bankruptcy or sale of all or substantially all of Rio Han's assets, then the depositary may choose to:

amend the form of ADR;

distribute additional or amended ADRs;

distribute cash, securities or other property it has received in connection with such actions;

sell any securities or property received and distribute the proceeds as cash; or

none of the above.

If the depositary does not choose any of the above options, any of the cash, securities or other property it receives will constitute part of the deposited securities and each ADS will then represent a proportionate interest in such property.

Resignation or Removal

The depositary may resign as depositary by 60 days prior written notice of its election to do so delivered to Rio Han, or be removed as depositary by Rio Han with 60 days prior written notice of such removal delivered to the depositary.

Amendment and Termination

How may the deposit agreement be amended?

Rio Han may agree with the depositary to amend the deposit agreement and the ADSs without the consent of the ADR holders for any reason. ADR holders must be given at least 30 days notice of any amendment that imposes or increases any fees or charges (other than stock transfer or other taxes and other governmental charges, transfer or registration fees, cable, telex or facsimile transmission costs, delivery costs or other such expenses), or prejudices any substantial existing right of ADR holders. If an ADR holder continues to hold an ADR or ADRs after being so notified, such ADR holder is deemed to agree to such amendment. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if any governmental body or regulatory body should adopt new laws, rules or regulations which would require amendment or supplement of the deposit agreement or the form of ADR to ensure compliance therewith, Rio Han and the depositary may amend or supplement the deposit agreement and the ADR at any time in accordance with such changed laws, rules or regulations, which amendment or supplement may take effect before a notice is given or ADR holders otherwise receive notice. No amendment, however, will impair the right of ADR holders to surrender their ADSs and receive the underlying securities.

How may the deposit agreement be terminated?

The depositary may terminate the deposit agreement by giving the ADR holders at least 30 days prior notice, and it must do so at Rio Han's request. The deposit agreement may be terminated on the removal of the depositary for any reason. After termination, the depositary's only responsibility will be (i) to deliver deposited securities to ADR holders who surrender their ADRs, and (ii) to hold or sell distributions received on deposited securities. As soon as practicable after the expiration of six months from the termination date, the depositary will sell the deposited securities which remain and hold the net proceeds of such sales, without liability for interest, in trust for the ADR holders who have not yet surrendered their ADRs. After making such sale, the depositary shall have no obligations except to account for such proceeds and other cash. The depositary will not be required to invest such proceeds or pay interest on them.

Limitations on Obligations and Liability to ADR holders

Limits on Rio Han's obligations and the obligations of the depositary; limits on liability to ADR holders and holders of ADSs

Prior to the issue, registration, registration of transfer, split-up, combination, or cancellation of any ADRs, or the delivery of any distribution in respect thereof, the depositary and its custodian may require ADR holders to pay, provide or deliver:

payment with respect thereto of (i) any stock transfer or other tax or other governmental charge, (ii) any stock transfer or registration fees in effect for the registration of transfers of shares or other deposited securities upon any applicable register and (iii) any applicable fees and expenses described in the ADR;

the production of proof satisfactory to it of (i) the identity of any signatory and genuineness of any signature and (ii) such other information, including without limitation, information as to citizenship, residence, exchange control approval, beneficial ownership of any securities, payment of applicable taxes or governmental charges, or legal or beneficial ownership and the nature of such interest, information relating to the registration of the shares on the books maintained by or on behalf of Rio Han for the transfer and registration of shares, compliance with applicable law, regulations, provisions of or governing deposited securities and terms of the deposit agreement and the ADR, as it may deem necessary or proper; and

compliance with such regulations as the depositary may establish consistent with the deposit agreement.

The deposit agreement expressly limits the obligations and liability of the depositary, Rio Han and its respective agents. Neither Rio Han nor the depositary nor any such agent will be liable if:

present or future law, rule or regulation of the United States, the Federative Republic of Brazil or any other country, or of any governmental or regulatory authority or securities exchange or market or automated quotation system, the provisions of or governing any deposited securities, any present or future provision of Rio Han's charter, any act of God, war, terrorism or other circumstance beyond its control shall prevent, delay or subject to any civil or criminal penalty any act which the deposit agreement or the ADRs provides shall be done or performed by it or them (including, without limitation, voting);

it exercises or fails to exercise discretion under the deposit agreement or the ADR;

it performs its obligations without gross negligence or bad faith;

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it takes any action or refrains from taking any action in reliance upon the advice of or information from legal counsel, accountants, any person presenting shares for deposit, any registered holder of ADRs, or any other person believed by it to be competent to give such advice or information; or

it relies upon any written notice, request, direction or other document believed by it to be genuine and to have been signed or presented by the proper party or parties.

Neither the depositary nor its agents have any obligation to appear in, prosecute or defend any action, suit or other proceeding in respect of any deposited securities or the ADRs. Rio Han and its agents shall only be obligated to appear in, prosecute or defend any action, suit or other proceeding in respect of any deposited securities or the ADRs, which in its opinion may involve it in expense or liability, if indemnity satisfactory to it against all expense (including fees and disbursements of counsel) and liability is furnished as often as may be required. The depositary and its agents may fully respond to any and all demands or requests for information maintained by or on its behalf in connection with the deposit agreement, any registered holder or holders of ADRs, any ADSs or otherwise to the extent such information is requested or required by or pursuant to any lawful authority, including, without limitation, laws, rules, regulations, administrative or judicial process, banking, securities or other regulators.

The depositary will not be responsible for failing to carry out instructions to vote the deposited securities or for the manner in which the deposited securities are voted or the effect of the vote. In no event shall the depositary or any of its agents be liable for any indirect, special, punitive or consequential damages.

The depositary may own and deal in deposited securities and in ADSs.

Disclosure of Interest in ADSs

To the extent that the provisions of or governing any deposited securities may require disclosure of or impose limits on beneficial or other ownership of deposited securities, other shares and other securities and may provide for blocking transfer, voting or other rights to enforce such disclosure or limits, ADR holders agree to comply with all such disclosure requirements and ownership limitations and to comply with any reasonable instructions Rio Han may provide in respect thereof. Rio Han reserves the right to request ADR holders to deliver their ADSs for cancellation and withdrawal of the deposited securities so as to permit Rio Han to deal with them directly as a holder of deposited securities and, by holding an ADS or an interest therein, ADR holders will be agreeing to comply with such instructions.

Requirements for Depositary Actions

Rio Han, the depositary or the custodian may refuse to

issue, register or transfer an ADR or ADRs;

effect a split-up or combination of ADRs;

deliver distributions on any such ADRs; or

permit the withdrawal of deposited securities (unless the deposit agreement provides otherwise), until the following conditions have been met:

the holder has paid all taxes, governmental charges, and fees and expenses as required in the deposit agreement;

the holder has provided the depositary with any information it may deem necessary or proper, including, without limitation, proof of identity and the genuineness of any signature; and

the holder has complied with such regulations as the depositary may establish under the deposit agreement, including those regulations which Rio Han informs the depositary in writing are necessary to facilitate compliance with any applicable rules or regulations of the Central Bank of Brazil or the SEC.

The depositary may also suspend the issuance of ADSs, the deposit of shares, the registration, transfer, split-up or combination of ADRs, or the withdrawal of deposited securities (unless the deposit agreement provides otherwise), if the register for ADRs or any deposited securities is closed or the depositary decides it is advisable to do so.

Books of Depositary

The depositary or its agent will maintain a register for the registration, registration of transfer, combination and split-up of ADRs, which register shall include the depositary's direct registration system. ADR holders may inspect such records at such office during regular business hours, but solely for the purpose of communicating with other holders in the interest of business matters relating to the deposit agreement. Such register may be closed from time to time, when deemed expedient by the depositary.

The depositary will maintain facilities to record and process the issuance, cancellation, combination, split-up and transfer of ADRs. These facilities may be closed from time to time, to the extent not prohibited by law.

Pre-release of ADSs

The depositary may issue ADSs prior to the deposit with the custodian of shares (or rights to receive shares). This is called a pre-release of the ADS. A pre-release is closed out as soon as the underlying shares (or rights to receive shares from Rio Han or from any registrar, transfer agent or other entity recording share ownership or transactions) are delivered to the depositary. The depositary may pre-release ADSs only if the depositary has received collateral for the full market value of the pre-released ADSs (marked to market daily); and each recipient of pre-released ADSs agrees in writing that he or she,

owns the underlying shares,

assigns all rights in such shares to the depositary,

holds such shares for the account of the depositary and

will deliver such shares to the custodian as soon as practicable, and promptly if the depositary so demands.

In general, the number of pre-released ADSs will not evidence more than 30% of all ADSs outstanding at any given time (excluding those evidenced by pre-released ADSs). However, the depositary may change or disregard such limit from time to time as it deems appropriate. The depositary may retain for its own account any earnings on collateral for pre-released ADSs and its charges for issuance thereof.

Appointment

In the deposit agreement, each holder and each person holding an interest in ADSs, upon effectiveness of the merger or acceptance of any ADSs (or any interest therein) issued in accordance with the terms and conditions of the deposit agreement shall be deemed for all purposes to (a) be a party to and bound by the terms of the deposit agreement and the applicable ADR(s), and (b) appoint the depositary its attorney-in-fact, with full power to delegate, to act on its behalf and to take any and all actions contemplated in the deposit agreement and the applicable ADR(s), to adopt any and all procedures necessary to comply with applicable law and to take such action as the depositary in its sole discretion may deem necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of the deposit agreement and the applicable ADR(s), the taking of such actions to be the conclusive determinant of the necessity and appropriateness thereof.

MARKET INFORMATION**Market Price of Rio Han and Embraer Shares**

Rio Han common shares are not currently listed on any stock exchange.

Embraer's common and preferred shares are currently listed and traded on the BOVESPA under the ticker symbols EMBR3 and EMBR4, respectively. Embraer's ADSs (representing preferred shares) are listed and traded on the NYSE under the ticker symbol ERJ. Each Embraer ADS represents four preferred shares of Embraer. JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. is Embraer's depository and issues the ADRs evidencing Embraer's ADSs.

The following table shows, for the periods indicated, the high and low of the last reported closing prices per Embraer common share, preferred share and ADS for the periods indicated. Common and preferred share prices are as reported on the BOVESPA, and ADS prices are as reported on the NYSE.

	Price in U.S. dollars per ADS	
	High	Low
2000:		
Year end (from July 20)	39.75	18.50
2001:		
Year end	45.50	11.45
2002:		
Year end	25.01	12.85
2003:		
First quarter	16.27	9.15
Second quarter	20.26	12.38
Third quarter	22.48	17.18
Fourth quarter	35.45	21.42
Year end	35.45	9.15
2004:		
First quarter	36.81	28.11
Second quarter	32.57	23.28
Third quarter	29.62	25.33
Fourth quarter	33.66	24.18
Year end	36.81	23.28
2005:		
First quarter	35.00	29.70
Second quarter	33.95	28.71
Third quarter	39.00	30.37
Fourth quarter	41.78	36.20
Year end	41.78	28.71
Month ended:		
January 31, 2005	41.63	38.74
February 28, 2005 (through February 17)	40.40	37.00

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	Nominal <i>reais</i> per preferred share	
	High	Low
2000:		
Year end (from July 20)	18.30	7.20
2001:		
Year end	25.45	7.65
2002:		
Year end	15.30	11.20
2003:		
First quarter	14.05	8.10
Second quarter	14.33	9.84
Third quarter	16.47	12.90
Fourth quarter	25.70	15.39
Year end	25.70	8.10
2004:		
First quarter	26.43	20.30
Second quarter	23.50	18.30
Third quarter	22.20	18.20
Fourth quarter	22.50	17.10
Year end	26.43	17.10
2005:		
First quarter	23.30	19.80
Second quarter	20.75	17.90
Third quarter	22.19	18.50
Fourth quarter	23.73	20.12
Year end	23.73	17.90
Month ended:		
January 31, 2005	23.68	21.55
February 28, 2005 (through February 17)	22.51	19.90

	Nominal <i>reais</i> per common share	
	High	Low
2000:		
Year end (from July 20)	11.69	6.23
2001:		
Year end	17.51	5.91
2002:		
Year end	14.00	5.91
2003:		
First quarter	12.50	7.00
Second quarter	11.57	8.18
Third quarter	12.50	10.20
Fourth quarter	19.30	11.72
Year end	19.30	7.00
2004:		
First quarter	20.30	16.10
Second quarter	18.69	13.30
Third quarter	16.60	13.30
Fourth quarter	16.13	12.31
Year end	20.30	12.31
2005:		
First quarter	17.90	14.40
Second quarter	16.00	13.50
Third quarter	16.50	14.18
Fourth quarter	18.50	14.90
Year end	18.50	13.50

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	Nominal reais per common share	
	High	Low
Month ended:		
January 31, 2005	22.90	17.41
February 28, 2005 (through February 17)	21.70	19.08

Dividend History

As Rio Han was recently formed, it has not yet made any payment of dividends or interest on shareholders' equity to its shareholders.

The table below summarizes the history of payments of dividends and interest on shareholders' equity of Embraer for the periods indicated. Interest on shareholders' equity is a form of distribution on shares that is deductible by the payer for Brazilian tax purposes. The table sets forth in reais the historical payments of dividends and historical payments of interest on shareholders' equity Embraer has made to its shareholders, including amounts paid per common share and preferred share, translated into U.S. dollars at the prevailing selling rate for reais into U.S. dollars at the commercial rate on each of the respective dates that the dividends were approved.

Date of approval	Period in which profits were generated	Total amount of Distribution		Total amount per Share			
				Common Share		Preferred Share	
				(R\$in millions)	(US\$in millions) (3)	R\$	US\$(3)
September 18, 1998(1)	First two quarters of 1998	21.3	17.9	0.000419	0.000354	0.000461	0.000389
March 30, 1999(1)	Remaining two quarters of 1998	33.9	19.7	0.000667	0.000387	0.000734	0.000426
September 28, 1999(1)	First two quarters of 1999	36.8	19.1	0.073000	0.037975	0.080000	0.041617
January 31, 2000(1)	Remaining two quarters of 1999	86.7	48.1	0.171700	0.095262	0.188900	0.104805
March 24, 2000(2)	First quarter of 2000	19.6	11.2	0.038200	0.021862	0.042000	0.024037
June 16, 2000(2)	Second quarter of 2000	19.9	11.0	0.038640	0.021467	0.042500	0.023611
July 6, 2000(1)	First two quarters of 2000	79.6	44.8	0.154730	0.087182	0.170200	0.095898
September 22, 2000(2)	Third quarter of 2000	27.7	15.0	0.048310	0.026203	0.053140	0.028822
December 15, 2000(2)	Fourth quarter of 2000	33.5	17.1	0.058390	0.029861	0.064220	0.032842
March 16, 2001(1)	Remaining two quarters of 2000	107.5	49.7	0.187400	0.086695	0.206130	0.095360
March 16, 2001(2)	First quarter of 2001	33.8	15.7	0.059030	0.027308	0.064930	0.030038
June 13, 2001(2)	Second quarter of 2001	41.4	18.0	0.063230	0.027433	0.069550	0.030175
September 14, 2001(1)	First two quarters of 2001	123.1	46.1	0.186780	0.069921	0.205460	0.076914
September 14, 2001(2)	Third quarter of 2001	48.4	18.1	0.073353	0.027460	0.080690	0.030206
December 15, 2001(2)	Fourth quarter of 2001	57.1	24.6	0.086490	0.037274	0.095150	0.041006
March 19, 2002(1)	Remaining two quarters of 2001	100.0	43.0	0.132623	0.057077	0.145888	0.062785
March 19, 2002(2)	First quarter of 2002	58.9	25.4	0.077770	0.033470	0.085540	0.036814
June 14, 2002(2)	Second quarter of 2002	59.5	20.9	0.078590	0.027634	0.086440	0.030394
September 13, 2002(2)	Third quarter of 2002	66.3	17.0	0.087400	0.022440	0.096130	0.024681
December 13, 2002(2)	Fourth quarter of 2002	70.0	19.8	0.092090	0.026063	0.101310	0.028673
December 13, 2002(2)	1998 and 1999	72.5	20.5	0.095360	0.026989	0.104890	0.029686
June 16, 2003(2)	First two quarters of 2003	76.7	26.7	0.100870	0.035122	0.110950	0.038632
December 12, 2003(2)	Remaining two quarters of 2003	118.5	41.0	0.155230	0.053728	0.170750	0.059099
March 12, 2004(2)	First quarter of 2004	101.0	34.7	0.132230	0.045462	0.145450	0.050007
June 25, 2004 (2)	Second quarter of 2004	160.0	51.5	0.209230	0.067331	0.230150	0.074063
September 20, 2004 (2)	Third quarter of 2004	160.0	55.9	0.209130	0.073158	0.230050	0.080476
December 17, 2004 (2)	Fourth quarter of 2004	164.1	61.8	0.214270	0.080723	0.235700	0.088796
March 11, 2005 (2)	First quarter of 2005	106.5	39.9	0.138920	0.052104	0.152810	0.057314
June 3, 2005 (2)	Second quarter of 2005	110.8	47.1	0.144500	0.061479	0.158950	0.067627

Date of approval	Period in which profits were generated	Total amount of Distribution		Total amount per Share			
				Common Share		Preferred Share	
				R\$	US\$(3)	R\$	US\$(3)
September 16, 2005 (2)	Third quarter of 2005	(R\$ in millions)	(US \$in millions) (3)				
December 19, 2005 (2)	Fourth quarter of 2005	113.5	51.1	0.147770	0.066497	0.162540	0.073144
		112.9	48.2	0.146870	0.062746	0.161550	0.069018

(1) Represents dividend payments.

(2) Represents interest on shareholders' equity.

(3) Translated from nominal *reais* into U.S. dollars at the commercial selling rates in effect on the dates that the dividends were approved.

Trading on the BOVESPA

In 2000, the BOVESPA was reorganized through the execution of memoranda of understanding by the Brazilian stock exchanges. Under the memoranda, all securities are now traded only on the BOVESPA, with the exception of electronically traded public debt securities and privatization auctions, which are traded on the Rio de Janeiro Stock Exchange.

When shareholders trade in common and preferred shares on the BOVESPA, the trade is settled in three business days after the trade date without adjustment of the purchase price for inflation. The seller is ordinarily required to deliver the shares to the exchange on the second business day following the trade date. Delivery of and payment for shares are made through the facilities of the CBLC - *Companhia Brasileira de Liquidação e Custódia*.

The BOVESPA is a nonprofit entity owned by its member brokerage firms. Trading on the BOVESPA is limited to member brokerage firms and a limited number of authorized nonmembers. The BOVESPA has two open outcry trading sessions each day from 11:00 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. and from 2:30 p.m. to 5:45 p.m., São Paulo time, except during daylight savings time in the United States. During daylight savings time in the United States, the sessions are from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. and from 2:00 p.m. to 4:45 p.m., São Paulo time, to closely mirror the NYSE trading hours. Trading is also conducted between 11:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., or between 10:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. during daylight savings time in the United States, on an automated system known as the Computer Assisted Trading System (*Sistema de Negociação Assistida por Computador*) on the BOVESPA and on the National Electronic Trading System (*Sistema Eletrônico de Negociação Nacional*). This system is a computerized system that links electronically with the seven smaller regional exchanges. The BOVESPA also permits trading from 6:45 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. on an online system connected to traditional and internet brokers called the after market. Trading on the after market is subject to regulatory limits on price volatility and on the volume of shares transacted through internet brokers. There are no specialists or officially recognized market makers for Rio Han's shares in Brazil.

In order to better control volatility, the BOVESPA adopted a circuit breaker system pursuant to which trading sessions may be suspended for a period of 30 minutes or one hour whenever the indices of the BOVESPA fall below the limits of 10% or 15%, respectively, in relation to the index registered in the previous trading session.

The BOVESPA is significantly less liquid than the NYSE or other major exchanges in the world. As of December 31, 2005, the aggregate market capitalization of the 381 companies listed on the BOVESPA was equivalent to approximately R\$1,128.5 billion (US\$482.1 billion), and the 10 largest companies listed on the BOVESPA represented approximately 51.8% of the total market capitalization of all listed companies. By comparison, as of December 31, 2005, the aggregate market capitalization of the 2,775 companies listed on the NYSE was approximately US\$21.4 trillion, and the 10 largest companies listed on the NYSE represented approximately 10.3% of the total market capitalization of all listed companies. Although any of the outstanding shares of a listed company may trade on the BOVESPA, in most cases fewer than half of the listed shares are actually available for trading by the public, the remainder being held by small groups of controlling persons, by government entities or by one principal shareholder.

Trading on the BOVESPA by a holder not deemed to be domiciled in Brazil, for Brazilian tax and regulatory purposes, a non-Brazilian holder, is subject to certain limitations under Brazilian foreign investment legislation. With limited exceptions, non-Brazilian holders may only trade on Brazilian stock exchanges in accordance with the requirements of Resolution No. 2,689, of January 26, 2000, or Resolution No. 2,689, of the National Monetary Council (*Conselho Monetário Nacional*), or CMN. Resolution No. 2,689 requires that securities held by non-Brazilian holders be maintained in the custody of, or in deposit accounts with, financial institutions and be registered with a clearinghouse. Such financial institutions and clearinghouses must be duly authorized to act as such by the Central Bank and the CVM. In addition, Resolution No. 2,689 requires non-Brazilian holders to restrict their securities trading to transactions on Brazilian stock exchanges or qualified over-the-counter markets. With limited exceptions, non-Brazilian holders may not transfer the ownership of investments made under Resolution No. 2,689 to other non-Brazilian holders through a private transaction. See Material Tax Considerations Material Brazilian Tax Considerations beginning on page 102 of this prospectus for a description of certain tax benefits extended to non-Brazilian holders who qualify under Resolution No. 2,689.

Novo Mercado Corporate Governance Practices

In 2000, the BOVESPA introduced three special listing segments, known as Levels 1 and 2 of Differentiated Corporate Governance Practices and the New Market (*Novo Mercado*), aiming at fostering a secondary market for securities issued by Brazilian companies with securities listed on the BOVESPA, by prompting such companies to follow good practices of corporate governance. The listing segments were designed for the trading of shares issued by companies voluntarily undertaking to abide by corporate governance practices and disclosure requirements in addition to those already imposed by Brazilian law. These rules generally increase shareholders' rights and enhance the quality of information provided to shareholders.

To become a Level 1 (*Nível 1*) company, in addition to the obligations imposed by current Brazilian law, an issuer must agree to (a) ensure that shares of the issuer representing 25% of its total capital are effectively available for trading, (b) adopt offering procedures that favor widespread ownership of shares whenever making a public offering, (c) comply with minimum quarterly disclosure standards, (d) follow stricter disclosure policies, including regarding contracts with related parties, material contracts and transactions made by controlling shareholders, directors and officers involving securities issued by the issuer, (e) submit any existing shareholders' agreements and stock option plans to the BOVESPA, and (f) make a schedule of corporate events available to shareholders.

To become a Level 2 (*Nível 2*) company, in addition to the obligations imposed by current Brazilian law, an issuer must agree to (a) comply with all of the listing requirements for Level 1 companies, (b) grant tag-along rights for all shareholders in connection with a transfer of control of the company, offering the same price paid per share for controlling block common shares and 80% of the price paid per share of controlling block preferred shares, (c) grant voting rights to holders of preferred shares in connection with certain corporate restructurings and related party transactions, such as (i) any transformation of the company into another corporate form, (ii) any merger, consolidation or spin-off of the company, (iii) approval of any transactions between the company and its controlling shareholder, including parties related to the controlling shareholder, (iv) approval of any valuation of assets to be delivered to the company in payment for shares issued in a capital increase, (v) appointment of an expert firm to ascertain the fair value of the company in connection with any deregistration and delisting tender offer, and (vi) any changes to these voting rights, (d) have a board of directors comprised of at least five members, of which 20% must be independent directors, with a term limited to two years, (e) prepare annual financial statements in English, including cash flow statements, in accordance with international accounting standards, such as U.S. GAAP or International Financial Reporting Standards, (f) if it elects to delist from the Level 2 segment, hold a tender offer by the company's controlling shareholder (the minimum price of the shares to be offered will be determined by an appraisal process), and (g) adhere exclusively to the rules of the BOVESPA Arbitration Chamber for resolution of disputes between the company and its investors.

To be listed on the *Novo Mercado*, an issuer must meet all of the requirements described above, in addition to (a) issuing only voting shares and (b) granting tag-along rights for all shareholders in connection with a transfer of control of the company, offering the same price paid per share for controlling block common shares. Rio Han will be listed on the *Novo Mercado* segment.

Regulation of the Brazilian Securities Market

The Brazilian securities markets are regulated by the CVM, which has regulatory authority over the stock exchanges and securities markets, as well as by the Central Bank, which has, among other powers, licensing authority over brokerage firms and regulates foreign investment and foreign exchange transactions. The Brazilian securities markets are governed by Law No. 10,198 dated February 14, 2001, Law No. 10,303 dated October 31, 2001, known as Law No. 10,303, and Law No. 10,411 dated February 26, 2002, which introduced new concepts and several changes to Law No. 6,385 dated December 7, 1976, as amended and supplemented, the principal law governing the Brazilian securities markets, by the Brazilian Corporate Law, and by regulations issued by the CVM, the CMN and the Central Bank. These laws and regulations, among others, provide for disclosure requirements applicable to issuers of traded securities, criminal sanctions for insider trading and price manipulation, and protection of minority shareholders. They also provide for licensing and oversight of brokerage firms and governance of Brazilian stock exchanges. However, the Brazilian securities markets are not as highly regulated and supervised as U.S. securities markets.

Under the Brazilian Corporate Law, a company is either publicly held, a *companhia aberta*, or privately held, a *companhia fechada*. All listed companies are registered with the CVM and are subject to reporting and regulatory requirements. A company registered with the CVM may trade its securities either on the BOVESPA or in the Brazilian over-the-counter market. Shares of companies listed on the BOVESPA may not simultaneously trade on the Brazilian over-the-counter market. The shares of a listed company may also be traded privately, subject to several limitations. To be listed on the BOVESPA, a company must apply for registration with the BOVESPA and the CVM.

The trading of securities on the BOVESPA may be halted at the request of a company in anticipation of a material announcement. Trading may also be suspended on the initiative of the BOVESPA or the CVM, among other reasons, based on or due to a belief that a company has provided inadequate information regarding a significant event or has provided inadequate responses to inquiries by the CVM or the BOVESPA.

Trading on the BOVESPA by non-residents of Brazil is subject to limitations under Brazilian foreign investment and tax legislation. The Brazilian custodian for the preferred shares underlying the ADSs must, on behalf of the depositary for the ADSs, obtain registration from the Central Bank to remit U.S. dollars abroad for payments of dividends, any other cash distributions, or upon the disposition of the shares and sales proceeds therefrom. If you exchange your ADSs for ordinary shares, you will be entitled to continue to rely on the custodian's electronic certificate of foreign capital registration for five business days after the exchange. Thereafter, you may not be able to obtain and remit abroad non-Brazilian currency upon the disposition of or distributions relating to the ordinary shares, and will be subject to a less favorable tax treatment on gains with respect to the ordinary shares, unless you obtain a new electronic certificate of foreign capital registration or qualify under Brazilian foreign investment regulations that entitle some foreign investors to buy and sell shares on the BOVESPA without obtaining separate electronic certificates of foreign capital registration. See Description of Rio Han's Capital Stock Limitations on the Voting Rights of Certain Holders of Common Shares beginning on page 120 of this prospectus.

Disclosure Requirements

Pursuant to CVM Rule No. 358, of January 3, 2002, the CVM revised and consolidated the requirements regarding the disclosure and use of information related to material facts and acts of publicly held companies, including the disclosure of information on the trading and acquisition of securities issued by publicly held companies.

These requirements include provisions that:

establish the concept of a material fact that gives rise to reporting requirements. Material facts include decisions made by the controlling shareholders, resolutions of the general meeting of shareholders and of management of the company, or any other facts related to the company's business (whether occurring within the company or otherwise somehow related thereto) that may influence the price of its publicly traded securities, or the decision of investors to trade such securities or to exercise any of such securities' underlying rights;

specify examples of facts that are considered to be material, which include, among others, the execution of shareholders agreements providing for the transfer of control, the entry or withdrawal of shareholders that maintain any managing, financial, technological or administrative function with or contribution to the company, and any corporate restructuring undertaken among related companies;

oblige the investor relations officer, controlling shareholders, other officers, directors, members of the audit committee and other advisory boards to disclose material facts;

require simultaneous disclosure of material facts to all markets in which the corporation's securities are admitted for trading;

require the acquiror of a controlling stake in a corporation to publish material facts, including its intentions as to whether or not to de-list the corporation's shares, within one year;

establish rules regarding disclosure requirements in the acquisition and disposal of a material stockholding stake; and

restrict the use of insider information.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

As Rio Han is a closed company, it is not subject to the informational requirements of the CVM and the Brazilian stock exchanges.

Embraer is subject to the informational requirements of the CVM and the Brazilian stock exchanges and files reports and other information relating to its business, financial condition and other matters with the CVM and Brazilian stock exchanges. You may read these reports, statements and other information at the public reference facilities maintained in São Paulo. Some Embraer filings with the CVM are also available at the website maintained by the CVM at <http://www.cvm.gov.br>.

Rio Han has filed a registration statement on Form F-4 to register under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, the Rio Han common shares (including common shares represented by Rio Han ADSs) to be received in the proposed merger by U.S. holders of Embraer common shares, Embraer preferred shares and Embraer ADSs. This document is part of that registration statement on Form F-4 and constitutes a prospectus of Rio Han. In accordance with SEC rules and regulations, this document does not contain all the information set forth in the registration statement or the exhibits to the registration statement.

Embraer is subject to the periodic reporting and other informational requirements of the U.S. Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Accordingly, Embraer is required to file or furnish reports and other information with the SEC. Investors may inspect and copy reports and other information filed by Embraer at the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC at 100 F Street N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549, and at the SEC's Regional Office located at Citicorp Center, 500 West Madison Street, Suite 1400, Chicago, Illinois 60661. Investors may obtain copies of these materials upon written request from the SEC's Public Reference Section at 100 F Street N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549, at prescribed rates. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for more information on the public reference rooms and their copy charges, as well as the charges for mailing copies of the documents Embraer has filed. Investors may also inspect and copy this material at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005. In addition to the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC and the NYSE, investors may obtain the registration statement, upon written request, from the depositary for the Embraer ADSs at its corporate trust office located at 60 Wall Street, New York, New York.

Neither Rio Han nor Embraer has authorized any person to give any information or to make any representation in connection with the proposed restructuring and merger other than the information contained in this prospectus, and if any person gives you other information or makes a representation in connection with the proposed restructuring and merger, that information or representation must not be relied on.

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS PROSPECTUS SPEAKS ONLY AS OF THE DATE OF THIS PROSPECTUS UNLESS THE INFORMATION SPECIFICALLY INDICATES THAT ANOTHER DATE APPLIES.

ENFORCEMENT OF CIVIL LIABILITIES UNDER U.S. SECURITIES LAWS

Rio Han is a closed company organized under the laws of Brazil. Other than the Embraer control shares held by Rio Han, it currently does not have any material assets or operations. After the proposed restructuring and merger, with the transfer of all of Embraer's assets and liabilities to Rio Han, substantially all of the assets of Rio Han will be located in Brazil. All of Rio Han's directors and officers and some of the advisors named herein reside in Brazil. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process within the United States upon Rio Han or such other persons or to enforce against them or Rio Han in U.S. courts judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws.

Rio Han has been advised by its Brazilian legal counsel, Mattos Filho, Veiga Filho, Marrey Jr. e Quiroga Advogados, that judgments of U.S. courts for civil liabilities based upon U.S. federal securities laws may be, subject to the requirements described below, enforced in Brazil. A judgment against Rio Han or the persons described above obtained outside Brazil would be enforceable in Brazil without reconsideration of the merits, upon confirmation of that judgment by the Brazilian Superior Court of Justice. That confirmation will occur if the foreign judgment:

fulfills all formalities required for its enforceability under the laws of the country where the foreign judgment is granted;

is issued by a competent court after proper service of process is made in accordance with Brazilian law;

is final and therefore not subject to appeal;

is authenticated by a Brazilian consular office in the country where the foreign judgment is issued and is accompanied by a sworn translation into Portuguese; and

is not contrary to Brazilian national sovereignty, public policy or public morality.

Rio Han has been further advised by its Brazilian counsel that:

original actions based on the U.S. federal securities laws may be brought in Brazilian courts and that, subject to Brazilian public policy and national sovereignty, Brazilian courts will enforce liabilities in such actions against Rio Han's directors, its officers and the advisors named herein; and

the ability of a judgment creditor or the other persons named above to satisfy a judgment by attaching Rio Han's assets is limited by provisions of Brazilian law.

A plaintiff (whether Brazilian or non-Brazilian) residing outside Brazil during the course of litigation in Brazil must provide a bond to guarantee court costs and legal fees if the plaintiff owns no real property in Brazil that could secure such payment. The bond must have a value sufficient to satisfy the payment of court fees and the defendant's attorney fees, as determined by a Brazilian judge. This requirement does not apply to the enforcement judgments that have been duly confirmed by the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court.

EXCHANGE CONTROL AND OTHER LIMITATIONS AFFECTING SHAREHOLDERS

There are no restrictions on ownership of Rio Han common shares or ADSs by individuals or legal entities domiciled outside Brazil. However, the right to convert dividend payments and proceeds from the sale of preferred shares into foreign currency and to remit such amounts outside Brazil is subject to restrictions under foreign investment legislation which generally requires, among other things, the registration of the relevant investment with the Central Bank.

Pursuant to Brazilian law, investors may invest in the common shares and the preferred shares under Resolution No. 2,689, of January 26, 2000, of the National Monetary Council. The rules of Resolution No. 2,689 allow foreign investors to invest in almost all financial assets and to engage in almost all transactions available in the Brazilian financial and capital markets, provided that some requirements are fulfilled. In accordance with Resolution No. 2,689, the definition of foreign investor includes individuals, legal entities, mutual funds and other collective investment entities domiciled or headquartered abroad.

Pursuant to the rules, foreign investors must: (1) appoint at least one representative in Brazil with powers to perform actions relating to the foreign investment; (2) complete the appropriate foreign investor registration form; (3) register as a foreign investor with the CVM; and (4) register the foreign investment with the Central Bank.

Securities and other financial assets held by foreign investors pursuant to Resolution No. 2,689 must be registered or maintained in deposit accounts or under the custody of an entity duly licensed by the Central Bank or the CVM. In addition, securities trading is restricted to transactions carried out in the stock exchanges or organized over-the-counter markets licensed by the CVM.

Under Resolution No. 2,689, foreign investors registered with the CVM may buy and sell shares on the BOVESPA without obtaining a separate certificate of registration for each transaction. Investors under these regulations are also generally entitled to favorable tax treatment.

Annex V to Resolution No. 1,289, as amended, of the National Monetary Council, also known as the Annex V Regulations, provides for the issuance of depositary receipts in foreign markets in respect of shares of Brazilian issuers.

In connection with Rio Han common shares to be represented by ADSs, an electronic registration will be issued in the name of the depositary with respect to the ADSs and will be maintained by the custodian on behalf of the depositary. This electronic registration will be carried out through the Central Bank Information System-SISBACEN. Pursuant to the registration, the custodian and the depositary will be able to convert dividends and other distributions with respect to the common shares to be represented by ADSs into foreign currency and remit the proceeds outside Brazil. In the event that holders of ADSs exchange such ADSs for common shares, they will be entitled to continue to rely on the depositary's registration for five business days after the exchange. Thereafter, they must seek to obtain their own electronic registration. Unless the common shares are held pursuant to Resolution No. 2,689 by a duly registered investor or a holder of common shares who applies for and obtains a new certificate of registration, that holder may not be able to convert into foreign currency and remit outside Brazil the proceeds from the disposition of, or distributions with respect to, the 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 Risk Factors Risks Relating to the Rio Han Common Shares and ADSs If holders of Rio Han ADSs exchange their ADSs for the underlying common shares, they risk losing the ability to remit foreign currency abroad and Brazilian tax advantages on page 30 of this prospectus and Material Tax Considerations Brazilian Material Tax Considerations Taxation on Gains Future Disposals of Rio Han's Shares on page 103 of this prospectus.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the Rio Han common shares (including those represented by Rio Han ADSs) to be issued pursuant to the proposed restructuring and merger has been passed upon by Mattos Filho, Veiga Filho, Marrey Jr. e Quiroga Advogados. Certain material Brazilian tax consequences of the proposed restructuring and merger have been passed upon by Mattos Filho, Veiga Filho, Marrey Jr. e Quiroga Advogados and certain material United States tax consequences of the proposed restructuring and merger have been passed upon by Shearman & Sterling LLP.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of Embraer included in the Annual Report of Embraer on Form 20-F for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004 attached as Annex A to this prospectus, have been audited by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Auditores Independentes, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their reports appearing herein and elsewhere in the registration statement to which this prospectus is a part, and are included in reliance upon the reports of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

DEALER PROSPECTUS DELIVERY OBLIGATIONS

Until [_____] [__], 2006, all dealers that effect transactions in these securities, whether or not participating in this offering, may be required to deliver a prospectus. This is in addition to the dealers obligation to deliver a prospectus when acting as underwriters with respect to their unsold allotments or subscriptions.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and Management of
Embraer Empresa Brasileira de Aeronáutica S.A.
São Paulo - SP

1. We have reviewed the accompanying condensed interim consolidated balance sheet of Embraer Empresa Brasileira de Aeronáutica S.A. and subsidiaries as of September 30, 2005, and the related condensed interim consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, changes in shareholders equity, and cash flows for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2005 and 2004. These interim financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management.
2. We conducted our review in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.
3. Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to such condensed interim consolidated financial statements for them to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.
4. We have previously audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheet of Embraer Empresa Brasileira de Aeronáutica S.A. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2004, and the related consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, changes in shareholders equity, and cash flows for the year then ended (not presented herein); and in our report dated May 25, 2005, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying condensed interim consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2004 is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

/s/ DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU AUDITORES INDEPENDENTES

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Auditores Independentes
São Paulo, Brazil

November 10, 2005
(January 19, 2006 as to Note 12)

EMBRAER - EMPRESA BRASILEIRA DE AERONÁUTICA S.A.

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET-(UNAUDITED)

(In thousands of U.S. dollars US\$)

ASSETS	Notes	December 2004	September 2005
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents		1,207,288	976,093
Temporary cash investments	3	153,488	821,515
Trade accounts receivable, net	4	566,127	787,227
Collateralized accounts receivable		70,599	50,787
Inventories	5	1,408,608	1,571,026
Deferred income taxes	10	104,417	125,077
Other assets		364,982	464,472
Total current assets		3,875,509	4,796,197
LONG TERM ASSETS			
Trade accounts receivable	4	119,678	2,970
Customer and commercial financing		319,587	346,104
Collateralized accounts receivable		769,441	789,740
Inventories	5	19,674	29,965
Property, plant and equipment, net		381,265	399,372
Investments		48,267	31,681
Deferred income taxes	10	262,403	311,474
Other assets		286,575	317,317
Total long-term assets		2,206,890	2,228,623
TOTAL ASSETS		6,082,399	7,024,820

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

EMBRAER - EMPRESA BRASILEIRA DE AERONÁUTICA S.A.CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET- (UNAUDITED)
(In thousands of U.S. dollars US\$)

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	Notes	December 2004	September 2005
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Loans and financing	6	513,281	576,887
Non-recourse and recourse debt		351,405	321,322
Capital lease obligation		2,437	2,931
Trade accounts payable		556,492	614,080
Advances from customers		375,548	438,477
Other payables and accrued liabilities		310,269	409,569
Taxes and payroll charges payable		34,355	58,539
Contingencies	7	89,589	77,541
Deferred income taxes	10	14,997	56,441
Accrued taxes on income		12,769	7,133
Accrued dividends		54,959	46,597
Total current liabilities		2,316,101	2,609,517
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES			
Loans and financing	6	825,448	1,123,752
Non-recourse and recourse debt		654,291	612,436
Capital lease obligations		1,464	2,638
Advances from customers		103,615	106,621
Contribution from suppliers		140,037	107,648
Taxes and payroll charges payable		14,148	47,130
Other payables and accrued liabilities		108,071	151,729
Deferred income taxes	10	157,817	188,660
Contingencies	7	386,096	520,621
Total long-term liabilities		2,390,987	2,861,235
MINORITY INTEREST		21,443	46,110
SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY			
Statutory capital-			
Preferred (without par value, 1,000,000,000 shares authorized; 478, 219,290 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2005 (December 31, 2004 475,797,420 shares)		756,138	935,653
Common (without par value, 500,000,000 shares authorized; 242,544,448 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004)		240,201	240,201
Special common share (R\$1 par value, 1 share authorized, issued and outstanding at September 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004)			
Additional paid-in capital		8,353	8,353
Legal reserve		111,443	111,443
Retained earnings (restricted)		234,849	213,374
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		2,884	(1,066)
Total shareholders equity		1,353,868	1,507,958
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		6,082,399	7,024,820

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

EMBRAER - EMPRESA BRASILEIRA DE AERONÁUTICA S.A.CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(UNAUDITED)

(In thousands of U.S. dollars US\$, except earnings per share)

	Notes	Nine-months ended September 30,	
		2004	2005
GROSS SALES			
Foreign market		2,309,285	2,453,531
Domestic market		183,978	193,724
Sales deductions		(6,264)	(7,206)
NET SALES		2,486,999	2,640,049
Cost of sales and services		(1,672,283)	(1,817,226)
GROSS PROFIT		814,716	822,823
OPERATING INCOME (EXPENSES)			
Selling expenses		(266,317)	(177,933)
Research and development		(5,435)	(62,095)
General and administrative expenses		(97,011)	(138,945)
Employee profit sharing		(42,956)	(35,166)
Other operating expenses, net		(600)	(18,367)
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS		402,397	390,317
Interest income (expenses), net		4,548	(25,393)
Foreign exchange remeasurement loss, net		(4,968)	(19,520)
Other non-operating income (expenses), net		13	(725)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES		401,990	344,679
Income tax benefit (expenses)	10	(103,431)	(47,530)
INCOME BEFORE MINORITY INTEREST		298,559	297,149
Minority interest		(1,321)	(7,454)
NET INCOME		297,238	289,695
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Cumulative translation adjustment		625	(3,950)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		297,863	285,745
EARNINGS PER SHARE			
Basic-			
Common		0,39	0,38
Preferred		0,43	0,41
Diluted-			
Common		0,38	0,37
Preferred		0,42	0,41
WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING (in thousands)			
Basic-			
Common		242,544	242,544
Preferred		475,411	478,219
Diluted-			
Common		242,544	242,544
Preferred		479,822	481,746

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

EMBRAER - EMPRESA BRASILEIRA DE AERONÁUTICA S.A.

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS-(UNAUDITED)

(In thousands of U.S. dollars US\$)

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2004	2005
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net cash provided by operating activities	192,027	195,096
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Temporary cash investments		(670,266)
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(34,058)	(50,387)
Other	(51,313)	213
Net cash used in investing activities	(85,371)	(720,440)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of loans	(592,588)	(777,356)
Proceeds from borrowings	729,721	1,126,232
Dividends and/or interest on capital paid	(128,459)	(146,953)
Other	(1,300)	4,909
Net cash provided by financing activities	7,374	206,832
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	9,575	87,317
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	123,605	(231,195)
Cash and cash equivalents, at beginning of period	1,265,820	1,207,288
Cash and cash equivalents, at end of period	1,389,425	976,093

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

EMBRAER - EMPRESA BRASILEIRA DE AERONÁUTICA S.A.

