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- Financial and foreign exchange entities may freely determine the level and use of their general foreign exchange positions.
- Financial and foreign exchange entities may voluntarily provide information on retail exchange rates offered in the City of Buenos Aires, which will be posted on the Argentine Central Bank's website.
- The obligation to carry out any exchange operation through an authorized entity (section 1.2) is maintained.
- The restrictions regarding hours to operate in the MULC are eliminated.
- The obligation of Argentine residents to comply with the "External Credits and Debts Survey" "(Communication "A" 6401 as amended) is maintained, even if there had been no inflow of funds to the MULC and/or no future access to it for the operations to be declared.
- The obligation of Argentine residents to transfer to Argentina and sell in the FX Market the proceeds of their exports of goods within the applicable deadline remains in force.

In addition, effective October 1, 2018, the BCRA defined foreign exchange intervention and non-intervention zones for the U.S. dollar exchange rate until the end of 2018, at Ps.34 per U.S. dollar in the lower bound and Ps.44 per U.S. dollar in the upper bound. Such rates are adjusted daily; provided that beyond the upper bound, the BCRA may sell foreign currency for a daily amount of up to US\$150 million, and beyond the lower bound, the BCRA may increase the monetary base backed with the increase of the federal reserves. As of the date of this annual report, the non-intervention zones were fixed at Ps.39.755 per U.S. dollar in the lower bound and Ps.51.448 per U.S. dollar in the upper bound. In addition, from April 15, 2019 the BCRA will offer to sell up to US\$60 million on two daily auctions up to an aggregate of US\$9,600 from the funds disbursed by the IMF. See "Item 3.D Key Information-Risk Factors-Fluctuations in the value of the peso could adversely affect the Argentine economy, and consequently our results of operations or financial condition" and "Additional Information-Exchange Controls". Nonetheless, in April 29, 2019, the committee of monetary policy (COPOM) of the BCRA announced that the BCRA will be able to sell foreign currency even if the exchange rate is within \$51,448, the amount and frequency will depend on the market dynamics, and if the exchange rate is above \$51,448, the BCRA will increase from USD 150 to USD 250 million the amount of the daily sale stipulated so far. Likewise, it may determine the performance of additional interventions to counteract episodes of excessive volatility if deemed necessary. Finally, the COPOM confirms its decision not to buy foreign currency until June 2019 if the exchange rate is below \$39,755.

For a detailed description of all exchange restrictions and controls on capital inflows in effect as of the date hereof, investors are advised to consult with their legal advisers and read the Central Bank regulations, Decree No. 616/2005, Resolution No. 3/2015 of the former Ministry of Finance and Public Finance, Central Bank Communications "A" 6037 and "A" 6244 and Criminal Foreign Exchange Law No. 19,359, and complimentary regulations, for which interested parties may consult them on the website of legislative information of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights or the Central Bank.

### E. Taxation

#### Taxation

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 ordinary shares or ADSs, but it does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase our ordinary shares or ADSs and is not applicable to all categories of investors, some of which may be subject to special rules, and does not specifically address all of the Argentine and United States federal income tax considerations applicable to any particular holder. This summary is based upon the tax laws of Argentina and the regulations thereunder and the tax laws of 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 adviser about the particular Argentine and United States federal income tax consequences to it of an investment in our ordinary shares or ADSs. This discussion is also based upon the representations of the depositary and on the assumption that each obligation in the deposit agreement among us, Citibank, N.A, as 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 opinion of material Argentine tax matters is based upon the tax laws of Argentina and regulations thereunder as of the date of this annual report, and is subject to any subsequent change in Argentine laws

and regulations which may come into effect after such date. This section is the opinion of the law firm Marval, O’Farrell & Mairal, insofar as it relates to matters of Argentine tax law, of the material Argentine tax considerations relating to the purchase, ownership and disposition of our ordinary shares or ADSs. This opinion does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to a holder of such securities. No assurance can be given that the courts or tax authorities responsible for the administration of the laws and regulations described in this annual report will agree with this interpretation. Holders should carefully read “Key Information–Risk Factors–Risks Relating to the Offering, Our Ordinary Shares and the ADSs– Interpretation of Argentine tax laws may adversely affect the tax treatment of our ordinary shares and the ADSs.” Holders are encouraged to consult their tax advisers regarding the tax treatment of our ordinary shares and ADSs as it relates to their particular situation.

