

The Decree No. 234/2021 established a new Export Investment Promotion Regime (the "Promotion Regime"), with the objective, among others, of increasing exports of goods and promoting sustainable economic development. The Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Productive Development will be the authorities for the application of the Promotion Regime.

The Promotion Regime covers investments for new productive projects in, among others, forestry, mining, hydrocarbon, manufacturing and agro-industrial activities, as well as the expansion of existing business units that require investments to increase their production. The benefits of the Promotion Regime do not apply to commodities such as wheat, corn, soybeans and biodiesel, among others. Although the regulatory entities may include and/or exclude activities from the Promotion Regime, the decree establishes that vested rights will not be affected.

The requirements are as follows:

- (i) Both legal entities and individuals, resident or non-resident, may apply.
- (ii) Presentation of an "Export Investment Project" consisting of a minimum direct investment of U.S.\$ 100,000,000.
- (iii) Comply with the terms and conditions of the projects submitted and approved by the regulators.
- (iv) The followings time are not eligible to apply for the Promotion Regime: (a) individuals and legal entities whose representatives or directors have been convicted of certain crimes with prison sentences and/or disqualification for a specific period of time; (b) individuals and legal entities with overdue and unpaid tax or social security debts; (c) individuals and legal entities with tax or social security debts; (d) individuals and legal entities that have unpaid taxes, fees, fines or surcharges imposed on them by a final judicial or administrative decision in customs, exchange, tax or social security matters; and (e) individuals that have unjustifiably failed to comply with their obligations in connection with other promotion schemes.

Once the relevant requirements have been verified, the application authority will approve the project and will issue an "Export Investment Certificate" for the purpose of accessing the benefits established by the Promotion Regime, which will have a term of 15 years.

Beneficiaries participating in the Export Promotion Regime may apply up to 20% of the foreign currency income obtained from exports related to the project to (i) the payment of principal and interest of financial or commercial debts with foreign countries, (ii) the payment of dividends, and (iii) the repatriation of direct investments of non-residents. However, this benefit may not exceed an annual maximum of 25% of the gross amount of foreign currency liquidated by such beneficiary through the foreign exchange market to finance the development of the project. In estimating the gross amount of foreign currency settled by the beneficiary in the foreign exchange market to finance the project, foreign currency flows from exports will not be taken into account.

In the case of projects involving investments in excess of U.S.\$ 500,000,000, the beneficiaries may opt to access an extended benefit for each year in which the benefit previously provided for has not been used.

In the case of projects involving investments between U.S.\$ 500,000,000 and U.S.\$ 1,000,000,000, for each year in which the benefit has not been used, they may enjoy, for two consecutive years, an amount of free application equivalent to double the percentage previously foreseen.

The calculation of the benefit will be made on the foreign exchange earned from exports related to the project during the year in which the extended benefit is used.

The amount of the free application benefit may not exceed an annual maximum of 40% of the gross amount of the foreign currency effectively entered by the beneficiary in the foreign exchange market to finance the development of the project, at the time of making use of the same.

The benefits of the Promotion Regime will cease (i) upon expiration of the term of use, (ii) in certain cases, when the beneficiary ceases to have the capacity to carry out the activity that is the reason for the investment project, as established in the applicable regime, or (iii) if the beneficiary fails to comply with its obligations under the Promotion Regime without justification.

Criminal Exchange Regime

The Exchange Regime establishes that transactions that do not comply with the exchange regulations established by the Exchange Regime will be subject to the Criminal Exchange Regime (Law No. 19,359 and amendments).

For further information on the exchange control restrictions and regulations in force, you should consult your legal advisors and read the applicable rules mentioned in this document, as well as their amendments and complementary regulations, which are available on the website: <http://www.infoleg.gob.ar> or on the BCRA's website <https://www.bcra.gob.ar>, as applicable. The information contained in these websites is not part of this annual report and is not deemed to be incorporated herein.

Item 10.ETaxation

The following discussion contains a description of the principal Argentine and United States federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of our Class B shares or ADSs. It does not purport to be a comprehensive description of

all the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase our Class B shares or ADSs, it is not applicable to all categories of investors, some of which may be subject to special rules, and it does not specifically address all of the Argentine and United States federal income tax considerations applicable to any particular holder. This discussion is based upon the tax laws of Argentina and the regulations thereunder and the tax laws of the United States and the regulations thereunder as in effect on the date of this annual report, which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect, and to differing interpretations. Each prospective purchaser is urged to consult its own tax advisor about the particular Argentine and United States federal income tax consequences to it of an investment in our Class B shares or ADSs. This discussion is also based upon the representations of the Depositary and on the assumption that each obligation set forth in the deposit agreement among us, the Depositary and the registered holders and beneficial owners of the ADSs, and any related documents, will be performed in accordance with its terms.

Material Argentine Tax Considerations

The following discussion is a summary of the material Argentine tax considerations relating to the purchase, ownership and disposition of our Class B shares or ADSs. The following summary is based upon tax laws and the respective regulations of Argentina as in effect on the date of this document and is subject to any change in Argentine legislation that may come into effect after such date. Any change could apply retroactively and could affect the continued validity of this summary. Additionally, please note that this summary does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all the Argentine tax considerations that may be relevant to a holder of our Class B shares or ADSs. No assurance can be given that the courts or tax authorities responsible for the administration of the laws and regulations described in this report will agree with this interpretation. Holders are encouraged to consult their tax advisors regarding the tax treatment of our Class B shares or ADSs as it relates to their situation.