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY-(UNAUDITED)
(In thousands of U.S. dollars US\$, except number of shares)

	Capital				Additional paid-up capital Stock option	Legal reserve	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	Total
	Common		Preferred						
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount					
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004	242,544,448	240,201	475,797,420	756,138	8,353	111,443	234,849	2,884	1,353,868
Capital increase			2,421,870	6,934					6,934
Capitalization of reserves									
Net income							289,695		289,695
Legal reserve				172,581			(172,581)		
Dividends / Interest on equity							(138,589)		(138,589)
Foreign currency translation adjustment								(3,950)	(3,950)
BALANCE AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2005	242,544,448	240,201	478,219,290	935,653	8,353	111,443	213,374	(1,066)	1,507,958

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements

EMBRAER - EMPRESA BRASILEIRA DE AERONÁUTICA S.A.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIODS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2004, 2005 AND THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2004

(In thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise stated)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements of EMBRAER-Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica S.A.(the Company) for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2004 and 2005 are based upon accounting policies and methods consistent with those used and described in the Company s annual report. In the opinion of management, these financial statements include all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented. The results for the first nine months of the year may not necessarily be indicative of the results to be expected for the entire year.

The unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements do not include all the disclosures required by US GAAP and therefore should be read in conjunction with the most recent annual financial statements.

The financial information has been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAP), which differ in certain respects from accounting principles applied by the Company in its financial statements with Brazilian Accounting (BRGAAP).

A substantial portion of the Company s sales is destined for export and a substantial level of financing is denominated in U.S. dollars (US\$). The Company presents its financial statements in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 52 - Foreign Currency Translation . The Company s Board of Directors and management have historically considered the U.S. dollar as its functional currency as the U.S. dollar has been, and remains in their opinion, the currency in which the Company principally operates. Accordingly, the Company s management has concluded that the functional currency is currently the U.S. dollar.

For subsidiaries for which the particular functional currency is other than the U.S. dollar, asset and liability accounts are translated into the Company s reporting currency using exchange rates in effect at the date of the balance sheet and income and expense items are translated using weighted average exchange rates. Resulting translation adjustments are reported in a separate component of shareholders equity, as a cumulative translation adjustment - CTA.

2. RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, Inventory Costs-an amendment of ARB No. 43. This Standard requires abnormal amounts of idle facility expenses, freight, handling costs, and spoilage to be recognized as current period charges. Additionally, it requires that allocation of fixed production overhead costs be allocated to inventory based on the normal capacity of the production facility. The provisions of this Standard shall apply prospectively and are effective for us for inventory costs incurred after January 1, 2006. While the Company believe that Standard will not have a material effect on its financial statements, the impact of adopting these new rules is dependent on events that could occur in future periods, and as such, an estimate of the impact cannot be determined until the event occurs in future periods.

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In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 153, *Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets*, an amendment of APB No. 29. This Statement amends Opinion 29 to eliminate the exception for nonmonetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchanges of nonmonetary assets that do not have commercial substance. The Statement specifies that a nonmonetary exchange has commercial substance if the future cash flows of the entity are expected to change significantly as a result of the exchange. This Statement is effective for nonmonetary asset exchanges occurring in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005. Earlier application is permitted for non-monetary asset exchanges occurring in fiscal periods beginning after the date this Statement was issued. Retroactive application is not permitted. Management will apply this Statement in the event exchanges of nonmonetary assets occur after December 31, 2005.

In March 2005, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 47, *Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations*. This interpretation clarifies that the term *conditional asset retirement obligations* as used in FASB No. 143 *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations* refers to a legal obligation to perform an asset retirement activity in which the timing and (or) method of settlement are conditional on a future event that may or may not be within the control of the entity. The Interpretation was issued in order to minimize the diverse accounting practices that have developed with respect to the timing of liability recognition for legal obligations associated with the retirement of a tangible long-lived asset when the timing and (or) method of settlement of the obligation are conditional on a future event. This Interpretation clarifies that an entity is required to recognize a liability for the fair value of a conditional asset retirement obligation when it is incurred if the liability's fair value can be reasonably estimated. The Interpretation is effective on December 31, 2005. Management has previously evaluated the application of FASB Statement No. 143 to its operations and concluded that no material effects would be expected. Management will consider this Interpretation in 2005 in the event a conditional asset retirement obligation arises. Embraer considered this Interpretation in 2005 with respect to all conditional asset retirement obligations that arose and expect to continue applying this Interpretation as necessary.

In June 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*, a replacement of APB Opinion No. 20 and FASB Statement No. 3. SFAS 154 requires retrospective application to financial statements of prior periods for changes in accounting principles as if such principles had always been used. The cumulative effect of the change is reflected in the carrying value of assets and liabilities as of the first period presented and the offsetting adjustments are recorded to opening retained earnings. This statement is effective January 1, 2006. The Company will apply this statement as of January 1, 2006 as such changes in accounting principles occur.

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In July 2005, the FASB issued FSP No. APB 18-1, Accounting By an Investor for Its Proportionate Share of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income of an Investee Accounted for Under The Equity Method in Accordance with APB Opinion No. 18 Upon a Loss of Significant Influence, requires that when equity method accounting ceases upon the loss of significant influence of an investee, the investor's proportionate share of the investee's other comprehensive income should be offset against the carrying value of the investment. To the extent this results in a negative carrying value, the investor should adjust the carrying value to zero and record the residual balance through earnings. The Company will apply this Statement in the fiscal period beginning January 1, 2006 as the need arises.

In November 2005, the FASB issued FSP FAS 115-1, The Meaning of Other Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments, which outlines a three-step model for identifying investment impairments in debt and equity securities within the scope of Statement 115 and cost-method investments. The three steps involve (1) determining whether the investment is impaired, (2) evaluating whether the impairment is other-than-temporary, and (3) if the impairment is other-than-temporary, recognizing an impairment loss. The FSP carries forward the disclosure requirements of issue 03-1, The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments. The Company will begin applying this guidance as of January 1, 2006 as circumstances arise.

3. TEMPORARY CASH INVESTMENTS

	December 31, 2004	September 30, 2005
Temporary cash investments	153,488	821,515
	153,488	821,515

At December 31, 2004 and September 30, 2005, the Company held investments in private investment funds primarily comprised of debentures issued by private companies and notes issued by the Brazilian federal government. The securities included in the portfolio of the private investment funds have daily liquidity and are marked to market on a daily basis, with changes in the fair value reflected in results of operations.

These private investment funds do not have significant financial obligations. Any financial obligations are limited to service fees to the asset management company employed to execute investment transactions, audit fees and other similar expenses. There are no consolidated assets of the Company that are collateral for these obligations and the creditors of the funds do not have recourse against the general credit of the Company.

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4. TRADE ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	December 31, 2004	September 30, 2005
Commercial	528,691	488,221
Defense		
- Brazilian Air Force	43,216	105,646
- Other	26,792	45,763
Other related businesses	110,603	200,321
	<u>709,302</u>	<u>839,951</u>
Less allowance for doubtful accounts receivable	23,497	49,754
	<u>685,805</u>	<u>790,197</u>
Less - current portion	566,127	787,227
Long-term portion	119,678	2,970

The allowance for doubtful accounts is summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2004	September 30, 2005
Beginning balance	24,259	23,497
Write-offs	(6,033)	(8,053)
Additions	5,271	34,310
Ending balance	<u>23,497</u>	<u>49,754</u>

5. INVENTORIES

	December 31, 2004	September 30, 2005
Finished goods	91,180	117,840
Work-in-process (i)	628,036	725,829
Raw materials	648,578	736,988
Inventory in transit	110,198	102,073
Advances to suppliers	28,837	14,177
Exchange pool	33,922	45,419
Allowances for obsolescence and depreciation of exchange pool inventories	(112,469)	(141,335)
	<u>1,428,282</u>	<u>1,600,991</u>
Less- Current portion	1,408,608	1,571,026
Long-term portion	<u>19,674</u>	<u>29,965</u>

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- (i) Including \$197,339 related to 12 pre-series aircraft (\$199,655 in December, 2004 - 14 aircraft) of the EMBRAER 170/190 family and one Legacy, which were in construction or in use under the certification campaign.

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The allowance for obsolescence and depreciation of exchange pool inventories is summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2004	September 30, 2005
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Allowance:		
Beginning balance	88,352	112,469
Additions (including OGMA)	32,085	38,732
Write-off	(7,968)	(9,866)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Ending balance	112,469	141,335
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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6. LOANS AND FINANCING

Summary

Description	Final Maturity	Currency	Annual interest rate - %	December 31, 2004	September 30, 2005
Foreign Currency					
Materials acquisition	2011	U.S. dollar	4.12 to 8.05; LIBOR plus 1.75 to 2.70	372,418	511,384
	2006	Japanese yen	JIBOR plus 1.05	72,513	65,937
Export financing	2010	U.S. dollar	7.81		51,833
Advances on foreign exchange contracts	2006	U.S. dollar	3.00 to 3.73	48,035	247,911
Project development	2016	U.S. dollar	LIBOR + 3.50; BNDES basket of currencies plus 3.00	4,165	182,566
Working capital	2011	Euro	3.47 to 3.5 Euribor 6m plus 1.5	6,094	31,507
	2010	U.S. dollar	3.87 to 7.08; LIBOR plus 2.15 to 2.97	496,277	418,458
	2006	GBP	4.07%		1,365
Property and equipment additions	2005	U.S. dollar	10.15	2,485	
Subtotal				1,001,987	1,510,961
Local Currency					
Project development	2011		TJLP plus 1.00 to 6.00	19,545	14,912
Export financing	2006		TJLP plus 2.2	310,702	165,441
Working capital	2007		115% of the CDI	5,085	6,196
Property and equipment additions	2010		TJLP plus 3.00 to 4.35	1,410	3,129
Subtotal				336,742	189,678
Total debt				1,338,729	1,700,639
Less Current portion				513,281	576,887
Long-term portion				825,448	1,123,752

LIBOR means London Interbank Offered Rate

The annualized TJLP (Government nominal long-term interest rate), fixed quarterly, was 9.75% at September 30, 2005 (December 30, 2004 9.75%)

JIBOR means Japanese Interbank Offered Rate

GBP means British Pounds, the currency used in the Great Britain

CDI means Interbank Deposits Certificate

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The foreign currency exchange rates (expressed in units per US\$1.00) related to the above debt instruments were as follows:

	December 31, 2004	September 30, 2005
Brazilian <i>reais</i>	2.6544	2.2222
Euro	1.3612	1.2020
Japanese yen	102.5510	113.5400
GBP		1.7631

Maturities of long-term debt, including accrued interest, are as follows:

Year	September 30, 2005
2006	67,829
2007	339,770
2008	278,935
2009	202,813
2010 and thereafter	234,405
	1,123,752

The table below provides the weighted average interest rates on loans by currency as of December 31, 2004 and September 30, 2005:

	December 31, 2004	September 30, 2005
U.S. dollars	5.75%	5.72%
Brazilian <i>reais</i>	12.35%	12.28%
Japanese yen	1.14%	1.14%
Euro	2.80%	3.48%
GBP		4.07%

Of the total \$1,700,639 indebtedness of the Company as of September 30 2005, \$302,458 is collateralized. Of this collateralized amount, \$130,718 is related to mortgages on real estate, \$91,613 is related to mortgages on machinery, equipment and inventories and \$80,127 is guaranteed with bank guarantees.

Restrictive covenants

Loan agreements with certain financial institutions, representing \$889,132 at September 30, 2005 (2004 - \$639,832), \$803,489 of which was classified as long-term (2004 - \$563,790), contain certain restrictive covenants, in connection with usual market practices, which require that the ratio between net debt and EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization - measured using BR GAAP figures for all institutions except for IFC which uses USGAAP figures) ratio cannot be higher than 3:1, the debt service coverage based on the ratio between EBITDA and net financial expenses ratio (IFC financial expenses ratio) must be higher than 3:1 and EMBRAER shareholders' equity must be higher than US\$2.3 billion.

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In addition, there are other general restrictions related to financial leverage levels, subsidiaries level of indebtedness, new pledges of assets, significant changes in ownership control of the Company, sale of assets, dividend payments in case of financing defaults and transactions with affiliates. Under a specific financing contract, there is also a requirement that the Company must have at least 100 firm orders of new aircraft in its backlog.

As of September 30, 2005, the Company was in compliance with all the restrictive covenants.

7. CONTINGENCIES

Based on a case by case analysis of each issue and consultation with its outside legal counsel, the Company has recognized provisions for probable losses for its legal proceedings involving tax, labor and civil matters, as shown below:

	December 31, 2004	September 30, 2005
Labor contingencies (i)	15,738	20,274
Tax contingencies (ii)	458,047	575,523
Civil	1,900	2,365
	475,685	598,162
Less-Current portion	89,589	77,541
Long-term portion	386,096	520,621

- (i) The labor lawsuits relate to claims brought by unions on behalf of employees or by individuals, in which former employees are individually claiming overtime, productivity premiums, reinstatement, allowances, and retroactive salary increases and adjustments.

A lawsuit claiming a retroactive salary increase was brought by the labor union in June 1991 in the name of all employees of the Company until November 1990. The objective of the claim is to make the salary increase granted by the Company in January and February 1991 retroactive to November and December 1990, through an agreement with the employees union. As of September 30, 2005, approximately 97% of current and former employees have agreed to settlements. Another claim relates to monetary restatements of *Plano Collor* and *Plano Verão* (Brazilian economic plans) of the FGTS (severance pay fund) penalty paid by the Company for employees dismissed between December 1988 and April 1990.

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- (ii) The Company is challenging in court the merit and constitutionality of several taxes and has obtained writs of mandamus or injunctions to avoid payments of such taxes. While awaiting a final decision on each of those cases, the Company is recognizing as expense the total amount of the obligation and accruing interest calculated at the SELIC (Central Bank overnight rate) on those liabilities, as it would be required to do if the Company is unsuccessful in these lawsuits. Considering the actual stage of the lawsuits, the Company and its tax consultants and legal counsel reassessed the timeframe of each lawsuit, classifying part of such liabilities in long-term. SELIC represented a nominal variation of 14.12% in September 30, 2005 (2004 - 16.25%). The principal taxes under discussion in court are as follows:

The Company is contesting in court certain changes in the rates and rules for the calculation of the PIS (tax on revenue) and COFINS (tax on revenue), determined by Law nº 9.718/98 and Law Decrees nºs 2.445 and 2449/88. The Company obtained a judicial decision suspending the payment of the related taxes and has accrued since then the total amount of \$169,779 (2004 - \$129,622).

The Company is required to pay the government a tax called SAT (Workers Compensation Insurance) at a rate of 3% of wages. In December 1998, the Company obtained a preliminary injunction to reduce the tax rate from 3% to 1%, and the difference has been accrued in the amount of \$44,177 (2004 - \$26,670).

In April 1999, the Company obtained a writ of mandamus to offset tax payments (INSS - social security contribution), which were made in August, September and October 1989, against future payments due to a rate increase from 10% to 20%, which was considered unconstitutional. The amount of \$26,319 (2004 - \$59,014) was accrued as of September 30, 2005.

IPI (federal VAT) - The Company is claiming the right to offset IPI credit on the acquisition of non-taxable or zero-rate raw materials against income and social contribution taxes. The amount of such taxes accrued as of September 30, 2005 is \$150,658 (2004 - \$114,404).

The Company is challenging the payment of social contribution tax on export sales and in 2003 obtained a favorable court decision. While awaiting a final and definitive decision from higher Brazilian courts, the Company is accruing the total contingency, amounting to \$143,971 as of September 30, 2005 (2004 - \$102,800).

8. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Because the preferred and common shareholders have different dividend, voting and liquidation rights, basic and diluted earnings per share have been calculated using the two-class method. The two-class method is an earnings allocation formula that determines earnings per share for preferred and common shares according to the dividends to be paid as required by the Company's bylaws and participation rights in undistributed earnings. Effective January 1, 1997, preferred shareholders are entitled to receive per share dividends of at least 10% greater than the per share dividends paid to common shareholders. Undistributed earnings, therefore, have been allocated to common and preferred shareholders on a 100 to 110 basis, respectively, based upon the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period to total shares (allocation percentage). Because the allocation percentage for each class differs for basic and diluted earnings per share, allocated undistributed earnings differ for each calculation.

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Basic earnings per common share is computed by dividing net income available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Net income available to common shareholders is computed by deducting distributed and undistributed net income available to preferred shareholders from net income. Net income available to preferred shareholders is the sum of the preferred stock dividends and the preferred shareholders' portion of undistributed net income. Undistributed net income is computed by deducting total dividends (the sum of preferred and common stock dividends, including the premiums accrued related to redeemable preferred stock) from net income.

Diluted earnings per share is computed similarly to basic earnings per share except that the outstanding shares are increased to include the number of additional shares that would have been outstanding if the potential dilutive shares attributable to stock options had been issued during the respective periods, utilizing the treasury stock method.

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The computation of basic and diluted earnings per share is as follows:

	Nine-months ended Sept 30,					
	2004			2005		
	Common	Preferred	Total	Common	Preferred	Total
Basic numerator:						
Actual dividends declared/paid	45,046	97,125	142,171	43,735	94,854	138,589
Basic allocated undistributed earnings	49,132	105,935	155,067	47,685	103,421	151,106
Allocated net income available for common and preferred shareholders	94,179	203,059	297,238	91,420	198,275	289,695
Basic denominator:						
Weighted average shares	242,544	475,411		242,544	478,219	
Basic earnings per share	0,39	0,43		0,38	0,41	
Diluted numerator:						
Actual dividends declared/paid	44,763	97,408	142,171	43,515	95,074	138,589
Diluted allocated undistributed earnings	48,823	106,244	155,067	47,445	103,661	151,106
Allocated net income available for common and preferred shareholders	93,586	203,652	297,238	90,961	198,735	289,695
Allocated diluted net income available for common and preferred shareholders	93,586	203,652	297,238	90,961	198,735	289,695
Diluted denominator:						
Weighted average shares outstanding	242,544	475,411		242,544	478,219	
Dilutive effects of stock options (a)		4,411			3,526	
Diluted weighted average shares	242,544	479,822		242,544	481,746	
Diluted earnings per share	0,38	0,42		0,37	0,41	

(a) For purposes of computing diluted earnings per share, outstanding stock options are assumed to be converted into common and preferred shares using the treasury stock method.

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9. OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

In the normal course of business, the Company participates in certain off-balance sheet arrangements, including guarantees, repurchase obligations, trade-in and product warranty commitments, as discussed below:

Guarantees

Financial guarantees are triggered if customers do not perform their obligation to serve the debt during the term of the financing under the relevant financing arrangements. Financial guarantees provide credit support to the guaranteed party to mitigate default-related losses. The underlying assets collateralize these guarantees. The value of the underlying assets may be adversely affected by an economic or industry downturn. Upon an event of default, the Company usually is the agent for the guaranteed party for the refurbishment and remarketing of the underlying asset. The Company may be entitled to a fee for such remarketing services. Typically a claim under the guarantee shall be made only upon surrender of the underlying asset for remarketing.

Residual Value Guarantees provide a third party with a specific guaranteed asset value at the end of the financing agreement. In the event of a decrease in market value of the underlying asset, the Company shall bear the difference between the specific guaranteed amount and the actual fair market value. The Company's exposure is mitigated by the fact that, in order to benefit from the guarantee, the guaranteed party has to make the underlying assets meet tight specific return conditions.

The following table provides quantitative data regarding the Company's guarantees to third parties. The maximum potential payments represent the worst-case scenario, and do not necessarily reflect the results expected by the Company. Estimated proceeds from performance guarantees and underlying assets represent the anticipated values of assets the Company could liquidate or receive from other parties to offset its payments under guarantees.

Description	Dec 2004	Sep 2005
Maximum financial guarantees	1,710,251	1,780,135
Maximum residual value guarantees	835,760	872,873
Mutually exclusive exposure (*)	(418,094)	(422,838)
Provisions and liabilities recorded	(97,718)	(99,974)
Off-balance sheet exposure	2,030,199	2,130,196
Estimated proceeds from performance guarantees and underlying assets	2,038,344	2,118,254

(*) In the event both guarantees were issued for the same underlying asset, the residual value guarantees can only be exercised if the financial guarantees have expired without having been triggered, and therefore, their distinct effects have not been combined to calculate the maximum exposure.

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As of December 31, 2004 and September 30, 2005, the Company maintained escrow deposits in the total amount of \$231,051 and \$246,673, respectively, in favor of third parties for whom it has provided financial and residual value guarantees in connection with certain aircraft sales financing structures.

The interest earned on the escrow funds is added to the balance in escrow and is recorded as interest income by the Company. In order to earn a better interest rate on such guarantee deposits, in 2005, we had structured notes in the amount of \$123,400 (2004 - \$42,200) with the depository bank, which generated interest in the amount of \$5,029 in 2005 (2004 - \$731) that was added to the principal amount and recognized in our consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. This yield enhancement was obtained through a credit default swap (CDS) transaction which provides to the note holder the right of early redemption of the note in case of a credit event by the Company. Upon such a credit event, the note may be redeemed by the holder at the greater of the note's market value or its original face amount, which would result in a loss of all interest accrued on such note to date. Credit events include obligation and payment defaults under the terms of the guarantees above specified thresholds, events related to the restructuring of the obligations above a specified threshold, bankruptcy and a repudiation of and/or moratorium on the obligations above a specified threshold.

Aircraft Repurchase Options

The Company was contingently liable for repurchasing a number of aircraft sold under sales contracts that provided the customer with the right to sell the aircraft back to the Company in the future, according to defined price rules. These repurchase commitments were canceled in 2004 pursuant to formal amendments entered into with the holders of such options.

Aircraft Trade-In Options

In connection with the signing of a purchase contract for new aircraft, the Company may provide trade-in options to its customers. These options provide a customer with the right to trade-in existing aircraft upon the purchase of a new aircraft. As of September 30, 2005, four commercial aircraft were subject to trade-in options, and additional aircraft may become subject to trade-in options upon delivery. The trade-in price is based on third-party appraisals related to the forecasted fair value to each specific aircraft.

Product Warranties

The Company provides product warranties in conjunction with certain product sales.

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Generally, aircraft sales are accompanied by a standard warranty for systems, accessories, equipment, parts, and software manufactured by the Company. Warranty expense related to aircraft and parts is recognized at the time of sale based on estimated amounts of warranty costs anticipated to be incurred, typically expressed as a percentage of revenue. These estimates are based on factors that include, among other things, historical warranty claim and cost experience, warranty coverage available from suppliers, type and duration of warranty coverage, and the volume and mix of aircraft sold and in service. The warranty period typically ranges from two to five years.

The following table summarizes changes in product and performance provisions during 2005, which are included in other payables and accrued liabilities:

(US\$ million)	December 31, 2004	Additions	Reductions for payments made/reversals	At September 31, 2005
Product warranties	76,088	22,308	(8,759)	89,637
Product improvement liabilities	38,392	6,786	(5,900)	38,278

10. INCOME TAXES

The following is an analysis of the income tax expense:

	Nine-Months ended September 30,	
	2004	2005
Current	(96,982)	(43,740)
Deferred-		
Temporary differences-		
Additions	273	(4,943)
Tax loss carryforwards		
Utilized to offset taxable income for the year	(6,278)	(1,397)
Change in valuation allowance	(444)	2,550
Total deferred	(6,449)	(3,790)
Income tax (expense)	(103,431)	(47,530)

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The following is a reconciliation of the reported income tax expense (benefit) and the amount calculated by applying the combined statutory tax rate:

	Nine-Months ended September 30,	
	2004	2005
Income before taxes as reported in the accompanying consolidated financial statements	401,990	344,679
Combined statutory income tax rate	34%	34%
Tax expense at statutory income tax rate	136,677	117,191
Permanent differences:		
Nondeductible expenses	935	1,513
Translation effects	5,470	(21,018)
Dividends paid as interest on capital	(48,338)	(47,362)
Change in valuation allowance for deferred tax assets	(444)	(2,550)
Reversal of tax incentives		(1,123)
Other	9,131	879
Income tax expense (benefit) as reported in the income statement	103,431	47,530

EMBRAER - EMPRESA BRASILEIRA DE AERONÁUTICA S.A.NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIODS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2004, 2005 AND THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2004

(In thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise stated)

The Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities are comprised of tax loss carry forwards and effects resulted from temporary differences as follows:

	December 31, 2004	September 30, 2005
Deferred tax assets on:		
Tax loss carryforwards (i)	15,167	13,770
Temporary differences:		
Accrual for product warranties and improvements	38,619	43,831
Accrued taxes other than taxes on income	70,802	87,093
Deferred charges, except research and development	123,865	155,271
Other accrued expenses not deductible for tax purposes	73,439	72,903
Difference in bases of property, plant and equipment	8,646	9,966
Inventory allowances	21,803	30,308
Post-retirement benefits accrual	883	883
Other	26,122	32,501
Valuation allowance (ii)	(12,526)	(9,975)
Total deferred tax assets	366,820	436,551
Deferred tax liabilities on:		
Temporary differences:		
Difference in bases of property, plant and equipment	(20,319)	(26,873)
Research and development	(131,534)	(166,499)
Other	(20,961)	(51,729)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(172,814)	(245,101)
Net deferred tax asset	194,006	191,450

(i) Tax loss carryforwards are derived from:

	December 31, 2004	September 30, 2005
Brazilian entities	2,641	3,795
Foreign subsidiaries	12,526	9,975
Total	15,167	13,770

Tax losses originated from the Brazilian entities do not have expiration dates but utilization is limited to 30% of the taxable income for each period.

EMBRAER - EMPRESA BRASILEIRA DE AERONÁUTICA S.A.NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIODS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2004, 2005 AND THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2004

(In thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise stated)

- (ii) Valuation allowance relates to tax loss carry forwards of foreign subsidiaries, which cannot be offset against taxable income in Brazil.

Management believes that the recorded valuation allowance reduces deferred tax assets to an amount that is more likely than not to be realized. Based on internal studies and projections, management believes that the present net amounts should be realized within five years.

11. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company is organized based on the products and services it offers. Under this organizational structure, the Company operates in the following four principal segments: commercial airline, defense, business jet and other related businesses.

The following table provides geographic information regarding net sales. The geographic allocation is based on the location of the operator of the aircraft.

Net sales by geographic area	Nine-Months ended September 30,	
	2004	2005
The Americas without Brazil-		
Commercial Airline	1,759,590	1,629,137
Defense	71,866	16,424
Business Jet	53,714	113,764
Other related businesses	79,063	104,488
	<u>1,964,233</u>	<u>1,863,813</u>
Brazil-		
Commercial Airline		
Defense	185,684	209,825
Other related businesses	37,315	37,997
	<u>222,999</u>	<u>247,822</u>
Europe-		
Commercial Airline	135,022	173,586
Defense	19,503	5,380
Business Jet	19,800	41,000
Other related businesses	44,542	119,751
	<u>218,867</u>	<u>339,717</u>
Others-		
Commercial Airline	57,576	110,042
Defense		75,137
Business Jet	21,000	
Other related businesses	2,324	3,518
	<u>80,900</u>	<u>188,697</u>
Total	<u>2,486,999</u>	<u>2,640,049</u>

EMBRAER - EMPRESA BRASILEIRA DE AERONÁUTICA S.A.NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIODS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2004, 2005 AND THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2004

(In thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise stated)

Operating income	Nine-Months ended September 30,	
	2004	2005
Net sales-		
Commercial Airline	1,952,188	1,912,766
Defense	277,054	306,766
Business Jet	94,514	154,764
Other related businesses	163,243	265,753
	<u>2,486,999</u>	<u>2,640,049</u>
Cost of sales and services-		
Commercial Airline	(1,263,377)	(1,284,591)
Defense	(217,361)	(246,816)
Business Jet	(71,956)	(105,440)
Other related businesses	(119,589)	(180,379)
	<u>(1,672,283)</u>	<u>(1,817,226)</u>
Gross profit-		
Commercial Airline	688,811	628,175
Defense	59,693	59,950
Business Jet	22,558	49,324
Other related businesses	43,654	85,374
	<u>814,716</u>	<u>822,823</u>
Operating expenses-		
Commercial Airline	(137,465)	(123,646)
Defense	(42,261)	(52,390)
Business Jet	(63,711)	(91,845)
Other related businesses	(45,801)	(48,007)
Unallocated corporate expenses	(123,081)	(116,618)
	<u>(412,319)</u>	<u>(432,506)</u>
Income from operations	<u>402,397</u>	<u>390,317</u>

The following tables present other information about the Company's operating segments:

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EMBRAER - EMPRESA BRASILEIRA DE AERONÁUTICA S.A.NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIODS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2004, 2005 AND THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2004

(In thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise stated)

	Nine-Months ended September 30,	
	2004	2005
Property, plant and equipment, net		
Commercial Airline	59,471	66,961
Defense	65,220	43,750
Other related businesses	11,956	8,120
Unallocated	244,618	280,541
Total	381,265	399,372

	Nine-Months ended September 30,	
	2004	2005
Advances from customers		
Commercial Airline	346,737	390,696
Defense	87,731	49,187
Business Jet	17,180	54,837
Other related businesses	27,515	50,378
Total	479,163	545,098

12. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

At a meeting held on January 19, 2006, the Board of Directors of Embraer has approved a restructuring of Embraer that consists of the adoption of a new capital structure and listing on the *Novo Mercado* segment of the São Paulo Stock Exchange (*Bolsa de Valores de São Paulo*), or BOVESPA. In order to be implemented, the proposal will be submitted for approval in an extraordinary general meeting of Embraer shareholders, scheduled to be held March 31, 2006. The proposed restructuring is intended to create a basis for the sustainability, growth and continuity of Embraer's businesses and activities by simplifying the capital structure of Embraer and thereby improving access to capital markets and increasing financing resources for the development of new products and expansion programs.

* * *

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 30, 2005

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549

FORM 20-F

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

OR

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended: December 31, 2004

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from [] to []

Commission file number 1-15102

EMBRAER-EMPRESA BRASILEIRA DE
AERONÁUTICA S.A.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

EMBRAER Brazilian Aviation Company Inc.
(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

Federative Republic of Brazil
(Jurisdiction of Incorporation)

Avenida Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 2170
12227-901 São José dos Campos, São Paulo, Brazil
(Address of principal executive offices)

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

Title of each class:

Name of each exchange on which registered:

Preferred shares, without par value
American Depositary Shares (as evidenced by American
Depositary Receipts), each representing four preferred shares

New York Stock Exchange*
New York Stock Exchange

* Not for trading purposes, but only in connection with the registration of American Depositary Shares pursuant to the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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:

242,544,448 common shares, without par value
475,797,420 preferred shares, without par value

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 which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

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INTRODUCTION

In this annual report, Embraer, we, us or our refer to Embraer-Empresa Brasileira de Aeronáutica S.A. and its consolidated subsidiaries (unless the context otherwise requires). All references herein to the *real*, *reais* or R\$ are to the Brazilian *real*, the official currency of Brazil. All references to US\$, dollars or U.S. dollars are to United States dollars.

Presentation of Financial and Other Data

Financial Data

Our audited financial statements at December 31, 2003 and 2004 and for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004 are included in this annual report and have been audited by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu.

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or U.S. GAAP. Because we export more than 90% of our production and operate in an industry that uses the U.S. dollar as its currency of reference, our management believes that the U.S. dollar is our functional currency and the most appropriate currency in which to present our financial statements. Accordingly, we decided to present our primary U.S. GAAP financial statements in U.S. dollars. As a result, amounts for all periods presented have been remeasured into U.S. dollars in accordance with the methodology set forth in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 52, or SFAS 52.

Prior to 2001, we presented our financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Brazil, or Brazilian GAAP, stated in Brazilian *reais* and adjusted for the effects of inflation. Previously, amounts of net income and shareholders' equity under Brazilian GAAP were reconciled to those that would have been reported under U.S. GAAP. Our financial statements and financial data presented herein and prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP do not reflect the effects of inflation.

Pursuant to SFAS 52 as it applies to us, non-monetary assets and liabilities, including inventories, property, plant and equipment, accumulated depreciation and shareholders' equity, are remeasured at historical rates of exchange, while monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars are remeasured at period-end rates. Export sales invoiced in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are remeasured at the respective exchange rate on the date of sale. Cost of sales and services, depreciation and other expenses relating to assets remeasured at historical exchange rates are calculated based on the U.S. dollar values of such assets, and other non-U.S. dollar statement of income accounts are remeasured at the rate prevailing on the date of the charge or credit to income.

In our 2002, 2003 and 2004 financial statements, gains or losses resulting from the remeasurement of the financial statements and from foreign currency transactions have been reported in the consolidated statement of income as single line items.

For certain purposes, such as providing reports to our Brazilian shareholders, filing financial statements with the Comissão de Valores Mobiliários, or CVM, the Brazilian securities commission, and determining dividend payments and other distributions and tax liabilities in Brazil, we have prepared and will continue to be required to prepare financial statements in accordance with Law No. 6,404 of December 15, 1976, as amended, or the Brazilian Corporate Law. Our financial statements prepared in accordance with the Brazilian Corporate Law are not adjusted to account for the effects of inflation.

As a result of the remeasurement of amounts to the functional currency and other adjustments related to the differences in accounting principles between U.S. GAAP and Brazilian GAAP, the amounts of net income and shareholders' equity as reported in our consolidated financial statements presented herein differ from those included in our statutory accounting records.

Other Data

Some of the financial data contained in this annual report reflects the effect of rounding. Aircraft ranges are indicated in nautical miles. One nautical mile is equal to approximately 1.15 ordinary or statute miles, or approximately 1.85 kilometers. Aircraft speeds are indicated in nautical miles per hour, or knots, or in Mach, which is a measure of the speed of sound. The term regional jets refers to narrow body jet aircraft with 30-60 passenger seats. The term mid-capacity jets refers to jet aircraft with 70-120 passenger seats. All of our regional and mid-capacity jet aircraft are sold in the commercial airline segment. As used in this annual report, the term commercial aircraft, as it applies to Embraer, refers to our regional jets and mid-capacity jets. The terms very light jet and light jet refer to business jets that carry from 6 to 8 passengers and up to 9 passengers, respectively, that are designed for short take-off distances.

We calculate the value of our backlog by considering all firm orders that have not yet been delivered. A firm order is a firm commitment from a customer, represented by a signed contract, customarily accompanied by a down payment, where we have reserved a place on one of our production lines. Every time we refer to our backlog in this annual report, we only make reference to firm orders and not to options. When we refer in this annual report to the number or value of regional aircraft, we exclude one EMB 145 and two EMB 135s delivered to the Belgian government in 2001, one EMB 145 delivered to the Belgian government in 2002, one EMB 135 aircraft delivered to the Greek government in 2000, and two EMB 145s delivered to Satena Airline, a state-owned Colombian airline, in 2003 and 2004. These aircraft have been included in our defense data.

Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This annual report includes forward-looking statements, within the meaning of Section 27A of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, principally in Items 3 through 5 and Item 11 of this annual report. We have based these forward-looking statements largely on our current expectations and projections about future events and financial trends affecting our business. These forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including, among other things:

general economic, political and business conditions, both in Brazil and in our markets;

changes in competitive conditions and in the general level of demand for our products;

management's expectations and estimates concerning our future financial performance, financing plans and programs, and the effects of competition;

continued successful development and marketing of the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family, our line of business jets, including the new business jets for the light and very light categories, and our defense aircraft;

our level of debt;

anticipated trends in our industry and our short- and long-term outlook for the 30-120 seat commercial aircraft market;

our expenditure plans;

inflation and fluctuations in exchange rates;

our ability to develop and deliver our products on a timely basis;

availability of sales financing for our existing and potential customers;

existing and future governmental regulation; and

other risk factors as set forth under Item 3D. Risk Factors.

The words believe, may, will, estimate, continue, anticipate, intend, expect and similar words are intended to identify forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements because of new information, future events or other factors. In light of these risks and uncertainties, the forward-looking events and circumstances discussed in this annual report might not occur. Our actual results and performance could differ substantially from those anticipated in our forward-looking statements.

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PART I

ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION

3A. Selected Financial Data

The following table presents our selected financial and other data at and for each of the periods indicated. The selected financial data at December 31, 2003 and 2004 and for the three years ended December 31, 2004 are derived from our consolidated U.S. GAAP financial statements audited by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, an independent registered public accounting firm, included elsewhere in this annual report. The selected financial data presented for all other periods have been derived from our U.S. GAAP financial statements audited by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu.

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At and for the year ended December 31,

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
<i>(in thousands, except per share/ADS data)</i>										
Income Statement Data										
Net sales	US\$	2,762,162	US\$	2,926,995	US\$	2,525,800	US\$	2,143,460	US\$	3,440,533
Cost of sales and services		(1,879,318)		(1,769,234)		(1,531,720)		(1,335,032)		(2,267,330)
Gross profit		882,844		1,157,761		994,080		808,428		1,173,203
<i>Operating expenses</i>										
Selling expenses	US\$	(193,420)	US\$	(212,057)	US\$	(211,015)	US\$	(206,246)	US\$	(342,883)
Research and development		(69,593)		(99,566)		(158,499)		(173,216)		(44,506)
General and administrative expenses		(96,645)		(120,787)		(109,673)		(114,743)		(139,357)
Employee profit sharing		(41,770)		(43,746)		(25,222)		(20,399)		(61,199)
Other operating expense, net		(19,275)		(30,227)		(20,109)		(29,009)		(41,272)
Total operating expenses	US\$	(420,703)	US\$	(506,383)	US\$	(524,518)	US\$	(543,613)	US\$	(629,217)
<i>Income from operations</i>	US\$	462,141	US\$	651,378	US\$	469,562	US\$	264,815	US\$	543,986
<i>Non-operating income (expense)</i>										
Interest income (expenses), net	US\$	(6,874)	US\$	47,502	US\$	80,456	US\$	(140,755)	US\$	(38,000)
Exchange loss, net		(24,637)		(148,637)		(135,647)		(16,500)		(12,218)
Other non-operating income (expenses), net		5,955		(8,426)		(1,394)		711		(117)
Total non-operating income (expense)	US\$	(25,556)	US\$	(109,561)	US\$	(56,585)	US\$	(156,544)	US\$	(50,335)
<i>Income before income taxes</i>	US\$	436,585	US\$	541,817	US\$	412,977	US\$	108,271	US\$	493,651
Income tax benefit (expenses)	US\$	(117,379)	US\$	(218,394)	US\$	(188,502)	US\$	27,990	US\$	(112,139)
<i>Income before minority interest</i>	US\$	319,206	US\$	323,423	US\$	224,475	US\$	136,261	US\$	381,512
Minority interest		1,522		(423)		(1,883)		(217)		(1,306)
<i>Income before cumulative effect of accounting change</i>	US\$	320,728	US\$	323,000	US\$	222,592	US\$	136,044	US\$	380,206
Cumulative effect of accounting change, net of tax				5,440						
<i>Net income</i>	US\$	320,728	US\$	328,440	US\$	222,592	US\$	136,044	US\$	380,206
Earnings per share										
Common share basic (1) (3) (6)	US\$	0.55	US\$	0.48	US\$	0.30	US\$	0.18	US\$	0.50
Preferred share basic (1) (3) (6)		0.61		0.53		0.33		0.20		0.55
ADS basic (1) (3) (6)		2.43		2.11		1.32		0.79		2.18
Common share diluted (2) (3) (6)		0.48		0.46		0.30		0.18		0.49
Preferred share diluted (2) (3) (6)		0.53		0.50		0.33		0.20		0.54
ADS diluted (2) (3) (6)		2.10		2.01		1.31		0.78		2.17
Dividends per share										
Common share (3) (4) (5)	US\$	0.220623	US\$	0.235248	US\$	0.173256	US\$	0.088174	US\$	0.166520
Preferred share (3) (4) (5)		0.242686		0.258763		0.190578		0.096991		0.183169
ADS (3) (4) (5)		0.970744		1.035052		0.762312		0.387964		0.732676
Weighted averaged number of shares outstanding										
Common share basic (3)		242,544		242,544		242,544		242,544		242,544
Preferred share basic (3)		308,401		402,035		454,414		471,228		474,994
Common share diluted (3)		242,544		242,544		242,544		242,544		242,544
Preferred share diluted (3)		392,954		433,386		459,415		474,840		479,217
Balance Sheet Data										
Cash and cash equivalents	US\$	1,189,231	US\$	749,302	US\$	656,822	US\$	1,265,820	US\$	1,207,288
Temporary cash investments								4,320		153,488
Other current assets		920,278		1,816,046		1,856,301		2,076,726		2,514,733

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Property, plant and equipment, net	254,965	366,481	436,715	402,663	381,265
Other long-term assets	528,942	628,958	1,335,626	2,331,006	1,825,625
Total assets	US\$ 2,893,416	US\$ 3,560,787	US\$ 4,285,464	US\$ 6,080,535	US\$ 6,082,399
Short-term loans and financing	365,043	526,550	244,526	517,014	513,281
Other current liabilities	967,283	1,161,313	1,397,407	1,929,181	1,802,820
Long-term loans and financing	90,969	245,186	308,110	526,728	825,448
Other long-term liabilities	677,013	599,212	1,237,015	1,925,776	1,565,539
Minority interest	7,748	8,170	8,226	12,611	21,443
Shareholders equity	785,360	1,020,356	1,090,180	1,169,225	1,353,868
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	US\$ 2,893,416	US\$ 3,560,787	US\$ 4,285,464	US\$ 6,080,535	US\$ 6,082,399

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At and for the year ended December 31,

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>(in thousands, except per share /ADS data)</i>					
Other Financial Data					
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	US\$ 1,103,674	US\$ (207,388)	US\$ 575,653	US\$ 239,634	US\$ 3,301
Net cash used in investing activities	(90,996)	(162,760)	(104,216)	(72,667)	(217,781)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(85,250)	134,379	(352,435)	403,791	105,220
Depreciation and amortization	30,596	46,417	55,602	58,877	59,685

- (1) Based on weighted average number of shares outstanding. See Note 25 to our consolidated financial statements.
- (2) Based on weighted average number of shares outstanding and the effects of potentially dilutive securities. See Note 25 to our consolidated financial statements.
- (3) Restated to give effect to the issuance on March 1, 2002, in the form of a preferred share dividend, of 0.142106 new preferred share for each existing preferred or common share.
- (4) Includes interest on shareholders' equity.
- (5) Translated from nominal *reais* into U.S. dollars at the commercial selling rates in effect on the dates that distributions were approved during the period. The dividends to the ADSs were adjusted from the total amount paid to the preferred shares multiplied by four.
- (6) In 2001, we adopted SFAS No. 133 Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, as amended. As a result, we recognized a gain of US\$5.4 million, net of related taxes, as a cumulative effect of a change in accounting. The following summarizes the earnings per share impact related to the adoption of SFAS No. 133.