#### **Taxation on Dividends**

The following rules apply to dividends paid to resident individuals and non-residents individuals or entities: (i) exempt from income tax if they are paid out of income generated during fiscal years beginning before January 1, 2018 except if the Equalization Tax applies (as explained below); (ii) subject to an income tax withholding rate of 7% if paid out of income generated during fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2018 through fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2019; (iii) subject to a 13% income tax withholding rate if paid out of income generated on or after fiscal year beginning on or after January 1, 2020. This withholding rate might be lower if the holder of our ordinary shares or ADSs is resident of a country which signed a treaty to avoid double taxation with Argentina, and meets all the substantial and formal requirements for such treaty to apply.

The Equalization Tax is only applicable to dividend distributions paid out of income generated on fiscal years beginning before January 1, 2018, and to the extent that dividends distributed were greater than the income determined according to the application of the Argentine income tax law, accumulated at the fiscal year immediately preceding the year in which the distribution is made, referred to as “Taxable Accumulated Income” The Equalization Tax will be imposed as a withholding tax on the shareholder receiving the dividend.

#### **Capital Gains**

Gains derived from the transfer of shares, quotas, representative securities and other equity interests, titles, bonds and other securities of Argentine companies are subject to Argentine income tax regardless of the type of beneficiary who obtains the income.

Capital gains realized 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) derived from the sale, exchange or other disposition of shares or representative securities are subject to income tax at the rate of 30% on net profit (the rate will be decreased to 25% for income generated on fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2020). Losses from a previous fiscal year as a result of the disposition of shares can only be applied and compensated against net gains resulting from the same kind of transaction, and these losses can be carried forward for five fiscal years.

Capital gains realized by individuals resident in Argentina from the sale of shares and other securities is subject to income tax at a 15% rate on the capital gain, unless such securities were traded in stock markets and/or have public offering authorization issued by the CNV, in which case an exemption applies to the extent certain conditions are met.

The abovementioned exemption applies to non-resident beneficiaries as well beginning on December 29, 2017. For transactions not covered by the exemption (transactions concluded before December 29, 2017 or the sale of stock not traded in a stock markets and/or with public offering authorization issued by the CNV), the gain derived from the disposition of shares and representative securities by non-residents is subject to Argentine income tax at a rate of 15% either (i) on the net amount resulting from deducting from the sale price of the shares, the acquisition cost and the expenses incurred in Argentina necessary for obtaining, maintaining and conserving this asset, as well as the deductions admitted by the Argentine income tax law or (ii) on the net presumed income provided by the Argentine income tax law for this type of transaction (i.e., 90%), which results in an effective rate of 13.5% of the sales price. For transactions concluded before December 29, 2017, the Argentine income tax law (the “ITL”) established that the purchaser who was not a resident of Argentina was responsible for paying the applicable capital gains tax. For transactions concluded after December 29, 2017, if the exemption does not apply, the buyer resident

in Argentina is responsible for making the withholding. Instead, if the buyer is not resident in Argentina, the seller is responsible for paying the tax through its legal representative in Argentina or international wire transfer if it has no representative domiciled in Argentina. Until April 26, 2018, there was no payment mechanism in place for non-resident purchasers or sellers to pay the capital gains tax. Beginning on April 26, 2018, a payment mechanism has been implemented. For transactions concluded before April 26, 2018, the capital gains tax was due in June 2018.