Income Tax

Taxation on Dividends

According to the Argentine Income Tax Law ("ITL"), taxation applicable on the distribution of dividends from Argentine companies would be as follows:

- (i) Dividends originated in profits obtained during tax periods beginning up to December 31, 2017, whether disbursed in cash, property or other equity securities: no Argentine income tax withholding would apply on dividend distributions except for the application of the "Equalization Tax." The Equalization Tax is applicable when the dividends distributed are higher than the "net accumulated taxable income" of the immediate previous fiscal period from when the distribution is made. To determine the "net accumulated taxable income" from the income calculated by the ITL, the income tax paid in the same fiscal period should be subtracted and the local dividends received in the previous fiscal period should be added to such income. The Equalization Tax would be imposed as a 35% withholding tax on the shareholder receiving the dividend. Dividend distributions made in property (other than cash) would be subject to the same tax rules as cash dividends. Stock dividends on fully paid shares ("*acciones liberadas*") are not subject to Equalization Tax.
- (ii) Dividends on Argentine shares originated in profits obtained during fiscal years initiated on or after January 1, 2018 and paid to Argentine resident individuals and/or non-Argentine residents would be subject to a 7% income tax withholding on the amount of such dividends ("Dividend Tax"). However, if dividends are distributed to Argentine Entities (in general, entities organized or incorporated under Argentine law, certain traders and intermediaries, local branches of non-Argentine entities, sole proprietorships and individuals carrying on certain commercial activities in Argentina), no Dividend Tax should apply. Equalization Tax is not applicable.

For Argentine individuals and undivided estates not registered before the Argentine tax authorities as taxpayers for income tax purposes, as well as for non-Argentine residents, the Dividend Tax withholding will be considered a final payment. Argentine individuals and undivided estates are not allowed to offset income arising from the distribution of dividends on Argentine shares with losses from other types of operations.

The ITL provides a first in-first out rule pursuant to which distributed dividends correspond to the former accumulated profits of the distributing company.

Holders are encouraged to consult a tax advisor as to the particular Argentine income tax consequences derived from profit distributions made on Class B shares and ADSs.

Capital gains tax

According to income tax regulations, the results derived from the transfer of shares, quotas and other equity interests, titles, bonds and other securities, are subject to Argentine income tax (unless an exemption applies), regardless of the type of beneficiary who realizes the gain.

Capital gains obtained by Argentine corporate entities (in general, entities organized or incorporated under Argentine law, certain traders and intermediaries, local branches of non-Argentine entities, sole proprietorships and individuals carrying on certain commercial activities in Argentina, among others) derived from the sale, exchange or other disposition of shares in Argentine entities are subject to income tax on the net income based on a progressive tax rate system (set from 25% to 35% depending on the net accumulated taxable income). The applicable scales for fiscal periods commencing on or after January 1, 2024, are as follows: (i) net taxable income accumulated up to \$34,703,523.08 will be subject to a rate of 25%; (ii) net taxable income accumulated over \$34,703,523.08 up to \$347,035,230.79 will incur a payment of \$8,675,880.77 plus 30% on the excess over \$34,703,523.08; and (iii) net taxable income accumulated from \$347,035,230.79 onwards will be subject to a payment of \$102,375,393.08 plus 35% on the excess over \$347,035,230.79.

The amounts stated in the scales described are annually updated since January 1, 2022 based on an inflation index.

Losses arising from the sale of shares can only be offset against income derived from the same type and source of operations, for a five-year carryover period.

Starting in 2018, income obtained by Argentine resident individuals and undivided estates located in Argentina from the sale of shares and other securities are exempt from capital gains tax in the following cases: (i) shares placed through a CNV- authorized public offering; and/or (ii) shares traded on CNV- authorized stock markets with segments ensuring priority of price-time and interference of offers; and/or (iii) the sale, exchange or other disposition of shares through CNV-authorized tender offer regimes and/or share exchanges.

In addition, Section 34 of Law No. 27,541, provides that since tax period 2020, in the case of securities under the provisions of Section 98 of the ITL, not included in the first paragraph of Section 26 subsection u) of the ITL, Argentine resident individuals and undivided estates located in Argentina are exempt from capital gains tax derived from their sale, exchange, or disposal to the extent said securities are listed on stock exchanges or securities markets authorized by the CNV, without being applicable the provisions of Section 109 of the ITL. In this sense, Section 109 of the ITL provides that the total or partial exemptions established or that will be established in the future by special laws regarding securities, issued by the national, provincial, or municipal States or the City of Buenos Aires, will not have effects on income tax for Argentine resident individuals and undivided estates located in Argentina. ADSs would not qualify for the exemption applicable to Argentine resident individuals since the referred conditions would not apply.

If the exemption does not apply, the income derived by Argentine resident individuals and undivided estates located in Argentina from the sale, exchange or other disposition of ADSs (and shares, if applicable) is subject to income capital gains tax at a 15% rate on net income (calculated in Argentine currency). The acquisition cost may be updated pursuant to the IPC inflationary index rate to the extent the equity participation was acquired after January 1, 2018. Losses arising from the sale of non-exempt Argentine shares can only be offset by Argentine individuals and undivided estates located in Argentina against income derived from operations of the same source and type (understanding by "type" the different concepts of income included under each article of Chapter II, Title IV of the ITL), for a five-year carryover period.