	2001
Effect of tax adjustments	
Effect of cumulative effect of change in accounting	5,440
Total	5,440
Basic earnings per common share	0.01
Basic earnings per preferred share	0.01
Basic earnings per ADS	0.04
Diluted earnings per common share	0.01
Diluted earnings per preferred share	0.01
Diluted earnings per ADS	0.04

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	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Other Data:					
Aircraft delivered during period (1):					
To the Commercial Airline Market					
EMB 120 Brasília		2			
ERJ 145	112	104	82	57	87(5)
ERJ 135	45	27	3	14	1(1)
ERJ 140		22	36	16	
EMBRAER 170					46
To the Defense Market					
EMB 120 Brasília					
Legacy			1		
EMB 135	1	2			
EMB 145		1	1	1	1
EMB 145 AEW&C/RS/MP			5	3	6
EMB 312 Tucano / AL-X					7
AM-X	1				
To the Business Jet Market					
Legacy			8	11 (2)	13
EMB 135	2	5		2	
To the General Aviation Market					
Light Propeller Aircraft					
	17	11	25	46	70
Total delivered	178	174	161	150	231
Aircraft in backlog at the end of period:					
In the Commercial Airline Market (2)					
EMB 120 Brasília	2				
ERJ 145	261	159	109	144	66
ERJ 135	85	53	31	17	17
ERJ 140	133	152	116	20	20
EMBRAER 170	90	82	88	120	112
EMBRAER 175					15
EMBRAER 190				110	155
EMBRAER 195	30	30	30	15	15
In the Defense Market					
EMB 145 AEW&C/RS/MP	12	15	10	7	1
EMB 312 Tucano/EMB 314					
Super Tucano		86	86	76	69
EMB 145	2	1		1	
EMB 135	2	1			
Legacy				5	5
In the Business Jet Market					
Legacy/EMB 135	29	66	58	27	4
In the General Aviation Market					
Light Propeller Aircraft					
				11	25
Total backlog (in aircraft)	646	645	528	553	504
Total backlog (in millions)	US\$ 11,421	US\$ 10,693	US\$ 9,034	US\$ 10,591	US\$ 10,097

(1) Deliveries identified by parentheses were aircraft delivered under operating leases.

(2) Since December 31, 2004, we have received 5 additional firm orders for our ERJ 145 regional jet family and 72 additional firm orders for our EMBRAER 170/190 jet family.

Exchange Rates

Prior to March 4, 2005, there were two principal legal foreign exchange markets in Brazil:

the commercial rate exchange market, and

the floating rate exchange market.

Most trade and financial foreign exchange transactions were carried out on the commercial rate exchange market. These included the purchase or sale of shares or payment of dividends or interest with respect to shares. Foreign currencies could only be purchased in the commercial exchange market through a Brazilian bank authorized to buy and sell currency in these markets. In both markets, rates were freely negotiated.

Resolution No. 3,265 by the National Monetary Council, dated March 4, 2005, consolidated the foreign exchange markets into one single foreign exchange market, effective as of March 14, 2005. All foreign exchange transactions are now carried out through institutions authorized to operate in the consolidated market and are subject to registration with the Central Bank's electronic registration system. Foreign exchange rates continue to be freely negotiated, but may be influenced by Central Bank intervention.

Since 1999, the Central Bank has allowed the *real*/U.S. dollar exchange rate to float freely, and during that period, the *real*/U.S. dollar exchange rate has fluctuated considerably. In the past, the Central Bank has intervened occasionally to control unstable movements in foreign exchange rates. We cannot predict whether the Central Bank or the Brazilian government will continue to let the *real* float freely or will intervene in the exchange rate market through a currency band system or otherwise. The *real* may depreciate or appreciate against the U.S. dollar substantially in the future. For more information on these risks, see Item 3D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to Brazil.

The following table sets forth the commercial selling rate, expressed in *reais* per U.S. dollar, for the periods indicated.

Exchange Rate of Reais to US\$1.00				
	Low	High	Average (1)	Period-end
Year ended December 31,				
2000	1.7234	1.9847	1.8295	1.9554
2001	1.9357	2.8500	2.3532	2.3204
2002	2.2709	3.9552	2.9309	3.5333
2003	2.8219	3.6623	3.0715	2.8892
2004	2.6544	3.2051	2.9265	2.6544

Exchange Rate of Reais to US\$1.00		
	Low	High
Month ended		
December 31, 2004	2.6544	2.7867
January 31, 2005	2.6248	2.7222
February 28, 2005	2.5621	2.6320
March 31, 2005	2.6011	2.7621
April 30, 2005	2.5195	2.6598
May 31, 2005	2.3784	2.5146
June 30, 2005 (through June 27)	2.3703	2.4891

Source: Central Bank.

(1) Represents the daily average exchange rate during each of the relevant periods.

We will pay any cash dividends and make any other cash distributions with respect to the preferred shares in Brazilian currency. Accordingly, exchange rate fluctuations may affect the U.S. dollar amounts received by the holders of ADSs on conversion by the depositary of such distributions into U.S. dollars for payment to holders of ADSs. Fluctuations in the exchange rate between the *real* and the U.S. dollar may also affect the U.S. dollar equivalent of the *real* price of the preferred shares on the São Paulo Stock Exchange.

3B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

3C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

3D. Risk Factors

Risks Relating to Embraer

A downturn in the commercial airline market may reduce our sales and revenue, and consequently our profitability, in any given year.

We expect that a substantial portion of our sales in the near future will be derived from sales of commercial aircraft, particularly the ERJ 145 regional jet family and the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family. Historically, the market for commercial aircraft has been cyclical due to a variety of factors that are both external and internal to the air travel industry, including general economic conditions.

The commercial aviation industry has been negatively impacted by a number of factors since 2001. First, the U.S. and world economies experienced an economic downturn that began in 2001 and was characterized by rapid declines in securities markets, a decline in productivity and an increase in unemployment. Second, the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 caused an immediate decline in airline travel and a high level of financial uncertainty among the worldwide airline industry. In addition, airline travel decreased significantly in 2003 as a result of both the commencement of military action by the United States and other countries in Iraq and the concerns over outbreaks of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) in Asia and Canada. In response to these events, beginning in the fourth quarter of 2001, many airlines, including our largest customers, reduced their flight schedules for the long-term and announced significant lay-offs, and a number of airlines filed for bankruptcy protection. As a result, over the past three years, we have agreed to modify certain delivery schedules to adjust to the changes in our customers businesses and reduced scheduled commercial airline, business jet and government transportation aircraft deliveries. Most recently, in 2004, we reduced scheduled deliveries from 160 to 145 aircraft following the US Airways Chapter 11 filing in September 2004. We have also re-evaluated our risk exposure related to aircraft valuations and customer credit risk, which resulted in charges to income. Although the U.S. and world economies have shown some signs of recovery starting in 2004, many airlines continue to face increased competition, escalating insurance costs, increased security costs, credit downgrades, liquidity concerns and bankruptcy, and sharply higher fuel costs. A further downturn in general economic conditions could result in further reduction in the passenger aircraft market and decreased orders for our commercial aircraft.

We cannot, at this time, predict the magnitude or duration of the impact that the above events will have on the airline industry as a whole and on our business in particular. If one of our customers experiences a business downturn, cannot obtain financing or otherwise seeks to limit its capital expenditures, that customer could defer or cancel its purchase of our commercial aircraft or change its operating requirements. Because our commercial aircraft represent the majority of our net sales, sales of our other products would not be able to offset a reduction in sales of our commercial aircraft. Future delays or decreases in the number of commercial aircraft delivered in any year would likely reduce our sales and revenue, and consequently our profitability, for that year.

We depend on a small number of key customers and key suppliers, the loss of any of which could harm our business.

Civil aircraft. As of March 31, 2005, 30% of our firm orders in backlog for the ERJ 145 regional jet family were attributable to ExpressJet. In addition, at the same date, 73% of our firm orders in backlog for the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family were attributable to JetBlue Airways, Air Canada, and US Airways, which filed for bankruptcy protection in September 2004. In May 2005, US Airways announced a proposed merger with America West Airlines. We do not yet know the impact that such merger, if consummated, would have on our current backlog or future sales. Prior to the fourth quarter of 2004, 63% of our firm orders in backlog for the Legacy were from Swift Aviation Services. We cancelled these orders in the fourth quarter of 2004 pursuant to the terms of such contract. We believe that we will continue to depend on a limited number of large customers, the loss of any one of which could reduce our sales and reduce our market share. Fewer sales could reduce our profitability.

Increasingly, the commercial airline industry is experiencing consolidation and alliances through mergers and acquisitions and code-sharing arrangements. Although it is expected that such consolidations and alliances may result in the creation of more stable and competitive airlines, they may also have the effect of reducing the number of our customers and, possibly, the number of purchases of our aircraft through cost reduction programs or otherwise.

Defense aircraft. The Brazilian Air Force is our largest customer of defense aircraft products. Sales to the Brazilian government accounted for 67.3% of our defense sales for the year ended December 31, 2004. A decrease in defense spending by the Brazilian government due to defense spending cuts, general budgetary constraints or other factors that are out of our control could decrease our defense sales and defense research and development funding. We cannot assure you that the Brazilian government will continue to purchase aircraft or services from us in the future at the same rate or at all.

Key suppliers. Our risk-sharing partners develop and manufacture significant portions of our aircraft, including the engines, hydraulic components, avionics, wings, interior and parts of the fuselage and tail. Once risk-sharing partners have been selected and program development and aircraft production have begun, it is difficult to substitute these partners. In some cases, the aircraft are designed specifically to accommodate a particular component, such as the engines, which cannot be substituted by another manufacturer without significant delays and expense. This dependence makes us susceptible to the risks of performance, product quality and financial condition of these risk-sharing partners.

We cannot assure you that we will not experience significant delays in obtaining key equipment in our manufacturing process in the future. Although we work closely with and monitor the production process of our risk-sharing partners and suppliers, the failure of our risk-sharing partners and other major suppliers to meet our performance specifications, quality standards or delivery schedules could affect our ability to deliver new aircraft to customers in a timely manner.

Our aircraft sales are subject to cancellation provisions and trade-in options and financial and residual value guarantees that may reduce our cash flow or require us to make significant cash disbursements in the future.

A portion of our aircraft firm orders is subject to significant contingencies, both before and after delivery. Prior to delivery, some of our purchase contracts may be terminated, or all or a portion of a particular firm order may be canceled, for different reasons, including:

extended delays in delivering aircraft or failure to obtain certification of the aircraft or otherwise meet performance milestones and other requirements;

failure of a customer to receive financing, when required, with respect to any aircraft at the scheduled delivery date, in which case the customer can cancel the order for the particular aircraft to be delivered or terminate the contract with respect to all undelivered aircraft; or

production rate shortfalls.

Our customers may also reschedule deliveries, particularly during an economic downturn. A substantial number of cancellations or extensions of delivery schedules could reduce our sales and revenue for a given year, which in turn would reduce our cash flow.

In connection with the signing of a purchase contract for new aircraft, we may provide trade-in options to our customers. These options provide a customer with the right to trade in existing aircraft upon the purchase of a new aircraft. At December 31, 2004, six commercial aircraft were subject to trade-in options, and additional aircraft may become subject to trade-in upon delivery. The trade-in price is determined in the manner discussed above for commercial jets. We may be required to accept trade-ins at prices that are above the then-market price of the aircraft, which would result in financial loss for us when we remarket the aircraft. In 2004, we were not required to accept any aircraft for trade in.

We have guaranteed the financial performance of a portion of the financing for, and the residual value of, some of our aircraft that have already been delivered. Financial guarantees are provided to financing parties to support a portion of the payment obligations of purchasers of our aircraft under their financing arrangements to mitigate default-related losses. These guarantees are collateralized by the financed aircraft.

Our residual value guarantees typically ensure that, in the 15th year after delivery, the relevant aircraft will have a residual market value of 18% to 25% of the original sale price. In the event of a decrease in the market value of the underlying aircraft and an exercise by the purchaser of the residual value guarantee, we will bear the difference between the guaranteed residual value and the market value of the aircraft at the time of exercise.

Assuming all customers supported by off-balance sheet financial guarantees defaulted on their aircraft financing arrangements, and also assuming we were required to pay the full aggregate amount of outstanding residual value guarantees and we were not able to remarket any of the aircraft to offset our obligations, our maximum exposure under these guarantees (less provisions and liabilities) would have been US\$2.0 billion as of December 31, 2004. For further discussion of these off-balance sheet arrangements, see Note 34 to our consolidated financial statements. We have deposited US\$231.1 million in escrow accounts to secure a portion of our financial guarantees. Based on current estimates, we believe that the proceeds from the sale or lease of the covered aircraft (based on resale value as of December 31, 2004) and from other offsetting collections, such as cash deposits, would exceed our exposure by US\$8.1 million. Although we believe that the estimated value of the covered aircraft, on an aggregate basis, is currently sufficient to cover our exposure, we may be obligated to make substantial payments that are not recoverable through proceeds from aircraft sales or leases, particularly if the future value of the relevant aircraft is significantly lower than the guaranteed amount or financing defaults occur with respect to a significant portion of our aircraft. The value of the underlying aircraft is more likely to decrease and third parties are more likely to default during economic downturns.

We recorded a charge against income in an amount of US\$16.0 million in 2004, based on our risk assessment, on an individual aircraft basis, for the issued guarantees. We continually re-evaluate our risk for the financial guarantees and trade-in obligations based on a number of factors, including the estimated future market value of our aircraft based on third party appraisals, including information developed from similar aircraft remarketing in the secondary market, and the credit rating for the customers. Any future decrease in the market value of the aircraft covered by trade-in rights or financial guarantees would decrease our ability to recoup the amounts payable to satisfy our obligations and cause us to incur additional charges to income. If we are required to pay amounts related to such guarantees, we may not have sufficient cash or other financial resources available to do so and may need to seek financing to fund these payments. We cannot assure you that then-prevailing market conditions would allow us to resell or lease the underlying aircraft at its anticipated fair value or in a timely manner. Consequently, honoring our trade-in or financial guarantee obligations could require us to make significant cash disbursements in a given year, which, in turn, would reduce our cash flow in that year.

Any decrease in Brazilian government-sponsored customer financing, or increase in government-sponsored financing that benefits our competitors, may decrease the cost-competitiveness of our aircraft.

Historically, when purchasing our aircraft, our customers have benefited from export financing incentives provided by Brazilian government-sponsored export programs. The most important of these government programs is a system of interest rate adjustments called the Programa de Financiamento às Exportações, or Export Financing Program, known as the ProEx program.

In the past, the Canadian government has initiated proceedings at the World Trade Organization, or WTO, accusing the Brazilian government of granting prohibited export subsidies relating to sales of aircraft to foreign purchasers under the ProEx program. The Brazilian government has countered, accusing the Canadian government of granting prohibited export subsidies to the Canadian aircraft industry. The Brazilian government ultimately amended the ProEx program so that any ProEx payments would not decrease the effective interest rate below the interest rate permitted by the WTO, but only after the WTO granted Canada the authority to impose up to US\$1.4 billion in trade sanctions over five to six years against Brazil. Canada has not yet imposed sanctions. We cannot predict what form, if any, these sanctions will take and whether such sanctions will adversely affect our business. In addition, as a result of a Brazilian government proceeding against Canada, the dispute settlement body of the WTO authorized Brazil to apply retaliatory measures against Canada in the amount of US\$248.0 million.

Although the ProEx program is currently in compliance with WTO rules, other export financing programs available to our customers may be subject to challenge in the future. If the ProEx program or another similar program is not available in the future, or if its terms are substantially reduced, our customers' financing costs could be higher and our cost-competitiveness in the regional jet market could decrease.

The Brazilian and Canadian governments have entered into negotiations regarding government support for aircraft exports. We cannot assure you that any agreement will be reached. Any future subsidies supporting Bombardier or any of our other major competitors may cause the cost-competitiveness of our aircraft to suffer and our sales to decline.

Brazilian government budgetary constraints could reduce amounts available to our customers under government-sponsored financing programs.

In addition to the ProEx program, we rely on the BNDES-*exim* program, also a government-sponsored financing program, to assist customers with financing. This program provides our customers with direct financing for Brazilian exports of goods and services. From 1996 through 2004, approximately 44% of the total value of our export sales was subject to financing by the BNDES-*exim* program. As government-sponsored programs, the ProEx program and the BNDES-*exim* program rely on funds allocated from the Brazilian national budget. Therefore, the funds available to our customers under these programs will be affected by currency fluctuations and other political and economic developments in Brazil and the international capital markets. See Risks Relating to Brazil. For example, a recent decrease in the amounts available under the ProEx program caused us to make other financing arrangements for affected customers. In addition, from time to time, government-sponsored financing programs such as BNDES-*exim* can be subject to challenge. We cannot assure you that the Brazilian government will continue to sponsor and/or fund these programs or that funds under these or other similar programs will be available to our customers. The loss or significant reduction of funds available under one or either of these programs, without an adequate substitute, could lead to fewer sales and has caused and may continue to cause us to compensate our customers for their additional financing costs, resulting in lower profitability for Embraer.

We may face a number of challenges resulting from the development of new products and the possible pursuit of strategic growth opportunities.

As we continue to develop new products, we may need to reallocate existing resources and coordinate with new suppliers and risk-sharing partners. From time to time, there is significant competition within the aviation industry for skilled personnel in general and engineers in particular. To the extent such competition reoccurs, we may be unable to recruit the necessary number of highly skilled engineers and other personnel we require. Failure to coordinate our resources in a timely manner or to attract and retain skilled personnel could impede our development efforts and cause delays in production and deliveries of our aircraft, which would delay recognition of revenue.

We may pursue strategic growth opportunities, including joint ventures, acquisitions or other transactions, to expand our business or enhance our products and technology. We may face a number of challenges, including difficulties in identifying appropriate candidates, assimilating their operations and personnel and maintaining internal standards and controls, as well as the diversion of our management's focus from our ongoing business. We cannot assure you that we will be able to meet these challenges or that our business will not face disruptions.

We may have to refund cash contributions after the development of the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family if certification for each of these aircraft is not obtained.

Our risk-sharing partners have contributed in cash to us a total of US\$245.1 million for the development of the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family as of December 31, 2004. Cash contributions become non-refundable upon the achievement of certain developmental milestones. As of December 31, 2004, US\$120.3 million of these cash contributions had become non-refundable. If we cancel the development and production of any of the remaining aircraft in the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family because we are unable to obtain certification or for other non-market related reasons, we may be obligated to refund US\$124.8 million of the total cash contributions. Upon the expected conclusion of the certification of the EMBRAER 190 in the third quarter of 2005, an additional US\$37.5 million of these cash contributions will become non-refundable. If we require additional financing and we are unable to obtain it, we will not be able to continue to develop and market the remaining aircraft in our EMBRAER 170/190 jet family.

We face significant international competition, which may adversely affect our market share.

The worldwide commercial aircraft manufacturing industry is highly competitive. We are one of the leading manufacturers of commercial aircraft in the world, along with The Boeing Company, Airbus Industrie and Bombardier Inc., all of which are large international companies. Certain of these competitors have greater financial, marketing and other resources than we do. Although we have achieved a significant share of the market for our commercial aircraft products, we cannot assure you that we will be able to maintain this market share. Our ability to maintain market share and remain competitive in the commercial aircraft market over the long term requires continued technological and performance enhancements to our products. Our primary competitor in the regional and mid-capacity jet markets is Bombardier Inc., a Canadian company, which has significant technological capabilities, financial and marketing resources and benefits from government-sponsored export subsidies. In addition, other international aircraft manufacturers, including The Boeing Company and Airbus Industrie, produce or are developing aircraft at the high end of the 70-120 seat segment, in which our EMBRAER 170/190 jet family will compete, thereby increasing the competitive pressures in that segment. These companies also have significant technological capabilities and greater financial and marketing resources.

Some of our competitors may also reach the market before we do, allowing them to establish a customer base and making our efforts to gain greater market share more difficult. For example, in 2001, Bombardier commenced delivery of its 70-seat regional jet prior to the initial deliveries of the EMBRAER 170. As a relatively new entrant to the business jet market, we also face significant competition from companies with longer operating histories and established reputations in this industry. We cannot assure you that we will be able to compete successfully in our markets in the future.

We may have to make significant payments as a result of unfavorable outcomes of pending challenges to various taxes and payroll charges.

We have challenged the constitutionality of the nature of and modifications in rates and the increase in the calculation base of certain Brazilian taxes and payroll charges. Interest on the total amount of these unpaid taxes and payroll charges accrues monthly based on the Selic rate, the key lending rate of the Central Bank, and we make an accrual as part of the interest income (expenses), net item of our statements of income. As of December 31, 2004, we had obtained preliminary injunctions for not paying or recovering past payments in the total amount, including interest, of US\$432.5 million, which is included as a liability on our balance sheet. We are awaiting a final decision in these proceedings. We cannot assure you that we will prevail in these proceedings or that we will not have to pay significant amounts, including interest, to the Brazilian government in the future as payment for these liabilities. For an additional discussion of these liabilities, see Note 18 to our consolidated financial statements.

Risks Relating to the Commercial Aircraft Industry

Scope clause restrictions in airline pilot contracts may limit demand for regional and mid-capacity jets in the U.S. market.

A key limiting factor in demand for regional and mid-capacity jets is the existence of scope clauses contained in airline pilot contracts. These scope clauses are union-negotiated restrictions on the number and/or size of regional and mid-capacity jets that a particular carrier may operate. Current scope clause restrictions, which are more prevalent in the United States, include restrictions on the number of seats, weight of aircraft and number of 50-70 seat commercial aircraft in an airline's fleet. As a result, our opportunities for near-term growth in the U.S. regional jet market in the 40-59 and 60-80 seat segments may be limited. The continuation or further tightening of scope clauses could also lead some of our customers who have purchased options to acquire our regional and mid-capacity jets not to exercise those options. We cannot assure you that current restrictions will be lessened, or will not be expanded, including by amending these scope clauses to cover larger-sized commercial aircraft. Furthermore, although scope clauses are less prevalent outside the United States, we cannot assure you that scope clauses will not become more prevalent or restrictive, or that some other form of restriction will not take effect, in Europe or in other markets.

We are subject to stringent certification requirements and regulation, which may prevent or delay our obtaining certification in a timely manner.

Our products are subject to regulation in Brazil and in each jurisdiction where our customers are located. The aviation authorities in Brazil and in other countries in which our customers are located, including the Brazilian aviation authority, the U.S. Federal Aviation Authority, or FAA, the Joint Aviation Authority of Europe, or JAA, and the European Aviation Safety Agency, or EASA, must certify our aircraft before we can deliver them. We cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain certification of our aircraft on a timely basis or at all. If we fail to obtain a required certification from an aviation authority for any of our aircraft, that aviation authority would prohibit the use of that aircraft within its jurisdiction until certification has been obtained. In addition, complying with the requirements of the certification authorities can be both expensive and time-consuming.

Changes in government regulations and certification procedures could also delay our start of production as well as entry into the market. We cannot predict how future laws or changes in the interpretation, administration or enforcement of laws will affect us. We may be required to spend significantly more money to comply with these laws or to respond to these changes.

Any catastrophic events involving our aircraft could adversely affect our reputation and future sales of our aircraft, as well as the market price of the preferred shares and the ADSs.

We believe that our reputation and the safety record of our aircraft are important selling points for our aircraft. We design our aircraft with backup systems for major functions and appropriate safety margins for structural components. However, the safe operation of our aircraft depends to a significant degree on a number of factors largely outside our control, including our customers' proper maintenance and repair of our aircraft and pilot skill. Due to our relative position in the aircraft market and because we have focused on products in the regional and mid-capacity jet segments, the occurrence of one or more catastrophic events involving one of our aircraft could adversely affect our entire commercial jet family as well as our reputation and future sales and also the market price of the preferred shares and the ADSs.

Risks Relating to Brazil

Brazilian political and economic conditions have a direct impact on our business and the trading price of our preferred shares and the ADSs.

The Brazilian government frequently intervenes in the Brazilian economy and occasionally makes drastic changes in policy and regulations. The Brazilian government's actions to control inflation and affect other policies and regulations have often involved, among other measures, increases in interest rates, changes in tax policies, price controls, currency devaluations, capital controls and limits on imports. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and the trading price of the preferred shares and the ADSs may be adversely affected by changes in policy or regulations at the federal, state or municipal level involving or affecting factors such as:

interest rates;

exchange controls;

currency fluctuations;

inflation;

liquidity of domestic capital and lending markets;

tax policies; and

other political, diplomatic, social and economic developments in or affecting Brazil.

Uncertainty over whether the Brazilian government will implement changes in policy or regulation affecting these or other factors in the future may contribute to economic uncertainty in Brazil and to heightened volatility in the Brazilian securities markets and securities issued abroad that are supported by Brazilian issuers.

These and other future developments in the Brazilian economy and governmental policies may adversely affect us and our business and results of operations and may adversely affect the trading price of our preferred shares and ADSs.

Inflation and government efforts to combat inflation may contribute significantly to economic uncertainty in Brazil and to heightened volatility in the Brazilian securities markets and, consequently, may adversely affect the market value of the preferred shares and the ADSs.

Brazil has in the past experienced extremely high rates of inflation in the past. More recently, Brazil's annual rate of inflation was 10.4% in 2001, 25.3% in 2002, 8.7% in 2003 and 12.4% in 2004 (as measured by *Índice Geral de Preços - Mercado* or the IGP-M). Inflation, and certain government actions taken to combat inflation, have in the past had significant negative effects on the Brazilian economy. Actions taken to combat inflation, coupled with public speculation about possible future governmental actions, have contributed to economic uncertainty in Brazil and heightened volatility in the Brazilian securities markets.

Future Brazilian government actions, including interest rate decreases, intervention in the foreign exchange market and actions to adjust or fix the value of the *real* may trigger increases in inflation. If Brazil experiences high inflation again in the future, our operating expenses and borrowing costs may increase, our operating and net margins may decrease and, if investor confidence decreases, the price of the preferred shares and ADSs may fall.

Exchange rate instability may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations and the market price of the preferred shares and the ADSs.

Although most of our net sales and debt are U.S. dollar-denominated, the relationship of the *real* to the value of the U.S. dollar, and the rate of depreciation of the *real* relative to the prevailing rate of inflation, may adversely affect us.

As a result of inflationary pressures, among other factors, the Brazilian currency has devalued periodically during the last four decades. Throughout this period, the Brazilian government has implemented various economic plans and utilized a number of exchange rate policies, including sudden devaluations, periodic mini-devaluations during which the frequency of adjustments has ranged from daily to monthly, floating exchange rate systems, exchange controls and dual exchange rate markets. Although over long periods depreciation of the Brazilian currency generally has correlated with the rate of inflation in Brazil, devaluation over shorter periods has resulted in significant fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Brazilian currency and the U.S. dollar and other currencies.

The *real* depreciated against the U.S. dollar by 9.3% in 2000 and 18.7% in 2001. In 2002, the *real* depreciated 52.3% against the U.S. dollar, due in part to political uncertainty surrounding the Brazilian political elections and the global economic slowdown. Although the *real* appreciated 18.2%, 8.1% and 10.5% against the U.S. dollar in 2003, 2004 and the first five months of 2005, respectively, no assurance can be given that the *real* will not depreciate or be devalued against the U.S. dollar again.

Historically, depreciations in the *real* relative to the U.S. dollar have also created additional inflationary pressures in Brazil by generally increasing the price of imported products and requiring recessionary government policies to curb aggregate demand. On the other hand, appreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar may lead to a deterioration of the current account and the balance of payments, as well as dampen export-driven growth. Depreciations generally curtail access to foreign financial markets and may prompt government intervention, including recessionary governmental policies. Depreciations of the *real* relative to the U.S. dollar would also reduce the U.S. dollar value of distributions and dividends on the ADSs and may also reduce the market value of the preferred shares and the ADSs.

Developments and perceptions of risk in other countries, especially emerging market countries, may adversely affect the trading price of Brazilian securities, including the preferred shares and the ADSs.

The market value of securities of Brazilian issuers is affected to varying degrees by economic and market conditions in other countries, including other Latin American and emerging market countries. Although economic conditions in such countries may differ significantly from economic conditions in Brazil, the reaction of investors to developments in these other countries may have an adverse effect on the market value of securities of Brazilian issuers. Crises in other emerging market countries may diminish investor interest in securities of Brazilian issuers, including ours. This could adversely affect the trading price of the ADSs and our preferred shares, and could also make it more difficult for us to access the capital markets and finance our operations in the future on acceptable terms or at all.

Risks Relating to the Preferred Shares and the ADSs

Exchange controls and restrictions on remittances abroad may adversely affect the holders of our ADSs.

The Brazilian government may impose temporary restrictions on the conversion of Brazilian currency into foreign currencies and on the remittance to foreign investors of proceeds from their investments in Brazil. The Brazilian government imposed remittance restrictions for a number of months in 1989 and early 1990. These restrictions would hinder or prevent the conversion of dividends, distributions or the proceeds from any sale of preferred shares, as the case may be, from *reais* into U.S. dollars and the remittance of the U.S. dollars abroad. We cannot assure you that the Brazilian government will not take similar measures in the future. Holders of our ADSs could be adversely affected by delays in, or refusals to grant, any required governmental approval for conversion of *real* payments and remittances abroad in respect of the preferred shares underlying the ADSs. In such a case, the depository for the ADSs will hold the *reais* it cannot convert for the account of the ADR holders who have not been paid. The depository will not invest the *reais* and will not be liable for interest on those amounts.

If holders of ADSs exchange the ADSs for preferred shares, they risk losing the ability to remit foreign currency abroad and Brazilian tax advantages.

The Brazilian custodian for the preferred shares has obtained an electronic certificate of registration from the Central Bank permitting it to remit foreign currency abroad for payments of dividends and other distributions relating to the preferred shares or upon the disposition of the preferred shares. If holders of ADSs decide to exchange their ADSs for the underlying preferred shares, they will be entitled to continue to rely on the custodian's electronic certificate of registration for five business days from the date of exchange. Thereafter, such holders of ADSs may not be able to obtain and remit foreign currency abroad upon the disposition of, or distributions relating to, the preferred shares unless they obtain their own electronic certificate of registration or register their investment in the preferred shares pursuant to Resolution No. 2,689, which entitles certain foreign investors to buy and sell securities on the São Paulo Stock Exchange. Holders who do not qualify under Resolution No. 2,689 will generally be subject to less favorable tax treatment on gains with respect to the preferred shares. If holders of ADSs attempt to obtain their own electronic certificate of registration, they may incur expenses or suffer delays in the application process, which could delay their ability to receive dividends or distributions relating to the preferred shares or the return of their capital in a timely manner. In addition, we cannot assure you that the custodian's electronic certificate of registration or any certificate of foreign capital registration obtained by a holder of ADSs will not be affected by future legislative or other regulatory changes, or that additional restrictions applicable to such holder, to the disposition of the underlying preferred shares or to the repatriation of the proceeds from such disposition will not be imposed in the future.

The relative volatility and illiquidity of the Brazilian securities markets may substantially limit the ability of holders of our preferred shares or ADSs to sell the preferred shares underlying the ADSs at the price and time they desire.

Investing in securities, such as the preferred shares or the ADSs, of issuers from emerging market countries, including Brazil, involves a higher degree of risk than investing in securities of issuers from more developed countries.

The Brazilian securities markets are substantially smaller, less liquid, more concentrated and more volatile than major securities markets in the United States and other jurisdictions, and are not as highly regulated or supervised as some of these other markets. The relatively small market capitalization and illiquidity of the Brazilian equity markets may substantially limit the ability of holders of our preferred shares or ADSs to sell the preferred shares underlying the ADSs at the price and time desired.

There is also significantly greater concentration in the Brazilian securities markets than in major securities markets in the United States. See Item 9C. Markets Trading on the São Paulo Stock Exchange.

Because we are subject to different corporate rules and regulations as a Brazilian company, holders of our ADSs have fewer and less well-defined shareholders' rights.

Our corporate affairs are governed by our bylaws and Brazilian Corporate Law, which differ from the legal principles that would apply if we were incorporated in a jurisdiction in the United States, such as Delaware or New York, or in other jurisdictions outside Brazil. As a result, the holders of the ADSs or the holders of our preferred shares may have fewer and less well-defined rights under Brazilian Corporate Law with which to protect their interests against actions by our Board of Directors and our principal shareholders than under the laws of those jurisdictions outside Brazil.

Although Brazilian Corporate Law imposes restrictions on insider trading and price manipulation, the Brazilian securities markets are not as highly regulated and supervised as the U.S. securities markets or markets in other jurisdictions. In addition, rules and policies against self-dealing and regarding the preservation of minority shareholder interests may be less well-defined and enforced in Brazil than in the United States, putting holders of the preferred shares and ADSs at a potential disadvantage. Corporate disclosures may be less complete or informative than what may be expected of a U.S. public company. Specifically, among other differences when compared to, for example, Delaware general corporation law, Brazilian Corporate Law and practice has less detailed and well-established rules and judicial precedents relating to the review of management decisions against duty of care and duty of loyalty standards in the context of corporate restructurings, transactions with related parties and sale-of-business transactions. In addition, Brazilian Corporate Law provides that shareholders must hold 5% of the outstanding share capital of a corporation to have standing to bring shareholders' derivative suits, and shareholders ordinarily do not have standing to bring a class action.

Also, in accordance with Brazilian Corporate Law, holders of our preferred shares, and therefore our ADSs, are not entitled to vote at meetings of our shareholders except in limited circumstances. See Item 10B. Memorandum and Articles of Incorporation Description of Capital Stock Voting Rights of the Preferred Shares.

The Brazilian government has veto power over, among other things, change of control, change of corporate purpose and creation and alteration of defense programs, and our controlling shareholders act in concert to control Embraer; their interests could conflict with the interests of the holders of ADSs.

The Brazilian government holds one special class of our common stock, called a golden share, which carries veto power over, among other things, change of control, change of corporate purpose and creation and alteration of defense programs (whether or not the Brazilian government participates in such programs). In addition, under the terms of a shareholders agreement, our controlling shareholders Cia. Bozano, Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil PREVI, also known as PREVI, and Fundação SISTEL de Seguridade Social, also known as SISTEL act in concert to vote 60% of the outstanding shares of our common stock, allowing them to elect a majority of the members of our Board of Directors and to determine the outcome of any actions requiring shareholder approval, including corporate reorganizations and the timing and payment of future dividends. The Brazilian government may have an interest in vetoing transactions that may be in the interests of the holders of the ADSs. Our controlling shareholders may have an interest in pursuing acquisitions, dispositions, financings or similar transactions that could conflict with the interests of the holders of the ADSs.

The sale of a substantial number of preferred shares, or the belief that this may occur, could decrease the trading price of the preferred shares and the ADSs; holders of our preferred shares and/or ADSs may not be able to sell their securities at or above the price they paid for them.

Sales of a substantial number of preferred shares, or the belief that this may occur, could decrease the trading price of our preferred shares and our ADSs. As of December 31, 2004, we had 475,797,420 preferred shares outstanding. Of this amount, holders of exchangeable notes that were issued in June 2001 by Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social BNDES, the Brazilian National and Social Development Bank, also known as BNDES, have the right to acquire, at any time prior to the maturity of the notes, an aggregate of 2,756,270 ADSs, representing 11,025,080 preferred shares currently owned by BNDES Participações S.A. BNDESPAR, also known as BNDESPAR, a wholly owned subsidiary of BNDES, subject to adjustment. As a consequence of the issuance of preferred shares or sales by existing shareholders, the market price of the preferred shares and, by extension, the ADSs may decrease significantly. As a result, the holders of our ADSs and/or preferred shares may not be able to sell their securities at or above the price they paid for them.

Our share price may be affected by potential dilution of our preferred shares and the ADSs.

The issuance of preferred shares pursuant to our stock option plan could substantially dilute the preferred shares. Under the terms of our stock plan, we were authorized to grant options to purchase up to 25,000,000 preferred shares over the five-year period from the date of the first grant of options pursuant to the plan. As of the end of this five-year period in May 2003, we had granted options for an aggregate of 20,237,894 preferred shares, including 662,894 options granted in connection with our preferred stock dividend in 2002. No additional options may be granted pursuant to the plan. The options granted to each employee generally vest as follows: 30% after three years from the date granted, an additional 30% after four years and the remaining 40% after five years. Employees may exercise their options for up to seven years from the date they are granted. As of December 31, 2004, options representing 12,548,826 preferred shares have been exercised and options representing 4,785,678 preferred shares are exercisable in 2005.

Holders of our ADSs might be unable to exercise preemptive rights with respect to the preferred shares.

Holders of our ADSs may not be able to exercise the preemptive rights relating to the preferred shares underlying their ADSs unless a registration statement under the Securities Act is effective with respect to those rights or an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act is available. We are not obligated to file a registration statement with respect to the shares or other securities relating to these preemptive rights and we cannot assure holders of our ADSs that we will file any such registration statement. Unless we file a registration statement or an exemption from registration applies, holders of our ADSs may receive only the net proceeds from the sale of their preemptive rights by the depositary or, if the preemptive rights cannot be sold, the rights will be allowed to lapse.

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

4A. History and Development of the Company

General

Embraer-Empresa Brasileira de Aeronáutica S.A. is a joint stock company duly incorporated under the laws of Brazil with an indefinite term of duration. Originally formed in 1969 by the Brazilian government, we were privatized in 1994. In connection with our privatization, we were transformed into a publicly held corporation and we operate under the Brazilian Corporate Law. Our principal executive offices are located at Avenida Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 2170, 12227-901 São José dos Campos, São Paulo, Brazil. Our telephone number is 55-12-3927-1216. Our agent for service of process in the United States is our subsidiary, Embraer Aircraft Holding, Inc., with offices at 276 S.W. 34th Street, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida 33315.

We have grown from a government-controlled company established to develop and produce aircraft for the Brazilian Air Force into a public company that produces aircraft for commercial, business jet and defense purposes. Through our evolution, we have obtained, developed and enhanced our engineering and technological capabilities through our own development of products for the Brazilian Air Force and through joint product development with foreign companies on specific projects. We have applied these capabilities that we gained from our defense business to develop our commercial aircraft business.

Our first regional aircraft was the Bandeirante, a 19-passenger twin-engine non-pressurized turboprop aircraft initially designed to service the transport needs of the Brazilian Air Force. This aircraft was certified in 1973. The Bandeirante was followed by the development of the EMB 120 Brasília, which was certified in 1985 and is a high performance, pressurized turboprop commercial aircraft seating up to 30 passengers that was designed to serve the longer routes and higher passenger traffic of the growing regional aircraft market. Drawing upon the design of the EMB 120 Brasília and the jet technology acquired in our development of the AM-X, a jet strike bomber for the Brazilian Air Force, we developed the ERJ 145 regional jet family, our first jet product for commercial use. This family is comprised of three aircraft, which seat up to 37, 44 and 50 passengers. The first member of the ERJ 145 family, the ERJ 145, was certified in 1996. We have expanded our jet product line with the development of the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family, which has the capacity to seat between 70 and 118 passengers and was designed to serve the aircraft market's trend towards larger, higher volume and longer range jets. The first member of this family, the EMBRAER 170, was certified in February 2004 and its derivative, the EMBRAER 175, was certified by the Brazilian aviation authority in December 2004 and by EASA in January 2005. We are also marketing and selling the Legacy, a line of business jets in the super-midsize category based on our ERJ 135 platform, and recently launched new products in the very light and light jet categories. For the defense market, we also offer a line of intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance aircraft based on the ERJ 145 regional jet.

Strategic Alliance and Growth Opportunities

Strategic Alliance with European Aerospace and Defense Group

On November 5, 1999, a group consisting of Aerospatiale Matra, currently known as European Aeronautic, Defense and Space Company N.V., or EADS, Dassault Aviation, Thomson-CSF, currently referred to by its trade name Thales, and Société Nationale d Étude et de Construction de Moteurs d Aviation, or SNECMA, which we refer to collectively as the European Aerospace and Defense Group, purchased as a group 20% of the outstanding common stock of Embraer from our existing common shareholders, a majority of which was from our controlling shareholders. We believe that this alliance will continue to assist us in the development of defense business solutions. For example, we have integrated Thales mission systems and electronic equipment in some of our EMB 145 AEW&C aircraft. In addition, in March 2005, we and EADS formed a consortium to acquire a 65% interest in OGMA- Indústria Aeronáutica de Portugal S.A., or OGMA.

Joint Ventures and Acquisitions

In 2000, we entered into a joint venture with Liebherr International AG to develop and manufacture landing gear and high precision hydraulic equipment and provide related services for Embraer and other clients around the world. In connection with this joint venture, we formed a new subsidiary, ELEB - Embraer Liebherr Equipamentos do Brasil S.A.

In March 2002, we acquired the operating assets of Celsius Aerotech Inc. in Nashville, Tennessee from Reliance Aerotech Inc. in order to provide full service maintenance and repair services for our commercial and business aircraft in the United States.

In December 2002, we entered into a joint venture with Harbin Aircraft Industry (Group) Co., Ltd. and Hafai Aviation Industry Co., Ltd., subsidiaries of China Aviation Industry Corp. II, or AVIC II, to provide for the assembly, sale and after-sale support of the ERJ 145 regional jet family in China. We own 51% of the equity of the joint venture company, Harbin Embraer Aircraft Industry Company Ltd.

In December 2004, a consortium formed by Embraer and EADS was selected to acquire OGMA. The consortium acquired 65% of OGMA's shares in March 2005 through a newly created holding company, AIRHOLDING, SGPS, S.A., with Embraer holding 99% of the equity in the holding company and EADS holding the remaining 1%. In the future, EADS has the option to increase its interest in this company up to 30%. OGMA is a major representative of the aviation industry in Europe, offering services that cover the maintenance and repair of civil and military aircraft, engines and parts, assembly of structural components and engineering support.

Research and Development Costs and Capital Expenditures

Research and development costs, including the development of the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family, were US\$158.5 million in 2002, US\$173.2 million in 2003 and US\$44.5 million in 2004, net of cash contributions provided by risk-sharing partners. Research and development costs as a percentage of net sales were 6.3% in 2002, 8.1% in 2003 and 1.3% in 2004. The increase in research and development costs as a percentage of our net sales in 2003 reflects principally the costs related to the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family. The decrease in the percentage in 2004 reflects principally the contributions from our risk-sharing partners in the amount of US\$108.6 million. In 2005, we expect our research and development costs to total approximately US\$120.0 million, not including contributions from our risk-sharing partners. We do not record an expense for research and development of defense programs as they are funded by the Brazilian government and other government customers. Most of our research and development expenses are associated with a particular program, whether commercial or business jets.

In May 2005, we announced our plans to expand our business jet product portfolio with jets for the very light and light categories. Total research and development and capital expenditures relating to the new jets is expected to be approximately US\$235.0 million. We expect this program will be funded by risk-sharing partners, financial institutions and our own cash generation. As the very light jet is expected to enter service in mid-2008 and the light jet is expected to enter service in mid-2009, we do not expect a significant portion of these funds to be expended in 2005.

Our investments in property, plant and equipment totaled US\$111.0 million in 2002, US\$64.7 million in 2003, and US\$50.1 million in 2004. These investments are related mainly to construction of facilities, improvements to our plant and production facilities and modifications for the production of new aircraft models. In 2005 and 2006, we expect investments in property, plant and equipment to total approximately US\$78.0 million and US\$59.0 million, respectively, which will primarily be related to construction of facilities, improvements to our plant and production facilities for the production of the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family, as well as our defense aircraft and business jets.