The exemption mentioned in the prior paragraph is not applicable if the foreign beneficiary is resident in a “non-cooperative jurisdiction” or the invested funds come from one of such jurisdictions. Law 27,430 amended section 15 of the ITL, which defines them as any jurisdiction or country that: (i) has not signed an information exchange agreement with Argentina; (ii) has not signed a treaty to avoid double taxation with Argentina; or (iii) has signed either an agreement or convention but does not comply with its obligation to share information with Argentina. According to the ITL, the Executive Branch will be responsible for issuing this “black list” of non-cooperative jurisdictions. However, as such black list has not been issued yet, the “white list” of cooperative jurisdictions which can be checked in the Argentine tax Authority’s website is still applicable.<sup>1</sup> If, for this reason the exemption is not applicable, the applicable rate is 35% on the net presumed income of 90%, thus the effective withholding rate is 31.5%.

Before the enactment of the latest tax reform, which entered into effect on December 29, 2017, the tax treatment applicable to gains realized by beneficiaries who were residents and not residents of Argentina from the sale of ADSs was open to interpretation and it may not have been uniform under the amended Argentine ITL. Possible variations in the treatment of the ADSs for income tax purposes can affect both residents and non-resident of Argentina holders of ADSs. As of the date of this annual report, there are no administrative or judicial decisions clarifying the ambiguity of the law regarding the source of income originated in the sale of ADSs. However, beginning on December 29, 2017, it is clear that the sale of ADSs by non-residents would be subject to Income Tax in Argentina unless the underlying shares are covered by the exemption explained above.

Personal Assets Tax

Argentine entities, such as us, have to pay the personal assets tax corresponding to resident individuals and non-resident individuals and entities for the holding of our ordinary shares. The applicable tax rate is 0.25% and is levied on the proportional net worth value (*valor patrimonial proporcional*), or the book value, of the shares arising from the last balance sheet of the Argentine entity calculated under Argentine GAAP.

Pursuant to the Personal Assets Tax Law, the Argentine company is entitled to seek reimbursement of such paid tax from the applicable Argentine domiciled individuals and/or foreign domiciled shareholders.

Value Added Tax

The sale, exchange or other disposition of our ordinary shares and ADSs, and the distribution of dividends in connection therewith, are exempted from the value added tax.

Tax on Debits and Credits on Argentine Bank Accounts

Credits to and debits from 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% that may apply in certain cases. Owners of bank accounts subject to the general 0.6% rate may consider 34% of the tax paid upon credits to such bank accounts and taxpayers subject to the 1.2% rate may consider 17% of all tax paid upon credits to such bank accounts as a credit against income tax or tax on presumed minimum income. When financial institutions governed by Law No. 21,526 make payments acting in their own name and on their own behalf, the application of this tax is restricted only to certain specific transactions. Such specific transactions include, among others, dividends or profits distributions. Recently, Law No. 27,264 increased the creditable portion of the tax to 100% for small-sized companies and to 50% to medium-sized companies registered as a Small and Medium Enterprises. Also, Law 27,432, in force since January 2018, establishes that the Argentine government may prescribe that a percentage of the tax on debits and credits to bank accounts that, as of the date of effectiveness of such law, was not considered computable as an advanced payment of the income tax shall be gradually reduced up to 20% per year starting on January 1, 2018. Furthermore, the

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.afip.gob.ar/jurisdiccionesCooperantes/#ver>

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Argentine government may establish that the tax on debits and credits to bank accounts shall be considered entirely computed as an advanced payment of the income tax in 2022.

According to Decree 409/2018 (Published in the Official Gazette on May 7, 2018) the owners of bank accounts on which the tax is levied may compute 33% of the amounts paid under this tax –generated both on debited and credited amounts– as a payment on account of the income tax, tax on minimum presumed income and/or the special contribution on cooperative capital. The amount not computed may not be subject, under any circumstances, to compensation with other taxes borne by the taxpayer or be reimbursed or transferred to third parties, and may be transferred, until exhaustion, to other fiscal periods of the aforementioned taxes. The amount computed as a tax credit cannot be deducted for income tax purposes.