If Argentine resident individuals and undivided estates located in Argentina perform a conversion procedure of securities representing shares, that do not meet the exemption requirements stated in the conditions mentioned in points (i), (ii) and (iii) of the paragraph above, with the intention to hold instead the underlying shares that do comply with said requirements, such conversion would be considered a taxable transfer of the securities representing shares for which the fair market value by the time the conversion takes place should be considered. The same tax treatment will apply if the conversion process involves shares that do not meet the exemption requirements stated above that are converted into securities representing shares to which the exemption is applicable.

Once the underlying shares or securities representing shares are converted, the results obtained from the sale, exchange, swap or any other disposition thereof would be exempt from income tax provided that the conditions mentioned in points (i), (ii) and (iii) of the paragraph above are satisfied.

In light of amendments introduced by Law No. 27,541, it could also be construed that a capital gains exemption could also apply for Argentine resident individuals and undivided estates located in Argentina if the securities involved in the conversion process are listed on stock exchanges or securities markets authorized by the CNV (although the matter is not free from doubt and further clarifications should be issued).

Due to the amendments introduced to the ITL, as from 2018, non-Argentine resident individuals or legal entities ("Foreign Beneficiaries") are also exempt from income tax derived from the sale of Argentine shares in the following cases: (i) when the shares are placed through a public offering authorized by the CNV; and/or (ii) when the shares are traded on CNV- authorized stock markets, under segments that ensure priority of price-time and interference of offers; and/or (iii) when the sale, exchange or other disposition of shares is made through a tender offer regime and/or exchange of shares authorized by the CNV. The applicable exemption on the sale of Argentine shares will proceed as long as the Foreign Beneficiary does not reside nor do the funds originate from "non-cooperative jurisdictions" (as defined below) and, in accordance with Section 90 of the Regulatory Decree of the ITL (RD ITL).

In addition, the Law No. 27,430 stated that income derived from the sale of ADSs is categorized as Argentine source income. However, capital gains obtained from the sale, exchange or other disposition of ADSs by Foreign Beneficiaries that reside in jurisdictions that are not considered "non-cooperative jurisdictions" and, in accordance with Section 90 of the RD ITL, whose funds do not originate from jurisdictions considered "non-cooperative jurisdictions", are exempt from income tax on capital gains derived from the sale of ADSs to the extent the underlying shares are authorized for public offering by the CNV.

In case Foreign Beneficiaries conduct a conversion process of shares that do not meet the exemption requirements, into securities representing shares that are exempt from income tax pursuant to the conditions stated above, such conversion would be considered a taxable transfer for which the fair market value by the time the conversion takes place should be considered.

In case the exemption is not applicable, and the Foreign Beneficiaries are not resident in, and their invested funds do not originate from, non-cooperative jurisdictions, the gain derived from the disposition of ADSs would be subject to Argentine income tax at a 15% rate on the net capital gain or at a 13.5% effective rate on the gross price.

For Foreign Beneficiaries resident in or whose funds originate from jurisdictions considered as non-cooperative for purposes of fiscal transparency, the tax rate applicable to the sales of shares and/or ADSs is assessed at a 35% rate applicable on a presumed net gain basis set at 90%. General Resolution (AFIP) No 4,227/2018 also provides different payment mechanisms depending on the specific circumstances of the sale transaction. In line with Section 252 of the RD ITL, in the cases included in the last paragraph of Section 98 of the ITL (i.e., when the acquirer and the seller of the security involved are non-Argentine residents), the tax shall be paid by the foreign seller directly through the mechanism established for such purpose by the tax authorities, or (i) through an Argentine individual resident with sufficient mandate or (ii) by the foreign seller's legal representative domiciled in Argentina.

Holders are encouraged to consult a tax advisor as to the Argentine income tax consequences derived from holding and disposing of Class B shares and ADSs and whether any different treatment under a treaty to avoid double taxation could apply.

Tax treaties

Argentina has signed tax treaties for the avoidance of double taxation with Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Qatar, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK, and Uruguay. The treaties signed with China, Luxembourg, Turkey, Austria and Japan are still undergoing the respective ratification procedures. There is currently no tax treaty for the avoidance of double taxation in effect between Argentina and the United States. Since January 2021 an international administrative agreement for the exchange of information between the Argentine tax administration ("AFIP") and the United States tax administration (Internal Revenue Service, "IRS") has been in force.

Additionally, it should be noted that a legislative bill has undergone parliamentary consideration, approving the "Multilateral Convention to Implement Tax Treaty Related Measures to Prevent Base Erosion and Profit Shifting," signed within the framework of the OECD. The approval of this bill will result in modifications to the agreements signed with 17 jurisdictions.

It is not clear when, if ever, a treaty and/or multilateral instrument with the United States will be ratified or entered into effect. As a result, the Argentine tax consequences described in this section will apply, without modification, to a holder of our Class B shares or ADSs that is a U.S. resident. Foreign shareholders located in certain jurisdictions with a tax treaty in force with Argentina may be (i)

exempted from the payment of the personal assets tax and (ii) entitled to apply for reduced withholding tax rates on payments to be made by Argentine parties if certain conditions are met.