4B. Business Overview

We are one of the leading manufacturers of commercial aircraft in the world, based on 2004 net sales of commercial aircraft, with a global customer base. Our focus is achieving customer satisfaction with a range of products addressing the Airline, Defense and Business aircraft markets. Our commercial airline business accounted for 75.0% of our net sales in 2004. We are the leading supplier of defense aircraft for the Brazilian Air Force based on number of aircraft sold, and we have also sold aircraft to military forces in Europe and Latin America. Our defense business accounted for 10.6% of our net sales in 2004. We have developed a line of business jets based on one of our regional jet platforms and recently launched new business jets in the very light and light categories. Our business jet business accounted for 7.1% of our net sales in 2004. Providing high quality customer support is a key element of our customer focus and is critical to our ability to maintain long-term relationships with our customers. Other related businesses, which includes customer services, accounted for 7.3% our net sales in 2004. For the year ended December 31, 2004, we generated net sales of US\$3,440.5 million, of which more than 90% was U.S. dollar-denominated. On March 31, 2005, we had a total firm backlog in orders of US\$9.9 billion, including 383 commercial jets.

Our Strengths

We believe that our primary strengths are:

Leading Commercial Aircraft Manufacturer with a Global Customer Base. We are a leading manufacturer of 30-to 120-seat jets with a strong global customer base. We have sold our regional and mid-capacity jets to 41 customers in 22 countries. Our customers include some of the largest, major, regional and low-cost airlines in the world.

Aircraft Design; Cost and Operating Efficiency. We conceive, develop and manufacture aircraft to provide our customers with reduced operating, maintenance and training costs due to the similarity and efficiency in design and the commonality of parts among jets within a family. These similarities enable us to significantly reduce our design, development and production costs and pass these savings along to our customers in our sales price. These similarities also reduce the development time of our aircraft.

Strategic Risk-Sharing Partners. With respect to our commercial and business jet aircraft, we developed strategic relationships with key risk-sharing partners. These risk-sharing partners develop and manufacture significant portions of the systems and components of our aircraft and contribute their own funds to research and develop these systems and components, thereby reducing our development costs. These risk-sharing partners also fund a portion of our development costs through direct contributions of cash or materials. We believe that these strategic relationships enable us to lower our development costs and risks, improve our operating efficiency, enhance the quality of our products and reduce the number of our suppliers.

Benefits of Funded Development of Defense Products. Research and development costs related to defense aircraft historically have been funded in large part by Brazilian government contracts and have had an important role in our engineering and industrial development. For instance, the AM-X program developed for the Brazilian Air Force established the basic knowledge for the ERJ 145 jet family developed a decade later. In addition, we sell proven defense products developed for the Brazilian Air Force to other military forces.

Flexibility of Production to Meet Market Demands. We believe the flexibility of our production processes and our operating structure, including our risk-sharing partnerships that are designed to minimize costs, allow us to increase or decrease our production in response to market demand without significantly impacting our margins.

Experienced and Highly Skilled Workforce. Our employees are experienced and highly skilled. Approximately 25% of our workforce is comprised of engineers. Due to the high level of knowledge and skill possessed by our employees, we are able to efficiently pursue new programs and provide our customers with differentiated technical expertise and guidance.

Business Strategies

Looking for business growth and to increase our profitability, our strategy is to continue to offer our customers cost-effective, high quality, reliable aircraft and services. The key elements of our strategy are the following:

Continuing to Market our Commercial Aircraft. We are fully committed to continuing to market our ERJ 145 regional jet family and aggressively marketing our mid-capacity platform, the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family. The ERJ 145 regional jet family is the backbone of our operations, with almost 900 units in operation and a history of good service. We believe that airlines can continue to benefit from this regional jet family, which we believe has assisted our customers over the last nine years in pursuing their goal of achieving profitable operations. We believe a significant market opportunity exists for the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family with regional airlines that are expanding their fleet, increasing their penetration into higher density markets and adding longer routes, and also with major and low-cost airlines that are right-sizing their fleet in order to adjust capacity to meet demand in less dense routes. Additionally, we believe that our commercial aircraft will provide us with significant opportunities to increase our competitiveness by offering our customers a full range of jets in the 30- to 120-passenger seat category.

Strengthening our Position in the Business Jet Market. We have developed the Legacy, a line of business jets based on the ERJ 135 regional jet. Since the launch of the Legacy in 2000 and its entry into service in 2002, we have endeavored to understand and respond to market and customer needs, continually improving the product and customer support. The knowledge accrued resulted in significant enhancements while creating the right conditions for us to identify new opportunities in the business aviation market. In May 2005, we expanded our product portfolio to complement the Legacy offering with jets for the very light and light categories. These business jets can provide companies, including fractional ownership companies, individuals and the emerging business of air taxi companies a cost-effective and personalized alternative to commercial airline travel.

Increasing Penetration into the Defense Market. We plan to develop and market additional defense products and thereby increase sales in this segment of our business. We intend to increase our participation in the international defense market by actively marketing our existing products initially developed for the Brazilian Air Force, including our EMB 145 Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance aircraft and the Super Tucano (ALX).

Continuing Focus on Customer Satisfaction and Support. We believe that our focus on customer satisfaction is fundamental to our entrepreneurial success and our business strategy. Providing high quality customer support is a key element of our customer focus and is critical to our ability to maintain long-term relationships with our customers. As the number of our aircraft in operation continues to grow, we have increased our commitment to providing our customers with an appropriate level of after-sale support, including technical assistance, pilot and maintenance training and spare parts, as demonstrated by the acquisition in 2002 of a Nashville, Tennessee maintenance, repair and overhaul (MRO) facility, and the acquisition of OGMA, an MRO facility in Portugal, the contract for which was signed and announced in December 2004 and became effective in March 2005. We intend to continue to focus on providing our customers with high quality customer support.

Reviewing Strategic Growth Opportunities and Enhancing Existing Relationships. We intend to review strategic growth opportunities, which may include joint ventures and acquisitions, and other strategic transactions and enhance our existing relationship and strategic alliance with the European Aerospace and Defense Group. For example, we recently increased our customer service capabilities with the acquisition of OGMA through a consortium led by us with EADS participation.

Commercial Airline Business

We design, develop and manufacture a variety of commercial aircraft. Our commercial airline business is our primary business, accounting for 75.0% of our net sales for the year ended December 31, 2004.

Products

We developed the ERJ 145, a 50-passenger twin turbofan-powered regional jet, introduced in 1996, to address the growing demand among regional airlines for medium-range jet-powered aircraft. After less than two years of development, the ERJ 135, a 37-passenger regional jet based on the ERJ 145, was introduced in July 1999. In addition, we developed the 44-seat ERJ 140 as part of the ERJ 145 regional jet family, which we began delivering in the second half of 2001. We believe that the ERJ 145 regional jet family provides the comfort, range and speed of a jet at costs comparable to turboprop aircraft. We are continuing to develop our 70-108 seat platform, the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family, to serve the trend in the commercial airline market toward larger, faster and longer range jets and to further diversify our strength in the jet market. We continue to analyze new aircraft demand in the jet market to determine potentially successful modifications to aircraft we already produce.

ERJ 145 Regional Jet Family

The ERJ 145 is a twin turbofan-powered regional jet accommodating up to 50 passengers. This jet was developed in response to the increasing demand from the regional airline industry for an aircraft that offered more speed, comfort and capacity than a turboprop. The ERJ 145 was certified by the Brazilian aviation authority in November 1996, the FAA in December 1996, the European aviation authority in May 1997, the Australian aviation authority in June 1998 and the Chinese aviation authority in December 2000. We began delivering the ERJ 145 in December 1996.

The development of the ERJ 145 aircraft was partially based on the EMB 120 Brasília and has approximately 30% commonality in terms of parts and components with that aircraft, including the nose section and cabin. The ERJ 145 has a maximum cruising speed of Mach .78, or 450 knots, and a maximum fully loaded range of 1,060 nautical miles in its standard version. The ERJ 145 is equipped with engines built by Rolls-Royce Allison. These engines are designed to operate 10,000 flight hours between major overhauls and operate at a low fuel cost. In addition, the ERJ 145 is equipped with sophisticated flight instruments, such as engine-indication instruments, crew-alert systems and digital flight control systems, produced by Honeywell.

The ERJ 145 is also available in a long-range, or LR, version, and, in response to customer requests, we have developed an extra-long-range, or XR, version of the aircraft. The ERJ 145 LR features a larger fuel tank, more powerful engines and greater range than the standard version. The ERJ 145 LR, which was certified by the Brazilian aviation authority, the FAA and the European aviation authority in 1998, and by the Chinese aviation authority in November 2000, uses engines that deliver 15% more thrust, allowing the fully loaded aircraft to operate on routes of up to 1,550 nautical miles. The ERJ 145 XR features a new and updated turbofan engine, increased capacity fuel tanks and winglets. The ERJ 145 XR, which was certified by the Brazilian aviation authority in August 2002 and by the FAA in October 2002, offers reduced fuel consumption, a maximum fully loaded range of 2,000 nautical miles and enhanced operational capabilities for hot weather and at high altitudes. Deliveries of the ERJ 145 LR began in February 1998, and deliveries of the ERJ 145 XR began in October 2002.

The ERJ 135 is a 37-seat regional jet based on the same design as the ERJ 145 and is manufactured on the same production line. The ERJ 135 has approximately 96% commonality in terms of parts and components with the ERJ 145, resulting in reduced spare parts requirements and permitting the utilization of the same ground support equipment for customers that use both aircraft. The ERJ 135 was certified by the Brazilian aviation authority in June 1999, by the FAA in July 1999 and by the European aviation authority in October 1999. Deliveries of the ERJ 135 began in July 1999.

The ERJ 135 has a maximum operating speed of Mach .78, or 450 knots, and a maximum fully loaded range of 1,330 nautical miles in its standard version. The ERJ 135 uses the same engines, sophisticated flight instruments, digital flight control systems and body design as the ERJ 145. The ERJ 135's fuselage is 11.6 feet shorter than the ERJ 145's. The ERJ 135 is also available in a long-range, or LR, version, which features a larger fuel tank, more powerful engines and significantly greater maximum fully loaded range (1,700 nautical miles) than the standard version. The LR version received certification simultaneously with the standard version and began deliveries in August 1999.

We developed the ERJ 140 in response to customer requests. The ERJ 140 is a 44-seat regional jet based on the same design as the ERJ 135 and is manufactured on the same production line as the ERJ 145 and ERJ 135. The ERJ 140 has approximately 96% commonality with the ERJ 145 and ERJ 135, providing our customers with significant maintenance and operational benefits. The ERJ 140 was certified by the Brazilian aviation authority in June 2001 and by the FAA in July 2001. The ERJ 140 has a maximum fully loaded range of 1,230 nautical miles in its standard version. The ERJ 140 is available in a long-range, or LR, version, which features a larger fuel tank, more powerful engines and significantly greater maximum fully loaded range (1,630 nautical miles) than the standard version. We began delivering the ERJ 140 in July 2001.

The ERJ 145 regional jet family allows for standardized pilot certification and maintenance procedures.

EMBRAER 170/190 Jet Family

The EMBRAER 170/190 jet family provides our customers with a choice of four aircraft in the mid-capacity passenger range. The EMBRAER 170 is a 70-78 seat jet and the EMBRAER 175 is a 78-86 seat jet, while the EMBRAER 190 series will include the 98-106 seat EMBRAER 190 and the 108-118 seat EMBRAER 195.

The EMBRAER 170 was certified by the Brazilian aviation authority, the FAA, the JAA, EASA and the authority of Poland in February 2004, and deliveries of the EMBRAER 170 began in March 2004. The EMBRAER 175 was certified by the Brazilian aviation authority in December 2004 and by EASA in January 2005. The EMBRAER 190 made its maiden flight in March 2004, and the EMBRAER 195 made its maiden flight in December 2004. We are currently conducting the flight test campaigns for both aircraft. We expect to receive certification for the EMBRAER 190 in the third quarter of 2005 and for the EMBRAER 195 by mid-2006.

We designed the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family to maximize the benefits of commonality, with aircraft in the family sharing approximately 89% of the same components. The high level of commonality in this new jet family lowered our development costs and shortened our development period. We anticipate that this commonality will lead to significant savings to our customers in the form of easier training, less expensive parts and maintenance and lower operational costs. Due to differences in size and weight, the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family will not share the same wing design. This new mid-capacity jet family has engines fixed under its main wings a design intended to enhance power, improve fuel economy and minimize turnaround times. All of the aircraft models of this family are powered by engines manufactured by General Electric and contain state-of-the-art avionics manufactured by Honeywell.

The EMBRAER 170/190 jet family's principal features are:

Performance. All four jets in the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family have a maximum cruising speed of Mach .82. The EMBRAER 170 and the EMBRAER 175 have maximum fully loaded ranges of 1,700 and 1,600 nautical miles, respectively, and each is available in long-range, or LR, versions, with maximum fully loaded ranges of 2,000 and 1,800 nautical miles, respectively. The EMBRAER 190 and EMBRAER 195 have maximum fully loaded ranges of 1,700 and 1,500 nautical miles, respectively, and will be available in LR versions with maximum fully loaded ranges of 2,300 and 2,100 nautical miles, respectively.

Ground servicing. The under-wing engine design and the existence of four doors, two in the front and two in the back, provide for enhanced accessibility and efficiency of ground services.

Cabin and cargo space. We have enhanced passenger safety and comfort in the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family. The aircraft's double-bubble design enables a four-abreast cabin, a wide aisle, greater interior space and headroom and a larger baggage compartment than the existing mid-capacity jets of our competitors, including those mid-capacity jets that are in the development stage.

EMB 120 Brasília

The EMB 120 Brasília is a pressurized twin wing-mounted turboprop aircraft that accommodates up to 30 passengers. The EMB 120 Brasília was developed in response to the regional aircraft industry's demand for a high-speed and fuel-efficient 30-seat regional aircraft. The EMB 120 Brasília was certified by the FAA in May 1985 and by the Brazilian aviation authority in July 1985. Since its introduction in 1985 and through December 31, 2004, we have delivered 352 EMB 120 Brasília's for the regional market and five EMB 120 Brasília's for the defense market. We currently manufacture the EMB 120 Brasília only upon customer request.

Customers

While we have focused our efforts on the U.S. and European markets to date, we also have customers in the Middle East and Asia, including China. We have achieved a diverse, global customer base for our aircraft, principally in the commercial airline market. Our major customers of commercial aircraft include some of the largest regional and low-cost airlines in the world. As of March 31, 2005, our largest customers are JetBlue Airways, US Airways, ExpressJet and Republic Airlines. For a discussion of these significant customer relationships, see Item 3D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to Embraer. We depend on a small number of key customers and key suppliers, the loss of any of which could harm our business.

We generally sell our commercial aircraft pursuant to contracts with our customers on a fixed-price basis, adjusted by an escalation formula that reflects, in part, inflation in the United States. These contracts generally include an option for our customers to purchase additional aircraft for a fixed option price, subject to adjustment based on the same escalation formula. In addition, our contracts provide for after-sales spare parts and services, as well as warranties of our aircraft and spare parts. Other provisions for specific aircraft performance and design requirements are negotiated with our customers. Finally, some of our contracts contain cancellation provisions and trade-in options and financial and residual value guarantees. See Item 3D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to Embraer. Our aircraft sales are subject to cancellation provisions and trade-in options and financial and residual value guarantees that may reduce our cash flow or require us to make significant cash disbursements in the future for a more detailed discussion of these provisions.

Sales and Marketing

Our current marketing strategy is based upon our assessment of the worldwide commercial airline market and our assessment of the current and future needs of our customers. We actively market our aircraft to airlines and regional affiliates of major airlines through our regional offices in the United States, Europe and Asia. Our success depends to a significant extent on our ability to discern our customers' needs, including needs for customer service and product support, and to fill those needs in a timely and efficient manner while maintaining the high quality of our products. Our market and airline analysts focus on the long-term trends of the market, competitive analysis, product enhancement planning and airline analysis. In terms of direct marketing to our customers, we rely heavily on addressing the media, as well as participating in air shows and other cost-effective events that enhance customer awareness and brand recognition. We have regional sales offices in Le Bourget, France, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, Beijing, China and Singapore. We sell our ERJ 145 regional jet family in the Chinese market exclusively through our joint venture in China, which has secured 11 orders from Chinese airlines since the beginning of 2004.

Production, New Orders and Options

Prior to starting production or development of a new project, we secure letters of intent representing future orders for a significant number of aircraft. We typically begin taking orders and building backlog two years before we begin producing a new aircraft model, aiming to receive a significant number of orders before we deliver the initial aircraft. Once an order is taken, we reserve a place for that order on the production line, ensuring that we will maintain production sufficient to meet demand. Once a place is reserved on the production line, we are able to give customers delivery dates for their orders.

We include an order in backlog once we have received a firm commitment, represented by a signed contract. Our backlog excludes options and letters of intent for which definitive contracts have not been executed.

For the sales of our commercial aircraft, we customarily receive a deposit upon signing of the purchase agreement and progress payments in the amount of 5% of the sales price of the aircraft 18 months before scheduled delivery, another 5% twelve months before scheduled delivery and another 5% six months before scheduled delivery. For the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family, we receive an additional 5% progress payment 24 months before scheduled delivery. We typically receive the remaining amount of the sales price upon delivery of the aircraft. The deposits and the progress payments are generally non-refundable if orders are cancelled.

Our options generally provide our customers the right to purchase an aircraft in the future at a fixed price and on a specified delivery date, subject to escalation provisions, under a purchase contract. Once a customer decides to exercise an option, we account for it as a firm order. On occasion, we have extended the exercise date for our options and renegotiated the delivery schedule of firm orders. On occasion, we have also allowed customers to convert their firm orders or options for one aircraft into firm orders or options for another aircraft within the same commercial jet family.

Competition

We generally face competition from major manufacturers in the international aircraft market. Each category of our products faces competition of a different nature and generally from different companies. Some of our competitors have greater financial, marketing and other resources than we do. In the 30- to 60-seat category, the main competitor of the ERJ 135 and the EMB 120 Brasília aircraft is the De Havilland DHC-8-200, a turboprop aircraft. The main competitors of the ERJ 145 regional jet family are:

the CRJ-100/200/440, manufactured by Bombardier;

the 328Jet, previously developed and manufactured by Fairchild Dornier and now manufactured to order by Avcraft Aviation LLC;

the ATR-42, manufactured by ATR G.I.E., a joint project of Italy's Alenia Aerospaziale and EADS; and

the DHC-8-300, manufactured by De Havilland.

Only Bombardier's CRJ-100/200/440 aircraft are jets. Fairchild Dornier filed for bankruptcy protection in April 2002, and the 328Jet is currently marketed and manufactured to order by Avcraft Aviation LLC. Given the success of our regional jet family and the significant barriers to entry into the market, due principally to the high development costs of a new model and the extensive and time-consuming development cycle of a new jet, we believe that we are well-positioned to increase our market share for the ERJ 145 regional jet family.

We face our strongest competition in the 61- to 90- and 91- to 120-seat categories. Currently, there are three aircraft in the first segment: De Havilland's DHC-8-400, a 72-seat turboprop, ATR's ATR72, a 72-seat turboprop, and Bombardier's CRJ-700, a 70-seat regional jet, which was first delivered in January 2001. Bombardier has also launched the larger CRJ-900 aircraft, which seats 85 passengers and began deliveries in January 2003. In the 91- to 120-seat category, Airbus developed a 100-plus-seat jet, the A318, which was certified by the JAA in May 2003. Boeing has announced that it will close the production line of its 100-seat 717 twinjet in 2006, but it will still compete in this segment with the 737-600. Embraer is the only manufacturer that offers a complete line of products in both segments.

The key competitive factors in the markets in which we participate include design and technological strength, aircraft operational costs, price of aircraft, including financing costs, customer service and manufacturing efficiency. We believe that we will be able to compete favorably on the basis of our aircraft performance, low operating costs, product development experience, global customer base, market acceptance, cabin design and aircraft price.

Defense Business

We design, develop, integrate and manufacture a wide range of defense products, principally transport, training, light attack and surveillance aircraft. We are the leading supplier of defense aircraft to the Brazilian Air Force based on the total number of aircraft in its current fleet. We also have sold defense aircraft to military forces of 16 other countries in Europe and Latin America, including the United Kingdom, France, Greece and Mexico. At December 31, 2004, we had sold 529 defense aircraft to the Brazilian government and 532 defense aircraft to other military forces. Our defense business accounted for 10.6% of our net sales for the year ended December 31, 2004.

Products

Tucano Family; AL-X

The Tucano is a single engine turboprop aircraft used for pilot training and armed reconnaissance missions. Although no longer manufactured, over 650 EMB 312 Tucanos are in operation in 15 air forces worldwide, including those of Brazil, the United Kingdom, France, Argentina, Egypt, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela.

We have also developed the Super Tucano, which has a light attack version, known as the AL-X (Aeronave Leve de Ataque, or Light Attack Aircraft). The Super Tucano and the AL-X offer an engine with twice the power of the Tucano's standard engine, fighter standard avionics, ejection seats, an on-board oxygen-generating system and enhanced range and external loads capability. The AL-X was developed under a contract with the Brazilian Air Force, with FINEP (Financiadora de Estudos e Projetos) providing US\$21.7 million in research and development debt financing, of which US\$1.4 million was outstanding as of December 31, 2004. The AL-X has sophisticated navigation and attack systems, night operations capability and the ability to operate under severe weather conditions. We have received firm orders for 76 AL-X aircraft and an additional 23 options from the Brazilian Air Force. The first delivery of the AL-X was made to the Brazilian Air Force in December 2003 and an additional seven aircraft were delivered in 2004. These aircraft are expected to be used for advanced pilot training and for defense operations in the Amazon region of Brazil in connection with the Brazilian government's SIVAM (Sistema de Vigilância da Amazônia, or System for the Surveillance of the Amazon) program.

EMB 145 AEW&C; EMB 145 RS; EMB 145 MP

We have configured a special version of the ERJ 145 with an advanced early warning and control system to create the EMB 145 AEW&C, with ground remote sensing capability to create the EMB 145 RS, and with marine remote sensing capability to create the EMB 145 MP. The EMB 145 AEW&C's advanced phased-array radar and mission system, developed by Ericsson, is capable of conducting surveillance and providing air traffic control in support of aviation authorities. The EMB 145 RS is designed to carry out ground surveillance and environmental protection activities using advanced synthetic aperture radar, capable of providing day/night and all weather images of the ground over large areas, with multi-spectral sensors developed by subcontractors in the United States. The EMB 145 MP is designed to carry out maritime patrol and anti-submarine warfare missions, using maritime and ground surveillance radar, electro-optical sensors, and communications and other surveillance equipment developed by Ericsson and Thales. We, Ericsson and Thales are jointly marketing these aircraft worldwide. In February 2001, the Mexican government ordered one EMB 145 AEW&C aircraft and two EMB 145 MP aircraft, which were delivered in 2004. At December 31, 2003, the Brazilian government had ordered a total of eight EMB 145 AEW&C/RS aircraft to conduct surveillance and monitor ground activities in the Amazon region, all of which were delivered as of such date. The Greek government, through the Hellenic Air Force, ordered four EMB 145 AEW&C aircraft in October 1999 for use in the Greek government's aerospace early warning and control system, two of which were delivered in 2004 and two of which were delivered in 2005.

AM-X; AMX-T

The AM-X is a subsonic ground attack and close air support aircraft developed under an international cooperation agreement with Alenia Un Azienda Finmeccanica S.p.A. and Aermacchi Aeronautica Macchi S.p.A. and sponsored by the Brazilian and Italian governments. Under the agreement, each of the parties is responsible for key systems of the aircraft. The AM-X is assembled in both Brazil and Italy. Embraer and the Italian partners supply each other with different key components and systems of the aircraft. In addition, Embraer and the Italian partners are each free to market the aircraft independently, and each receives 100% of the proceeds of its sales. Approximately 170 AM-X aircraft are currently in operation in the air forces of Brazil and Italy, 55 of which were sold by us.

We have also developed, with the participation of Alenia and Aermacchi, the AMX-T, an enhanced version of the AM-X, currently being offered internationally. The AMX-T program operates under the same principles as the AM-X program, with the exception that Alenia's role is greater than Aermacchi's, which participates only as a subcontractor. In September 1999, we won the bid for a US\$70.0 million contract for the sale of AMX-Ts to the Venezuelan government.

Authority Transport Aircraft

We are marketing our Legacy line of business jets, modified to meet added security needs, to the Brazilian and other governments. We entered into a contract with the Belgian Air Force for two EMB 135s and two EMB 145s modified to transport government officials, of which two EMB 135s and one EMB 145 were delivered in 2001 and one EMB 145 was delivered in 2002. In 1999, we entered into a contract with the Greek government through the Hellenic Air Force for one EMB 135 aircraft for special transportation and support needs, which was delivered in 2000, and one Legacy, which was delivered in 2002. In addition, in 2003, Satena Airline, the state-owned Colombian airline, ordered two EMB 145s, which were delivered in December 2003 and January 2004. We also have a contract with the Indian government for the sale of five Legacy aircraft in a special configuration.

Other Projects and Activities

In December 2000, we were selected by the Brazilian government to perform a structural and electronics upgrade of the Brazilian Air Force's F-5 fighter jets. As the prime contractor, we are integrating multi-mode radar, advanced navigation and attack systems and enhanced self-protection systems into the existing aircraft under a program known as F-5BR. The first upgraded aircraft was presented to the Brazilian Air Force in 2003.

In March 2002, we formed a consortium with Dassault, Thales and SNECMA and submitted a bid on the development and manufacture of new fighter jets for the Brazilian Air Force. In December 2004, the validity of the submitted proposals expired, and the Brazilian government has not renewed the bidding process for this program.

In August 2004, we were selected as part of a team led by Lockheed Martin to supply the U.S. Army with a next-generation battlefield surveillance system known as Aerial Common Sensor (ACS). Under the original selection, we were selected to supply the platform, which was expected to be based on the ERJ/EMB 145 regional jet and be produced at Embraer's proposed facility in Jacksonville, Florida. The final contracting process is still under discussion.

Competition

Our defense products face competition from various manufacturers, many of which have greater financial, marketing and other resources than we do. The Super Tucano and the AL-X compete with the Pilatus PC-9M and PC-21 and the Raytheon T-6A and T-6B. The EMB 145 AEW&C competes against the Northrop-Grumman E-2C II Hawkeye 2000. In addition, Boeing is developing the B737 AEW&C aircraft, with advanced warning and remote sensor capabilities, for the Australian and Turkish Air Forces. The AM-X/AMX-T competes with the British Aerospace Hawk-100, the Aermacchi MB-339FD and the Aero Vodochody L-159.

Business Jet Business

We have developed a line of business jets, the Legacy, based on our ERJ 135 regional jet. We are marketing the line of business jets to companies, including fractional ownership companies, and high net-worth individuals. Our business jet segment accounted for 7.1% of our net sales for the year ended December 31, 2004, resulting from the delivery of 13 Legacy jets.

The Legacy was designed to provide customers with a cost-effective alternative to commercial airline travel. We offer the Legacy in two versions: executive and corporate shuttle. The executive version features a highly customized interior based on the customer's specific requirements. The corporate shuttle version is partially customized and is generally intended to have business class-type seating and in-flight office design features. Both versions have a maximum cruising speed of Mach .8, or 470 knots.

We developed the Legacy by building upon our regional jet design and manufacturing experience. For example, with the exception of the interior of the aircraft, the fuel tank, controller and indication system and the winglets, the Legacy has the same components as the ERJ 135 and is capable of being manufactured on the same production line. Furthermore, the corporate shuttle version of the Legacy does not require separate FAA, European aviation authority or Brazilian aviation authority approval. The executive version of the Legacy was certified by the Brazilian aviation authority in December 2001, by the JAA in July 2002 and by the FAA in August 2002.

In May 2005, we announced our plans to expand our business jet product portfolio with jets for the very light and light categories. Our entry into the very light and light categories was approved by our Board of Directors in April. Total research and development and capital expenditures relating to the new jets is expected to be approximately US\$235.0 million. We expect this program will be funded by risk-sharing partners, financial institutions and our own cash generation. Embraer's very light jet will carry from six to eight people and be powered by Pratt & Whitney Canada's PW617F engine and is expected to enter service in mid-2008. The light jet will carry up to nine people and have a larger fuselage and wingspan and longer range than the very light jet. It will be powered by Pratt & Whitney Canada's PW535E engine and is expected to enter service in mid-2009. Pratt & Whitney Canada is one of our risk-sharing partners for this program. We expect to select other risk-sharing partners by the end of 2005.

We face significant competition from companies with longer operating histories and established reputations in the business jet industry. Many of these manufacturers have greater financial, marketing and other resources than we do. Competitors with the Legacy include aircraft produced by Dassault Aviation, Bombardier Inc. and General Dynamics and Raytheon. Competitors in the light and very light jet categories include Cessna Aircraft Co., Raytheon and Eclipse.

We take orders and build backlog for the Legacy in the same manner as our commercial aircraft. We include an order in backlog once we have received a firm commitment, represented by a signed contract. We customarily receive a deposit at the time of order, three 5% progress payments and full payment of the balance due upon delivery, in the same manner as for our commercial aircraft. We generally receive US\$100,000 for each option to purchase a business jet. The terms of these options are substantially the same as the terms of our commercial aircraft options.

Other Related Businesses

We also provide after-sales customer support services and manufacture and market spare parts for the aircraft we produce. Activities in this segment include the sale of spare parts, maintenance and repair, training and other product support services, as well as revenues related to aircraft leased to customers primarily through our leasing subsidiary. In addition, we provide structural parts and mechanical and hydraulic systems to Sikorsky Corporation for its production of helicopters. We also manufacture, on a limited basis and upon customer request, general aviation propeller aircraft, such as executive aircraft and crop dusters, also known as light aircraft. Our other related businesses accounted for 7.3% of our net sales for the year ended December 31, 2004.

After-Sales Customer Support; Spare Parts Business

We also provide after-sales customer support services and manufacture and market spare parts for the fleets of our commercial, business and defense customers. Our after-sales customer support and spare parts business falls into several categories:

field support;

material support, which includes spare parts sales and distribution;

product warranty and repair administration;

technical support, which includes engineering support, maintenance engineering and technical publications; and

training.

This business is expected to continue to grow as the number of our aircraft in service increases. Our customers require aircraft manufacturers and their suppliers to maintain adequate spare parts and ground support equipment inventories for a period of 10 years after the production of the last aircraft of the same type, or until fewer than five aircraft are operated in scheduled commercial air transport service. We recently established a pooling program that allows customers to exchange used parts for new or refurbished parts.

Subcontracting

We provide subcontracting services to Sikorsky Corporation in connection with the development and manufacture of the landing gear, fuel system and fuel tanks for the S-92 Helibus helicopter. We also act as a risk-sharing partner to Sikorsky. The contracts expire in 2015.

General Aviation Aircraft

We build general aviation propeller aircraft. These aircraft include a six-passenger aircraft that is produced only on demand for use by corporations and by air-taxi companies. At December 31, 2004, we had delivered a total of 2,326 of these aircraft. The last delivery of this type of aircraft was in 2000. We also developed a crop duster aircraft pursuant to specifications of the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture. These aircraft are produced only on demand. Through December 31, 2004, we had delivered a total of 978 of these aircraft, including 70 in 2004. We had 25 crop duster aircraft in backlog at December 31, 2004.

Aircraft Operating Lease Activities

We established a subsidiary in 2002, ECC Leasing Co. Ltd., or ECC, responsible for managing and remarketing certain aircraft, such as pre-series aircraft that are not otherwise sold after the completion of the certification process for such aircraft type, aircraft that we may accept as a result of the exercise by customers of trade-in options, and aircraft that we may reacquire in connection with our financial guarantees. As of December 31, 2004, ECC and two other subsidiaries had a total portfolio of 24 aircraft, 14 of which were under operating leases.

Markets

The following table sets forth our net sales by line of business and geographic region of the end users of our aircraft for the periods indicated.

	Year ended December 31,					
	2002		2003		2004	
	<i>(in millions of dollars)</i>					
Commercial Airline:						
Americas (excluding Brazil)	US\$	1,772.2	US\$	1,457.8	US\$	2,189.4
Europe		290.5		68.6		296.9
Brazil						
Other		47.6				93.2
Total	US\$	2,110.3	US\$	1,526.4	US\$	2,579.5

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Business Jet						
Americas (excluding Brazil)		86.6		139.2		204.9
Europe		58.3		36.2		
Other						40.8
Total	US\$	144.9	US\$	175.4	US\$	245.7
Defense						
Americas (excluding Brazil)		13.3		106.6		92.1
Europe		73.5		52.6		20.9
Brazil		40.5		102.5		246.1
Other				0.7		6.6
Total	US\$	127.3	US\$	262.4	US\$	365.7
Other Related Businesses						
Americas (excluding Brazil)		78.2		94.7		130.1
Europe		43.2		65.3		54.4
Brazil		20.1		18.5		51.3
Other		1.8		0.8		13.8
Total	US\$	143.3	US\$	179.3	US\$	249.6

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Joint Ventures

We entered into a joint venture with Liebherr International AG to develop and manufacture landing gear and high precision hydraulic equipment and provide related services for Embraer and other clients around the world. In connection with this joint venture, we formed a new subsidiary, ELEB, to which we transferred all of our landing gear manufacturing activities, the employees and some liabilities related to those activities. On May 22, 2000, Liebherr International AG, acting in coordination with its subsidiary, Liebherr Aerospace Lindenberg GmbH, and through its Brazilian affiliate, purchased 40% of the capital stock of ELEB. Liebherr-Aerospace SAS is our risk-sharing partner responsible for designing, developing and manufacturing the landing gear assemblies for the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family.

In addition, we entered into a joint venture in December 2002 with Harbin Aircraft Industry (Group) Co., Ltd. and Hafai Aviation Industry Co., Ltd., subsidiaries of China Aviation Industry Corp. II, or AVIC II, to provide for the manufacture, sale and after-sale support of the ERJ 145 regional jet family. We own 51% of the equity of the joint venture company, Harbin Embraer Aircraft Industry Company Ltd. We have licensed to the joint venture the exclusive rights to produce, sell and provide support for the ERJ 145 regional jet family in the Chinese markets, and we contributed US\$12.4 million in cash, tooling and inventory to the joint venture. Our joint venture partners have contributed the land use rights in Harbin, China and contributed US\$10.8 million in cash and facilities to the joint venture. The roll-out for the first ERJ 145 manufactured by the joint venture occurred in December 2003, and the joint venture entered into its first sales contract for six aircraft to China Southern Airlines in February 2004. In March 2005, we entered into a second sales contract for five aircraft with China Eastern Airlines.

Suppliers and Components; Risk-Sharing Arrangements

We do not manufacture all of the parts and components used in the production of our aircraft. More than 80% of the production costs of our ERJ 145 regional jet family, EMBRAER 170/190 family and Legacy business aircraft, depending on aircraft model, consist of materials and equipment purchased from our risk-sharing partners and other major suppliers. Risk-sharing arrangements with suppliers of key components enable us to focus on our core business: design and production of commercial aircraft. Risk-sharing arrangements are those in which suppliers are responsible for the design, development and manufacture of major components or systems of our aircraft, such as wings, tail or fuselage. Our risk-sharing partners, therefore, must invest their own money in research and development and share the risk and success of our products with us.

In our commercial and business aircraft business, we rely on risk-sharing partners to supply vital components of our aircraft, such as the engines, hydraulic components, avionics, wings, sections of the fuselage and portions of the tail. Once we select our risk-sharing partners and program development and aircraft production begins, it is difficult to substitute these partners. In some cases, our aircraft are designed specifically to accommodate a particular component, such as the engines, which cannot be substituted by another manufacturer without significant delay and expense. This dependence makes us susceptible to the performance, quality and financial condition of these risk-sharing partners.

ERJ 145 Regional Jet Family

Risk-sharing partners. We entered into risk-sharing arrangements with the following four suppliers in connection with the development and production of the ERJ 145 regional jet family:

Grupo Auxiliar Metalúrgico S.A., or Gamesa, a Spanish company owned by Iberdrola S.A., a European power utility, and Banco Bilbao Vizcaya, a large Spanish financial institution, supplies the wings, engine nacelles and main landing-gear doors;

Sonaca S.A. Société Nationale de Constructions Aérospatiales, a Belgian company, supplies portions of the central and rear fuselages, the service, main and baggage doors and engine pylons;

ENAER Empresa Nacional de Aeronáutica, a Chilean company, supplies the vertical fin, horizontal stabilizers and elevators; and

C&D Aerospace, Inc., a U.S. company, supplies the cabin and cargo compartment interiors.

Our risk-sharing partners generally receive payment for supplied components within three to five months after delivery of the components to us. The partnering relationship with these suppliers results in lower production costs and higher product quality for the ERJ 145 regional jet family. In addition, our line of business jets benefits from the risk-sharing arrangements with Gamesa, Sonaca and ENAER. The interior of the executive version of the Legacy is provided by The Nordam Group, Inc. and Duncan Aviation, Inc.

Other major suppliers. We have also entered into other agreements with numerous European, American, Canadian and Brazilian suppliers to provide key components for a number of our products, including the ERJ 145 regional jet family. These supply arrangements cover systems and components such as engines, avionics, landing gear and flight control systems. Our major suppliers include, among other companies, Rolls-Royce Allison, Parker Hannifin Corp., BF Goodrich Co., United Technologies Corp. - Hamilton Sundstrand Division, Honeywell, Rosemount Aerospace and Alcoa Inc.

We select suppliers on the basis of, among other factors, technical performance and quality of their products, production capacity, prior relationship and financial condition. We have had continuing relationships with most of our major suppliers since production of the Bandeirante aircraft began in 1975. We have entered into purchase agreements with our major suppliers, which cover our requirements for five to ten years of production. We are not obligated to purchase a minimum amount of materials annually under any of these supply contracts. Our ongoing supplier relationships depend on cooperation, performance and the maintenance of competitive pricing.

EMBRAER 170/190 Jet Family

We are continuing to develop the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family together with risk-sharing partners that supply key systems for the aircraft. Our supplier arrangements for the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family differ from the ERJ 145 regional jet family in that we use fewer suppliers. In the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family, each risk-sharing partner is responsible for the development and production of aircraft systems, such as the landing gear, the hydraulic system and the flight control system, rather than individual components, and fewer components are supplied by companies that are not risk-sharing partners. The assumption of responsibility for systems by our risk-sharing partners lowers our capital expenditures, which thereby decreases our development risks and increases our operating efficiency by reducing the number of suppliers per product and cutting production costs. It also shortens development and production time. The primary risk-sharing partners for the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family are the following:

General Electric supplies CF34-8E/10E turbofan engines and designs, develops and manufactures the engine nacelles;

Honeywell supplies the avionics systems;

Liebherr is responsible for designing, developing and manufacturing the landing gear assemblies;

Kawasaki, a Japanese company, develops and manufactures the aircraft wing stub, engine pylon, fixed landing and trailing edge assemblies, flaps, spoilers and the wing's flight control surfaces;

Hamilton Sundstrand, a U.S. company and a wholly owned subsidiary of United Technologies Corp., develops and produces the aircraft's tail core, auxiliary power unit, electrical systems and the air management system;

Sonaca is responsible for the aircraft's wing slats;

Gamesa is responsible for the rear fuselage and the vertical and horizontal tail surfaces;

Latecoere, a French company, manufactures two of the three fuselage sections;

C&D Aerospace designs, develops and manufactures the aircraft interior; and

Grimes Aerospace Company, a U.S. company and a wholly owned subsidiary of AlliedSignal Inc., develops and manufactures the exterior and cockpit lighting.

Our risk-sharing partners have contributed in cash to us a total of US\$245.1 million for the development of the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family as of December 31, 2004. Cash contributions become non-refundable upon the achievement of certain developmental milestones. As of December 31, 2004, US\$120.3 million of these cash contributions had become non-refundable. If we cancel the development and production of any of the remaining aircraft in the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family because we are unable to obtain certification or for other non-market related reasons, we may be obligated to refund US\$124.8 million of the total cash contributions. Upon the expected conclusion of the certification of the EMBRAER 190 in the third quarter of 2005, an additional US\$37.5 million of these cash contributions will become non-refundable. We generally do not need to refund these contributions as a result of insufficient market demand. We believe that these financial commitments are a strong endorsement of our aircraft design and our ability to execute our business plan.

Furthermore, some of the risk-sharing partners for the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family have assumed a broader role in other aspects of the program by providing sales financing and residual guarantees, rather than simply supplying us with aircraft components.

Business Jets

The risk-sharing partners for our Legacy business jet are the same as those for our ERJ 145 jet family. There will be risk-sharing partners for the light and very light business jets: Pratt & Whitney Canada, the supplier of the engines, and others, who will be selected by the end of 2005.

Customer Service and Product Support

Customer satisfaction and service is critical to our success. Through our customer focus, we aim to enhance customer loyalty and, ultimately, increase sales. We will continue to focus on the development of closer, long-term relationships with our customers by meeting their aircraft requirements, providing after-sale support and spare parts and meeting maintenance requirements. We identify at the time of purchase the appropriate level of after-sale regional or on-site customer support and coordinate regional inventory levels to address expected spare parts and maintenance requirements. To maintain and increase our responsiveness, we have established five support centers worldwide. We provide technical assistance, support and distribution to our Brazilian and other Latin American customers through our facility in São José dos Campos. In March 2002, we established a distribution center in Beijing, China, together with China Aviation Supplies Import and Export Corporation (CASC). We also intend to provide support services through our joint venture in China for aircraft sold by the joint venture. In addition, we operate a maintenance, repair and overhaul facility in Nashville, Tennessee, and a maintenance, repair and overhaul facility in Alverca, Portugal. We provide full service maintenance and repair services for our commercial and business aircraft at these service centers, enhancing our level of service to our customers in the United States and Europe.

We have dedicated teams in the United States, Europe and Brazil to focus exclusively on enhancing customer support. In addition, for each of our key customers, we have assigned senior relationship managers that are responsible for enhancing our relationships with these customers. We also provide direct field support with on-site technical representatives at several of our major customers' facilities. These on-site representatives are assigned to major customers prior to the first delivery of their aircraft and provide advice on maintenance and operation. They also monitor our customers' spare parts needs and maintain customers' inventories.

We operate support centers that are available 24 hours a day, seven days per week, in our São José dos Campos facility, as well as in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, and Le Bourget, France. We train pilots, co-pilots, flight attendants and mechanics at these locations. We operate advanced flight simulators for our ERJ 145 regional jet family and for the Legacy at our Florida facility under an agreement with FlightSafety International, Inc., a business specializing in flight simulation. We have entered into an agreement with GE Capital Aviation Training Limited, or GECAT, a joint venture between General Electric Company and Thales, whereby GECAT provides training for the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family on a non-exclusive basis. We also provide field service and on-the-job training for airline personnel. For example, we routinely dispatch one of our pilots to fly with an operator's crew during the introduction of an aircraft into a customer's regular routes. We also provide technical publications with up-to-date technical information on our aircraft.

Aircraft Financing Arrangements

We generally do not provide long-term financing directly to our customers. We assist our customers in obtaining financing arrangements through different sources such as leasing arrangements and the BNDES-*exim* program. In addition, we help our customers qualify for the ProEx program. On a case-by-case basis, we have provided interim financing, at market rates, to customers who have completed or are negotiating other financing arrangements and have not received funding in time for delivery. We have also provided guarantees for a portion of the financing of aircraft for certain of our customers. See Notes 8, 9 and 34 to our consolidated financial statements.

The BNDES-*exim* program, a Brazilian government-sponsored program, provides our customers with direct financing for Brazilian exports of goods and services. From 1996 through 2004, approximately 44% of the total value of our export sales was financed by the BNDES-*exim* program.