### **Tax on Minimum Presumed Income**

Entities domiciled in Argentina are subject to this tax at the rate of 1% applicable over the total value of their taxable assets, to the extent it exceeds in the aggregate an amount of Ps.200,000. Specifically, the law establishes that banks, other financial institutions and insurance companies will consider a taxable base equal to 20% of the value of taxable assets. This tax shall be payable only to the extent the income tax determined for any fiscal year does not equal or exceed the amount owed under the tax on minimum presumed income. In such case, only the difference between the tax on minimum presumed income determined for such fiscal year and the income tax determined for that fiscal year shall be paid. Any tax on minimum presumed income paid will be applied as a credit toward income tax owed in the immediately-following 10 fiscal years. Shares and other equity participations in entities subject to tax on minimum presumed income are exempt from this tax. The tax on minimum presumed income is abrogated for tax years starting on January 1, 2019 (Law 27,260).

### **Turnover Tax**

In addition, gross turnover tax could be applicable to residents in Argentina on the transfer of shares and on the payment 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 transactions with shares, as well as the payment of dividends are exempt from gross turnover tax.

Holders of our ordinary shares or ADSs are encouraged to consult a tax adviser as to the particular Argentine gross turnover tax consequences derived from holding and disposing of our ordinary shares or ADS.

### **Stamp Taxes**

Stamp tax is a local tax that is levied based on the formal execution of public or private instruments.

Documents subject to stamp tax include, among others, all types of contracts, notarial deeds and promissory notes. Each province and the City of Buenos Aires have its own stamp tax legislation.

Stamp tax rates vary according to the jurisdiction and type of agreement involved. In certain jurisdictions, 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.

### **Tax duties exemption on imports under the Mining Investment Regime and the Large Investment Projects Regime**

The Mining Investment Regime set forth by Law 24,196 (as amended and supplemented) promotes investment in capital goods by exemptions on import duties and accelerated depreciation on income tax on imports of capital goods.

Pursuant to the Large Investment Projects Regime set forth by Resolution No. 256/2000, issued by the former Ministry of Economy (as amended), imports of production lines to enhance the production process and involving the process since the raw material enter the production line and until the final product is produced, are also subject to a promotional regime. Applicants must present a project (which, among other things, must include a commitment to acquire up to 20% of the projects’ value in national goods), and which, upon approval, provides for a two-year term import duties exemption on such goods, subject to verification of the goods use.

**Other Taxes**

There are no Argentine federal inheritance or succession taxes applicable to the ownership, transfer or disposition of our ordinary shares, except for the court tax applicable in inheritance or succession processes which, if the proceedings is brought before a court sitting in the City of Buenos Aires, will be levied at 1.5% on the assets of the estate. Such rate will vary in each jurisdiction. The Province of Buenos Aires establishes a tax on free transmission of assets, including inheritance, legacies, donations, etc. Free transmission of our ordinary shares could be subject to this tax. In the case of litigation regarding the shares before a court of the City of Buenos Aires, a 3% court fee would be charged, calculated on the basis of the claim.

**Tax Treaties**

Argentina has signed tax treaties for the avoidance of double taxation with several countries, although there is currently no tax treaty or convention in effect between Argentina and the United States.

The above opinion is not intended to be a complete analysis of all tax consequences relating to the ownership or disposition of shares or ADSs. Holders are encouraged to consult their tax advisers concerning the tax consequences arising in each particular case.

**Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations**

The following sets forth the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of the ADSs and the ownership and disposition of the ordinary shares by U.S. Holders (as defined below) and does not address the effects of any U.S. federal tax laws other than U.S. federal income tax laws (such as estate and gift tax laws) or any state, local or non-U.S. tax laws. This summary is based upon the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, Treasury regulations issued thereunder, or the Regulations, and judicial and administrative interpretations thereof, each as in effect on the date hereof, and all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect.