Holders are encouraged to consult a tax advisor as to the potential application of the provisions of a treaty in their specific circumstances.

Personal assets tax

Argentine entities must pay the personal assets tax corresponding to Argentine and foreign resident individuals and foreign resident entities for the holding of company shares by December 31 of each year. For tax period 2019, inclusive, and onwards the applicable tax rate is 0.50% and is levied on the proportional net worth value ("*valor patrimonial proporcional*") by December 31st of each year, of the shares arising from the last balance sheet. Pursuant to the Personal Assets Tax Law, the Argentine company is entitled to seek reimbursement of such paid tax from the applicable Argentine resident individuals and/or foreign resident shareholders. The Argentine company may seek this reimbursement of Personal Assets Tax by setting off the applicable tax against any amount due to its shareholders or in any other way or, under certain circumstances, waive its right under Argentine law to seek reimbursement from the shareholders.

Holders are encouraged to consult a tax advisor as to the particular Argentine personal assets tax consequences derived from the holding of Class B shares and ADSs.

Value added tax

The sale, exchange or other disposition of our Class B shares or ADSs and the distribution of dividends are exempted from the value added tax.

Tax on debits and credits on Argentine bank accounts

All credits and debits originated in bank accounts held at Argentine financial institutions, as well as certain cash payments, are subject to this tax, which is assessed at a general rate of 0.6%. There are also increased rates of 1.2% and reduced rates of 0.075%. According to Section 45 of Law No. 27,541, the applicable rate of tax on debits and credits on Argentine bank accounts (the "TDC") is doubled for certain cash withdrawals made by certain Argentine legal entities. Owners of bank accounts subject to the general 0.6% rate may consider 33% of the tax paid as a tax credit against specific taxes. The taxpayers that are subject to the 1.2% rate may consider 33% of all tax paid as a credit against specific taxes. Such amounts can be utilized as a credit for income tax or for the special contributions on cooperatives capital. The remaining amount is deductible for income tax purposes. If lower rates were applied, the available credit would be reduced to 20%. Additionally, Law No. 27,264 establishes that 100% of the tax paid may be considered as a credit against income tax by entities that are characterized as "micro" and "small" and 60% of the tax paid may be considered as a credit against income tax by those entities related to the manufacturing industry that are characterized as "medium - stage 1-" by means of section 1 of Law No. 25,300 and its complementary ones.

TDC has certain exemptions. Debits and credits in special checking accounts (created under Communication "A" 3250 of the Argentine Central Bank) are exempted from this tax if the accounts are held by foreign legal entities and if they are exclusively used for financial investments in Argentina. For certain exemptions and/or tax rate reductions to apply, bank accounts must be registered with the Tax Authority (AFIP-DGI) in accordance with General Resolution (AFIP) No.3900/2016.

It is noted that according to Decree No. 796/2021, the TDC exemptions foreseen in Decree No. 380/2001 and other regulations of the same nature shall not be applicable in those cases where cash payments are related to the purchase, sale, exchange, intermediation and/or any other type of operation on crypto assets, cryptocurrencies, digital currencies or similar instruments, in the terms defined by the applicable rules.

Whenever financial institutions governed by Law No. 21,526 make payments acting in their own name and behalf, the application of the TDC is restricted to certain specific transactions. Such specific transactions include, among others, dividends or profits distributions.

Pursuant to Law No. 27,702, the following taxes which initially expired on December 31, 2022 were extended until December 31, 2027: Income Tax, Personal assets tax and TDC.

Tax on minimum presumed income

Pursuant to Law No. 27,260, passed by the Argentine Congress on June 29, 2016, the tax on minimum presumed income was eliminated for tax periods beginning as of January 1, 2019.

PAIS Tax ("Impuesto para una Argentina inclusiva y solidaria")

Law No. 27,541 establishes, on an emergency basis and for the term of five fiscal periods from the entry into force of said law (i.e. December 23, 2019), a federal tax applicable to certain transactions for the purchase of foreign currency for saving purposes or without a specific destination and other operations of currency exchange and acquisition of services performed by Argentine tax residents (individuals, undivided estates, legal entities, among others). The applicable rate is, in general, 30%.

Investors should consider the provisions that apply to them according to their specific case.

In addition, General Resolution (AFIP) N° 4815/2020 established on the operations subject to PAIS Tax and for the taxpayers defined in Article 36 of Law No. 27,541 that qualify as Argentine residents, in the terms of Article 116 and subsequent of the ITL, the application of a thirty percent (30%) income tax collection on the amounts in Ps. that, for each case, are detailed in Article 39 of the Law No. 27,541.

Said collection will be considered an advance payment of the income tax and will be computable in the annual income tax return or, where appropriate, the annual personal assets tax return, corresponding to the fiscal period in which they were incurred. If a surplus is generated in the corresponding tax, it will be considered direct income and can be used to offset other tax obligations.

Additionally, this general resolution establishes a refund regime for those persons or entities to whom the established collection has been applied and who are not taxpayers of income tax or, where appropriate, personal assets tax.

Gross turnover tax

This tax is a provincial tax, which is also levied in the City of Buenos Aires, applicable to gross revenues resulting from the regular and onerous exercise of commerce, industry, profession, business, services or any other onerous activity conducted on a regular basis within the respective Argentine jurisdiction. Each of the provinces and the City of Buenos Aires apply different tax rates depending on the type of activity.