In addition to the BNDES-*exim* program, we also assist customers in their aircraft financing through other arrangements, including leasing arrangements, principally through leasing companies, U.S. leveraged leases, U.K. tax leases and French tax leases. These arrangements accounted for approximately 47% of the total value of our export sales from 1996 through 2004. Leasing arrangements through leasing companies generally involve the purchase by a leasing company of our aircraft under a customer's purchase contract and the lease of that aircraft to that customer. In leveraged leasing transactions, an investor will borrow a portion of the aircraft purchase price from a third party lender, which can also be BNDES-*exim*, purchase our aircraft and lease it to our customer. See Note 9 to our consolidated financial statements.

Our customers also benefit from the ProEx program, a Brazilian government-sponsored program of interest rate adjustments. Under the ProEx program, which is intended to offset Brazil's country risk, foreign customers that buy selected products made in Brazil, such as our aircraft, receive the benefits of interest rate discounts. A substantial percentage of our customers benefit from the ProEx program. See Item 3D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to Embraer Any decrease in Brazilian government-sponsored customer financing, or increase in government-sponsored financing that benefits our competitors, may decrease the cost-competitiveness of our aircraft.

Intellectual Property

Our intellectual property, which includes designs, trade secrets, know-how and trademarks, is important to our business. We hold trademarks over our name and symbol, and the names of our aircraft, some of which are registered and some of which are in the process of registration in a number of countries, including Brazil, the United States, Canada, Singapore, Hong Kong, China, European Union and Japan. At December 31, 2004, we had 47 trademarks. Our registered trademarks are generally renewed at the end of their validity period, which usually runs from 10 years from the date of application for registration. We do not believe that the loss of any of our trademarks would have a material impact on our business or results of operations.

Government Regulation and Aircraft Certification

We are subject to regulation by regulatory aviation agencies, both in Brazil and abroad. These agencies principally regulate the certification of aircraft and aircraft manufacturers. Besides certification in Brazil, we must obtain certification in each jurisdiction in which our aircraft operate commercially. The competent authority for the certification of our aircraft in Brazil is the *Departamento de Aviação Civil*, or DAC (Civil Aviation Department), through the *Centro Técnico Aeroespacial*, or CTA (Aerospace Technical Center) under the Ministry of Defense. The Brazilian Congress is considering a proposed law to create a regulatory agency, *Agência Nacional de Aviação Civil*, or ANAC (National Civil Aviation Agency), which, if approved, will become the principal Brazilian authority for the regulation, supervision and certification of aircraft, aircraft parts, manufacturers and operations. The aviation authorities in other countries include the FAA in the United States, the recently created EASA for European Union, or EU, countries and the JAA for the other European countries. Some countries simply validate and complement the Brazilian aviation authority's original certification, in accordance with their own rules. The Brazilian aviation authority has a bilateral certification agreement with the FAA under which the FAA certification requirements are covered by the Brazilian certification process. This cooperation among regulatory authorities leads to faster certification.

The ERJ 145 was certified to operate in the United States and Brazil in the last quarter of 1996, in Europe in the second quarter of 1997, in Australia in June 1998 and, for the LR version, in China in November 2000. The ERJ 145 XR version was certified by the Brazilian aviation authority in August 2002 and by the FAA in October 2002. The ERJ 135 was certified by the Brazilian aviation authority in June 1999, by the FAA in July 1999 and by the European aviation authority in October 1999. The ERJ 140 was certified by the Brazilian aviation authority in June 2001 and by the FAA in July 2001. The executive version of the Legacy was certified by the Brazilian aviation authority in December 2001, by the JAA in July 2002 and by the FAA in August 2002. The EMBRAER 170 was certified by the Brazilian aviation authority, the FAA, EASA, the JAA and the authority of Poland in February 2004. The EMBRAER 175 was certified by the Brazilian aviation authority in December 2004 and by EASA in January 2005.

Once an aircraft is certified by the CTA and FAA, some authorities, such as those in Australia and Mexico, ratify the certification. Other countries, such as Canada, require compliance with their own specific national requirements before certification. In Europe, since September 2003, EASA has become the regulatory authority for EU countries, including Germany, Italy, France, the United Kingdom, Spain and The Netherlands. Most of the remaining non-EU countries, such as Switzerland, still operate under the rules of the JAA. The JAA is not a certification authority, but rather is an advisory organization that makes recommendations to the non-EU national authorities. A recommendation by the JAA is a requirement for certification of an aircraft by most of these authorities. Before the creation of EASA, 27 national authorities were JAA members. As EASA is a new organization, it is currently using the JAA technical structure and following the JAA's recommendations for issuance of EASA type certificates for aircraft.

Aircraft certification is an ongoing process. Any change in the design of any of our aircraft must be approved by the Brazilian authority. Significant changes may require a separate certification by other authorities. Changes in the aircraft certification requirements do not require recertification of an aircraft already certified, but significant safety improvements may be imposed by the authorities through operational rules or airworthiness directives.

4C. Organizational Structure

Our operations are conducted by Embraer-Empresa Brasileira de Aeronáutica S.A. as the controlling and principal operating company. We have a number of direct and indirect subsidiaries, none of which are considered significant. A complete list of our subsidiaries has been filed as Exhibit 8.1 to this annual report.

4D. Property, Plants and Equipment

We own our headquarters and plant, located in São José dos Campos. Significant portions of our facilities in São José dos Campos are subject to mortgages held by BNDES. We lease, own or have the right to use the following properties:

Location	Purpose	Approximate square footage	Owned/ Leased	Lease Expiration
São José dos Campos, SP, Brazil	Headquarters, principal manufacturing facility and support center	5,902,102	Owned	
São José dos Campos, SP, Brazil (Eugênio de Mello)	Manufacturing facility	3,658,884	Owned	
Botucatu, SP, Brazil	Manufacturing facility	222,000	Owned	
Harbin, China	Manufacturing facility	258,067	Owned (1)	
Gavião Peixoto, SP, Brazil	Testing and manufacturing facilities	191,648,512	(2)	
São Paulo, SP, Brazil	Administrative offices	5,245	Leased	2007
Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, U.S.A.	Support center	91,500	Leased	2020
West Palm Beach, Florida, U.S.A. (3)	Engineering offices	16,800	Leased	2005
Nashville, Tennessee, U.S.A.	Aircraft maintenance and support center	316,128	Leased	2018, 2028
Alverca, Portugal (4)	Aircraft maintenance and support center	417,000	Leased	2035
Le Bourget, France	Support center	33,500	Leased	2008
Beijing, China	Representative offices	1,709	Leased	2004
Singapore	Representative offices	2,239	Leased	2004

(1) Land owned pursuant to a land use rights certificate.

(2) We currently have a temporary authorization from the State of São Paulo to use the land and expect to receive a concession for the land as soon as legal formalities are satisfied. The facilities are owned by Embraer.

(3) This facility was closed in May 2005.

(4) We acquired this facility as of March 2005.

Production

The actual manufacture of an aircraft consists of three principal stages: fabrication of primary parts, assembly of major components and final assembly. Primary parts include metal sheets and plates (produced from die-cast molds, stretch forming or various chemical treatments), parts produced using computerized and non-computerized machines, and pre-fabricated parts. The primary parts are then joined, or mated, with one another to produce the aircraft's major components, which are in turn joined to create the aircraft's basic structure. In the final assembly stage, the aircraft's various operating systems (such as wiring and electronics) are installed into the structure and tested.

Production facilities for our commercial, business and defense aircraft are located in São José dos Campos in the State of São Paulo, Brazil. We reduced the aircraft production time of our regional jet aircraft from eight months in 1996 to 3.1 months in 2004. From December 31, 1999 to December 31, 2000, we increased our production from 12 to 16 ERJ 145 family aircraft per month. At March 31, 2001, our production rate was 16 aircraft per month. In response to decreased market demand after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks and the related global economic slowdown, we decreased our production to 11 aircraft per month and, in 2003, decreased it further to nine aircraft per month. Production time for our EMBRAER 170 aircraft has been reduced from approximately seven months at the beginning of its production in March 2004 to approximately 4.1 months at the end of 2004. We have the flexibility to increase production in the future in response to increased demand. To accommodate our production of the ERJ 145 regional jet family and our EMBRAER 170/190 jet family, as well as any production of our business jets, we have expanded our production facilities and acquired new facilities and will continue to coordinate with our risk-sharing partners to accommodate any future production needs.

We built a new facility in Gavião Peixoto, in the State of São Paulo, Brazil, to enhance our flight testing capabilities and provide a final assembly line for our defense and business aircraft. As of December 31, 2004, we had invested US\$51.5 million in the construction of this new facility. This facility has been operational since November 2002 and consists of a runway and other features to handle our development of supersonic aircraft technology. We are also conducting our flight tests for the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family and have a fully operational business jet interior factory at Gavião Peixoto.

In September 2000, we purchased a new facility in São José dos Campos in the State of São Paulo, Brazil, where we currently manufacture small parts and components for our aircraft. Our China joint venture has constructed a production facility for the ERJ 145 jet family in Harbin, China.

Environmental Matters

Most environmental regulation in Brazil is established at the state rather than at the federal or municipal level, with environmental authorities in most states granting operating permits to individual facilities rather than through general regulations. We have all material permits required to operate our business. The terms of these operating permits are reviewed every year and we are in compliance with our permits. In addition, we adhere internally to international ISO 14000 environmental standards. In 2002, 2003 and 2004, we invested US\$1.0 million, US\$1.7 million and US\$2.6 million, respectively, in environmental matters and we expect to spend approximately US\$3.3 million on environmental matters in 2005 for expenditures relating to the portion of construction of new facilities and modification of existing facilities relating to environmental compliance and improvements.

OGMA

During the process of due diligence prior to the acquisition of OGMA, we identified some industrial processes that did not meet environmental and occupational safety standards. As part of the negotiations, it was agreed with EMPORDEF, the seller, that (i) Embraer would spend 1.9 million euros - the amount estimated by the parties to be the amount necessary to bring the industrial processes into environmental and occupational safety compliance over a three-year period, (ii) the seller would indemnify OGMA for any losses due to environmental claims over the same three-year period, (iii) Embraer's liability for pre-acquisition environmental claims would be limited to 4.1 million euros, and (iv) any liability for other pre-acquisition environmental and occupational safety claims in excess of 4.1 million euros would be paid by the seller.

Insurance

We insure all of our plants and equipment for loss and replacement. We also carry insurance to cover all potential damages to our own fleet of aircraft, including those occurring during commercial and demonstration flights. In addition, we maintain a comprehensive aviation products liability policy, which covers damages arising out of the manufacture, distribution, sale and servicing of our aircraft and parts. We have been increasing our coverage for aviation products liability as our fleet has grown. We also carry natural disaster and business interruption insurance covering property damage and the related loss of gross income, as defined in the policy, and additional expenses, such as those incurred by us to offset the loss of production and delivery of aircraft due to partial or total interruption of our business because of material losses caused by an accident. We consider the amounts of our insurance coverage to be typical for a company of our size and adequate to meet all foreseeable risks associated with our operations.

We also maintain officers and directors liability insurance in the total amount of US\$50.0 million. This insurance covers our officers and directors for liabilities resulting from wrongful acts, including any act or omission committed or attempted by any officer or director acting in his or her capacity as officer or director or any matter claimed against an officer or director solely by reason of his or her serving in such capacity.

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ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

This discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto and other financial information included elsewhere in this annual report. This annual report contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including, without limitation, those set forth in Item 3D. Risk Factors and the matters set forth in this annual report generally.

Except as otherwise indicated, all financial information in this annual report has been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP and presented in U.S. dollars. For certain purposes, such as providing reports to our shareholders located in Brazil, filing financial statements with the Comissão de Valores Mobiliários, or CVM, the Brazilian securities commission, and determining dividend payments and other distributions and tax liabilities in Brazil, we have prepared and will continue to be required to prepare financial statements in accordance with the Brazilian Corporate Law.

5A. Operating Results

Current Conditions and Future Trends in the Airline Industry and Business Jet Market

Commercial Aircraft

The commercial aviation industry has been negatively impacted by a number of factors since 2001. First, the U.S. and world economies experienced an economic downturn that began in 2001 and was characterized by rapid declines in securities markets, a decline in productivity and an increase in unemployment. Second, the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 caused an immediate decline in airline travel and a high level of financial uncertainty among the worldwide airline industry. In addition, airline travel decreased significantly in 2003 as a result of both the commencement of military action by the United States and other countries in Iraq and the concerns over outbreaks of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) in Asia and Canada. In response to these events, beginning in the fourth quarter of 2001, many airlines, including our largest customers, reduced their flight schedules for the long-term and announced significant lay-offs, and a number of airlines filed for bankruptcy protection. As a result, over the past three years we have agreed to modify certain delivery schedules to adjust to the changes in our customers businesses and reduced scheduled commercial airline, business jet and government transportation aircraft deliveries. Most recently, in 2004, we reduced scheduled deliveries from 160 to 145 aircraft following the US Airways Chapter 11 filing in September 2004. We have also re-evaluated our risk exposure related to aircraft valuations and customer credit risk, which resulted in charges to income. Although the U.S. and world economies have shown some signs of recovery starting in 2004, many airlines continue to face increased competition, escalating insurance costs, increased security costs, credit downgrades, liquidity concerns and bankruptcy, and sharply higher fuel costs. A further downturn in general economic conditions could result in further reduction in the passenger aircraft market and decreased orders for our commercial aircraft. See Item 3D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to Embraer A downturn in the commercial airline market may reduce our sales and revenue, and consequently our profitability, in any given year.

We believe that the recent volatility in demand for air travel has demonstrated that airlines need to match aircraft capacity to market demand more accurately. Similarly, we believe there is the need for aircraft that can be deployed strategically across a full range of seat capacities. As airlines act to right-size their fleets to serve these needs, equipment distribution in fleets around the world will change. We expect this equipment distribution to take advantage of new and existing products in the 30-120 seat category. We believe that the 30-60, 61-90 and 91-120 seat segments will play important but different roles. We currently believe:

airlines will continue to deploy 30-60 seat aircraft to expand hub areas, increase frequencies, explore new market opportunities, stimulate demand, develop secondary hubs, replace turboprops and fly non-stop, point-to-point routes;

the 61-90 seat segment will allow airlines to add capacity in markets where the natural growth of regional jet routes requires larger jets. Aircraft in this seat segment will also help airlines to right-size their mainline fleets by diminishing the need for larger jets operating with excess capacity; and

the 91-120 seat segment will benefit those markets currently being served by old, over-sized or inefficient jet fleets and will relieve higher-capacity aircraft to serve large-market, high-volume city pairs over longer routes.

We also believe that aircraft retirement will impact future fleet composition. We estimate that during the next 20 years, nearly 2,000 aircraft in the 30-120 seat segment are scheduled to be retired. Among existing aircraft in the 61-90 seat segment, we estimate that 87% will be out of service by 2024. Similarly, we estimate that 82% of the aircraft in the 91-120 seat segment will be retired during the same period.

We expect that in the near future, 61-90 and 91-120 seat segments will account for most of the projected deliveries, with North America maintaining the greatest share of total deliveries, followed by Europe.

We expect low-fare airlines, which traditionally have focused on short- and medium-haul routes and which have been relatively successful during the recent industry downturn, to continue to expand their market penetration in the low-density and low-capacity markets independently of alliances. We believe that the mid-capacity jets will be an important tool for these low-fare airlines in their expansion efforts.

Business Jets

We believe the business jet market has been positively impacted by the worldwide economic recovery experienced in 2004. According to the General Aviation Manufacturers Association (GAMA), deliveries in the business jet market increased by 14.1%, from 518 units in 2003 to 591 units in 2004. In addition, according to GAMA, over the past five years, 936 jets in the smallest aircraft categories (entry and light) were delivered, representing 29% of the total deliveries in the business jet market. The increasing demand for smaller planes that can be acquired at lower costs while still providing high levels of comfort and performance lead to creation of the very light jet segment. We believe that demand for business jets will continue to increase as economic conditions continue to improve.

Brazilian Economic Environment

The recent events negatively affecting the commercial aviation industry and the ensuing negative effects on the U.S. economy have also adversely affected the global and Brazilian economies and securities markets, and have resulted in:

increased volatility in the market price of securities;

significant decline in corporate earnings estimates;

substantial losses in important industries, including the air transport and insurance industries; and

significant erosion of consumer confidence.

As discussed below, the uncertainty surrounding the U.S., Brazilian and global economies could in turn lead to the Brazilian government changing existing laws or regulations or imposing new ones, and/or the Central Bank changing base interest rates, which could adversely affect our operations.

The Brazilian government frequently intervenes in the Brazilian economy and occasionally makes drastic changes in policy and regulations. The Brazilian government's actions to control inflation and affect other policies and regulations have often involved, among other measures, increases in interest rates, changes in tax policies, price controls, currency devaluations, capital controls and limits on imports. For example, the Brazilian government has the authority, when a serious imbalance in Brazil's balance of payments occurs, to impose restrictions on the remittance to foreign investors of the proceeds of their investments in Brazil and on the conversion of Brazilian currency into foreign currencies. Changes in monetary, taxation, credit, tariff and other policies could adversely affect our business, as could inflation, currency and interest rate fluctuations, social instability and other political, economic or diplomatic developments, as well as the Brazilian government's response to such developments. See Item 3D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to Brazil.

Rapid changes in Brazilian political and economic conditions that have occurred and may occur in the future will require continued emphasis on assessing the risks associated with our activities and adjusting our business and operating strategy accordingly. Future developments in Brazilian government policies, including changes in the current policy and incentives adopted for financing the export of Brazilian goods, or in the Brazilian economy, over which we have no control, may materially adversely affect our business. See Item 3D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to Brazil.

Brazilian economic conditions may also be negatively affected by economic and political conditions elsewhere, particularly in other Latin American and emerging market countries. Although economic conditions in such countries may differ significantly from economic conditions in Brazil, the reaction of investors to developments in these other countries may have an adverse effect on the market value of securities of Brazilian issuers. Crises in other emerging market countries have at times significantly affected the availability of credit in the Brazilian economy and resulted in considerable outflows of funds and declines in the amount of foreign currency invested in Brazil.

Since presidential elections were held in Brazil in 2002, the Brazilian economy has moved towards increased stability. The country went through a period of market turmoil in the second half of 2002 as investors feared that the Labor Party would change the economic policies of the previous administration. The *real* fluctuated significantly as a result, depreciating by 52.3% during the year and closing at R\$3.5333 to US\$1.00 on December 31, 2002. Inflation for the year, as measured by the IGP-M, was 25.3% and *real* GDP grew by 1.9%.

The Labor Party's administration has continued the macroeconomic policies of the previous administration, focusing on fiscal responsibility. In 2003, investor confidence rebounded as a result and the *real* appreciated by 18.2% against the U.S. dollar to R\$2.8892 per US\$1.00 at December 31, 2003. Inflation in 2003, as measured by the IGP-M, decreased to 8.7%. However, Brazil's real GDP increased 0.5%, despite the high interest rates that prevailed at the beginning of 2003 to combat inflationary pressures, which also acted to constrain economic growth.

During 2004, Brazil's GDP increased 5.2% to US\$559.6 billion and the country achieved a trade surplus of US\$33.7 billion, its highest trade surplus ever. Inflation in 2004, as measured by the IGP-M, was 12.4%. Interest rates continued to be high, with the CDI averaging 17.8% in 2004.

Effects of Inflation and Currency Exchange Fluctuations

Until July 1994, Brazil had for many years experienced high, and generally unpredictable, rates of inflation and steady devaluation of its currency relative to the U.S. dollar. The following table sets forth, for the periods shown, Brazilian inflation as measured by the General Market Price Index and published annually by Fundação Getúlio Vargas and the devaluation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar as measured by comparing the daily exchange rates published by the Central Bank on the last day of each year:

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Inflation (General Market Price Index)	9.9%	10.4%	25.3%	8.7%	12.4%
Devaluation (appreciation) (R\$ vs. US\$)	9.3%	18.7%	52.3%	(18.2)%	(8.1)%

Inflation and exchange rate variations have had, and may continue to have, substantial effects on our financial condition and results of operations. Inflation and exchange rate variations affect our monetary assets and liabilities denominated in *reais*. The value of such assets and liabilities as expressed in U.S. dollars declines when the *real* devalues against the U.S. dollar and increases when the *real* appreciates. In periods of devaluation of the *real*, we report (a) a remeasurement loss on *real*-denominated monetary assets and (b) a remeasurement gain on *real*-denominated monetary liabilities.

Critical Accounting Estimates

In connection with the preparation of the financial statements included in this annual report, we have relied on variables and assumptions derived from historical experience and various other factors that we deemed reasonable and relevant. Although we review these estimates and assumptions in the ordinary course of business, the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operation often requires our management to make judgments regarding the effects of matters that are inherently uncertain. Actual results may differ from those estimated under different variables, assumptions or conditions. Note 3 to our consolidated financial statements includes a summary of the significant accounting policies and methods used in the preparation of these financial statements. In order to provide an understanding about how management forms its judgments about future events, including the variables and assumptions underlying the estimates, and the sensitivity of those judgments to different variables and conditions, we have included below a brief discussion of our more significant accounting policies.

Sales and Other Operating Revenues

We generally recognize sales of our commercial and business aircraft as deliveries are made. In our defense aircraft segment, we perform work under long-term development contracts for the Brazilian government and other governments, and we recognize revenue in accordance with the percentage of completion method. Revenue recognized under this method is based on actual costs incurred and an estimate of the total remaining costs to be incurred prior to completion of the contract. Certain contracts contain provisions for the redetermination of price based upon future economic conditions. Anticipated losses, if any, under these contracts are accrued when known and are recorded based on management's estimate of such losses.

Product Warranties

Generally, aircraft sales are accompanied by a standard warranty for systems, accessories, equipment, parts and software manufactured by us and/or by our risk-sharing partners. We recognize warranty expense, as a component of selling expenses, at the time of sale based on the estimated amounts of warranty costs expected to be incurred, which are typically expressed as a percentage of the sales price of the aircraft. These estimates are based on a number of factors, including our historical warranty claim and cost experience, the type and duration of the warranty coverage, volume and mix of aircraft sold and in service and warranty coverage available from the related suppliers. The warranty period ranges from two years for spare parts to five years for components that are a part of the aircraft when sold.

Guarantees and Trade-In Rights

We have provided sales incentives in the form of financial and residual value guarantees and trade-in rights related to our aircraft. We review the value of these commitments relative to the aircraft's anticipated future fair value and, in the case of financial guarantees, the creditworthiness of the obligor. Provisions and losses are recorded when and if payments become probable and are reasonably estimable. We estimate future fair value using third party appraisals of aircraft valuations, including information developed from the sale or lease of similar aircraft in the secondary market. We evaluate the creditworthiness of obligors for which we have provided credit guarantees by analyzing a number of factors, including third party credit ratings and estimated obligors' borrowing costs.

In accordance with FASB of Interpretation No. 45, or FIN 45, Guarantors Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of the Indebtedness of Others, we record third-party guarantees on our balance sheet at their fair value. FIN 45 has the general effect of delaying the recognition of the portion of our revenue sales that are accompanied by certain third-party guarantees. These estimates of fair value are based on certain assumptions, including the probability of default by the ultimate obligor and the market value of the mortgaged assets. As a result, actual losses under financial guarantees may differ from the amounts recognized on our balance sheet, and, consequently, could negatively affect future operating results. During 2003 and 2004, the fair value of guarantees recorded was US\$12.2 million and US\$11.9 million, respectively.

Overview**Basis of Presentation**

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. See Introduction Presentation of Financial and Other Data Financial Data for a discussion of factors affecting our financial data.

Operating Data

The following chart sets forth statistical data concerning our deliveries and backlog for our aircraft at the end of the respective periods. Deliveries consist of aircraft that have been delivered to customers and for which the corresponding revenue has been recognized. Our backlog consists of all firm orders that have not yet been delivered. A firm order is a contractual commitment from a customer, customarily accompanied by a down payment, for which we have reserved a place on one of our production lines. See Item 5D. Trend Information for certain information on our firm orders and options.

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>
Commercial Airline			
Deliveries (1)			
ERJ 145	82	57	87(5)
ERJ 135	3	14	1(1)
ERJ 140	36	16	
EMBRAER 170			46
Defense			
Deliveries	7	4	1
Business Jet			
Deliveries (1)	8	13(2)	13
Other Operating Information			
Total backlog (in millions)(2)	US\$ 9,034	US\$ 10,591	US\$ 10,097

(1) Deliveries identified by parentheses were aircraft delivered under operating leases.

(2) Since December 31, 2004, we have received 5 additional firm orders for our ERJ 145 regional jet family and 72 additional firm orders for our EMBRAER 170/190 jet family.

Net Sales

We generate revenue primarily from sales of commercial aircraft. We also generate revenue from the sale of defense aircraft, and from the sale of our Legacy business jets. Net sales of commercial and business aircraft are denominated in U.S. dollars. Of defense net sales, approximately 84% are denominated in U.S. dollars and 16% are denominated in Brazilian *Reais*, but indexed to the U.S. dollar through price adjustment indexes. Finally, we generate revenue from our other related businesses, which include after-sales support (including the sale of spare parts, maintenance and repair, training and other product support services), operating leases and single-source supply of structural parts and mechanical and hydraulic systems to other aircraft manufacturers.

We generally recognize revenue for the sale of our commercial and business aircraft when the aircraft is delivered to the customer. We customarily receive a deposit upon signing of the purchase agreement for the sale of our commercial and business aircraft and progress payments in the amount of 5% of the sales price of the aircraft 18 months, 12 months and six months before scheduled delivery. For the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family, we receive an additional 5% progress payment 24 months before scheduled delivery. We typically receive the remaining amount of the sales price upon delivery. Payments in advance of delivery are recorded under advances from customers as a liability on our balance sheet and, when we deliver the aircraft, these payments are recorded as net sales.

As a result of a decrease in the amounts available under the ProEx program in 1999, we assisted some of our affected customers in restructuring their financing arrangements. In cases in which we were not able to restructure these arrangements, we provided special price adjustments to these customers to maintain the effective interest rates in their original financing arrangements.

Our sales contracts with our customers typically include adjustments to the purchase price of the aircraft based on an escalation formula which reflects, in part, inflation in the United States. The deposits, progress payments and option payments are generally non-refundable. Once a customer decides to exercise an option, we account for it as a firm order and we begin to receive progress payments and recognize revenue upon delivery as discussed above.

We recognize revenue from the sale of our defense aircraft, including the funding of the research and development for specific programs, in accordance with the percentage of completion method. Certain contracts contain provisions for the redetermination of price based upon future economic conditions. Our defense customers continue to provide customer advances, which are converted into revenue as we achieve pre-determined stages of completion of the project, such as conception, development and design, and engineering, systems integration and customization. These installments are generally non-refundable.

Cost of Sales and Services

Our cost of sales and services consists primarily of:

Material These costs are primarily U.S. dollar-denominated. Substantially all of our materials costs are covered by contracts with our suppliers. Prices under these contracts are generally adjusted based on an escalation formula which reflects, in part, inflation in the United States.

Labor These costs are primarily *real*-denominated.

Depreciation We depreciate our property, plant and equipment over their useful lives, ranging from five to 48 years, on a straight-line basis. On average, our property, plant and equipment is depreciated over 13 years.

Recent Developments

On May 16, 2005, we announced our unaudited financial results for the first quarter of 2005. We delivered 30 aircraft, compared to 23 aircraft delivered in the first quarter of 2004.

Our net sales for the quarter were US\$763.3 million, an increase of 21.9% compared to the same period in 2004. Commercial airline net sales increased 30.5%, from US\$443.2 million in the first quarter of 2004 to US\$578.2 million in the first quarter of 2005, due to an increase in commercial aircraft deliveries. Net sales to the business jet market in the first quarter of 2005 were US\$33.1 million. In the first quarter of 2004, we did not recognize any sales in our business jet segment. Net sales to the defense market decreased 40% from US\$130.7 million in the first quarter 2004 to US\$78.8 million in the first quarter of 2005. Other related businesses segment, which includes customer service, net sales increased 40.0% from US\$52.3 million in the first quarter of 2004 to US\$73.2 million in the first quarter of 2005.

Costs of sales and services for the quarter totaled US\$495.3 million, compared to US\$424.2 million in the first quarter of 2004, resulting in a gross margin of 35.1%, compared to 32.3% in the first quarter of 2004. Gross margin increased as a result of the improvements in the learning curve associated with the commencement of the production of the EMBRAER 170.

Operating expenses for the first quarter of 2005 were US\$143.5 million, compared to US\$49.0 million in the first quarter of 2004. This increase was mainly due to the recognition as operating income in the first quarter of 2004 of US\$88.7 million in payments previously received from our risk-sharing partners as a result of the fulfillment of certain contractual milestones in the development of the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family, compared to US\$5.6 million in such payments in the first quarter of 2005.

As a result, our net income for the first quarter of 2005 was US\$96.5 million, compared to US\$103.3 million in the first quarter of 2004. Net income as a percentage of net sales was 12.6%, compared to 16.5% in the first quarter of 2004.

Results of Operations

The following table presents income statement data by business segment.

Summary Financial Data by Business

	Operating Income					
	Year ended December 31,					
	2002		2003		2004	
	<i>(in millions of dollars)</i>					
Net sales:						
Commercial Airline	US\$	2,110.3	US\$	1,526.4	US\$	2,579.4
Defense		127.3		262.4		365.8
Business Jet		144.9		175.4		245.7
Other related businesses		143.3		179.3		249.6
		2,525.8		2,143.5		3,440.5
Cost of sales and services:						
Commercial Airline		(1,243.9)		(924.9)		(1,613.0)
Defense		(79.5)		(205.8)		(291.4)
Business Jet		(104.6)		(124.4)		(181.5)
Other related businesses		(103.7)		(79.9)		(181.4)
		(1,531.7)		(1,335.0)		(2,267.3)
Gross profit:						
Commercial Airline		866.4		601.5		966.4
Defense		47.8		56.6		74.4
Business Jet		40.3		51.0		64.2
Other related businesses		39.6		99.4		68.2
		994.1		808.5		1,173.2
Operating expenses:						
Commercial Airline		(335.6)		(345.7)		(348.1)
Defense		(15.7)		(15.7)		(59.8)
Business Jet		(28.4)		(38.6)		(28.6)
Other related businesses		(31.2)		(34.1)		(36.4)
Unallocated corporate expenses		(113.6)		(109.6)		(156.3)
		(524.5)		(543.7)		(629.2)
Income from operations	US\$	469.6	US\$	264.8	US\$	544.0

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The following table sets forth income statement information, and such information as a percentage of our net sales, for the periods indicated.

	Year ended December 31,								
	2002		2003		2004				
	<i>(in millions of dollars, except percentages)</i>								
Net sales	US\$	2,525.8	100.0%	US\$	2,143.4	100.0%	US\$	3,440.5	100.0%
Cost of sales and services		(1,531.7)	60.6		(1,335.0)	62.3		(2,267.3)	65.9
Gross profit		994.1	39.4		808.4	37.7		1,173.2	34.1
Operating expense									
Selling expenses		(211.0)	8.4		(206.2)	9.6		(342.9)	10.0
Research and development		(158.5)	6.3		(173.2)	8.1		(44.5)	1.3
General and administrative expenses		(109.7)	4.3		(114.7)	5.3		(139.4)	4.1
Employee profit sharing		(25.2)	1.0		(20.4)	1.0		(61.2)	1.8
Other operating expenses, net		(20.1)	0.8		(29.1)	1.4		(41.3)	1.2
Income from operations		469.6	18.6		264.8	12.3		544.0	15.8
Non-operating income (expense)									
Interest income (expenses), net		80.5	3.2		(140.8)	6.6		(38.0)	1.1
Exchange loss, net		(135.6)	5.4		(16.5)	0.8		(12.2)	0.4
Other non-operating income (expenses), net		(1.5)			0.7			(0.1)	
Income before income taxes		413.0	16.4		108.2	5.0		493.7	14.3
Income tax benefit (expenses)		(188.5)	7.5		28.0	1.3		(112.1)	3.3
Income before minority interest		224.5	8.9		136.2	6.3		381.5	11.1
Minority interest		(1.9)	0.1		(0.2)			(1.3)	
Income before cumulative effect of accounting change		222.6	8.8		136.0	6.3		380.2	11.1
Cumulative effect of accounting change, net of tax									
Net income	US\$	222.6	8.8%	US\$	136.0	6.3%	US\$	380.2	11.1%

2004 Compared with 2003

Net sales. Net sales increased 60.5% from US\$2,143.4 million in 2003 to US\$3,440.5 million in 2004. Net sales in the commercial airline segment increased 69.0% from US\$1,526.4 million in 2003 to US\$2,579.4 million in 2004. Business jet net sales increased 40.1% from US\$175.4 million in 2003 to US\$245.7 million in 2004. Defense net sales increased 39.4% from US\$262.4 million in 2003 to US\$365.8 million in 2004. Net sales from other related businesses increased 39.2% from US\$179.3 million in 2003 to US\$249.6 million in 2004.

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The increase in commercial airline sales is primarily due to a larger volume of aircraft deliveries to the commercial airline market in 2004 and a product mix with a higher value as a consequence of the commencement of the EMBRAER 170 deliveries. The increase in business jet net sales resulted from a product mix with a higher value as a consequence of the larger volume of deliveries of the executive version of the Legacy in 2004. The increase in defense net sales is primarily due to the commencement of the serial production of the ALX and the advancements made in the F-5 program for the Brazilian Air Force in 2004. The increase in net sales from other related businesses is mainly due to an increase in sales of spare parts, as a result of an increase in the number of aircraft in service.

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Cost of sales and services. Cost of sales and services increased 69.8% from US\$1,335.0 million in 2003 to US\$2,267.3 million in 2004, primarily due to the increase in number of aircraft delivered to the commercial airline market during 2004. Cost of sales and services as a percentage of net sales increased to 65.9% in 2004, compared to 62.3% in 2003.

Gross profit. Our gross profit increased 45.1% from US\$808.4 million in 2003 to US\$1,173.2 million in 2004, primarily as a result of the increase in deliveries in the commercial airline market. Our gross margin decreased from 37.7% in 2003 to 34.1% in 2004 primarily due to the production learning curve associated with the initial deliveries of the EMBRAER 170 and to benefits provided to the launch customers of this aircraft.

Operating expenses. Operating expenses increased by 15.7% from US\$543.6 million in 2003 to US\$629.3 million in 2004, as compared to an increase in net sales of 60.5% in the same period.

Research and development expenses in 2004 were US\$44.5 million, compared to US\$173.2 million in 2003. This decrease in research and development expenses was attributable to US\$108.6 million in payments previously received from the Company's risk sharing partners related to certification of the EMBRAER 170 and EMBRAER 175 and the fulfillment of certain contractual milestones, which occurred in 2004.

Selling expenses increased 66.2% from US\$206.2 million in 2003 to US\$342.9 million in 2004. Selling expenses are directly related to aircraft deliveries.

General and administrative expenses increased 21.5% from US\$114.7 million in 2003 to US\$139.4 million in 2004, due to the effects on the *real*-denominated administrative expenses resulting from the appreciation of the *real* during 2004 (approximately 80% of our administrative expenses are denominated in *reais*) and due to employee salary adjustments of approximately 9% in 2004.

Other operating expense, net increased 42.0% from US\$29.1 million in 2003 to US\$41.3 million in 2004, of which US\$21.6 million was related to a tax fine provision related to taxes and payroll charges under legal dispute.

As a result of the foregoing factors, operating expenses as a percentage of net sales decreased from 25.4% in 2003 to 18.3% in 2004.

Interest income (expenses), net. Interest income (expenses), net, decreased from an expense of US\$140.8 million in 2003 to an expense of US\$38.0 million in 2004, primarily related to losses of US\$99.5 million on derivative financial transactions in 2003 compared to gains on derivative financial transactions of US\$36.8 million in 2004, partially offset by a US\$12.0 million expense related to allowance for debentures investments and mark-to-market investments. See Note 21 to our consolidated financial statements.

Exchange loss, net. Exchange loss, net, decreased from US\$16.5 million in 2003 to US\$12.2 million in 2004. These amounts reflect the remeasurement of non-U.S. dollar-denominated assets and liabilities into U.S. dollars.

Income tax benefit (expenses). Income tax increased from a benefit of US\$28.0 million in 2003 to a provision of US\$112.1 million in 2004 as a result of recognition of interest on shareholders' equity of US\$204.0 million distributed in 2004 compared to US\$67.5 million distributed in 2003, which distributions are deductible for tax purposes.

Net income. As a result of the foregoing factors, our net income increased 179.6% from US\$136.0 million in 2003 to US\$380.2 million in 2004. Net income increased as a percentage of net sales. In 2004, net income was 11.1% of net sales as compared to 6.3% in 2003.

2003 Compared with 2002

Net sales. Net sales decreased 15.1% from US\$2,525.8 million in 2002 to US\$2,143.4 million in 2003. Net sales in the commercial airline segment decreased 27.7% from US\$2,110.3 million in 2002 to US\$1,526.4 million in 2003. Defense net sales increased 106.1% from US\$127.3 million in 2002 to US\$262.4 million in 2003. Business jet net sales increased 21.0% from US\$144.9 million in 2002 to US\$175.4 million in 2003. Net sales from other related businesses increased 25.1% from US\$143.3 million in 2002 to US\$179.3 million in 2003.

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The decrease in commercial airline sales is primarily due to fewer aircraft deliveries to the commercial airline market in 2003 as a consequence of the continuing worldwide airline crisis. The increase in business jet net sales resulted from increased deliveries of the Legacy in 2003. The increase in net sales from other related businesses is mainly due to an increase in sales of spare parts, as a result of an increase in aircraft in service, partially offset by our customers' continued cost cutting measures, as well as an increase in sales revenues related to operating leases. The increase in defense net sales is primarily due to the recognition of sales under the Mexican and Greek government programs for the EMB 145 and AEW&C, and under the Brazilian government's programs for the EMB 145 AEW&C, ALX and F-5.

Cost of sales and services. Cost of sales and services decreased 12.8% from US\$1,531.7 million in 2002 to US\$1,335.0 million in 2003, due to the reduction in number of aircraft delivered to the commercial airline market during 2003, partially offset by an increase in costs in the defense and business jet segments. Cost of sales and services as a percentage of net sales increased slightly to 62.3% in 2003, compared to 60.6% in 2002.

Gross profit. Our gross profit decreased 18.7% from US\$994.1 million in 2002 to US\$808.4 million in 2003, primarily as a result of the reduction in deliveries in the commercial airline market. As a result of the decline in cost of sales and services, our gross margin decreased from 39.4% in 2002 to 37.7% in 2003.

Operating expenses. Operating expenses increased by 3.6% from US\$524.5 million in 2002 to US\$543.6 million in 2003. This increase was attributable primarily to an increase of 9.2% in research and development from US\$158.5 million in 2002 to US\$173.2 million in 2003, principally related to higher development costs for the EMBRAER 170/190, which is approaching the later stages of development, and to improvements to our business jets. Research and development is presented net of contributions from suppliers, which are earned based on meeting specified milestones.

In 2003, selling expenses were relatively stable as compared to 2002. As a percentage of net sales, selling expenses increased from 8.4% in 2002 to 9.6% in 2003 despite lower deliveries, due to an increase in the non-cash charge related to financial guarantees of US\$26.2 million and an increase of US\$12.6 million related to salaries and benefits attributable to the new commercial aircraft sales force structure created to support the EMBRAER 170/190, offset by a decrease of US\$23.9 million in our provision for product warranties, as well as a US\$31.2 million decrease in customer training and technical assistance expenses. The increase of US\$26.2 million in our non-cash charge was caused by the effect of the economic downturn in the airline industry on our risk analysis of financial guarantees.

General and administrative expenses increased 4.6% from US\$109.7 million in 2002 to US\$114.7 million in 2003, due to the effects on the *real*-denominated portion of this item resulting from the 18.2% appreciation of the *real* during 2003, offset by a 19.1% decrease in profit sharing related to the reduction in net income and dividends. Other operating expense, net, increased US\$9.0 million, due to an expense of US\$10.1 million primarily related to an expense associated with a repossession of certain aircraft intended for Indigo, which had its contract cancelled in August 2003.

Operating expenses as a percentage of net sales increased from 20.8% in 2002 to 25.4% in 2003, primarily as a result of the decrease in net sales combined with the increases in research and development expenses as well as the non-cash charge for guarantees and the expenses associated with the repossession.

Interest income (expenses), net. Interest income (expenses), net, decreased from US\$80.5 million in 2002 to an expense of US\$140.8 million in 2003, despite higher average cash balances available in 2003, primarily related to losses of US\$99.5 million on derivative financial transactions and a US\$25.9 million expense related to net monetary and exchange variations due to the effects of the appreciation of the *real* on net liabilities in foreign currency, primarily taxes and payroll charges in dispute. See Notes 17, 18 and 21 to our consolidated financial statements.

Exchange loss, net. Exchange loss, net, decreased from US\$135.6 million in 2002 to US\$16.5 million in 2003. These amounts reflect the remeasurement of non-U.S. dollar-denominated assets and liabilities into U.S. dollars and the decrease in net assets denominated in *reais*, partially offset by a higher rate of appreciation of the *reais* in 2003.

Income tax benefit (expenses). Income tax decreased from a provision of US\$188.5 million in 2002 to a benefit of US\$28.0 million in 2003 as a result of a US\$22.9 million benefit from payments of interest attributed to shareholders' equity and a US\$49.7 million benefit related to foreign exchange gain/loss on translation to U.S. dollars, which, in accordance with U.S. GAAP, is our functional currency. Our statutory tax rate in 2002 and 2003 was 34%.

Net income. As a result of the foregoing factors, our net income decreased 38.9% from US\$222.6 million in 2002 to US\$136.0 million in 2003. Net income decreased as a percentage of net sales. In 2003, net income was 6.3% of net sales as compared to 8.8% in 2002.

5B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our liquidity needs arise principally from research and development, capital expenditures, principal and interest payments on our debt, working capital requirements and distributions to shareholders. We generally rely on funds provided by operations, borrowings under our credit arrangements, cash contributions from risk-sharing partners, advance payments from customers and, to a lesser extent, capital increases to meet these needs. We believe that these sources of funds will be sufficient to fund our future liquidity needs, continue to develop the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family, develop our new business jets for the light and very light segments, make other planned capital expenditures and pay dividends. However, our customers may reschedule deliveries, fail to exercise options or cancel firm orders as a result of the economic downturn and the financial volatility in the airline industry. In addition, our risk-sharing partners' cash contributions are refundable under certain limited circumstances and we may need to find replacement sources of capital.

Working Capital and Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities

We had a working capital surplus of US\$900.7 million at December 31, 2003 and US\$1,559.4 million at December 31, 2004. Working capital increased mainly due to an increase in inventories as a result of increased inventories for the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family and due to an increase in accounts receivable related to aircraft delivered for which sales financing arrangements are under a structuring process.

We generated net cash provided by operating activities of US\$3.3 million in 2004, as compared to net cash provided by operating activities of US\$239.6 million, and US\$575.7 million, respectively, in 2003 and 2002. Net cash provided by operating activities decreased in 2004 primarily as a result of an increase in our accounts receivable and customer and commercial financing and an increase in our inventories, partially offset by an increase in our trade accounts payable.

Net Cash Used in Investing Activities

Our net cash used in investing activities was US\$217.8 million in 2004 compared to US\$72.7 million in 2003 and US\$104.2 million in 2002. The increase in 2004 was mainly due to US\$158.7 million related to temporary cash investments. As part of our analysis of variable interest entities under FIN 46-R, we concluded that the private investment funds used by us to invest in underlying investments included US\$106.7 million in debt securities, which we would have accounted for as cash equivalents prior to FIN 46-R, that should be included in temporary cash investments. In 2003, this amount of debt securities totaled US\$92.9 million. See Note 6 to our consolidated financial statements.

Capital Expenditures

We recorded additions to property, plant and equipment of US\$50.1 million in 2004, US\$64.8 million in 2003 and US\$111.0 million in 2002. These expenditures related to construction of facilities, improvements to our plant and production facilities and modifications for the production of new aircraft models.

We currently expect investments in property, plant and equipment to total approximately US\$78.0 million in 2005 and an additional US\$59.0 million in 2006, primarily related to the production of the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family, as well as our defense aircraft and business jets.

Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities and Total Debt

Our net cash provided by (used in) financing activities decreased from net cash provided by financing activities of US\$403.8 million in 2003 to net cash provided by financing activities of US\$105.2 million in 2004. The decrease was primarily due to an increase in repayments of loans and an increase in payments of dividends and interest on shareholders' equity, partially offset by an increase in proceeds from borrowings. Our net cash provided by (used in) financing activities increased from net cash used in financing activities of US\$352.4 million in 2002 to net cash provided by financing activities of US\$403.8 million in 2003, mainly due to a decrease in repayments of loans and a decrease in payments of dividends and interest on shareholders' equity.

At December 31, 2004, we had total debt of US\$1,338.7 million under our financing arrangements described below, 61.7% of which consisted of long-term debt and 38.3% of which consisted of short-term debt. In comparison, we had total debt of US\$1,043.7 million at December 31, 2003 and US\$552.6 million at December 31, 2002, consisting of 50.5% and 55.8% of long-term debt, respectively. Our total debt increased from 2003 to 2004 largely due to new borrowings.

Total debt consists of amounts recorded as loans and financing on our balance sheet and excludes non-recourse and recourse debt associated with customer financing arrangements transacted through special purposes entities, or SPEs. In structured financings, an SPE purchases an aircraft from us, pays us the full purchase price on delivery or at the conclusion of the sales financing structure, and leases the related aircraft to the ultimate customer. A third-party financial institution facilitates the financing of an aircraft purchase through an SPE, and a portion of the credit risk remains with that third party. We may provide financial guarantees and/or residual value guarantees in favor of the financial institution, as well as act as the equity participant in such financial structuring process. According to FIN 46-R (Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities an interpretation of A RB 51), an enterprise shall consolidate a variable interest entity if that enterprise has a variable interest that will absorb a majority of the entity's expected losses if they occur, receive a majority of the entity's expected residual returns if they occur, or both. Therefore, we have been consolidating certain SPEs owned by third parties where we are the primary beneficiary. See Note 9 to our consolidated financial statements.

The effect of consolidating these SPEs resulted in non-recourse and recourse debt at December 31, 2004, reflected as a separate line item on our balance sheet, of US\$1,005.7 million, collateralized accounts receivable of US\$840.0 million and US\$105.5 million accounted for as customer and commercial financing. US\$779.3 million of this debt is non-recourse and we have no actual obligation for such debt as debtor or guarantor, other than potentially under existing financial guarantees for the financed aircraft. The remaining US\$226.4 million of debt is recourse to us as a result of pending equity contributions and is secured by a pledge of a deposit with a financial institution. The non-recourse and recourse debt is collateralized by the collateralized accounts receivable and by the financed aircraft and, as a result, we do not anticipate a net cash outflow related to our non-recourse debt in the future. These financing transactions do not materially affect our income statement and cash flow data since the terms of the leases and the loans are substantially the same. See Notes 8, 9 and 30 to our consolidated financial statements.

Credit Facilities and Lines of Credit

Long-term facilities

We maintain credit facilities with BNDES in a total amount of US\$16.4 million outstanding at December 31, 2004, US\$ 10.7 million of which is currently in short-term, and of which US\$9.0 million is related to the development of the ERJ 145, and with FINEP in a total amount of US\$8.7 million outstanding at December 31, 2004, of which US\$1.5 million is related to the development costs of the AL-X. The total amounts borrowed under the BNDES and FINEP credit facilities are due October 2008 and November 2009, respectively. Amounts borrowed from BNDES are secured by first, second and third mortgages on our properties in Brazil. The interest rates on these facilities range from TJLP plus 3.0% to TJLP plus 5.5% per annum. For BNDES borrowings, we also paid fees at the rate of 0.35% of the sales price of 420 ERJ 145s sold between January 1, 1997 and August 1, 2002.

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We have a credit facility with the Tokyo Branch of The Chase Manhattan Bank under which we borrowed the Japanese yen equivalent of US\$150.0 million, principally to fund our purchase of aircraft component parts, of which US\$72.5 million remained outstanding as of December 31, 2004. This loan matures in December 2006 and bears an interest rate equal to the twelve-month Japanese interbank deposit rate, or JIBOR, plus 1.1% per annum.

In September 2002, we secured a US\$100.0 million credit facility with Mitsui & Co., Ltd. and borrowed the full amount available thereunder, of which US\$101.2 million remained outstanding as of December 31, 2004. This loan matures in September 2009 and bears interest at an interest rate of LIBOR plus 2.15%. The facility is guaranteed by Unibanco União de Bancos Brasileiros S.A. and provides that, if we fail to maintain a minimum of 100 firm orders during the duration of the facility, Mitsui & Co. Ltd. has the right to declare all amounts outstanding under this facility due and payable.

We also have a US\$100.0 million credit facility with Santander Central Hispano Benelux S.A., fully disbursed to fund our purchases of wings and other equipment from Gamesa. As of December 31, 2004, US\$78.5 million was outstanding under this facility, which bears interest at a fixed rate of 4.49% per annum with a final maturity in February 2009.

In July 2003, we signed a credit agreement with Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp. and other lenders providing for a term loan of US\$200.0 million, at a rate of LIBOR plus 2.97% per annum with a final maturity in June 2010, to purchase materials for the manufacture of the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family. We borrowed the full amount under this facility in July 2003, of which US\$200.9 million remained outstanding as of December 31, 2004.

In April 2004, we entered into a credit agreement with Banco do Brasil S.A. for an import financing facility for US\$50.0 million, at a fixed rate of 5.63% per annum with final maturity in April 2007. We have borrowed the full amount of the facility, of which US\$51.6 million remained outstanding as of December 31, 2004.

In May 2004, we entered into a credit agreement with ABN Amro Bank for US\$71.0 million, at a fixed rate of 7.19% per annum with final maturity in May 2009. We have borrowed the full amount of the facility, of which US\$74.3 million remained outstanding as of December 31, 2004.

We have various other loans and credit agreements with aggregate outstanding borrowings of US\$336.0 million at December 31, 2004, of which US\$114.4 million was allocated to our subsidiaries.

Each of our long-term financing arrangements includes customary covenants and restrictions, including those that require us to maintain defined debt liquidity and interest expense coverage ratios, with which we were in compliance at December 31, 2004 and none of which are expected to have a material effect on our business. See Note 19 to our consolidated financial statements for further information on these financing arrangements.

In June 2005, we entered into an IFC International Finance Corporation A/B Loan Secured Facility for a total amount of US\$180.0 million, which includes the A loan for up to US\$35.0 million, the B1 loan for up to US\$60.0 million and a B2 loan for up to US\$85.0 million. The terms of the loans are 12, 10 and eight years, respectively, and the loans bear interest at an average rate of six-month LIBOR plus 2.9% per annum. The facility will be secured by a combination of mortgages on Embraer's main industrial facility in Brazil, three EMBRAER 170/190 pre-series aircraft and a bank account pledge agreement an amount equivalent to 12 months interest coverage. In addition to the customary covenants and restrictions, including but not limited to those that require us to maintain defined debt liquidity and interest expense coverage ratios, the facility will have covenants related to compliance with IFC general environmental, health and safety guidelines. Embraer has also agreed to a mandatory pre-payment provision which limits our net revenues generated by selling and supporting offensive attack aircraft to 12.5% of our total net revenues.

Short-term facilities

We obtain short-term financing primarily from Brazilian banks in the form of advances against exchange contracts that we enter into with those banks relating to payments we are entitled to receive within a period of not more than 360 days prior to delivery of aircraft. At December 31, 2004, we had US\$48.0 million outstanding under these arrangements. In October 2004, we negotiated with BNDES a short-term pre-export credit financing for an amount up to US\$400.0 million, of which US\$310.7 million remained outstanding as of December 31, 2004. This amount was fully repaid in January 2005.

We have various other short-term loans with aggregate outstanding borrowings of US\$39.8 million at December 31, 2004, of which US\$26.6 million was allocated to our subsidiaries to finance working capital requirements. See Note 19 to our consolidated financial statements for further information on our short-term financing arrangements.

Capital Contributions and Issuances of Capital Stock

During 2004, we received capital contributions in the aggregate amount of US\$3.2 million, representing the issuance of preferred shares upon the exercise of options. During 2004, we issued 2,296,285 preferred shares at a weighted average exercise price of R\$4.15 per share. In addition, through June 22, 2005, 1,948,235 preferred shares were issued upon the exercise of options at an average exercise price of R\$7.07 per share.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements - Not Yet Adopted

At its March 31, 2004 meeting, the Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) reached final consensus on EITF Issue No. 03-6, Participating Securities and the Two-Class Method under FASB Statement No. 128, Earnings per Share. Typically, a participating security is entitled to share in a company's earnings, often via a formula tied to dividends on the company's common stock. The issue clarifies what is meant by the term participating security, as used in Statement 128. When an instrument is deemed to be a participating security, it has the potential to significantly reduce basic earnings per common share because the two-class method must be used to compute the instrument's effect on earnings per share. The consensus also covers other instruments whose terms include a participation feature. The consensus also addresses the allocation of losses. If undistributed earnings must be allocated to participating securities under the two-class method, losses should also be allocated. However, EITF 03-6 limits this allocation only to situations when the security has (1) the right to participate in the earnings of the company, and (2) an objectively determinable contractual obligation to share in net losses of the company. The consensus reached in EITF 03-6 is effective for fiscal periods beginning after March 31, 2004 (effectively the second fiscal quarter for calendar year-end companies). EPS in prior periods must be retroactively adjusted in order to comply with the consensus decisions reached in EITF 03-6. We do not expect that this consensus will have any impact on our calculation of basic and diluted EPS.

In September 2004, the FASB issued FSP EITF Issue 03-1-1, which delayed the effective date of paragraphs 10-20 of EITF Issue No. 03-1, The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments. Paragraphs 10-20 of EITF Issue No. 03-1 give guidance on how to evaluate and recognize an impairment loss that is other-than-temporary. Application of these paragraphs has been deferred pending issuance of proposed FSP Issue 03-1a. We are analyzing whether the adoption of this new EITF will have any significant impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, Inventory Costs - an amendment of ARB No. 43. This Standard requires abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs, and wasted material (spoilage) to be recognized as current period charges. Additionally, it requires that allocation of fixed production overhead costs be allocated to inventory based on the normal capacity of the production facility. The provisions of this Standard apply prospectively and are effective for us for inventory costs incurred after January 1, 2006. While we believe this Standard will not have a material effect on our financial statements, the impact of adopting these new rules is dependent on events that could occur in future periods, and as such, an estimate of the impact cannot be determined until the event occurs in future periods.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 153, Exchanges of Non-monetary Assets, an amendment of APB No. 29. This Statement amends Opinion 29 to eliminate the exception for non-monetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchanges of non-monetary assets that do not have commercial substance. The Statement specifies that a non-monetary exchange has commercial substance if the future cash flows of the entity are expected to change significantly as a result of the exchange. This Statement is effective for non-monetary asset exchanges occurring in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005. Earlier application is permitted for non-monetary asset exchanges occurring in fiscal periods beginning after the date this Statement was issued. Retroactive application is not permitted. We will apply this Statement in the event exchanges of non-monetary assets occur after December 31, 2005.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payments or SFAS 123R. This statement eliminated the option to apply the intrinsic value measurement provisions of APB Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees to stock compensation awards issued to employees. Rather, SFAS 123R requires companies to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of the award. That cost will be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide services in exchange for the award the requisite service period (usually the vesting period). SFAS 123R applies to all awards granted after the required effective date and to awards modified, repurchased, or cancelled after that date. SFAS 123R will be effective for our fiscal year ending December 31, 2006. We have not yet quantified the effect of the future adoption of SFAS 123R on a going forward basis.

In March 2005, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 47. This interpretation clarifies that the term *conditional asset retirement obligation* as used in FASB Statement No. 143, Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations, refers to a legal obligation to perform an asset retirement activity in which the timing and (or) method of settlement are conditional on a future event that may or may not be within the control of the entity. The Interpretation was issued in order to minimize the diverse accounting practices that have developed with respect to the timing of liability recognition for legal obligations associated with the retirement of a tangible long-lived asset when the timing and (or) method of settlement of the obligation are conditional on a future event. This Interpretation clarifies that an entity is required to recognize a liability for the fair value of a conditional asset retirement obligation when it is incurred if the liability's fair value can be reasonably estimated. The Interpretation is effective no later than the end of the fiscal years ending after December 15, 2005 (December 31, 2005 for calendar-year enterprises). We previously evaluated the application of FASB Statement No. 143 to our operations and concluded that no material effects would be expected. We will consider this Interpretation in 2005 in the event a conditional asset retirement obligation arises.

In May 2005, the FASB issued Statement No. 154. This statement replaces APB Opinion No. 20, Accounting Changes, and FASB Statement No. 3, Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements, and changes the requirements for the accounting for and reporting of a change in accounting principle. The Statement applies to all voluntary changes in accounting principle and to changes required by an accounting pronouncement in the unusual instance that the pronouncement does not include specific transition provisions. Contrary to Opinion 20 that previously required that most voluntary changes in accounting principle be recognized by including in net income of the period of the change the cumulative effect of changing to the new accounting principle, this Statement requires retrospective application to prior periods financial statements of changes in accounting principle, unless it is impracticable to determine either the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change. When it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects of an accounting change on one or more individual prior periods presented, this Statement requires that the new accounting principle be applied to the balances of assets and liabilities as of the beginning of the earliest period for which retrospective application is practicable and that a corresponding adjustment be made to the opening balance of retained earnings for that period rather than being reported in an income statement. When it is impracticable to determine the cumulative effect of applying a change in accounting principle to all prior periods, this Statement requires that the new accounting principle be applied as if it were adopted prospectively from the earliest date practicable. This Statement carries forward without change the guidance contained in Opinion 20 for reporting the correction of an error in previously issued financial statements and a change in accounting estimate. This Statement also carries forward the guidance in Opinion 20 requiring justification of a change in accounting principle on the basis of preferability. This Statement shall be effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. Early adoption is permitted for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after the date this Statement is issued. We will apply this statement in the event that exchanges of non-monetary assets occur in fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2005.

5C. Research and Development

We incur research and development costs related to our aircraft and aircraft components. We also incur research and development costs that are not associated with the development of any particular aircraft. Such costs include the implementation of quality assurance initiatives, production line productivity improvements and studies to determine the latest developments in technology and quality standards. The research and development costs incurred by Embraer are divided into two categories, research and development expense and additions to fixed assets. The research and development expense is the cost actually associated with the design and development of the aircraft less amounts earned from cash contribution from risk-sharing partners based on meeting performance milestones. Under U.S. GAAP, these costs are expensed in the year in which they are incurred. Additions to fixed assets relate solely to specialized equipment built by us and required for the project. These costs are treated as additions to property, plant and equipment.

We invest significantly in the development of new projects. Total research and development expenses for 2002, 2003 and 2004, including expenses related to the development of the EMBRAER 170/190 jet family, were US\$158.5 million, US\$173.2 million and US\$44.5 million, respectively, net of cash contributions provided by risk-sharing partners. Research and development costs as a percentage of net sales were 6.3% in 2002, 8.1% in 2003 and 1.3% in 2004. The decrease in the percentage in 2004 reflects principally the contributions from our risk-sharing partners in the amount of US\$108.6 million. In 2005, we expect our research and development costs to total approximately US\$120.0 million. We do not record an expense for research and development of defense programs as they are funded by the Brazilian government and other government customers. Most of our research and development expenses are associated with a particular program, whether commercial, business jet or defense.

We receive additional funds from risk-sharing partners to fund our cash costs for our commercial research and development. In addition, the Brazilian and other governments fund substantially all of our defense research and development costs under long-term development contracts.

5D. Trend Information

The following table summarizes our commercial airline sales order book at March 31, 2005. Our total firm order backlog at that date, including business jets and defense aircraft, was US\$9.9 billion (US\$10.1 billion at December 31, 2004).

Commercial Airline Market	Firm Orders	Options	Deliveries	Firm Order Backlog
EMB 120 Brasflia	352		352	
ERJ 135	123	2	108	15
ERJ 140	94	20	74	20
ERJ 145	681	211	634	47
EMBRAER 170	172	137	56	116
EMBRAER 175	15			15
EMBRAER 190	155	230		155
EMBRAER 195	15	20		15

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The following tables set forth our commercial airline order book at March 31, 2005 by aircraft type, customer and country.

ERJ 135:

Customer	Firm Orders	Delivered	Firm Order Backlog
American Eagle (USA)	40	40	
British Midland (UK)	3	3	
City Airline AB (Sweden)	2	2	
ExpressJet (USA)	30	30	
Flandair (France)	3	3	
Jet Magic (Ireland)	1	1	
Luxair (Luxembourg)	2	2	
Pan Européenne (France)	1	1	
Proteus (France)	3	3	
Regional Airlines (France)	3	3	
Republic Airways (USA)	15	15	
South Africa Airlink (South Africa)	20	5	15
TOTAL	123	108	15

ERJ 140:

Customer	Firm Orders	Delivered	Firm Order Backlog
American Eagle (USA)	59	59	
Midwest (USA)	20		20
Republic Airways (USA)	15	15	
TOTAL	94	74	20

ERJ 145:

Customer	Firm Orders	Delivered	Firm Order Backlog
Aerolitoral (Mexico)	5	5	
Air Caraibes (Guadalupe)	2	2	
Alitalia (Italy)	14	14	
American Eagle (USA)	118	107	11
Axon (Greece)	3	3	
British Midland (UK)	9	9	
British Regional Airlines (UK)	23	23	
Brymon (UK)	7	7	
China Southern (China)	6	6	
China Eastern Jiangsu (China)	5		5
Cirrus (Germany)	1	1	
ExpressJet (USA)	245	221	24
ERA (Spain)	2	2	
Flandre Air (France)	7	5	2
GECAS (PB Air - Thailand)	2	2	
KLM EXEL (Holand)	2	2	
Lot Polish (Poland)	14	14	
Luxair (Luxembourg)	9	9	
Mesa (USA)	36	36	
Portugalia (Portugal)	8	8	
Proteus (France)	11	8	3
Regional (France)	17	15	2
Republic Airways (USA)	60	60	
Rheintalflug (Austria)	3	3	
Rio Sul (Brazil)	16	16	
Sichuan (China)	5	5	
Skyways (Sweden)	4	4	

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Swiss (Switzerland)	25	25	
Transtates (USA)	22	22	
TOTAL	681	634	47

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EMBRAER 170:

Customer	Firm Orders	Delivered	Firm Order Backlog
Alitalia (Italy)	6	6	
Cirrus (Germany)	1	1	
Finnair (Finland)	12		12
Gecas (USA)	8	4	4
Lot Polish (Poland)	6	4	2
Republic Airline (USA)	39	16	23
Swiss (Switzerland)	15		15
US Airways (USA)	85	25	60
TOTAL	172	56	116

EMBRAER 175:

Customer	Firm Orders	Delivered	Firm Order Backlog
Air Canada (Canada)	15		15
TOTAL	15		15

EMBRAER 190:

Customer	Firm Orders	Delivered	Firm Order Backlog
Air Canada (Canada)	45		45
Copa (Panama)	10		10
Jet Blue (USA)	100		100
TOTAL	155		155

EMBRAER 195:

<u>Customer</u>	<u>Firm Orders</u>	<u>Delivered</u>	<u>Firm Order Backlog</u>
Swiss (Switzerland)	15		15
TOTAL	15		15

For additional information regarding trends in our business, see Item 4B. Business Overview-Business Strategies and Item 5A. Operating Results-Current Conditions and Future Trends in the Airline Industry and Business Jet Market. For risks affecting our business, see Item 3D. Risk Factors.

5E. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We participate in a number of off-balance sheet arrangements, principally relating to trade-in obligations and financial and residual value guarantees. We also have a number of swap transactions that are described in Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

In addition to the off-balance sheet arrangements discussed below, we were also contingently liable for repurchasing a number of aircraft sold under sales contracts that provided the customer with the right to sell the aircraft back to us in the future, according to defined price rules. These repurchase commitments were cancelled in 2004 pursuant to formal amendments entered into with the holders of such options.

Trade-in Obligations

In connection with the signing of a purchase contract for new aircraft, we may provide trade-in options to our customers. These options provide a customer with the right to trade in existing aircraft upon the purchase of a new aircraft. At December 31, 2004, six commercial aircraft were subject to trade-in options, and additional aircraft may become subject to trade-in options upon delivery. The trade-in price is determined in the manner discussed above for commercial jets. We may be required to accept trade-ins at prices that are above the then-market price of the aircraft, which would result in financial loss for us when we resell the aircraft. Based on our current estimates and third party appraisals, we believe that any aircraft accepted for trade-in could be sold without any material gain or loss. In 2004, we were not required to accept any aircraft for trade-in.

Financial and Residual Value Guarantees

We have guaranteed the financial performance of a portion of the financing for, and the residual value of, some of our aircraft that have already been delivered. Financial guarantees are provided to financing parties to support a portion of the payment obligations of purchasers of our aircraft under their financing arrangements to mitigate default-related losses. These guarantees are collateralized by the financed aircraft.

Assuming all customers supported by financial guarantees defaulted on their aircraft financing arrangements, and also assuming we were required to pay the full aggregate amount of outstanding residual value guarantees and we were not able to remarket any of the aircraft to offset our obligations, our maximum exposure under these guarantees (less provisions and liabilities) would have been US\$2.0 billion as of December 31, 2004. For further discussion of these off-balance sheet arrangements, see Note 34 of our consolidated financial statements.

We have US\$231.1 million deposited in escrow accounts as collateral for financing and residual value guarantees of certain aircraft sold. If the guarantor of the debt (an unrelated third party) is required to pay the creditors of such financing arrangement or the residual value guarantee, the guarantor has the right to withdraw from the escrow account. Based on current estimates, we believe that the proceeds from the sale or lease of the covered aircraft (based on resale value as of December 31, 2004) and from other offsetting collections, such as cash deposits, would exceed our exposure by US\$8.1 million. The deposited amounts will be released when the financing contracts mature (from 2013 to 2021) if no default by the buyers of the aircraft occurs or the aircraft market price is above the residual value guarantee.

The interest earned on the escrow funds is added to the balance in escrow and is recorded as interest income by the Company. In order to earn a better interest rate on such guarantee deposits, in 2004, we structured a fourteen-year US\$42.2 million note with the depository bank, which generated interest in the amount of US\$7.3 million in 2004 that was added to the principal amount and recognized in our consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. This yield enhancement was obtained through a credit default swap (CDS) transaction which provides to the note holder the right of early redemption of the note in case of a credit event by the Company. Upon such a credit event, the note may be redeemed by the holder at the greater of the note's market value or its original face amount, which would result in a loss of all interest accrued on such note to date. Credit events include obligation and payment defaults under the terms of the guarantees above specified thresholds, events related to the restructuring of the obligations above a specified threshold, bankruptcy and a repudiation of and/or moratorium on the obligations above a specified threshold. See Note 11 to our consolidated financial statements.

Our residual value guarantees typically ensure that in the 15th year after delivery, the relevant aircraft will have a residual market value of 18% to 25% of the original sale price. In the event of a decrease in the market value of the underlying aircraft and an exercise by the purchaser of the residual value guarantee, we will bear the difference between the guaranteed residual value and the market value of the aircraft at the time of exercise. Our exposure is mitigated by the fact that the guaranteed party, in order to benefit from the guarantee, must make the aircraft meet specific return conditions.

For a discussion of the risks related to our trade-in obligations and our financial and residual value guarantee obligations, see Item 3D. Risk Factors Risk Relating to Embraer Our aircraft sales are subject to cancellation provisions and trade-in options and financial and residual value guarantees that may reduce our cash flow or require us to make significant cash disbursements in the future.

We continually re-evaluate our risk under our guarantees and trade-in obligations based on a number of factors, including the estimated future market value of our aircraft based on third party appraisals, including information developed from the sale or lease of similar aircraft in the secondary market, and the credit rating of customers. See Note 34 to our consolidated financial statements for a further discussion of these off-balance sheet arrangements.

5F. Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

The following table and discussion provide additional disclosure regarding our material contractual obligations and commercial commitments as of December 31, 2004.

Contractual Obligations	Total	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Loans	US\$ 1,338.7	US\$ 513.3	US\$ 498.7	US\$ 299.6	US\$ 27.1
Capital lease obligations	4.5	2.8	1.7		
Operating leases	8.8	2.4	2.4	0.4	3.6
Purchase obligations	565.5	562.1	3.4		
Other long-term liabilities	1,575.4	84.4	791.7	224.7	474.6
Total	US\$ 3,492.9	US\$ 1,165.0	US\$ 1,297.9	US\$ 524.7	US\$ 505.3

The above table does not reflect contractual commitments related to trade-in options and financial and residual value guarantees discussed in Item 5E. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements above. See Item 3D. Risk Factors Risk Relating to Embraer Our aircraft sales are subject to cancellation provisions and trade-in options and financial and residual value guarantees that may reduce our cash flow or require us to make significant cash disbursements in the future.

Purchase obligations consist of trade accounts payable and insurance payables.

Other long-term liabilities include recourse and non-recourse debt in the total amount of US\$654.3 million that relates to obligations of our consolidated SPEs. The above table does not reflect any information about our derivative instruments, which are discussed more fully in Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

6A. Directors and Senior Management

We are managed by our *Conselho de Administração*, or Board of Directors, composed of at least nine and at most eighteen members, and our *Diretoria*, or committee of officers, composed of at least four members (each an executive officer). We have a permanent *Conselho Fiscal*, or audit board, which is composed of five members.

Board of Directors

Our Board of Directors ordinarily meets four times a year and extraordinarily when called by the chairman or by the majority of members of the board. It has responsibility, among other things, for establishing our general business policies and for electing our executive officers and supervising their management.

Our bylaws provide that the Chief Executive Officer of Embraer is automatically a member of the Board of Directors. As a result, Maurício Novis Botelho, currently President and Chief Executive Officer of Embraer, is a member of the Board of Directors. Our controlling shareholders, Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL, have entered into a shareholders' agreement which provides that when they appoint members of our Board of Directors at shareholders' meetings, they will each appoint two representatives (and alternates), and together they will vote to elect two representatives (and alternates) of the European Aerospace and Defense Group and one representative (and alternate) of the Brazilian government. This representative of the Brazilian government is in addition to the representative that the Brazilian government is entitled to appoint directly as the holder of a common share of a special class, the golden share. See Item 7A. Major Shareholders-Voting Rights-Shareholders' Agreement for more information on the shareholders' agreement. In addition, our bylaws provide that our employees are entitled to two representatives (and alternates) on our Board of Directors, who are elected at the annual shareholders' meeting.

All members of the Board of Directors serve three-year terms. The term of the mandate of the current members of the board expires in April 2007. Set forth below are the names, ages, positions and brief biographical descriptions of the members of the Board of Directors at April 18, 2005.

Name	Age	Position	Year First Elected
Luiz Carlos Siqueira Aguiar	42	Chairman of the Board of Directors	2004
Vitor Sarquis Hallack	52	Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors	1995
Henrique Pizzolato	52	Member of the Board of Directors	2003
Carlyle Wilson	76	Member of the Board of Directors	2000
Carlos Alberto Cardoso Moreira	45	Member of the Board of Directors	2004
Wilson Carlos Duarte Delfino	58	Member of the Board of Directors	2004
Maurício Novis Botelho	62	President and Chief Executive Officer and Member of the Board of Directors	2000
Neimar Diegues Barreiro	60	Member of the Board of Directors	2004
Rubens Antonio Barbosa	66	Member of the Board of Directors	2004
François Regis Yves Marie Gayet	60	Member of the Board of Directors	2005
Christian Paul Maurice Gras	47	Member of the Board of Directors	2004
Paulo Cesar de Souza Lucas	45	Member of the Board of Directors	1999
Claudemir Marques de Almeida	52	Member of the Board of Directors	2004

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Luiz Carlos Siqueira Aguiar. Mr. Aguiar has been an executive officer of PREVI since February 2003. From August 2000 to February 2003, he was an officer of Banco do Brasil. He also served as Deputy Manager of Banco do Brasil in New York from February 1997 to August 2000. He was previously a member of the board of directors of Seguradora Brasileira de Crédito a Exportação, a Brazilian trade finance insurance company, from May 2001 to February 2003. Since April 2003 and July 2003, respectively, he has served as Deputy Chairman of the board of directors of Companhia Paulista de Força e Luz CPFL, a utility company, and as a member of the Financing Committee of Companhia Vale do Rio Doce CVRD, a mining company. Mr. Aguiar was elected as a board member and chairman of the board in April 2004, as a representative of PREVI, and his business address is Praia do Botafogo, 501, 4th floor, 22250-040 Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil.

Vitor Sarquis Hallack. Mr. Hallack has been with the Bozano Group since 1993. He is an executive officer of Cia. Bozano and a board member and an executive officer of Bozano Holdings Ltd. From April 1998 to May 2000, he was an executive officer of Banco Bozano Simonsen S.A. Prior to joining Cia. Bozano, Mr. Hallack was the officer in charge of new business development and the chief financial officer of Companhia Vale do Rio Doce CVRD, a mining company, from December 1990 to March 1993. Mr. Hallack is a representative of Cia. Bozano, and his business address is Rua Visconde de Ouro Preto, 5, 10th floor, 22250-180 Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil.

Henrique Pizzolato. Mr. Pizzolato has been the Marketing and Communications Officer for Banco do Brasil since February 2003. From June 1998 to May 2002, he was the Director of Social Security at PREVI. He was also a member of the Board of Banco do Brasil from 1993 to 1996. In addition, Mr. Pizzolato was a member of the board of directors of Telecentrosul and Brasil Telecom, telecommunications companies, from 1999 to 2000. He is a representative of PREVI, and his business address is SBS Quadro 1, Bloco C, Lote 32, Edifício Sede 3, 19th floor, 70073-901 Brasília, DF, Brazil.

Carllyle Wilson. Mr. Wilson has been with the Bozano group since 1972. Mr. Wilson is an executive officer of Cia. Bozano and a board member of Bozano Holdings Ltd. Since 1992, Mr. Wilson has been a board member of Berneck Aglomerados, a wood fiber-board manufacturing company. In addition, since 1980, Mr. Wilson has been a board member of Bozano, Simonsen Centros Comerciais S.A., a shopping center administration company, and since 1986 he has been a board member of GD Empreendimentos Imobiliários S.A., a real estate company. From January 1995 to January 2000, Mr. Wilson was an alternate board member of Embraer. Mr. Wilson is a representative of Cia. Bozano, and his business address is Rua Visconde de Ouro Preto, 5, 10th floor, 22250-180 Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil.

Wilson Carlos Duarte Delfino. Mr. Delfino has been the acting President and Chief Executive Officer of SISTEL since January 2004, and has also served as Executive Officer of Planning, Controlling, and Administrative Offices of SISTEL since March 2000. Previously, Mr. Delfino served as Assistant to the Executive Officer responsible for the Coordination of the Committee of Investments of SISTEL from September 1993 to September 1994 and as Manager of the Investment Analysis Department of SISTEL from October 1994 to March 2000. He has also been a member of the board of directors of Paranapanema, a mining company, since April 1998. Mr. Delfino is a representative of SISTEL, and his business address is SEP Sul, Quadra 702/902 Conj. B, Bloco A, Ed. Gal. Alencastro, 2nd floor, 70390-025 Brasília, DF, Brazil.

Carlos Alberto Cardoso Moreira. Mr. Moreira has been an Executive Officer of Investments and Financing at SISTEL since June 2000. He served as Officer of Institutional Clients for Banco BMC S/A in São Paulo from June 1992 to November 1999 and as Resident Vice President of Citibank N.A. in São Paulo from May 1988 to May 1992. In addition, Mr. Moreira is a member of the board of directors of the World Trade Center/SP Enterprise, a real estate company, and a member of the board of directors of Companhia Paulista de Força e Luz CPFL, a utility company. Mr. Moreira is a representative of SISTEL, and his business address is the same as Mr. Delfino's above.

Maurício Novis Botelho. Mr. Botelho has been President and Chief Executive Officer of Embraer since September 1995, as well as an executive officer and/or chairman of the board of several of Embraer's subsidiaries. Mr. Botelho served as chief executive officer of OTL Odebrecht Automação & Telecomunicações Ltda., also known as OTL and later named Stelar Telecom, a telecommunications company, from 1988 to 1995. He also served as chief executive officer of CMW Equipamentos S.A., or CMW, an industrial automation company, from 1985 to 1995. He was also the chief executive officer of STL Engenharia de Sistemas Ltda., also known as STL, a project engineering company, from 1985 to 1995, a partner in Soluções Integradas PROLAN Ltda., also known as PROLAN, a corporate network company, from 1994 to 1995, and executive vice-president of TENENGE Técnica Nacional de Engenharia Ltda., or TENENGE, a construction company, during 1992. During 1995, Mr. Botelho was an executive officer of Cia. Bozano. Mr. Botelho is a board member pursuant our bylaws, which provides that our Chief Executive Officer is automatically a member of the Board of Directors, and his business address is the address of our principal executive offices.

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Neimar Deiguez Barreiro. Mr. Barreiro has been a Brigadier Major in the Brazilian Air Force since July 2001 and the Secretary of Economy and Financing of the Brazilian Air Force since August 2001. He is also the representative of the Air Force in the Interministerial Follow-up Group of the Strengthening Program of Control of the Brazilian Air Space. He has served in the Brazilian Air Force since 1963. He is the representative of the Brazilian government, through the government's ownership of the common share of a special class, the golden share, and his business address is Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco M, 3rd floor, room 05, 70045-900 Brasília, DF, Brazil.

Rubens Antonio Barbosa. Mr. Barbosa served as the Brazilian Ambassador to the United States from 1999 to 2004. From 1994 to 1999, he served as the Brazilian Ambassador to the Court of St. James. Mr. Barbosa also served as the President of the Association of Coffee Producing Countries - APPC from 1994 to 1999 in London, and has held several positions in the Brazilian government's Foreign Affairs Division, including, most recently, General Subsecretary for Regional Integration, External Commerce and Economic Affairs for the Ministry of External Relations from December 1991 to December 1993 and Brazilian Coordinator for Mercosul-Southern Cone Common Market from August 1991 to December 1993. Mr. Barbosa is the representative of the Brazilian government and was elected by our shareholders. His business address is Av. Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 2055, 9th floor, conjunto 92, 01452-001 São Paulo, SP, Brazil.

François Gayet. Mr. Gayet has been Senior Vice President Marketing and Sales of Thales since 2004. He joined Thales in 1975, and during his career has held several managing and executive positions including Senior Vice President of the Naval Systems Business Group, Senior Vice President France Defense, Chairman and CEO of Thales, Inc, and Chairman of Thales North America (TNA). Mr. Gayet is a representative of the European Aerospace and Defense Group and his business address is 45 Rue de Villiers, 92526 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex, France.

Christian Paul Maurice Gras. Mr. Gras has been Senior Vice President for Latin America for the European Aeronautic, Defense and Space Company since 2003. Previously, he served as Executive Vice President Customer Support of Eurocopter SAS from September 2000 to December 2002, as Chief Executive Officer of the American Eurocopter Corporation from 1997 to 2000 and as Chief Executive Officer of the Eurocopter subsidiary in Mexico and President of Marketing and Customer Support from 1994 to 1996, all of which are helicopter manufacturing corporations. Mr. Gras has also served as a board member for France Trade Advisor (CCE), a trade organization, since 1996. He is a representative of the European Aerospace and Defense Group, and his business address is Av. Cidade Jardim, 400, 16th floor, Ed. Dacon, 01454-000 São Paulo, SP, Brazil.

Paulo Cesar de Souza Lucas. Mr. Lucas has participated in our strategic planning division since 1998 and was the coordinator of Embraer's implementation of the modernization and cost-reduction strategy from 1990 to 1996. Mr. Lucas has been working at Embraer for more than 16 years and is a representative of our shareholder employees. Mr. Lucas's business address is the address of our principal executive offices.

Claudemir Marques de Almeida. Mr. Almeida has been an employee of Embraer since 1987, and currently holds the position of Aeronautic Supervisor I. He previously served as a member the Board of Directors from January 1995 to April 2001. Mr. Almeida is the representative our non-shareholder employees, and his business address is the address of our principal executive offices.

Executive Officers

Our executive officers are responsible for our day-to-day management. The executive officers have individual responsibilities established by our bylaws and by the Board of Directors. The business address of each of our executive officers is the address of our principal executive offices.

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The executive officers are elected by the Board of Directors for a three-year term, and any executive officer may be removed by the Board of Directors before the expiration of his term. Set forth below are the names, ages, positions and brief biographical descriptions of our executive officers at April 18, 2005:

Name	Age	Position	Year First Elected
Maurício Novis Botelho	62	President and Chief Executive Officer	1995
Antonio Luiz Pizarro Manso	60	Executive Vice-President Corporate and Chief Financial Officer	1995
Satoshi Yokota	64	Executive Vice-President Development and Industry	1997
Frederico Pinheiro Fleury Curado	43	Executive Vice-President Civil Aircraft	1997
Romualdo Monteiro de Barros	56	Executive Vice-President Defense Market	1997
Horácio Aragonés Forjaz	53	Executive Vice-President Corporate Communications	1998
Artur Aparecido V. Coutinho	56	Executive Vice-President Procurement and Industrial Operations	2005

Maurício Novis Botelho. For a biographical description of Mr. Botelho, please see Board of Directors.

Antonio Luiz Pizarro Manso. Mr. Manso has been Executive Vice-President Corporate since 2001, and Chief Financial Officer of Embraer since 1995. Mr. Manso is also a director and/or president of several of Embraer's subsidiaries. Mr. Manso was the administrative and financial officer of STL from 1986 to 1995 and of CMW from 1986 to 1995 and served as a member of the board of directors of CMW during 1995. He was also the chief financial officer of OTL from 1989 to 1995, the financial officer of TENENGE during 1992 and the chief financial officer of PROLAN from 1994 to 1995.

Satoshi Yokota. Prior to becoming Executive Vice-President Development and Industry of Embraer in 1997, Mr. Yokota held several other positions at Embraer, including Programs and Commercial Contracts Officer during 1995 and 1996 and Programs Officer from 1992 to 1995. Mr. Yokota is also the chairman of the board of directors of ELEB, one of Embraer's subsidiaries.

Frederico Pinheiro Fleury Curado. Prior to becoming Executive Vice-President Civil Aircraft of Embraer in 1998, Mr. Curado was our Executive Vice-President Planning and Organizational Development from 1997 to August 1998. Prior to that, he held several different positions at Embraer in the areas of manufacturing, procurement, information technology, contracts and sales. Mr. Curado is also a director and/or secretary of several of Embraer's subsidiaries.

Romualdo Monteiro de Barros. Prior to becoming Executive Vice-President Defense Market of Embraer in 1997, Mr. Barros was the officer responsible for business development at OTL, later named Stelar Telecom, a telecommunications company, from 1994 to 1997.

Horácio Aragonés Forjaz. Prior to becoming Executive Vice-President Corporate Communications of Embraer in 2001, Mr. Forjaz was Executive Vice-President Planning and Organizational Development of Embraer from 1998 to 2001, and prior to 1998, he was our engineering officer. From 1995 to 1997, Mr. Forjaz was the operational director of Compsis Computadores e Sistemas Ltda., a systems engineering and software company, and from 1975 to 1995, he held several different positions at Embraer in the areas of engineering and systems design.

Artur Aparecido V. Coutinho. Prior to becoming Executive Vice-President Procurement and Industrial Operations in 2005, Mr. Coutinho was Embraer's Vice-President responsible for marketing, sales and customer support activities in North America from January 2003 to March 2005. From February 2000 to December 2002, he was Vice-President Customer Service. Prior to that, Mr. Coutinho held several different positions at Embraer in the areas of marketing, training and quality control.

6B. Compensation

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004, the aggregate compensation (including benefits in kind granted) that we paid to members of the Board of Directors, the Conselho Fiscal and the executive officers for services in all capacities was approximately US\$7.0 million. In addition, in 2004, we set aside approximately US\$0.1 million for the payment of pension benefits to our executive officers. The members of our Board of Directors and Conselho Fiscal do not receive any such benefits. The board members, Conselho Fiscal members and executive officers did not receive any compensation (including benefits in kind) from any of our subsidiaries. At December 31, 2004, none of the board members, Conselho Fiscal members or executive officers had any financial or other interests in any transaction involving Embraer which was not in the ordinary course of our business.

In addition, at June 22, 2005, the board members and executive officers owned an aggregate of 18 common shares and 3,836,737 preferred shares.

Stock Option Plan

At a special shareholders meeting held on April 17, 1998, we approved a stock option plan for management and employees, including those of our subsidiaries, subject to restrictions based on continuous employment with us for at least two years. The five-year term for the granting of options under the plan expired on May 31, 2003.

Under the terms of the plan, we were authorized to grant options to purchase up to 25,000,000 preferred shares over the five-year period from the date of the first grant. As of the end of this five-year period, we had granted options for an aggregate of 20,237,894 preferred shares, including 662,894 options granted in connection with our preferred stock dividend in 2002, at a weighted average exercise price of R\$6.17 per share. The options granted to each employee vest as follows: 30% after three years from the date granted, an additional 30% after four years and the remaining 40% after five years. Employees may exercise their options for up to seven years from the date they are granted. At December 31, 2004, 12,548,826 of the total options granted had been exercised, and an additional 1,948,235 options had been exercised as of June 22, 2005. Of the total number of options granted, options to purchase an aggregate of 7,799,470 preferred shares have been granted to our executive officers at a weighted average exercise price of R\$4.95 per share, of which 6,170,000 were exercised during the period from June 1, 2001 through June 22, 2005.

Profit Sharing Plan

We implemented a profit sharing plan in 1998 that ties employee profit sharing to dividend payments. Every time we pay dividends to our shareholders, we also pay a profit sharing participation of 25% of the amount of the dividend payment to employees who have achieved goals established at the beginning of the year.

Under the plan, we may pay additional amounts of up to an additional 5% of such dividend payment to employees who have performed exceptionally, on a discretionary basis. We believe that this policy encourages individual employees to meet our production goals. In April 2005, our Board of Directors approved certain changes to our profit sharing plan related to the additional 5% distribution to exceptionally performing employees. These changes were based on recommendations made by an Advisory Committee of the Board of Directors, which was formed in April 2004 for the purpose of reviewing the company's policies with regard to compensation and profit sharing.