In addition, gross turnover tax could be applicable on the transfer of Class B shares or ADSs and on the perception of dividends to the extent such activity is conducted on a regular basis within an Argentine province or within the City of Buenos Aires. However, under the Tax Code of the City of Buenos Aires, any transaction with shares as well as the perception of dividends are exempt from gross turnover tax.

Holders of Class B shares and ADSs are encouraged to consult a tax advisor as to the particular gross turnover tax consequences of holding and disposing of Class B shares and ADSs in the involved jurisdictions.

Regimes for the Collection of Provincial Tax Revenues on the Amounts Credited to Bank Accounts

Different tax authorities (i.e., City of Buenos Aires, Corrientes, Córdoba, Tucumán, Province of Buenos Aires and Salta, among others) have established collection regimes for gross turnover tax purposes applicable to those credits verified in accounts opened at financial entities, of any type and/or nature and including all branch offices, irrespective of territorial location. These regimes apply to those taxpayers included in the lists provided monthly by the tax authorities of each jurisdiction. The applicable rates may vary depending on the jurisdiction involved. Collections made under these regimes shall be considered as a payment on account of the gross turnover tax. Note that certain jurisdictions have excluded the application of these regimes on certain financial transactions. Holders of Class B shares and ADSs shall corroborate the existence of any exclusions to these regimes in accordance with the jurisdiction involved.

Stamp tax

Stamp tax is a provincial tax, which is also levied in the City of Buenos Aires, applicable to the execution of onerous transactions within an Argentine provincial jurisdiction or the City of Buenos Aires or outside an Argentine provincial jurisdiction or

the City of Buenos Aires but with effects in such jurisdiction. In the City of Buenos Aires, acts or instruments related to the negotiation of shares and other securities duly authorized for its public offering by the CNV are exempt from stamp tax to the extent their placement is made within a 180-days term counting as from when such authorization is granted.

Holders of Class B shares and ADSs are encouraged to consult a tax advisor as to the particular stamp tax consequences arising in the involved jurisdictions.

Prospective investors should consider the tax consequences in force in the above-mentioned jurisdictions at the time the concerned document is executed and/or becomes effective.

Other taxes

There are no federal inheritance or succession taxes applicable to the ownership, transfer or disposition of our Class B shares or ADSs. At the provincial level, the province of Buenos Aires imposes a tax on free transmission of assets, including inheritance, legacies, donations, etc. For tax period 2024, any gratuitous transfer of property lower than or equal to Ps. 2,038,752 is exempt. This amount is increased to Ps. 8,488,486 in the case of transfers among parents, sons, daughters and spouses. The amount to be taxed, which includes a fixed component and a variable component that is based on differential rates (which range from 1.6026% to 9.5131%), varies according to the property value to be transferred and the degree of kinship of the parties involved. Free transmission of Class B shares or ADSs could be subject to this tax. Holders of Class B shares and ADSs are encouraged to consult a tax advisor as to the tax consequences arising in the involved jurisdictions.

Court tax

In the event that it becomes necessary to institute enforcement proceedings in relation to our Class B shares and ADSs in the federal courts of Argentina or the courts sitting in the City of Buenos Aires, a court tax (currently at a rate of 3.0%) will be imposed on the amount of any claim brought before such courts. Certain court and other taxes could be imposed on the amount of any claim brought before the Province courts.

Incoming Funds Arising from Non-Cooperative or Low or Nil Tax Jurisdictions

According to Section 82 of the Law No. 27,430, for fiscal purposes, any reference to “low tax or no tax countries” or “non-cooperative countries” should be understood to be “non-cooperative jurisdictions or low or nil tax jurisdictions,” as defined in Section 19 and Section 20 of the ITL.

As defined under Section 19 of the ITL, “non-cooperative jurisdictions” are those countries or jurisdictions that do not have an agreement in force with the Argentine government for the exchange of information on tax matters or a treaty to avoid international double taxation with a broad clause for the exchange of information. Likewise, those countries that, having an agreement of this type in force, do not effectively comply with the exchange of information will also be considered as non-cooperative. The aforementioned treaties and agreements must comply with international standards of transparency and exchange of information on fiscal matters to which the Argentine Republic has committed. The Executive Branch published a list of the non-cooperative jurisdictions based on the criteria above. In this sense, Section 24 of the RD ITL lists the jurisdictions that should be considered as “non-cooperative” under the disposition of Section 19 of the ITL.

In turn, “low or nil tax jurisdictions” are defined as those countries, domains, jurisdictions, territories, associated states or special tax regimes in which the maximum corporate income tax rate is lower than 60% of the minimum corporate income tax rate established in the first paragraph of Section 73 of the ITL. In light of Section 25 of the RD ITL, for purposes of determining the taxation level referred to in Article 20 of the ITL, the aggregate corporate tax rate in each jurisdiction, regardless of the governmental level in which the taxes were levied must be considered. In turn, “special tax regime” is understood as any regulation or specific scheme that departs from the general corporate tax regime applicable in said country and results in an effective rate below that stated under the general regime.

According to the legal presumption under Section 18.2 of Law No. 11,683, as amended, incoming funds from non-cooperative or low or nil jurisdictions could be deemed unjustified net worth increases for the Argentine party, no matter the nature of the operation involved. Unjustified net worth increases are subject to the following taxes:

- income tax would be assessed at 110% of the amount of funds transferred.
- VAT and Excise Tax (if any) would be assessed at 110% of the amount of funds transferred.