The new policy provides that the additional distribution of up to 5% to exceptionally performing employees will be limited to an amount equal to 50% of our net income for the fiscal year, adjusted for certain cash flow events, to be distributed in cash after our annual General Shareholders meeting at which our annual financial statements are approved. For certain high level employees, two-thirds of the distribution will be distributed in cash on the same date and the remaining one-third will be allocated as virtual preferred shares and payments related thereto will be made over a three-year period, using a weighted average price formula. As a result, the value of these payments will be tied to the future market performance of our preferred shares.

For the 2002, 2003 and 2004 fiscal years, we distributed to employees US\$25.2 million, US\$20.4 million and US\$61.2 million, respectively.

6C. Board Practices

All members of our Board of Directors serve three-year terms and the terms of all current members expire in April 2007. See Item 6A. Directors and Senior Management Board of Directors for the year each of the members of our Board of Directors was first elected.

The executive officers are elected by the Board of Directors for a three-year term, and any executive officer may be removed by the Board of Directors before the expiration of his term. See Item 6.A. Directors and Senior Management Executive Officers for the year each of our executive officers was first elected.

None of our directors or executive officers is party to an employment contract providing for benefits upon termination of employment.

Conselho Fiscal

Under the Brazilian Corporate Law, the Conselho Fiscal is a corporate body independent of management and a company's external auditors. A Conselho Fiscal has not typically been equivalent to or comparable with a U.S. audit committee; its primary responsibility has been to monitor management's activities, review the financial statements, and report its findings to the shareholders. However, pursuant to an exemption under the new SEC rules regarding the audit committees of listed companies, a foreign private issuer is not required to have a separate audit committee composed of independent directors if it has a board of auditors established and selected pursuant to home country legal or listing provisions expressly requiring or permitting such a board and such board meets certain requirements. Pursuant to this exemption, our Conselho Fiscal can exercise the required duties and responsibilities of a U.S. audit committee to the extent permissible under Brazilian Corporate Law. To comply with the new SEC rules, the board of auditors must meet the following standards: it must be separate from the full board, its members must not be elected by management, no executive officer may be a member, and Brazilian law must set forth standards for the independence of the members. In addition, in order to qualify for the exemption, the board of auditors must, to the extent permitted by Brazilian law:

- be responsible for the appointment, retention, compensation and oversight of the external auditors (including the resolution of disagreements between management and the external auditors regarding financial reporting);

- be responsible for establishing procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters, and procedures for the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters;

- have the authority to engage independent counsel and other advisors as it determines necessary to carry out its duties; and

- receive appropriate funding from the company for payment of compensation to the external auditors, for any advisors and ordinary administrative expenses.

As a foreign private issuer, we decided to modify our Conselho Fiscal to comply with the exemption requirements. Our Board of Directors approved the delegation to the Conselho Fiscal of certain additional responsibilities and the Conselho Fiscal and the Board of Directors adopted an additional charter that delegates to the Conselho Fiscal the duties and responsibilities of a U.S. audit committee to the extent permitted under Brazilian Corporate Law. We expect to be in compliance with the exemption requirements on or before July 31, 2005. Because Brazilian Corporate Law does not permit the Board of Directors to delegate responsibility for the appointment, retention and compensation of the external auditors and does not provide the board or the Conselho Fiscal with the authority to resolve disagreements between management and the external auditors regarding financial reporting, the Conselho Fiscal cannot fulfill these functions. Therefore, in addition to its oversight responsibilities, the Conselho Fiscal may only make recommendations to the Board of Directors with respect to the appointment, retention and compensation of the external auditors, and with regard to resolution of disagreements between management and the external auditors, the Conselho Fiscal may only make recommendations to management and the board.

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Under the Brazilian Corporate Law, the Conselho Fiscal may not contain members who are members of the Board of Directors or the executive committee, or who are employees of Embraer or employees of a controlled company or of a company of this group, or a spouse or relative of any member of our management. In addition, the Brazilian Corporate Law requires that Conselho Fiscal members receive a remuneration at least 10% of the average amount paid to each executive officer. The Brazilian Corporate Law requires a Conselho Fiscal to be composed of a minimum of three and a maximum of five members and their respective alternates.

Our Conselho Fiscal is composed of five members who are elected at the annual shareholders meeting, with terms lasting until the next annual shareholders meeting after their election. Under the Brazilian Corporate Law, holders of preferred shares have the right to elect separately one member of the Conselho Fiscal. Also, under the Brazilian Corporate Law, minority groups of shareholders that hold at least 10% of the voting shares also have the right to elect separately one member of the Conselho Fiscal. In any event, however, the common shareholders have the right to elect the majority of the members of the Conselho Fiscal. Set forth below are the names, ages and positions of the members of our Conselho Fiscal and their respective alternates, as of April 18, 2005, the date of the last annual shareholders meeting.

Name	Age	Position	Year First Elected
Jorge Khalil Miski	45	Effective member	2004
Maria da Salete Medeiros	56	Alternate	2005
Geraldo Humberto de Araujo (1)	53	Effective member	2004
Tarcísio Luiz Silva Fontenele(1)	42	Alternate	2001
José Mauro Laxe Vilela(2)	57	Effective member	2003
Alberto Carlos Monteiro dos Anjos(2)	42	Alternate	2003
Taiki Hirashima	64	Effective member	2004
Guillermo Oscar Braunbeck	32	Alternate	2005
Celene Carvalho de Jesus(3)	49	Effective member	2003
Herbert Veneziano Oliveira (3)	54	Alternate	2005

-
- (1) Employed by SISTEL.
 (2) Employed by Cia. Bozano.
 (3) Employed by PREVI.

Advisory Committee

In April 2004, our Board of Directors established an Advisory Committee with a term of 18 months with the task of reviewing the company's policies regarding the compensation and profit sharing for our executive officers and making recommendations for the revision of such policies. The three-member Committee was composed of two members of our Board of Directors and one alternate member of our Board of Directors. The members of the Advisory Committee and their alternates were as follows: Vitor Sarquis Hallack (alternate: Carlyle Wilson), Wilson Carlos Duarte Delfino (alternate: Carlos Alberto Cardoso Moreira) and Maysa Oliveira da Volta (alternate: Luiz Carlos Siqueira Aguiar). The term of the Committee was shortened to twelve months and terminated by the Board of Directors on April 20, 2005, as the Committee accomplished the purpose for which it had been created. On the same date, the Board of Directors established a Special Committee, composed of the same members as the Advisory Committee, with the purpose of performing such functions as described in our by-laws.

6D. Employees

The table below sets forth the number of our employees by category as of the dates indicated.

	At December 31,		
	2002	2003	2004
Production Process	5,844	6,109	7,857
Research and Development	2,726	3,054	3,386
Administrative Production Support	955	996	879
Administrative Corporate	2,702	2,782	2,536
Total	12,227	12,941	14,658

Approximately 94.3% of our workforce is employed in Brazil. Most of our technical staff is trained at leading Brazilian engineering schools, including the *Instituto Tecnológico Aeronáutico*, known as the ITA, located in São José dos Campos. A small percentage of our employees belong to one of two different labor unions, the *Sindicato dos Metalúrgicos* (Union of Metallurgical Workers) or the *Sindicato dos Engenheiros do Estado de São Paulo* (Union of Engineers of the State of São Paulo). Overall, union membership as a percentage of total workforce has declined significantly in past years. At December 31, 2004, approximately 83.6% of our employees were non-union. We believe that relations with our employees are good.

We actively support the training and professional development of our employees. We have established a program at our facility in São José dos Campos to provide newly graduated engineers with specialized training in aerospace engineering.

6E. Share Ownership

At June 22, 2005, the board members and executive officers owned an aggregate of 18 common shares and 3,836,737 preferred shares. None of the officers or directors individually own more than 1% of the outstanding common shares or preferred shares. As of June 22, 2005, our executive officers also owned options to purchase an aggregate of 1,629,470 preferred shares at per-share purchase prices ranging from R\$8.11 to R\$23.00. As of the same date, none of our directors owned any options to purchase shares of common or preferred stock.

See Item 6B. Compensation Stock Option Plan for a description of our stock option plan applicable to our management and employees, including those of our subsidiaries.

ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**7A. Major Shareholders**

We have total authorized capital of 1,500,000,000 shares, with a total aggregate of 720,290,103 shares issued and outstanding at June 22, 2005. Of this total, 242,544,448 are common shares (including one special golden share held by the Brazilian government) and 477,745,655 are non-voting preferred shares. The following table sets forth share ownership information for each of our shareholders that beneficially owns 5% or more of any class of our equity securities and for our executive officers and board members at June 22, 2005, including 4,220,311 preferred shares underlying the options exercisable within 60 days of the date of this annual report.

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	Common Shares		Preferred Shares		Total Shares	
	Shares	(%)	Shares	(%)	Shares	(%)
PREVI(1)	56,873,379	23.5	59,037,178	12.2	115,910,557	16.0
SISTEL(2)	48,508,890	20.0	182,316	**	48,691,206	6.7
Cia. Bozano(3)	48,509,220	20.0	18,786,588	3.9	67,295,808	9.3
Bozano Holdings Ltd.(3)			8,896,920	1.8	8,896,920	1.2
BNDESPAR(4)	3,488,893	1.4	45,831,196	9.5	49,320,089	6.8
Dassault Aviation(5)	13,744,186	5.6	1,953,132	**	15,697,318	2.1
Thales(5)	13,744,186	5.6	1,953,132	**	15,697,318	2.1
EADS(5)	13,744,186	5.6	1,953,132	**	15,697,318	2.1
SNECMA(5)	7,276,332	3.0	1,034,010	**	8,310,342	1.1
União Federal/Brazilian Government(6)	1,850,495	**	499,416	**	2,349,911	**
Officers and directors as a group(7)	18	**	5,083,471	**	5,083,489	**
Other(8)	34,804,663	14.4	336,755,475	69.9	371,560,138	51.3
Total	242,544,448		481,965,966		724,510,414	
Percentage of total shares outstanding.		33.5		66.5		100.0

** Less than 1%.

- (1) Banco do Brasil Employee Pension Fund, also known as PREVI, was founded in 1904 as a pension fund for the employees of Banco do Brasil S.A, which is controlled by the Brazilian government.
- (2) SISTEL Social Security Foundation, also known as SISTEL, was founded in 1977 as part of the Telebrás system, which, prior to its recent privatization, consisted of the Brazilian government-owned telecommunications companies.
- (3) Cia. Bozano and Bozano Holdings Ltd. are owned and controlled by Julio Bozano. All preferred shares owned by Cia. Bozano and Bozano Holdings Ltd. have been pledged in favor of Banco Santander Central Hispano, S.A. in connection with its acquisition from Cia. Bozano of substantially all of the capital stock of Banco Meridional S.A.
- (4) BNDESPAR is a wholly owned subsidiary of Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social BNDES, the government-owned national development bank of Brazil.
- (5) Member of the European Aerospace and Defense Group.
- (6) The Brazilian government also holds the golden share.
- (7) The number of preferred shares includes 1,246,734 preferred shares underlying options which are exercisable within 60 days of the date of this annual report.
- (8) The number of preferred shares includes 2,973,577 preferred shares underlying options which are exercisable within 60 days of the date of this annual report.

Other than as discussed in Item 4. Information on the Company-History and Development of the Company, there have been no significant changes in percentage ownership by any major shareholder in the past three years.

On June 22, 2005, we had 21,941 holders, either directly or through ADSs, of preferred shares, and 3,147 holders of record of common shares. On June 22, 2005, an aggregate of 279,943,364 preferred shares were held, either directly or through ADSs, by 177 record holders, including DTC, in the United States.

Voting Rights

Voting Rights of the Common Shares

Each common share entitles the holder thereof to one vote at our annual and special shareholders meetings.

Shareholders Agreement

Each of Cia. Bozano, PREVI and SISTEL, our controlling shareholders, has agreed to comply with the terms of a shareholders agreement entered into on July 24, 1997, as amended, which governs matters relating to their equity ownership of Embraer for a ten-year term and can be successively renewed for five-year terms. According to the shareholders agreement, when appointing the members of our Board of Directors at shareholders meetings, our controlling shareholders have agreed to appoint two representatives (and alternates) of each one of the controlling shareholders and to vote together to elect two representatives (and alternates) of the European Aerospace and Defense Group and one representative (and alternate) of the Brazilian government.

Our controlling shareholders have also agreed in the shareholders agreement that the Chairman of our Board of Directors will be chosen by agreement among them every 18 months and that the Chairman shall be one of their representatives. In the event that our controlling shareholders cannot agree on who will be the Chairman of the board, the order in which their representatives will take turns as Chairman shall be decided by lottery.

In accordance with the shareholders agreement, our controlling shareholders may not sell, assign, contribute as capital, pledge or in any other way transfer, dispose of or create a lien on the common shares tied to control of Embraer held by them, except as provided for in the shareholders agreement or if the transaction is previously authorized in writing by the other parties. According to the shareholders agreement, if any controlling shareholder wishes to sell, assign, transfer or in any way dispose of part or all of its common shares tied to control of Embraer, whether or not together with other shares of Embraer of any kind or class, the other controlling shareholders shall have a right of first refusal to acquire the shares being offered.

The shareholders agreement provides that our controlling shareholders shall meet or shall manifest their position by fax or any other electronic means in connection with any shareholders meeting or meeting of the Board of Directors, as the case may be, when any of the following matters involving us or any of our subsidiaries shall be decided:

amendment to the bylaws, except when required by law;

increase of capital by subscription, creation of a new class of shares, change in the characteristics of the existing shares or reduction of capital;

issuance of debentures convertible into shares, subscription warrants and options for the purchase of shares;

merger or spin-off;

liquidation, dissolution and voluntary acts of financial reorganization;

acquisition or sale of participation in other companies, except special purpose companies that are necessary or desirable in our business of selling aircraft;

establishment of a dividend policy which differs from that provided for in the bylaws as the minimum dividend;

approval of new investments and/or financing and/or sale of investments in an amount higher than that agreed upon by the parties from time to time;

approval and change of long-term business plans;

determination of the remuneration of, and participation in our profits by, our managers;

selection, hiring and firing of our executive officers;

choosing our external auditors;

granting liens on, or guarantees in favor of, real or personal property or obligations of management except for those necessary or desirable in our business of manufacturing and selling aircraft;

sale of a substantial part of our permanent assets; and

use of profits.

The shareholders' agreement also states that our controlling shareholders will vote in favor of maintaining and increasing our strategic relationship with the Brazilian Armed Forces, particularly with the Brazilian Air Force, in order to assure that we continue to prioritize our relationship with Brazil, without prejudice to our other corporate interests.

Golden Share

The golden share is held by the Federative Republic of Brazil. The golden share is entitled to the same voting rights as the holders of common shares. In addition, the golden share entitles the holder thereof to veto rights over the following corporate actions:

change of our name and corporate purpose;

amendment to and/or extension of our logo;

creation and/or alteration of military programs (whether or not involving Brazil);

third party training in technology for military programs;

discontinuance of the supply of military airplane maintenance and replacement parts;

transfer of share control; and

any change to the list of corporate actions over which the golden share carries veto power, to the structure and composition of the Board of Directors, and to the rights conferred to the golden share.

Voting Rights of the Preferred Shares

Preferred shares do not entitle the holder to vote except as set forth below. However, holders of preferred shares are entitled to attend meetings of shareholders and to participate in the discussion of matters submitted for consideration.

The Brazilian Corporate Law requires that non-voting preferred shares which are entitled to receive fixed or minimum dividends shall acquire voting rights in the event a company fails to pay, from one to three consecutive fiscal years as established in the bylaws, the fixed or minimum dividend to which such shares are entitled. Because our preferred shares are not entitled to fixed or minimum dividends, they cannot acquire voting rights under this rule. However, our preferred shares are entitled to their share of any mandatory dividend distributions that we make. See Item 8A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information Dividends and Dividend Policy Amounts Available for Distribution.

Any change in the preference or rights of preferred shares, or the creation of a class of shares having priority or preference over preferred shares, requires approval by at least half of all outstanding voting shares and either (1) prior approval of holders of a majority of the outstanding preferred shares at a special meeting of holders of preferred shares or (2) subsequent ratification by holders of a majority of the outstanding preferred shares. In such special meetings, each preferred share will entitle the holder thereof to one vote.

Pursuant to the recent amendments to the Brazilian Corporate Law, shareholders that together hold preferred shares representing at least 10% of our total share capital are entitled to appoint a member of our Board of Directors. To date, none of our directors has been appointed by our preferred shareholders.

7B. Related Party Transactions

We have engaged in a number of transactions with our subsidiaries and the Brazilian government, as described below. According to the shareholders' agreement, our controlling shareholders will not permit us to engage in transactions or arrangements with any of our affiliates on a basis or terms less favorable to us than would be obtainable at that time from an unaffiliated third party in an arm's-length transaction or other arrangement.

Brazilian Government

The Brazilian government, principally through the Brazilian Air Force, has participated in the development of Embraer since its inception. For the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004, the Brazilian government accounted for approximately 2.1%, 4.4% and 7.1% of our net sales, respectively. We expect to continue to be the primary source of new aircraft and spare parts and services for the Brazilian government. For a description of our transactions with the Brazilian government, see Item 4B. Business Overview - Defense Business.

The Brazilian government plays a key role as:

- a source for research and development debt financing through technology development institutions such as FINEP and BNDES;
- and

- an export support agency through BNDES.

See Item 4B. Business Overview - Aircraft Financing Arrangements, Item 3D. Risk Factors - Risks Relating to Embraer. Any decrease in Brazilian government-sponsored customer financing, or increase in government-sponsored financing that benefits our competitors, may decrease the cost-competitiveness of our aircraft and Item 3D. Risk Factors - Risks Relating to Embraer. Brazilian government budgetary constraints could reduce amounts available to our customers under government-sponsored financing programs.

We maintain credit facilities with BNDES and FINEP, primarily to fund development costs of the ERJ 145 and AL-X, pursuant to which US\$16.4 million and US\$8.7 million, respectively, was outstanding at December 31, 2004. Amounts borrowed from BNDES are secured by first, second and third mortgages on Embraer's properties in Brazil. The interest rates under our FINEP credit facility range from TJLP plus 4.0% to TJLP plus 6.0% per annum. The interest rates under our BNDES credit facility range from TJLP plus 2.4% to TJLP plus 5.5%, plus fees at the rate of 0.35% of the sales price of 420 ERJ 145s sold between January 1, 1997 and August 1, 2002. In addition to the long-term facility we have with BNDES, in October 2004 we negotiated with BNDES a short-term pre-export credit financing for an amount up to US\$400 million, of which US\$310.7 million was outstanding as of December 31, 2004. This amount was fully repaid in January 2005.

The Brazilian government has been an important source of export financing for our customers through the BNDES-exim program, administered by BNDES.

In connection with a private offering of exchangeable notes by BNDES completed on June 19, 2001, we became party to a registration rights agreement pursuant to which we agreed, among other things, to register resales of the ADSs and underlying preferred shares relating to the exchangeable notes. We agreed to indemnify the initial purchasers of these notes and holders selling under our resale registration statement against certain liabilities under the Securities Act, or to contribute to payments that they may be required to make in respect of those liabilities.

In February and March 1999, we sold a total of 83,330 debentures with a principal amount of R\$1,800 per debenture with a term of seven years, mostly to BNDESPAR, a wholly owned subsidiary of BNDES. We coupled each debenture with 100 detachable subscription warrants issued in five series. Each warrant entitled its holder to subscribe for ten preferred shares or, under some limited circumstances, ten common shares of Embraer. In February 2000, holders exercised 833,500 of these subscription warrants, resulting in our issuing 8,335,000 preferred shares at an issue price of R\$2.1998 per share. After that date, BNDESPAR became the only holder of subscription warrants. In July 2000, BNDESPAR exercised 105,700 of the subscription warrants, resulting in our issuing 1,057,000 preferred shares at an issue price of R\$2.4769 per share. On May 3, 2001, BNDESPAR exercised its remaining 7,393,800 warrants in exchange for 73,938,000 preferred shares at an issue price of R\$2.4769 per share.

Banco do Brasil S.A., which is owned by the Brazilian government, administers the ProEx program, which enables some of our customers to receive the benefit of interest discounts. We have also entered into numerous financing transactions with Banco do Brasil S.A. and its affiliates. At December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004, we maintained cash investments of US\$84.1 million, US\$534.0 million and US\$688.0 million, respectively, with Banco do Brasil S.A. and several of its affiliates. We also had outstanding borrowings from Banco do Brasil S.A. and several of its affiliates, which at December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004 equaled US\$212.7 million, US\$375.2 million and US\$382.1 million, respectively. In addition, BB Banco de Investimento, S.A., an affiliate of Banco do Brasil S.A., was an underwriter in a secondary offering in Brazil, completed on June 19, 2001, in which some of our shareholders sold an aggregate of 6,900,000 of our preferred shares.

European Aerospace and Defense Group

We have also entered into commercial transactions with the European Aerospace and Defense Group for the purchase of certain equipment and services in the ordinary course of our business in the total amount of US\$11.8 million in 2002, US\$14.5 million in 2003 and US\$3.7 million in 2004.

See Note 30 to our consolidated financial statements for more information regarding related party transactions.

7C. Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

8A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

See Item 3A. Selected Financial Data and Item 18. Financial Statements.

Legal Proceedings

We have some individual labor lawsuits, several of which have already been settled, but we are awaiting the decision of the Brazilian labor courts on others. We do not believe that any liabilities related to these individual lawsuits would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

We have challenged the constitutionality of the nature of and modifications in rates and the increase in the calculation base of certain Brazilian taxes and payroll charges in order to obtain writs of mandamus or injunctions to avoid payments or recover past payments. Interest on the total amount of unpaid taxes and payroll charges accrues monthly based on the Selic rate, the key lending rate of the Central Bank, and we make an accrual as part of the interest income (expenses), net item of our statements of income. As of December 31, 2004, we had obtained preliminary injunctions for not paying or recovering past payments in the total amount, including interest, of US\$432.5 million, which is included as a liability on our balance sheet. See Item 3D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to Embraer We may have to make significant payments as a result of unfavorable outcomes of pending challenges to certain taxes and payroll charges and Note 18 to our consolidated financial statements for a further discussion of these challenges.

In addition, we are involved in other legal proceedings, including tax disputes, all of which are in the ordinary course of business. Our management does not believe that any of these other proceedings, if adversely determined, would materially or adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. See Note 18 to our consolidated financial statements for a further discussion of the legal proceedings we face.

Dividends and Dividend Policy

Amounts Available for Distribution

At each annual shareholders meeting, the Board of Directors is required to recommend how net profits for the preceding fiscal year are to be allocated. For purposes of the Brazilian Corporate Law, net profits are defined as net income after income taxes and social contribution taxes for such fiscal year, net of any accumulated losses from prior fiscal years and any amounts allocated to employees and management's participation in our profits. In accordance with the Brazilian Corporate Law and our bylaws, the amounts available for dividend distribution are the amounts equal to our net profits less any amounts allocated from such net profits to:

the legal reserve;

a contingency reserve for anticipated losses; and

an unrealized revenue reserve.

We are required to maintain a legal reserve, to which we must allocate 5% of net profits for each fiscal year until the amount for such reserve equals 20% of our paid-in capital. However, we are not required to make any allocations to our legal reserve in respect of any fiscal year in which it, when added to our other established capital reserves, exceeds 30% of our capital. Net losses, if any, may be charged against the legal reserve. At December 31, 2004, the balance of our legal reserve was US\$111.4 million, which was equal to 11.2% of our paid-in capital at December 31, 2004.

The Brazilian Corporate Law also provides for two additional, discretionary allocations of net profits that are subject to approval by the shareholders at the annual meeting. First, a percentage of net profits may be allocated to a contingency reserve for anticipated losses that are deemed probable in future years. Any amount so allocated in a prior year must be either reversed in the fiscal year in which the loss was anticipated if such loss does not in fact occur, or written off in the event that the anticipated loss occurs. Second, if the amount of unrealized revenue exceeds the sum of:

the legal reserve;

the investment and working capital reserve;

retained earnings; and

the contingency reserve for anticipated losses, such excess may be allocated to an unrealized revenue reserve. Under the Brazilian Corporate Law, unrealized revenue is defined as the sum of:

price-level restatement of balance sheet accounts;

the share of equity earnings of affiliated companies; and

profits from installment sales to be received after the end of the next succeeding fiscal year.

According to our bylaws and subject to shareholder approval, our Board of Directors may allocate at least 5% of our net income to an investment and working capital reserve. The purpose of the investment and working capital reserve is to make investments in fixed assets or increase our working capital. This reserve may also be used to amortize our debts. We may also grant a participation in our net income to our management and employees. However, the allocation to the investment and working capital reserve or the participation of our management and employees cannot reduce the mandatory distributable amount (discussed below). The balance of the investment and working capital reserve plus the balance of other profit reserves (except the contingency reserve for anticipated losses and the unrealized revenue reserve) may not be higher than our capital. Otherwise, the amount in excess of our capital must be used to increase our capital or be distributed as a cash dividend. The balance of the investment and working capital reserve may be used:

in the deduction of accumulated losses, whenever necessary;

in the distribution of dividends, at any time;

in the redemption, withdrawal, purchase or open market repurchase of shares, as authorized by law; and

to increase our capital, including by means of an issuance of new shares.

The amounts available for distribution may be further increased by a reversion of the contingency reserve for anticipated losses constituted in prior years but not realized, or further increased or reduced as a result of the allocations of revenues to or from the unrealized revenue reserve. The amounts available for distribution are determined on the basis of financial statements prepared in accordance with the Brazilian Corporate Law method.

Mandatory Distribution

The Brazilian Corporate Law generally requires that the bylaws of each Brazilian corporation specify a minimum percentage of the amounts available for distribution by such corporation for each fiscal year that must be distributed to shareholders as dividends, also known as the mandatory distributable amount. Under our bylaws, the mandatory distributable amount has been fixed at an amount equal to not less than 25% of the amounts available for distribution, to the extent amounts are available for distribution. On May 5, 1997, Law No. 9,457 became effective, granting holders of preferred stock not carrying a right to fixed or minimum dividends, such as our preferred shares, a statutory right to receive dividends in an amount per share of at least 10% more than the amount per share paid to holders of common stock.

The mandatory distribution is based on a percentage of adjusted net income, not lower than 25%, rather than a fixed monetary amount per share. The Brazilian Corporate Law, however, permits a publicly held company, such as Embraer, to suspend the mandatory distribution of dividends if the Board of Directors and the audit committee report to the shareholders' meeting that the distribution would be inadvisable in view of the company's financial condition. This suspension is subject to approval of holders of common shares. In this case, the Board of Directors shall file a justification for such suspension with the CVM. Profits not distributed by virtue of the suspension mentioned above shall be attributed to a special reserve and, if not absorbed by subsequent losses, shall be paid as dividends as soon as the financial condition of such company permits such payments. As our preferred shares are not entitled to a fixed or minimum dividend, our ability to suspend the mandatory distribution of dividends applies to the holders of preferred shares and, consequently, to the holders of ADSs.

Payment of Dividends

We are required by the Brazilian Corporate Law and by our bylaws to hold an annual shareholders' meeting by the end of the fourth month after the end of each fiscal year at which, among other things, the shareholders have to decide on the payment of an annual dividend. The payment of annual dividends is based on the financial statements prepared for the relevant fiscal year. Under the Brazilian Corporate Law, dividends generally are required to be paid within 60 days following the date the dividend was declared, unless a shareholders' resolution sets forth another date of payment, which, in either case, must occur prior to the end of the fiscal year in which the dividend was declared. A shareholder has a three-year period from the dividend payment date to claim dividends (or interest payments) in respect of its shares, after which the amount of the unclaimed dividends reverts to us.

The Brazilian Corporate Law permits a company to pay interim dividends out of preexisting and accumulated profits for the preceding fiscal year or semester, based on financial statements approved by its shareholders. According to our bylaws, the shareholders may declare, at any time, interim dividends based on the preexisting and accumulated profits, provided the mandatory dividend has already been distributed to the shareholders. Our bylaws also permit us to prepare financial statements semiannually and for shorter periods. Our Board of Directors may approve the distribution of dividends calculated with reference to those financial statements, even before they have been approved by the shareholders. However, such dividends cannot exceed the amount of capital reserves.

In general, shareholders who are not residents of Brazil must register with the Central Bank to have dividends, sales proceeds or other amounts with respect to their shares eligible to be remitted outside of Brazil. The preferred shares underlying our ADSs will be held in Brazil by Banco Itaú S.A., also known as the custodian, as agent for the depositary, which will be the registered owner on the records of the registrar for our shares. Our current registrar is Banco Itaú. The depositary electronically registered the preferred shares underlying our ADSs with the Central Bank and, therefore, is able to have dividends, sales proceeds or other amounts with respect to these shares eligible to be remitted outside Brazil.

Payments of cash dividends and distributions, if any, will be made in Brazilian currency to the custodian on behalf of the depositary, which will then convert such proceeds into U.S. dollars and will cause such U.S. dollars to be delivered to the depositary for distribution to holders of ADSs. Under current Brazilian law, dividends paid to shareholders who are not Brazilian residents, including holders of ADSs, will not be subject to Brazilian withholding income tax, except for dividends declared based on profits generated prior to December 31, 1995. See Item 10E. Taxation Brazilian Tax Consequences.

History of Dividend Payments and Dividend Policy and Additional Payments on Shareholders Equity

We did not pay dividends from 1988 through 1997 because we did not have net profits for any year during that period. On January 16, 1998, we reduced our capital in order to offset our accumulated deficit. As a result, we were then able to distribute profits achieved in 1998.

Law No. 9,249, dated December 26, 1995, as amended, provides for distribution of interest on net worth to shareholders as an alternative form of payment to shareholders. Such interest is limited to the daily *pro rata* variation of the TJLP and cannot exceed the greater of:

50% of net income (after taking into account the provisions for the *Contribuição Social Sobre o Lucro Líquido*, or Social Contribution on Net Profits, or CSLL, but before taking into account such distribution and any deductions for income taxes) for the period in respect of which the payment is made; or

50% of the sum of retained earnings and profit reserves as of the beginning of the year in respect of which the payment is made.

Distribution of interest on net worth may also be accounted for as a tax-deductible expense. Any payment of interest on shareholders equity to holders of ADSs or preferred shares, whether or not they are Brazilian residents, is subject to Brazilian withholding income tax at the rate of 15% or 25% if the beneficiary is resident in a tax haven. See Item 10E. Taxation Brazilian Tax Consequences. The amount paid to shareholders as interest on net worth, net of any withholding tax, may be included as part of any mandatory distributable amount. Under Brazilian law, we are obligated to distribute to shareholders an amount sufficient to ensure that the net amount received by them, after payment by us of applicable Brazilian withholding taxes in respect of the distribution of interest on net worth, is at least equal to the mandatory distributable amount. When we distribute interest on net worth, and that distribution is not accounted for as part of the mandatory distribution, Brazilian withholding tax will apply. All payments to date were accounted for as part of the mandatory distribution.

The following table sets forth the historical payments of dividends and historical payments of interest on shareholders equity we have made to our shareholders.

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Date of approval	Period in which profits were generated	Total amount of Distribution	
		(R\$ in millions)	(US\$ in millions) (3)
September 18, 1998(1)	First two quarters of 1998	21.3	17.9
March 30, 1999(1)	Remaining two quarters of 1998	33.9	19.7
September 28, 1999(1)	First two quarters of 1999	36.8	19.1
January 31, 2000(1)	Remaining two quarters of 1999	86.7	48.1
March 24, 2000(2)	First quarter of 2000	19.6	11.2
June 16, 2000(2)	Second quarter of 2000	19.9	11.0
July 6, 2000(1)	First two quarters of 2000	79.6	44.8
September 22, 2000(2)	Third quarter of 2000	27.7	15.0
December 15, 2000(2)	Fourth quarter of 2000	33.5	17.1
March 16, 2001(1)	Remaining two quarters of 2000	107.5	49.7
March 16, 2001(2)	First quarter of 2001	33.8	15.7
June 13, 2001(2)	Second quarter of 2001	41.4	18.0
September 14, 2001(1)	First two quarters of 2001	123.1	46.1
September 14, 2001(2)	Third quarter of 2001	48.4	18.1
December 15, 2001(2)	Fourth quarter of 2001	57.1	24.6
March 19, 2002(1)	Remaining two quarters of 2001	100.0	43.0
March 19, 2002(2)	First quarter of 2002	58.9	25.4
June 14, 2002(2)	Second quarter of 2002	59.5	20.9
September 13, 2002(2)	Third quarter of 2002	66.3	17.0
December 13, 2002(2)	Fourth quarter of 2002	70.0	19.8
December 13, 2002(2)	1998 and 1999	72.5	20.5
June 16, 2003(2)	First two quarters of 2003	76.7	26.7
December 12, 2003(2)	Remaining two quarters of 2003	118.5	41.0
March 12, 2004(2)	First quarter of 2004	101.0	34.7
June 25, 2004 (2)	Second quarter of 2004	160.0	51.5
September 20, 2004 (2)	Third quarter of 2004	160.0	55.9
December 17, 2004 (2)	Fourth quarter of 2004	164.1	61.8
March 11, 2005 (2)	First quarter of 2005	106.5	39.9

(1) Represents dividend payments.

(2) Represents interest on shareholders' equity.

(3) Translated from nominal *reais* into U.S. dollars at the commercial selling rates in effect on the dates that the dividends were approved.

Further, on June 3, 2005, our Board of Directors approved the payment of interest on shareholders' equity for the second quarter of 2005 in the total amount of R\$110.8 million, which translated using the exchange rate on June 3, 2005 is equivalent to US\$46.1 million.

On March 1, 2002, we issued 88,430,168 preferred shares in the form of a stock dividend to each holder of common and preferred shares at that date, at the rate of 0.142106 new preferred shares for each existing share.

We intend to declare and pay dividends and/or interest on shareholders' equity, as required by the Brazilian Corporate Law and our bylaws. Our Board of Directors may approve the distribution of dividends and/or interest on shareholders' equity, calculated based on our semiannual or quarterly financial statements. The declaration of annual dividends, including dividends in excess of the mandatory distribution, requires approval by the vote of the majority of the holders of our common stock. The amount of any distributions will depend on many factors, such as our results of operations, financial condition, cash requirements, prospects and other factors deemed relevant by our Board of Directors and shareholders. Within the context of our tax planning, we may in the future continue to determine that it is to our benefit to distribute interest on shareholders' equity.

8B. Significant Changes

No significant changes or events have occurred after the close of the balance sheet date at December 31, 2004, other than the events already described in this annual report.

For a summary of our announced unaudited financial results for the first quarter of 2005, see Item 5A. Operating Results Recent Developments.

ITEM 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING**9A. Offer and Listing Details**

Our ADSs are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE, under the symbol ERJ. In addition, our preferred shares are traded on the São Paulo Stock Exchange under the symbol EMBR4. Each ADS represents four preferred shares.

The reported high and low closing sale prices in U.S. dollars for the ADSs on the NYSE for the periods indicated are set forth in the following table:

	Price in U.S. dollars per ADS	
	High	Low
2000:		
Year end (from July 20)	39.75	18.50
2001:		
Year end	45.50	11.45
2002:		
Year end	25.01	12.85
2003:		
First quarter	16.27	9.15
Second quarter	20.26	12.38
Third quarter	22.48	17.18
Fourth quarter	35.45	21.42
Year end	35.45	9.15
2004:		
First quarter	36.81	28.11
Second quarter	32.57	23.28
Third quarter	29.62	25.33
Fourth quarter	33.66	24.18
Year end	36.81	23.28
Month ended:		
December 31, 2004	33.66	27.65
January 31, 2005	33.31	29.79
February 29, 2005	35.00	30.83
March 31, 2005	34.40	29.70
April 30, 2005	31.85	28.71
May 31, 2005	30.55	29.05
June 30, 2005 (through June 27)	33.95	30.37

The table below sets forth, for the periods indicated, the reported high and low closing sale prices in nominal *reais* for preferred shares on the São Paulo Stock Exchange. The common shares are also listed and traded on the São Paulo Stock Exchange.

	Nominal reais per preferred share	
	High	Low
2000:		
Year end	18.30	7.20
2001:		
Year end	25.45	7.65
2002:		
Year end	15.30	11.20
2003:		
First quarter	14.05	8.10
Second quarter	14.33	9.84
Third quarter	16.47	12.90
Fourth quarter	25.70	15.39
Year end	25.70	8.10
2004:		
First quarter	26.43	20.30
Second quarter	23.50	18.30
Third quarter	22.20	18.20
Fourth quarter	22.50	17.10
Year end	26.43	17.10
Month ended:		
December 31, 2004	22.50	18.80
January 31, 2005	22.20	19.80
February 28, 2005	22.64	20.09
March 31, 2005	23.30	20.00
April 30, 2005	20.75	18.00
May 31, 2005	18.70	17.90
June 30, 2005 (through June 27)	20.70	18.05

On June 22, 2005, we had 21,941 holders, either directly or through ADSs, of preferred shares, and 3,147 holders of record of common shares. On June 22, 2005, an aggregate of 279,943,364 preferred shares were held, either directly or through ADSs, by 177 record holders, including DTC, in the United States.

On June 27, 2005, the closing sale price for our preferred shares on the São Paulo Stock Exchange was R\$19.15 which is equivalent to US\$32.14 per ADS. On the same date, the closing sale price for our ADSs on the New York Stock Exchange was US\$32.22. The ADSs are issued under a deposit agreement and JPMorgan Chase Bank serves as depository under that agreement.

9B. Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

9C. Markets

Trading on the São Paulo Stock Exchange

On January 27, 2000, protocols were signed in order to merge the nine Brazilian stock exchanges. Pursuant to the protocols, publicly traded Brazilian companies' securities are traded on the São Paulo Stock Exchange, and Brazilian government debt securities are traded on, and privatization auctions are carried out at, the Rio de Janeiro Stock Exchange. Trading on each exchange is limited to member brokerage firms and a limited number of authorized non-members. The CVM and the São Paulo Stock Exchange have discretionary authority to suspend trading in shares of a particular issuer. Trading in securities listed on the São Paulo Stock Exchange may be effected off the exchange, although such trading is limited.

The preferred shares are listed and traded on the São Paulo Stock Exchange. Trades in our preferred shares on the São Paulo Stock Exchange settle in three business days after the trade date. Delivery of and payment for shares is made through the facilities of the *CBLC Companhia Brasileira de Liquidação e Custódia*, the clearinghouse for the São Paulo Stock Exchange, which maintains accounts for member brokerage firms. The seller is ordinarily required to deliver the shares to the exchange on the second business day following the trade date.

In order to better control volatility, the São Paulo Stock Exchange adopted a circuit breaker system pursuant to which trading sessions may be suspended for a period of 30 minutes or one hour whenever the indices of this stock exchange fall below the limit of 10% and 15%, respectively, in relation to the index registered in the previous trading session.

The São Paulo Stock Exchange is less liquid than the NYSE and other major exchanges in the world. The São Paulo Stock Exchange had an aggregate market capitalization of approximately US\$341.4 billion at December 31, 2004. In comparison, the NYSE had a market capitalization of approximately US\$12.7 trillion at the same date. Although any of the outstanding shares of a listed company may trade on the São Paulo Stock Exchange, in most cases less than one-half of the listed shares are actually available for trading by the public, the remainder being held by small groups of controlling persons, by governmental entities or by one principal shareholder. At June 22, 2005, we accounted for approximately 1.9% of the market capitalization of all listed companies on the São Paulo Stock Exchange.

There is also significantly greater concentration in the Brazilian securities markets than in the NYSE or other major exchanges. During the one-year period ended December 31, 2004, the ten largest companies listed on the São Paulo Stock Exchange represented approximately 48.1% of the total market capitalization of all listed companies and the 10 largest companies listed on the NYSE represented approximately 19.5% of the total market capitalization of all listed companies.

Trading on the São Paulo Stock Exchange by non-residents of Brazil is subject to limitations under Brazilian foreign investment legislation.

Regulation of Brazilian Securities Markets

The Brazilian securities markets are regulated by the CVM, which has regulatory authority over stock exchanges and the securities markets generally, and by the Central Bank, which has, among other powers, licensing authority over brokerage firms and regulates foreign investment and foreign exchange transactions.

Under the Brazilian Corporate Law, a corporation is either public (*companhia aberta*), like us, or closely held (*companhia fechada*). All public companies, including us, are registered with the CVM and are subject to reporting requirements. Our shares are listed and traded on the São Paulo Stock Exchange and may be traded privately subject to limitations.

We have the option to ask that trading in our securities on the São Paulo Stock Exchange be suspended in anticipation of a material announcement. Trading may also be suspended on the initiative of the São Paulo Stock Exchange or the CVM, among other reasons, based on or due to a belief that a company has provided inadequate information regarding a material event or has provided inadequate responses to the inquiries by the CVM or the São Paulo Stock Exchange.

The Brazilian securities law, the Brazilian Corporate Law and the regulations issued by the CVM, the National Monetary Council and the Central Bank provide for, among other things, disclosure requirements, restrictions on insider trading and price manipulation, and protection of minority shareholders. However, the Brazilian securities markets are not as highly regulated and supervised as the U.S. securities.

Trading on the São Paulo Stock Exchange by non-residents of Brazil is subject to limitations under Brazilian foreign investment and tax legislation. The Brazilian custodian for our preferred shares and the depositary for our ADSs have obtained an electronic certificate of registration from the Central Bank to remit U.S. dollars abroad for payments of dividends, any other cash distributions, or upon the disposition of the shares and sales proceeds thereto. In the event that a holder of ADSs exchanges ADSs for preferred shares, the holder will be entitled to continue to rely on the depositary's electronic certificate of registration for five business days after the exchange. Thereafter, the holder may not be able to obtain and remit U.S. dollars abroad upon the disposition of the preferred shares, or distributions relating to the preferred shares, unless the holder obtains a new electronic certificate of registration or registers its investment in the preferred shares under Resolution No. 2,689.

9D. Selling Shareholders

Not applicable.

9E. Dilution

Not applicable.

9F. Expenses of the Issue

Not applicable.

ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

10A. Share Capital

Not applicable.

10B. Memorandum and Articles of Association

Set forth below is certain information concerning our capital stock, and a brief summary of certain significant provisions of our bylaws and the Brazilian Corporate Law. This description does not purport to be complete and is qualified by reference to our bylaws and to Brazilian law.

Corporate Purposes

We are a joint stock company with a principal place of business and jurisdiction in the city of São José dos Campos, São Paulo, Brazil, governed mainly by our bylaws and the Brazilian Corporate Law. Our corporate purpose, as stated in our bylaws, is to (1) design, manufacture and market aircraft and aerospace materials and their respective accessories, components and equipment in accordance with the highest technology and quality standards, (2) promote and carry out technical activities related to the production and maintenance of aerospace materials, (3) contribute towards the education of technical personnel required for the aerospace industry and (4) conduct technological, industrial and commercial activities and services related to the aerospace industry.

Description of Capital Stock

General

At December 31, 2004, our capital stock consisted of a total of 718,341,868 outstanding shares, without par value, of which 242,544,448 were common shares, including one special class of common share known as the golden share, held by the Brazilian government, and 475,797,420 were preferred shares. Our bylaws authorize the Board of Directors to increase the capital stock up to 500,000,000 common shares and up to 1,000,000,000 preferred shares without seeking specific shareholder approval. All our outstanding shares are fully paid. Our shareholders must approve at a shareholders meeting any capital increase that exceeds the above-referenced authorized amounts. Under the Brazilian Corporate Law, however, the number of non-voting preferred shares may not exceed two-thirds of the total number of shares. According to the *edital* (invitation to bid) issued by the Brazilian government in connection with our privatization in 1994, non-Brazilians may not hold in excess of 40% of our common shares. There is no similar restriction on ownership of our preferred shares.

Common Shares

Each common share entitles the holder thereof to one vote at our annual and special shareholders' meetings. The Brazilian Corporate Law and our bylaws require that all our shareholders' meetings be called by publication of a notice in the *Diário Oficial do Estado de São Paulo*, the official government publication of the State of São Paulo, and in a newspaper of general circulation in the city in which our principal place of business is located, currently São José dos Campos, at least fifteen days prior to the meeting. The quorum to hold shareholders' meetings on first call is generally 25% of the shares entitled to vote, and on second call the meetings can be held with the presence of any number of the shares entitled to vote.

According to the Brazilian Corporate Law, the common shares are entitled to dividends in proportion to their share of the amount available for distribution, subject to any preference of the preferred shares. See Item 8A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information Dividends and Dividend Policy for a more complete description of payment of dividends on our shares. In addition, upon any liquidation of the company, the common shares are entitled to return of capital in proportion to their share of our net worth, also subject to the preference of the preferred shares.

Preferences of Preferred Shares

According to our bylaws, the preferred shares are non-voting except under limited circumstances and, upon any liquidation of the Company, are entitled to priority over the common shares in the return of capital in proportion to their share of our net worth. In addition, according to our bylaws, the preferred shares are not entitled to fixed or minimum dividend payments. However, under the Brazilian Corporate Law, preferred shares not entitled to fixed or minimum dividend payments are entitled to receive dividends in an amount per share that is 10% greater than the dividends payable on our common shares. See Item 8A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information Dividends and Dividend Policy for a more complete description of mandatory annual distributions on our preferred stock.

Golden Share

The golden share is held by the Federative Republic of Brazil. For a discussion of the rights to which the golden share is entitled, see Item 7A. Major Shareholders Voting Rights Golden Share.

Voting Rights of the Preferred Shares

Preferred shares do not entitle the holder to vote except as set forth below. However, holders of preferred shares are entitled to attend meetings of shareholders and to participate in the discussion of matters submitted for consideration.

The Brazilian Corporate Law requires that non-voting preferred shares which are entitled to receive fixed or minimum dividends shall acquire voting rights in the event a company fails to pay, from one to three consecutive fiscal years as established in the bylaws, the fixed or minimum dividend to which such shares are entitled. Because our preferred shares are not entitled to fixed or minimum dividends, they cannot acquire voting rights under this rule. However, our preferred shares are entitled to their share of any mandatory dividends distributions that we make. See Item 8A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information Dividends and Dividend Policy Amounts Available for Distribution.

Any change in the preference or rights of preferred shares, or the creation of a class of shares having priority or preference over preferred shares, requires approval by at least half of all outstanding voting shares and either (1) prior approval of holders of a majority of the outstanding preferred shares at a special meeting of holders of preferred shares or (2) subsequent ratification by holders of a majority of the outstanding preferred shares. The meeting may be called by publication of a notice in the *Diário Oficial do Estado de São Paulo* and in a newspaper of general circulation in the city in which our principal place of business is located, currently São José dos Campos, at least fifteen days prior to the meeting. In such special meetings, each preferred share will entitle the holder thereof to one vote.

Conversion Rights

Our common shares do not have the right to convert into preferred shares.

Form and Transfer

As our shares are in registered book-entry form, the transfer of shares is governed by the rules of Article 35 of the Brazilian Corporate Law. This Article provides that a transfer of shares is effected by an entry made by Banco Itaú S.A., also known as the registrar, in its books, by debiting the share account of the transferor and crediting the share account of the transferee. Banco Itaú also performs all the services of safe-keeping and transfer of shares and related services for us.

Transfers of shares by a foreign investor are made in the same way and executed by that investor's local agent on the investor's behalf except that if the original investment was registered with the Central Bank pursuant to Resolution No. 2,689, the foreign investor must also seek amendment, if necessary, through its local agent, of the electronic registration to reflect the new ownership.

The São Paulo Stock Exchange operates as a central clearing system. A holder of our shares may choose, in its discretion, to participate in this system and all shares elected to be put into this system will be deposited in the custody of the São Paulo Stock Exchange (through a Brazilian institution duly authorized to operate by the Central Bank and having a clearing account with the São Paulo Stock Exchange). The fact that those shares are held in the custody of the São Paulo Stock Exchange will be reflected in our register of shareholders. Each participating shareholder will, in turn, be registered in our register of beneficial shareholders maintained by the São Paulo Stock Exchange and will be treated in the same way as registered shareholders.

Board of Directors

Under the Brazilian Corporate Law, the members of a company's board of directors must be shareholders of the company. There is no requirement as to the number of shares an individual must own in order to act as a member of the Board of Directors.

According to the Brazilian Corporate Law, our officers and directors are prohibited from voting on, or acting in, matters in which their interests conflict with ours.

Our bylaws provide that the shareholders are responsible for determining the global remuneration of the members of our management bodies. Our Board of Directors is responsible for dividing such remuneration among the members of management. There are no specific provisions regarding the directors' power to vote on their compensation in the absence of an independent quorum.

With respect to the borrowing powers of the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors has the power to authorize the borrowing of funds, either in the form of bonds, notes, commercial papers or other instruments of regular use in the market. Other financing arrangements, including bank loans, may be entered into by us upon the joint signatures of (i) two executive officers, (ii) one officer and one attorney-in-fact, or (iii) two attorneys-in-fact.

There is no requirement under the Brazilian Corporate Law or our bylaws that directors retire upon reaching a certain age. In addition, our bylaws do not provide for the re-election of directors at staggered intervals.

For a discussion of our Board of Directors, see Item 6A. Directors and Senior Management Board of Directors and Item 6C. Board Practices.

Limitations on Share Ownership

According to the *edital* (invitation to bid) issued by the Brazilian government in connection with our privatization in 1994, non-Brazilians may not hold in excess of 40% of our common shares. There is no similar restriction on ownership of our preferred shares. However, foreign investments must be registered with the Central Bank and/or CVM, as the case may be. See Item 10D. Exchange Controls. In addition, there are no legal limitations on the rights of non-resident or foreign shareholders to exercise their voting rights as shareholders.

There are no provisions in our bylaws with respect to the disclosure of share ownership. Notwithstanding, the Brazilian Corporate Law states that a corporation shall provide information regarding its share registry book to any person, provided that such information is necessary to protect any rights or clarify situations involving interests of (i) the requesting person, (ii) a shareholder or (iii) the securities market.

Changes to the Brazilian Corporate Law

The Brazilian Congress enacted Law No. 10,303 on October 31, 2001, which modified several provisions of the Brazilian Corporate Law and became effective with respect to us in March 2002. According to this law, preferred shareholders who own at least 10% of the total share capital of a company and common shareholders who own at least 15% of the total common shares of a company are each entitled to elect, in a separate election, a representative to the Board of Directors. If preferred shareholders and common shareholders cannot separately achieve the 10% and 15% levels, respectively, preferred shareholders and common shareholders who together own at least 10% of the total share capital of a company will be entitled to elect, in a separate election, a representative to the Board of Directors. Law 10,303 also modified the minimum rights attributed to preferred shares, appraisal rights, share redemption procedures and requirements for the disclosure of trades by insiders.

Significant Differences between our Corporate Governance Practices and NYSE Corporate Governance Standards

We are subject to the NYSE corporate governance listing standards. As a foreign private issuer, the standards applicable to us are considerably different than the standards applied to U.S. listed companies. Under the NYSE rules, we are required only to: (i) have an audit committee or audit board, pursuant to an applicable exemption available to foreign private issuers, that meets certain requirements, as discussed below, (ii) provide prompt certification by our chief executive officer of any material non-compliance with any corporate governance rules, and (iii) provide a brief description of the significant differences between our corporate governance practices and the NYSE corporate governance practice required to be followed by U.S. listed companies. The discussion of the significant differences between our corporate governance practices and those required of U.S. listed companies follows below.

Majority of Independent Directors

The NYSE rules require that a majority of the board must consist of independent directors. Independence is defined by various criteria, including the absence of a material relationship between the director and the listed company. Brazilian law does not have a similar requirement. Under Brazilian law, neither our Board of Directors nor our management is required to test the independence of directors before their election to the board. However, both the Brazilian Corporate Law and the CVM have established rules that require directors to meet certain qualification requirements and that address the compensation and duties and responsibilities of, as well as the restrictions applicable to, a company's executive officers and directors. While our directors meet the qualification requirements of the Brazilian Corporate Law and the CVM, we do not believe that our directors would be considered independent under the NYSE test for director independence.

The Brazilian Corporate Law and our bylaws require that our directors be elected by our shareholders at a general shareholders' meeting. Six of our directors are elected by, and represent, our controlling shareholders, two are nominated by, and represent, our minority shareholders, one is nominated and elected by the Brazilian government, as holder of the golden share, one is nominated by the Brazilian government and elected by our shareholders as another Brazilian government representative, one is our chief executive officer, acting *ex officio* pursuant to our bylaws, and the two remaining directors, nominated by the employees, are elected by our shareholders as employee representatives on our board.

Executive Sessions

NYSE rules require that the non-management directors must meet at regularly scheduled executive sessions without management. The Brazilian Corporate Law does not have a similar provision. According to the Brazilian Corporate Law, up to one-third of the members of the board of directors can be elected from management. Maurício Novis Botelho, our president and chief executive officer, is a member of our Board of Directors. The remaining non-management directors are not expressly empowered to serve as a check on management and there is no requirement that those directors meet regularly without management. As a result, the non-management directors on our board do not typically meet in executive session.

Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee

NYSE rules require that listed companies have a Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee composed entirely of independent directors and governed by a written charter addressing the committee's required purpose and detailing its required responsibilities, which include, among other things, identifying and selecting qualified board member nominees and developing a set of corporate governance principles applicable to the company. We are not required under applicable Brazilian law to have a Nominating Committee/Corporate Governance Committee, and accordingly, to date, have not established such a committee. Pursuant to our bylaws, our nominees for director are selected by the controlling shareholders, minority shareholders, the Brazilian government and our employees, as described above in Majority of Independent Directors. The directors are then elected by our shareholders at a general shareholders meeting. Our corporate governance practices are adopted by the entire board.

Compensation Committee

NYSE rules require that listed companies have a Compensation Committee composed entirely of independent directors and governed by a written charter addressing the committee's required purpose and detailing its required responsibilities, which include, among other things, reviewing corporate goals relevant to CEO compensation, evaluating CEO performance and approving CEO compensation levels and recommending to the board non-CEO compensation, incentive-compensation and equity-based plans. We are not required under applicable Brazilian law to have a Compensation Committee. Under the Brazilian Corporate Law, the total amount available for compensation of our directors and executive officers and for profit-sharing payments to our executive officers is established by our shareholders at the annual general meeting. The Board of Directors is then responsible for determining the individual compensation and profit sharing of each executive officer, as well as the compensation of our board and committee members. In making such determinations, the board reviews the performance of the executive officers, including the performance of our CEO. Maurício Novis Botelho, our chief executive officer and member of our Board of Directors, typically excuses himself from discussions regarding his performance and compensation.

In April 2004, our Board of Directors established an Advisory Committee with a term of 18 months with the task of reviewing the company's policies regarding the compensation and profit sharing for our executive officers and making recommendations for the revision of such policies. The Committee completed its review by April 2005. As it was a temporary committee, it did not operate pursuant to a written charter. For a further discussion of our Advisory Committee, see Item 6C. Board Practices Advisory Committee.

Audit Committee

NYSE rules require that listed companies have an audit committee that (i) is composed of a minimum of three independent directors who are all financially literate, (ii) meets the SEC rules regarding audit committees for listed companies, (iii) has at least one member who has accounting or financial management expertise and (iv) is governed by a written charter addressing the committee's required purpose and detailing its required responsibilities. However, as a foreign private issuer, we need only to comply with the requirement that the audit committee, or audit board in our case, meet the SEC rules regarding audit committees for listed companies. The Brazilian Corporate Law requires companies to have a non-permanent Conselho Fiscal composed of three to five members who are elected at the general shareholders meeting. The Conselho Fiscal operates independently from management and from a company's external auditors. Its main function is to monitor the activities of management, examine the financial statements of each fiscal year and provide a formal report to our shareholders.

We have a permanent Conselho Fiscal that consists of five members and five alternates and which has ordinary meetings at least every two months. The members of our Conselho Fiscal are all financially literate and one member has accounting expertise that qualifies him as an audit committee financial expert. In order to comply with the exemption requirements that allow our Conselho Fiscal to act as an audit committee pursuant to SEC rules, our Board of Directors approved the delegation to the Conselho Fiscal of certain additional responsibilities and the Conselho Fiscal and the Board of Directors adopted an additional charter that delegates to the Conselho Fiscal the duties and responsibilities of a U.S. audit committee to the extent permitted under Brazilian Corporate Law. For a further discussion of our Conselho Fiscal, see Item 6C. Board Practices Conselho Fiscal.

Shareholder Approval of Equity Compensation Plans

NYSE rules require that shareholders be given the opportunity to vote on all equity compensation plans and material revisions thereto, with limited exceptions. Under the Brazilian Corporate Law, shareholders must approve all stock option plans. In addition, any issuance of new shares that exceeds our authorized share capital is subject to shareholder approval.

Corporate Governance Guidelines

NYSE rules require that listed companies adopt and disclose corporate governance guidelines. We have not adopted any formal corporate governance guidelines beyond those required by applicable Brazilian law. We have adopted and observe a disclosure policy, our Policy on Publicizing Acts or Relevant Facts, which requires the public disclosure of all relevant information pursuant to guidelines set forth by the CVM, as well as an insider trading policy, our Policy on Securities Transactions, which, among other things, establishes black-out periods and requires insiders to inform management of all transactions involving our securities.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

NYSE rules require that listed companies adopt and disclose a code of business conduct and ethics for directors, officers and employees, and promptly disclose any waivers of the code for directors or executive officers. Applicable Brazilian law does not have a similar requirement. However, in April 2004, we adopted a Code of Ethics and Conduct applicable to our officers, directors and employees worldwide, including at the subsidiary level. We believe this code substantially addresses the matters required to be addressed pursuant to the NYSE rules. A copy of our Code of Ethics and Conduct has been filed as Exhibit 11.1 to this annual report. For a further discussion of our Code of Ethics and Conduct, see Item 16B. Code of Ethics.

Internal Audit Function

NYSE rules require that listed companies maintain an internal audit function to provide management and the audit committee with ongoing assessments of the company's risk management processes and system of internal control. Our internal audit function is the responsibility of our risk and internal controls office, under the supervision of the Chief Financial Officer, assuring the necessary independence and competence to assess the design of our internal control over financial reporting, as well as to test its effectiveness as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

10C. Material Contracts

Joint Venture with Liebherr International AG

We entered into a joint venture with Liebherr International AG to develop and manufacture landing gear and high precision hydraulic equipment and provide related services for Embraer and other clients around the world. In connection with this joint venture, we formed a new subsidiary, ELEB, to which we transferred all of our landing gear manufacturing activities, the employees and some liabilities related to those activities on December 1, 1999. On May 22, 2000, Liebherr International AG, acting in coordination with its subsidiary, Liebherr Aerospace Lindenberg GmbH, and through its Brazilian affiliate, purchased 40% of the capital stock of ELEB. Liebherr-Aerospace SAS is our risk-sharing partner responsible for designing, developing and manufacturing the landing gear assemblies for the new EMBRAER 170/190 jet family.

10D. Exchange Controls

There are no restrictions on ownership of our preferred shares by individuals or legal entities domiciled outside Brazil. However, the right to convert dividend payments and proceeds from the sale of preferred shares into foreign currency and to remit such amounts outside Brazil is subject to restrictions under foreign investment legislation which generally requires, among other things, the registration of the relevant investment with the Central Bank.

Pursuant to Brazilian law, investors may invest in the preferred shares under Resolution No. 2,689, of January 26, 2000, of the National Monetary Council. The rules of Resolution No. 2,689 allow foreign investors to invest in almost all financial assets and to engage in almost all transactions available in the Brazilian financial and capital markets, provided that some requirements are fulfilled. In accordance with Resolution No. 2,689, the definition of foreign investor includes individuals, legal entities, mutual funds and other collective investment entities domiciled or headquartered abroad.

Pursuant to the rules, foreign investors must: (1) appoint at least one representative in Brazil with powers to perform actions relating to the foreign investment; (2) complete the appropriate foreign investor registration form; (3) register as a foreign investor with the CVM; and (4) register the foreign investment with the Central Bank.

Securities and other financial assets held by foreign investors pursuant to Resolution No. 2,689 must be registered or maintained in deposit accounts or under the custody of an entity duly licensed by the Central Bank or the CVM. In addition, securities trading is restricted to transactions carried out in the stock exchanges or organized over-the-counter markets licensed by the CVM.

Under Resolution No. 2,689, foreign investors registered with the CVM may buy and sell shares on the São Paulo Stock Exchange without obtaining a separate certificate of registration for each transaction. Investors under these regulations are also generally entitled to favorable tax treatment.

Annex V to Resolution No. 1,289, as amended, of the National Monetary Council, also known as the Annex V Regulations, provides for the issuance of depositary receipts in foreign markets in respect of shares of Brazilian issuers.

In connection with both equity offerings of our preferred shares, an electronic registration was issued in the name of the depositary with respect to the ADSs and is maintained by the custodian on behalf of the depositary. This electronic registration was carried out through the Central Bank Information System-SISBACEN. Pursuant to the registration, the custodian and the depositary are able to convert dividends and other distributions with respect to the preferred shares represented by ADSs into foreign currency and remit the proceeds outside Brazil. In the event that a holder of ADSs exchanges such ADSs for preferred shares, the holder will be entitled to continue to rely on the depositary's registration for five business days after the exchange. Thereafter, a holder must seek to obtain its own electronic registration. Unless the preferred shares are held pursuant to Resolution No. 2,689 by a duly registered investor or a holder of preferred shares who applies for and obtains a new certificate of registration, that holder may not be able to convert into foreign currency and remit outside Brazil the proceeds from the disposition of, or distributions with respect to, the preferred 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 to the Preferred Shares and the ADSs-If holders of ADSs exchange the ADSs for preferred shares, they risk losing the ability to remit foreign currency abroad and Brazilian tax advantages and Item 10E. Taxation Brazilian Tax Consequences.

Preemptive Rights

Each of our shareholders has a general preemptive right to subscribe for shares, or securities convertible into shares, in the event of any capital increase, in proportion to its shareholding, except in the event of the grant and exercise of any option to acquire shares of our capital stock. A period of at least 30 days following the publication of notice of the issuance of shares or securities convertible into shares is allowed for exercise of the right, and the right is negotiable. According to the Brazilian Corporate Law and our bylaws, the Board of Directors may, in its discretion, eliminate the preemptive rights of the shareholders in the event that we issue shares, debentures convertible into shares, or subscription warrants that will be offered either through a stock exchange or in a public offering, or through an exchange of shares in a public offering, the purpose of which is to acquire control of another company, as established by law.

In the event of a capital increase by means of the issuance of new shares, holders of ADSs, or of preferred shares, would, except under the circumstances described above, have preemptive rights to subscribe to any class of our newly issued shares. However, a holder may not be able to exercise the preemptive rights relating to the preferred shares underlying the ADSs unless a registration statement under the Securities Act is effective with respect to those shares to which the rights relate or an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act is available. See Item 3D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to the Preferred Shares and the ADSs Holders of our ADSs might be unable to exercise preemptive rights with respect to the preferred shares.

Redemption and Right of Withdrawal

According to our bylaws, our common shares and preferred shares are not redeemable.

The Brazilian Corporate Law provides that, under limited circumstances, a shareholder has the right to withdraw his equity interest from the company and to receive payment for the portion of shareholder's equity attributable to his equity interest. This right of withdrawal may be exercised by dissenting or non-voting shareholders of Embraer (including any holder of preferred shares) in the event that at least half of all voting shares outstanding authorize us to:

create preferred shares or to increase disproportionately an existing class of preferred shares relative to the other class of shares, unless such action is provided for or authorized by the bylaws;

modify a preference, privilege or condition of redemption or amortization conferred on one or more classes of preferred shares, or to create a new class with greater privileges than the existing classes of preferred shares;

reduce the mandatory distribution of dividends;

change our corporate purpose;

merge into or consolidate with another company, subject to the conditions set forth in the Brazilian Corporate Law;

transfer all of our shares to another company or receive shares of another company in order to make the company whose shares were transferred a wholly owned subsidiary of such other company, known as *incorporação de ações*;

acquire control of another company at a price which exceeds the limits set forth in the Brazilian Corporate Law;

participate in a centralized group of companies as defined under the Brazilian Corporate Law and subject to the conditions set forth therein; or

conduct a spin-off that results in (a) a change of our corporate purposes, except if the assets and liabilities of the spun-off company are contributed to a company that is engaged in substantially the same activities, (b) a reduction in the mandatory dividend or (c) any participation in a centralized group of companies, as defined under the Brazilian Corporate Law.

In addition, in the event that the entity resulting from a merger, or *incorporação de ações*, as described above, or a consolidation or a spin-off of a listed company fails to become a listed company within 120 days of the shareholders' meeting at which such decision was taken, the dissenting or non-voting shareholders may also exercise their right of withdrawal.

In the cases mentioned in the first and second bullet points above, only holders of shares adversely affected by the changes described therein may withdraw their shares. The right of withdrawal lapses 30 days after publication of the minutes of the relevant shareholders' meeting. In the first two cases mentioned above, however, the resolution is subject to the prior approval or subsequent ratification by holders of a majority of the outstanding preferred shares, which must be obtained at a special meeting held within one year. In such cases, the 30-day term is counted from the date the minutes of the special meeting are published. We would be entitled to reconsider any action giving rise to withdrawal rights within ten days following the expiration of such rights if the withdrawal of shares of dissenting shareholders would jeopardize our financial stability.

The Brazilian Corporate Law contains provisions that restrict withdrawal rights and allow companies to redeem their shares at their economic value, subject to certain requirements. As our bylaws currently do not provide that our shares would be redeemable at their economic value, our shares would be redeemable at their book value, determined on the basis of the last balance sheet approved by the shareholders. If the shareholders' meeting giving rise to withdrawal rights occurs more than 60 days after the date of the last approved balance sheet, a shareholder may demand that its shares be valued on the basis of a new balance sheet that is as of a date within 60 days of such shareholders' meeting.

According to the Brazilian Corporate Law, in events of consolidation, merger, *incorporação de ações*, participation in a group of companies, and acquisition of control of another company, the right to withdraw does not apply if the shares in question meet certain tests relating to market liquidity and float. Shareholders would not be entitled to withdraw their shares if the shares are a component of a general stock index in Brazil or abroad and shares held by persons unaffiliated with the controlling shareholder represent more than half of the outstanding shares of the relevant type or class.

10E. Taxation

This summary contains a description of certain Brazilian and U.S. federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of preferred shares or ADSs by a holder, also called a U.S. holder, that is the beneficial owner of preferred shares or ADSs and that is an individual citizen or resident alien of the United States or a U.S. domestic corporation or that otherwise will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net income basis in respect of preferred shares or ADSs, but it does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase preferred shares or ADSs. In particular, this summary deals only with U.S. holders that will hold preferred shares or ADSs as capital assets and does not address the tax treatment of U.S. holders that own or are treated as owning 10% or more of our voting shares or that may be subject to special tax rules, such as banks, insurance companies, dealers in securities or currencies, individual retirement and other tax deferred accounts, tax-exempt organizations, persons that will hold preferred shares or ADSs as a position in a straddle, a hedging transaction or a conversion transaction for tax purposes, and persons that have a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar. Further, if a partnership (including for this purpose any entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) is a beneficial owner of preferred shares or ADSs, the treatment of a partner in the partnership will generally depend upon the status of the partner and upon the activities of the partnership. A holder of preferred shares or ADSs that is a partnership and partners in such partnership should consult their tax advisors. 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.

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 preferred shares or ADSs.

Brazilian Tax Consequences

General. The following discussion summarizes the material Brazilian tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of preferred shares or ADSs, as the case may be, by a holder that is not domiciled in Brazil, also called a 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 preferred 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 disposition of assets located in Brazil by a non-Brazilian holder, whether to another non-Brazilian holder or to a Brazilian holder, may be subject to taxation in Brazil.

Although we believe that the ADSs do not fall within the definition of assets located in Brazil for the purposes of Law No. 10,833/03, considering the general and unclear scope of this new law and the lack of any judicial court rulings in respect thereof, we are unable to predict whether such understanding will ultimately prevail in the courts of Brazil.

The deposit of preferred shares in exchange for ADSs may be subject to Brazilian capital gains tax 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 preferred shares is lower than (1) the average price per preferred 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 preferred shares were sold on that day, the average price on the Brazilian stock exchange on which the greatest number of preferred shares were sold in the fifteen trading sessions immediately preceding such deposit. In such a case, the difference between the average price of the preferred shares, calculated as above and the corresponding acquisition cost, will be considered a capital gain. Such taxation is not applicable in case of investors registered under Resolution No. 2,689 which are not located in a tax haven jurisdiction (as defined below). The withdrawal of ADSs in exchange for preferred shares is not subject to Brazilian tax. However, if this non-Brazilian holder does not register under Resolution No. 2,689, it will be subject to the less favorable tax treatment described below.

Non-Brazilian holders are generally subject to income tax imposed at a rate of 15% on gains realized on sales or exchanges of the preferred shares, if the transaction is carried out outside of any Brazilian stock, future or commodities exchange. Gains realized by a non-Brazilian holder upon redemption of preferred shares will be treated as a gain from the disposition of such shares to a Brazilian resident occurring outside of any Brazilian stock, future and commodities exchange and, accordingly, will be subject to tax at a rate of 15%. In both cases, if the non-Brazilian holder is resident or domiciled in a tax haven jurisdiction (as defined below), the income tax rate will be 25%.

Non-Brazilian holders are subject to income tax imposed at a rate of 15% on gains realized on sales or exchanges of preferred shares that occur on the Brazilian exchanges and to a withholding tax of 0.005% on the value of the transaction (to be offset against tax due on eventual capital gains) unless such a sale is made by a non-Brazilian holder which is not resident in a tax haven jurisdiction (as defined below) and (1) such sale is made within five business days of the withdrawal of such preferred shares in exchange for ADSs and the proceeds thereof are remitted abroad within such five-day period or (2) such sale is made under Resolution No. 2,689 by registered non-Brazilian holders who obtain registration with the CVM. In these two cases, the gains realized are exempt from income tax. The gain realized is the difference between the amount in *reais* realized on the sale or exchange and the acquisition cost measured in *reais*, without any correction for inflation, of the shares sold. There is no assurance that the current preferential treatment for holders of the ADSs and some non-Brazilian holders of the preferred shares under Resolution No. 2,689 will continue or will not change in the future.

Any exercise of preemptive rights relating to the preferred shares will not be subject to Brazilian taxation. Any gain on the sale or assignment of preemptive rights relating to our preferred shares by the depositary on behalf of holders of our ADSs will be subject to Brazilian income taxation according to the same rules applicable to the sale or disposition of preferred 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 holders of ADSs or preferred shares, whether or not they are Brazilian residents, is subject to Brazilian withholding 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 non-Brazilian residents that are resident in a tax haven jurisdiction (as defined below), the applicable rate for income tax is 25%. Current Brazilian Corporate Law establishes that a notional interest charge 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, 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 of Foreign Exchange Transactions (IOF/Câmbio). Pursuant to Decree No. 4,494 of December 3, 2002, the conversion into Brazilian currency of proceeds received by a Brazilian entity from a foreign investment in the Brazilian securities market (including those in connection with an investment in preferred shares or the ADSs and those under Resolution No. 2,689) and the conversion into foreign currency of proceeds received by a non-Brazilian holder is subject to a tax on exchange transactions known as IOF/Câmbio, the rate of which is currently 0% for most cases. However, according to Law No. 8,894/94, the Minister of Finance has the power to increase the IOF/Câmbio rate at any time to a maximum of 25%, but only in relation to future exchange transactions.

Taxation on Bonds and Securities Transactions (IOF/Títulos). Law No. 8,894/94 created the Tax on Bonds and Securities Transactions, or IOF/Títulos, which may be imposed on any transactions involving bonds and securities, even if these transactions are performed on the Brazilian stock, futures or commodities exchange. The applicable rate of this tax is currently 0% for most transactions, although the executive branch 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 preferred shares or ADSs by a non-Brazilian holder, except for gift and inheritance taxes which are levied by some states of Brazil on gifts made or inheritances bestowed by individuals or entities not resident or domiciled in Brazil within such state to individuals or entities resident or domiciled within such state in Brazil. There are no Brazilian stamp, issue, registration, or similar taxes or duties payable by holders of preferred shares or ADSs.

Transactions on Bank Accounts (CPMF). As a general rule, the *Contribuição Provisória sobre Movimentação Financeira*, the tax on transactions on bank accounts, or CPMF, is imposed on any debit to bank accounts. Therefore, transactions by the depositary or by holders of preferred shares that involve the transfer of Brazilian currency through Brazilian financial institutions could be subject to the CPMF tax. Currently, the funds transferred to Brazil to acquire shares on the Brazilian stock exchange are exempted from the CPMF. When a non-Brazilian holder transfers the proceeds from the sale or assignment of preferred shares by an exchange transaction, the CPMF tax is levied on the amount to be remitted abroad in *reais*. If we have to perform any exchange transaction in connection with ADSs or preferred shares, we will also be subject to the CPMF tax. The CPMF tax is generally imposed on bank account debits, at the current rate of 0.38%. The CPMF tax will be in effect until December 31, 2007. In the event we perform any exchange transaction in connection with ADSs or preferred shares, we will be responsible for collecting the CPMF tax.

Beneficiaries Resident or Domiciled in Tax Havens or Low Tax Jurisdictions. Law No. 9,779, dated as of January 1, 1999, states that, with the exception of limited prescribed circumstances, income derived from operations by a beneficiary resident or domiciled in a country considered a tax haven is subject to withholding income tax at the rate of 25%. Tax havens are considered to be countries which do not impose any income tax or which impose such tax at a maximum rate of less than 20%, or where the internal legislation imposes restrictions on the disclosure of the shareholders' composition or the ownership of the investment. Accordingly, if the distribution of interest attributed to shareholders' equity is made to a beneficiary resident or domiciled in a tax haven jurisdiction, the applicable income tax rate will be 25% instead of 15%. Capital gains are subject to this 25% tax, except if the transaction is conducted on the Brazilian stock exchange, in which case they will be subject to income tax imposed at a rate of 15% and to a withholding tax of 0.005% on the value of the transaction (to be offset against tax due on eventual capital gains). See Taxation of Gains.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences

In general, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, U.S. holders that are beneficial owners of ADSs will be treated as the beneficial owners of the preferred shares represented by those ADSs.

Taxation of Dividends. Distributions with respect to the preferred shares or the ADSs (other than distributions in redemption of the preferred shares subject to Section 302(b) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (also called the Code) or in a liquidation of Embraer) (including distributions of notional interest charges attributed to shareholders' equity, as described above in Brazilian Tax Consequences Taxation on Interest on Shareholders' Equity) will, to the extent made from current or accumulated earnings and profits of Embraer as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles, constitute dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Whether such current or accumulated earnings and profits will be sufficient for all such distributions on the preferred shares or ADSs to qualify as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes depends on the future profitability of Embraer and other factors, many of which are beyond our control. To the extent that such a distribution exceeds the amount of Embraer's earnings and profits, it will be treated as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent of the U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in the preferred shares or ADSs, and thereafter as capital gain (provided that the preferred shares or ADSs are held as capital assets). As used below, the term dividend means a distribution that constitutes a dividend for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Cash dividends (including amounts withheld in respect of Brazilian taxes) paid with respect to:

the preferred shares generally will be includible in the gross income of a U.S. holder as ordinary income on the day on which the dividends are received by the U.S. holder; or

the preferred shares represented by ADSs generally will be includible in the gross income of a U.S. holder as ordinary income on the day on which the dividends are received by the depositary;

and, in either case, these dividends will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction allowed to corporations, but may be taxed at a preferential rate, as discussed in the next paragraph.

Subject to certain exceptions for short-term and hedged positions, the amount of dividends received by certain U.S. holders (including individuals) prior to January 1, 2009 with respect to the ADSs will be subject to taxation at a maximum rate of 15% if the dividends represent qualified dividend income. Dividends paid on the ADSs will be treated as qualified dividend income if (i) the ADSs are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States and (ii) we were not in the year prior to the year in which the dividend was paid, and are not in the year in which the dividend is paid, a passive foreign investment company (PFIC). Under current guidance recently issued by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), the ADSs should qualify as readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States so long as they are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, but no assurances can be given that the ADSs will be or remain readily tradable under future guidance. Based on our audited financial statements as well as relevant market and shareholder data, we believe that we were not a PFIC for United States federal income tax purposes with respect to our 2004 taxable year. In addition, based on our audited financial statements and current expectations regarding the value and nature of our assets, the sources and nature of our income, and relevant market and shareholder data, we do not anticipate becoming a PFIC for our 2005 taxable year. However, because these determinations are based on the nature of our income and assets from time to time, as well as involving the application of complex tax rules, and since our view is not binding on the courts or the IRS, no assurances can be provided that we will not be considered a PFIC for the current, or any past or future tax year. The potential application of the PFIC rules to our operations is further discussed below.

Based on existing IRS guidance, it is not entirely clear whether dividends received with respect to the preferred shares will be treated as qualified dividends, because the preferred shares are not themselves listed on a United States exchange. In addition, the United States Treasury Department has announced its intention to promulgate additional procedures pursuant to which holders of ADSs or preferred stock and intermediaries through whom such securities are held will be permitted to rely on certifications from issuers to establish that dividends are treated as qualified dividends. Because such procedures have not yet been issued, we are not certain that we will be able to comply with them. You should consult your own tax advisors regarding the availability of the preferential dividend tax rate in the light of your own particular circumstances.

Dividends paid in *reais* will be includible in the income of a U.S. holder in a U.S. dollar amount calculated by reference to the exchange rate in effect on the day they are received by the U.S. holder, in the case of preferred shares, or the depository, in the case of preferred shares represented by ADSs, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted to U.S. dollars.

If dividends paid in *reais* are converted into U.S. dollars on the day they are received by the U.S. holder or the depository, as the case may be, U.S. holders should not be required to recognize foreign currency gain or loss in respect of the dividend income. Generally, any gain or loss resulting from currency exchange fluctuations during the period from the date the dividend payment is included in the gross income of a U.S. holder through the date such payment is converted into dollars (or otherwise disposed of) will be treated as U.S. source ordinary income or loss. However, U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the treatment of any foreign currency gain or loss if any *reais* received by the U.S. holder or the depository are not converted into U.S. dollars on the date of receipt.

Dividends received by most U.S. holders will constitute foreign source passive income or, in the case of some U.S. holders such as banks, financial services income for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. U.S. holders should note, however, that recently enacted legislation eliminates the financial services income category with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2006. Under this legislation, the foreign tax credit limitation categories will be limited to passive category income and general category income. Subject to limitations under U.S. federal income tax law concerning credits or deductions for foreign taxes, the Brazilian withholding tax will be treated as a foreign income tax eligible for credit against a U.S. holder's U.S. federal income tax liability (or at a U.S. holder's election, may be deducted in computing taxable income). The rules with respect to foreign tax credits are complex and U.S. holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit under their particular circumstances. The IRS has expressed concern that intermediaries in connection with depository arrangements may be taking actions that are inconsistent with the claiming of foreign tax credits by U.S. persons who are holders of depository shares. Accordingly, investors should be aware that the discussion above regarding the availability of foreign tax credits for Brazilian withholding tax on dividends paid with respect to preferred shares represented by ADSs could be affected by future action taken by the IRS.

Section 305 of the Code provides special rules for the tax treatment of preferred stock. According to the U.S. Treasury Regulations under that section, the term preferred stock generally refers to stock which enjoys limited rights and privileges (generally associated with specified dividend and liquidation priorities), but does not participate in corporate growth to any significant extent. While the preferred shares have some preferences over our common shares, the preferred shares are not fixed as to dividend payments or liquidation value; thus, it is not entirely clear whether the preferred shares will be treated as preferred stock or common stock within the meaning of section 305 of the Code. If the preferred shares are treated as common stock for purposes of section 305, distributions to U.S. holders of additional shares of such common stock or preemptive rights relating to such common stock with respect to their preferred shares or ADSs that are made as part of a *pro rata* distribution to all our shareholders likely will not be treated as dividend income for U.S. federal income tax purposes. On the other hand, if the preferred shares are treated as preferred stock within the meaning of section 305, then, in addition to being taxable on cash distributions as described above, a U.S. holder will be taxable on distributions of additional shares or preemptive rights (including amounts withheld in respect of any Brazilian taxes). In that event, the amount of such distribution (and the basis of the new shares or preemptive rights so received) will equal the fair market value of the shares or preemptive rights on the date of distribution.

Taxation of Capital Gains. Deposits and withdrawals of preferred shares 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.

Gain or loss realized by a U.S. holder on the sale, redemption or other taxable disposition of preferred shares or ADSs will be subject to U.S. federal income taxation as capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between such U.S. tax holder's adjusted basis in the preferred shares or the ADSs and the amount realized (including the gross amount of the proceeds of the sale or other taxable disposition before the deduction of any Brazilian tax) on the taxable disposition. Capital gains of individuals derived with respect to capital assets held for more than one year may be eligible for various reduced rates of taxation. For example, for capital assets held for over one year and sold or exchanged on or after May 2, 2003 but in taxable years beginning before January 1, 2009, the maximum rate of tax generally will be 15% (rather than the higher rates of tax generally applicable to items of ordinary income). The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations. Any gain or loss realized by a U.S. holder will generally be treated as a U.S. source gain or loss for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes.

If a Brazilian withholding tax is imposed on the sale or disposition of preferred shares or ADSs (see *Brazilian Tax Consequences*), the amount realized by a U.S. holder will include the gross amount of the proceeds of such sale or disposition before deduction of the Brazilian withholding tax. The availability of U.S. foreign tax credits for these Brazilian taxes and any Brazilian taxes imposed on distributions that do not constitute dividends for U.S. tax purposes is subject to various limitations and involves the application of rules that depend on a U.S. holder's particular circumstances. U.S. holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of the U.S. foreign tax credit rules to their investment in, and disposition of, preferred shares or ADSs.

Passive Foreign Investment Companies. 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 preferred shares or ADSs, 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 our operations and business plans and the other items discussed above, we do not believe that we are currently a PFIC, and do not expect to become a PFIC for our 2005 taxable year.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding. Information reporting requirements will apply to dividends in respect of the preferred shares or ADSs or the proceeds received on the sale, exchange, or redemption of the preferred shares or ADSs paid within the United States (and, in some cases, outside of the United States) to U.S. holders other than some exempt recipients (such as corporations), and a 28% backup withholding may apply to such amounts if the U.S. holder fails to provide an accurate taxpayer identification number or to report interest and dividends required to be shown on its federal income tax returns. The amount of any backup withholding from a payment to a U.S. holder will be allowed as a credit against the U.S. holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided that the required information is furnished to the IRS.

10F. Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

10G. Statements by Experts

Not applicable.

10H. Documents on Display

We are subject to the periodic reporting and other informational requirements of the Exchange Act. Accordingly, we are required to file reports and other information with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC. You may inspect and obtain copies, at prescribed rates, of reports and other information filed by us with the SEC at its Public Reference Room maintained at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC in the United States at 1-800-SEC-0330. You may also inspect and copy this material at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005.

We file our annual report on Form 20-F, including our financial statements, and other reports, including our reports on Form 6-K, electronically with the SEC. These filings are available at www.sec.gov. We also file financial statements and other periodic reports electronically with the CVM at their website, www.cvm.gov.br. Copies of our annual reports on Form 20-F and documents referred to in this annual report and our bylaws will be available for inspection upon request at our headquarters at Av. Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 2170, 12227-901 São José dos Campos, São Paulo, Brazil.

10I. Subsidiary Information

Not required.

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ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to various market risks, primarily related to potential loss arising from adverse changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. We have established policies and procedures to manage sensitivity to interest rate and foreign currency exchange rate risk. These procedures include the monitoring of our levels of exposure to each market risk, including an analysis based on forecast of future cash flows, the funding of variable rate assets with variable rate liabilities, and limiting the amount of fixed rate assets which may be funded with floating rate liabilities. We may also use derivative financial instruments to mitigate the effects of interest rate fluctuations and to reduce our exposure to exchange rate risk. The following sections address the significant market risks associated with our financial activities.

Interest Rate Risk

Our exposure to market risk for interest rate fluctuations principally relates to changes in the market interest rates of our U.S. dollar-denominated and *real*-denominated monetary liabilities, principally our short- and long-term debt obligations. Increases and decreases in prevailing interest rates generally translate into increases and decreases in interest expense. Additionally, the fair values of interest rate-sensitive instruments are also affected by general market conditions.

Our short- and long-term debt obligations totaled US\$1,338.7 million at December 31, 2004 and were denominated in U.S. dollars, Brazilian *reais*, Japanese yen and Euros. Of the total amount of debt denominated in U.S. dollars, US\$923.4 million, approximately US\$499.2 million was fixed rate. The remaining floating rate U.S. dollar-denominated debt was indexed to either six-month or 12-month LIBOR. Of the US\$336.7 million of our Brazilian *reais*-denominated debt, US\$331.7 million bears interest at a variable rate based on the TJLP, the long-term interest rate in Brazil. The TJLP ranged from 9.75% per annum to 10% per annum during 2004. We also maintain a subsidiary line of credit in an amount of US\$5.0 million which bears interest at a variable rate based on the CDI, the interbank deposit rate in Brazil. All of our US\$72.5 million of Japanese yen-denominated debt was the floating rate indexed to the Japanese interbank deposit rate, or JIBOR. All of our Euro-denominated debt, totaling US\$6.1 million, was fixed rate.

The table below provides information about our short- and long-term debt obligations as of December 31, 2004 that are sensitive to changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates.

Weighted Average Interest Rate 2004	Total Out standing Amount	Outstanding Amount By Year of Maturity						Total Fair Value
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Thereafter	
<i>(in thousands, except percentages)</i>								
Short Term Debt								
U.S. dollars (LIBOR indexed)	5.23%	US\$ 46,019	US\$ 46,019					US\$ 46,815
U.S. dollars (fixed rate)	6.17%	105,079	105,079					102,658
<i>Reais</i> (TJLP indexed)	12.22%	319,791	319,791					315,915
<i>Reais</i> (CDI indexed)	20.64%	20	20					21
Euro (fixed rate)	2.80%	6,094	6,094					6,116
Japanese yen (JIBOR indexed)	1.14%	36,278	36,278					34,851
Total short-term debt		US\$ 513,281	US\$ 513,281					US\$ 506,376
Long Term Debt								

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U.S. dollars (LIBOR indexed)	5.23%	US\$	378,192		US\$	62,040	US\$	110,743	US\$	90,300	US\$	90,108	US\$	25,000	US\$	380,046
U.S. dollars (fixed rate)	6.17%		394,089			99,238		179,511		74,325		41,015				361,432
<i>Reais</i> (TJLP indexed)																