Although the concept of “incoming funds” is not clear, it should be construed as any transfer of funds:

- (i) from an account in a non-cooperative/low or nil tax jurisdiction or from a bank account opened outside of a non-cooperative or low or nil tax jurisdiction but owned by an entity located in a non-cooperative or low or nil tax jurisdiction;
- (ii) to a bank account located in Argentina or to a bank account opened outside of Argentina but owned by an Argentine party.

The Argentine party may rebut such legal presumption by duly evidencing before the Argentine tax authority that the funds arise from activities effectively performed by the Argentine party or by a third party in such jurisdiction, or that such funds have been previously declared.

THE ABOVE SUMMARY IS NOT INTENDED TO BE A COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF ALL TAX CONSEQUENCES RELATING TO THE OWNERSHIP OR DISPOSITION OF CLASS B SHARES OR ADSs. HOLDERS ARE ENCOURAGED TO CONSULT THEIR TAX ADVISORS CONCERNING THE TAX CONSEQUENCES ARISING IN EACH PARTICULAR CASE.

United States Federal Income Tax Considerations

This discussion describes certain U.S. federal income tax consequences for a U.S. holder (as defined below) of acquiring, owning and disposing of the Class B shares and ADSs (and to the extent provided under “Information Reporting and Backup Withholding” and “FATCA” below, investors other than U.S. holders). This discussion does not contain a detailed description of all potential U.S. federal income tax consequences and does not address the Medicare tax on net investment income, U.S. federal estate and gift taxes or the effects of any state, local or non-U.S. tax laws. In addition, this discussion does not apply to certain classes of holders, such as persons that own or are deemed to own 10% or more of the voting power or 10% or more of the total value of all classes of our stock, dealers in securities or currencies, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, traders that elect mark-to-market accounting for securities holdings, banks or other financial institutions, insurance companies, tax-exempt organizations, entities treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes (or a partner therein), persons who are liable for alternative minimum tax, persons who acquired the Class B shares or ADSs pursuant to the exercise of an employee stock option or otherwise as compensation, persons holding the Class B shares or ADSs in connection with a trade or business conducted outside of the United States, persons holding the Class B shares or ADSs as a position in a “straddle” or conversion transaction, or as part of a “synthetic security” or other integrated financial transaction, persons required to accelerate the recognition of any item of gross income with respect to the Class B shares or ADSs as a result of such income being recognized on an applicable financial statement, or U.S. holders that have a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar, all of which may be subject to rules that differ significantly from those described below. This discussion assumes that the Class B shares and ADSs are held as “capital assets” for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

This discussion is based on the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (“the Code”), Treasury regulations, administrative rulings and judicial authority, all as in effect as of this date. All of these laws and authorities are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis. You should consult your own tax advisors concerning the U.S. federal, state, local and non-U.S. tax consequences of purchasing, owning and disposing of the Class B shares and ADSs in light of your particular circumstances.

For purposes of this summary, you are a U.S. holder if you are a beneficial owner of Class B shares or ADSs and you are, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, an individual citizen or resident of the United States, a U.S. domestic corporation, or otherwise subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net income basis with respect to income from the Class B shares and ADSs.

In general, if you are the beneficial owner of ADSs, you will be treated as the beneficial owner of the Class B shares represented by those ADSs for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and no gain or loss will be recognized if you exchange an ADS for the Class B shares represented by that ADS.

Dividends

Subject to the discussion under “—Passive Foreign Investment Company” below, the gross amount of distributions paid with respect to the Class B shares or ADSs (including the amount of any Argentine taxes withheld), other than certain pro rata distributions of Class B shares or ADSs, will be treated as dividends to the extent paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles). Because we do not maintain calculations of earnings and profits under U.S. federal income tax principles, it is expected that distributions generally will be reported to you as dividends. Any dividends you receive (including any withheld taxes) will be includable in your income on the date of your receipt of the dividend, or in the case of ADSs, the Depositary’s receipt of the dividend. Such dividends will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction generally available to U.S. corporations. Dividends paid in Pesos or other non-U.S. currency will be included in a U.S. holder’s income in a U.S. dollar amount calculated by reference to the exchange rate in effect on the date of a U.S. holder’s receipt of the dividend, or in the case of ADSs, the Depositary’s receipt of the dividend, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars. If such a dividend is converted into U.S. dollars on the date of receipt, you generally should not be required to recognize foreign currency gain or loss in respect of the dividend income. If such a dividend is not converted into U.S. dollars on the date of receipt, a U.S. holder generally will have a basis in the non-U.S. currency equal to its U.S. dollar value on that date. A U.S. holder generally will be required to recognize foreign currency gain or loss realized on a subsequent conversion or other disposition of such currency, which will be treated as U.S.-source ordinary income or loss.

Dividends received by certain non-corporate U.S. holders will generally be subject to taxation at reduced rates if the dividends are “qualified dividends.” Subject to applicable limitations (including a minimum holding period requirement), dividends paid on the ADSs will be treated as qualified dividends 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 (a “PFIC”) (see the discussion under “—Passive Foreign Investment Company” below).

Because the Class B shares are not themselves listed on a U.S. exchange, dividends received with respect to the Class B shares that are not represented by ADSs generally will not be treated as qualified dividends. U.S. holders of Class B shares or ADSs should consult their own tax advisors regarding the availability of the reduced dividend tax rate in the light of their own particular circumstances.

Dividends received by U.S. holders will generally constitute foreign-source income and “passive category” income for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. Subject to certain conditions and limitations (including a minimum holding period requirement) and the Foreign Tax Credit Regulations (as defined below), any Argentine tax withheld from dividends on the Class B shares or ADSs may be treated as a foreign income tax eligible for credit against a U.S. holder’s U.S. federal income tax liability. However, Treasury regulations addressing foreign tax credits (the “Foreign Tax Credit Regulations”) impose additional requirements for foreign taxes to be eligible for a foreign tax credit, and there can be no assurance that those requirements will be satisfied. The Department of the Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) are considering proposing amendments to the Foreign Tax Credit Regulations. In addition, recent notices from the IRS provide temporary relief by allowing taxpayers that comply with applicable requirements to apply many aspects of the foreign tax credit regulations as they previously existed (before the release of the current Foreign Tax Credit Regulations) for taxable years ending before the date that a notice or other guidance withdrawing or modifying the temporary relief is issued (or any later date specified in such notice or other guidance). Any amounts withheld on account of the Argentine personal assets tax (as discussed in “—Material Argentine Tax Considerations”) will not be a foreign income tax eligible for credit against a U.S. holder’s U.S. federal income tax liability. Instead of claiming a foreign tax credit, a U.S. holder may be able to deduct any Argentine tax withheld from dividends in computing such holder’s taxable income, subject to generally applicable limitations under U.S. law (including that a U.S. holder is not eligible for a deduction for otherwise creditable foreign income taxes paid or accrued in a taxable year if such U.S. holder claims a foreign tax credit for any foreign income taxes paid or accrued in the same taxable year). The rules with respect to foreign tax credits and deductions for foreign taxes are complex and U.S. holders are urged to consult their independent tax advisors regarding the Foreign Tax Credit Regulations (and the related temporary relief in the IRS notices) and the availability of the foreign tax credit or a deduction under their particular circumstances.

Passive Foreign Investment Company

Based on the composition of our income and assets and the valuation of our assets, we do not believe we were a PFIC for 2023, although there can be no assurance in this regard.

In general, we will be a PFIC for any taxable year in which:

- at least 75% of our gross income is passive income, or
- at least 50% of the value (generally determined based on a quarterly average) of our assets is attributable to assets that produce or at held for the production of passive income.

For this purpose, passive income generally includes dividends, interest, certain royalties and rent and gains from financial investments (other than certain income derived in the active conduct of a banking business as discussed below). In addition, cash and other assets readily convertible into cash are generally considered passive assets. If we own at least 25% (by value) of the stock of another corporation, for purposes of determining whether we are a PFIC, we will be treated as owning our proportionate share of the other corporation's assets and receiving our proportionate share of the other corporation's income.

Our determination with respect to our PFIC status is based in part upon certain proposed U.S. Treasury regulations. Those regulations and other administrative pronouncements from the IRS provide special rules for determining the character of income derived in the active conduct of a banking business for purposes of the PFIC rules. Specifically, these rules treat certain income earned by a non-U.S. corporation engaged in the active conduct of a banking business as non-passive income. Although we believe we are engaged in the active conduct of a banking business, the application of these special rules to our activities, and, thus, the characterization of some of our income and assets for purposes of the PFIC rules, is not entirely clear. Thus, there can be no assurance that the IRS will agree with our determination with respect to our PFIC status. In addition, these special rules are subject to change in the future.

The determination of whether we are a PFIC is made annually. Accordingly, it is possible that we may become a PFIC in the current or any future taxable year due to changes in our asset or income composition. If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which you hold our Class B shares or ADSs, you will be subject to special tax rules discussed below.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which you hold our Class B shares or ADSs and you do not make a timely mark-to-market election, as described below, you will be subject to special tax rules with respect to any "excess distribution" received and any gain realized from a sale or other disposition, including a pledge, of such Class B shares or ADSs. Distributions received in a taxable year will be treated as excess distributions to the extent that they are greater than 125% of the average annual distributions received during the shorter of the three preceding taxable years or your holding period for the Class B shares or ADSs. Under these special tax rules:

- the excess distribution or gain will be allocated ratably over your holding period for the Class B shares or ADSs,
- the amount allocated to the current taxable year, and any taxable year prior to the first taxable year in which we were a PFIC, will be treated as ordinary income, and
- the amount allocated to each other year will be subject to tax at the highest tax rate in effect for that year for individuals or corporations, as applicable, and the interest charge generally applicable to underpayments of tax will be imposed on the resulting tax attributable to each such year.

Although the determination of whether we are a PFIC is made annually, if we are a PFIC for any taxable year in which you hold our Class B shares or ADSs, you will generally be subject to the special tax rules described above for that year and for each subsequent year in which you hold the Class B shares or ADSs (even if we do not qualify as a PFIC in such subsequent years). However, if you own Class B shares or ADSs and we cease to be a PFIC, you may be able to avoid the continuing impact of the PFIC rules by making a special election to recognize gain as if your Class B shares or ADSs had been sold on the last day of the last taxable year during which we were a PFIC. You are urged to consult your own tax advisor about this election.

In lieu of being subject to the special tax rules discussed above, you may make a mark-to-market election with respect to your Class B shares or ADSs provided such Class B shares or ADSs are treated as "marketable stock." Class B shares or ADSs generally will be treated as marketable stock if the Class B shares or ADSs shares are regularly traded on a "qualified exchange or other market" (within the meaning of the applicable Treasury regulations). Under current law, the mark-to-market election may be available to holders of ADSs for as long as the ADSs are traded on the NYSE, which constitutes a qualified exchange, although there can be no assurance that the ADSs will be "regularly traded" for purposes of the mark-to-market election. The Class B shares are traded on the ByMA, which must meet certain trading, listing, financial disclosure and other requirements to be treated as a qualified exchange for these purposes, and no assurance can be given that the Class B shares will be "regularly traded" for purposes of the mark-to-market election.

If you make an effective mark-to-market election, for each taxable year that we are a PFIC you will include as ordinary income the excess of the fair market value of your Class B shares or ADSs at the end of the year over your adjusted tax basis in the Class B shares or ADSs. You will be entitled to deduct as an ordinary loss in each such year the excess of your adjusted tax basis in the Class B shares or ADSs over their fair market value at the end of the year, but only to the extent of the net amount previously included in income as a result of the mark-to-market election. Your adjusted tax basis in the Class B shares or ADSs will be increased by the amount of any income inclusion and decreased by the amount of any deductions under the mark-to-market rules. In addition, upon the sale or other disposition of your Class B shares or ADSs in a year that we are a PFIC, (i) any gain will be treated as ordinary income and (ii) any loss will be treated as ordinary loss, but only to the extent of the net amount previously included in income as a result of the mark-to-market election, and thereafter will be capital loss.

If you make a mark-to-market election, it will be effective for the taxable year for which the election is made and all subsequent taxable years unless the Class B shares or ADSs are no longer regularly traded on a qualified exchange or other market, or the IRS consents to the revocation of the election. You are urged to consult your tax advisor about the availability of the mark-to-market election, and whether making the election would be advisable in your particular circumstances.

Alternatively, holders of shares in a PFIC can sometimes avoid the special tax rules described above by electing to treat the PFIC as a “qualified electing fund” under Section 1295 of the Code. However, this option is not available to you because we do not intend to comply with the requirements necessary to permit you to make this election.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which you hold our Class B shares or ADSs and any of our non-U.S. subsidiaries is also a PFIC, you will be treated as owning a proportionate amount (by value) of the shares of the lower-tier PFIC for purposes of the application of the PFIC rules. You will not be eligible to make the mark-to-market election described above in respect of any lower-tier PFIC. You are urged to consult your tax advisors about the application of the PFIC rules to any of our subsidiaries.

You will generally be required to file IRS Form 8621 if you hold our Class B shares or ADSs in any year in which we are classified as a PFIC. You are urged to consult your tax advisors concerning the U.S. federal income tax consequences of holding our Class B shares or ADSs if we are considered a PFIC in any taxable year.

Sale or Other Disposition

Upon a sale or other disposition of the Class B shares or ADSs, U.S. holders will recognize gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes in an amount equal to the difference between the U.S. dollar value of the amount realized on the disposition and the U.S. holder’s tax basis, determined in U.S. dollars, in the Class B shares or ADSs. Subject to the discussion under “Passive Foreign Investment Company” above, such gain or loss will generally be capital gain or loss, and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the Class B shares or ADSs were held for more than one year. A U.S. holder’s ability to offset capital losses against ordinary income is limited. Long-term capital gain recognized by a non-corporate U.S. holder may be taxable at a preferential rate. Any gain or loss will generally be U.S.-source gain or loss for foreign tax credit purposes. Consequently, a U.S. holder may not be eligible for a foreign tax credit for any Argentine tax imposed upon the sale or other disposition of the Class B 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. However, pursuant to the Foreign Tax Credit Regulations, any such Argentine tax would generally not be a foreign income tax eligible for a foreign tax credit (regardless of any other income that a U.S. holder may have that is derived from foreign sources). In such case, the non-creditable Argentine tax may reduce the amount realized on the sale or other disposition of the Class B shares or ADSs. As discussed above, however, recent notices from the IRS provide temporary relief by allowing taxpayers that comply with applicable requirements to apply many aspects of the foreign tax credit regulations as they previously existed (before the release of the current Foreign Tax Credit Regulations) for taxable years ending before the date that a notice or other guidance withdrawing or modifying the temporary relief is issued (or any later date specified in such notice or other guidance). If any Argentine tax is imposed upon the sale or other disposition of the Class B shares or ADSs and a U.S. holder applies such temporary relief, such Argentine tax may be eligible for a foreign tax credit or deduction, subject to the applicable conditions and limitations. U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the Foreign Tax Credit Regulations (and the related temporary relief in the IRS notices) and the availability of the foreign tax credit or a deduction under their particular circumstances.

Foreign Financial Asset Reporting

Certain U.S. holders that own “specified foreign financial assets” with an aggregate value in excess of U.S.\$50,000 on the last day of the taxable year or U.S.\$75,000 at any time during the taxable year are generally required to file an information statement along with their tax returns, currently on IRS Form 8938, with respect to such assets. “Specified foreign financial assets” include any financial