This summary does not address all of the U.S. federal income tax consequences that may be relevant to a U.S. Holder in light of such holder's particular circumstances, including the impact of the unearned income Medicare contribution tax, or to U.S. Holders subject to special rules, such as certain financial institutions, U.S. expatriates, insurance companies, individual retirement accounts, dealers in securities or currencies, traders in securities, U.S. Holders whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar, tax-exempt entities, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, partnerships or other pass through entities and investors in such entities, persons liable for alternative minimum tax, U.S. Holders that own 10% or more of the total voting power or value of our stock, U.S. Holders that are resident in or have a permanent establishment in a jurisdiction outside the United States and persons holding the ordinary shares or ADSs as part of a "straddle," "hedge," "conversion transaction" or other integrated transaction. In addition, this summary is limited to U.S. Holders that acquire ADSs pursuant to the international offering and who hold the ordinary shares and ADSs as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code.

For purposes of this discussion, a "U.S. Holder" is a beneficial owner of the ordinary shares or ADSs that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, (i) an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States; (ii) a corporation (or any entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia; (iii) any estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or (iv) any trust if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or if a valid election is in place to treat the trust as a U.S. person for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

If any entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds the ordinary shares or ADSs the U.S. tax treatment of a partner in the partnership generally will depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A partnership considering an investment in the ordinary shares or ADSs, and partners in such a partnership, should consult their tax advisers regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the ordinary shares or ADSs.

The following discussion generally assumes that we are not, and will not become, a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC.

Prospective purchasers of the ordinary shares or ADSs should consult their tax advisers concerning the tax consequences of holding ordinary shares or ADSs in light of their particular circumstances, including the application of the U.S. federal income tax considerations discussed below, as well as the application of other federal, state, local, non-U.S. or other tax laws.

#### **Tax Treatment of the ADSs**

The discussion below assumes that the representations contained in the deposit agreement are true and that the obligations in the deposit agreement and any related agreements will be complied with in accordance with their terms. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, a beneficial owner of the ADSs generally will be treated as the owner of the ordinary shares represented by such ADSs. Accordingly, no gain or loss will be recognized upon an exchange of the ADSs for the ordinary shares.

#### **Dividends**

The gross amount of distributions paid with respect to the ordinary shares or ADSs (other than certain *pro rata* distributions of shares to all shareholders), including the amount of any Argentine taxes withheld, will be treated as dividends to the extent paid out of the Company's current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles). Because the Company does not maintain calculations of its earnings and profits under U.S. federal income tax principles, it is expected that distributions generally will be reported to U.S. Holders as dividends. The dividends will be treated as foreign-source income and will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction generally available to U.S. corporations.

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, dividends paid with respect to the ordinary shares or ADSs will be treated as qualified dividends if (1) the ordinary shares or ADSs, as applicable, 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 PFIC. Our ADSs have been approved for listing on the NYSE. The ADSs will qualify as readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States so long as they are so listed. As discussed below under "Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules," the Company does not believe it was a PFIC for the taxable year ending December 31, 2018 and does not expect to be a PFIC for the foreseeable future. Based on existing guidance, it is not entirely clear whether dividends received with respect to ordinary shares will be treated as qualified dividends, because the ordinary shares are not themselves listed on a U.S. exchange. U.S. Holders of ordinary shares should consult their own tax advisers regarding the availability of the reduced dividend tax rate in the light of their own particular circumstances.

Dividends paid in pesos 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, or in the case of ADSs, the depository'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, a U.S. Holder 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 the date of receipt. 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 U.S. Holders will generally constitute passive category income for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. Subject to limitations under U.S. federal income tax law concerning credits or deductions for foreign taxes, any Argentine taxes withheld from cash dividends on the ordinary shares or ADSs 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 if the U.S. Holder has elected to deduct all foreign income taxes for the taxable year). However, amounts withheld on account of the Argentine personal assets tax (as defined in "Material Argentine Tax Considerations") will not be eligible for credit against a U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability. The rules with respect to foreign tax credits are complex and U.S. Holders are urged to consult their independent tax advisers regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit under their particular circumstances.

**Sale or Other Disposition**

Upon a sale or other disposition of the ordinary 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 ordinary shares or ADSs. Generally, such gain or loss will be capital gain or loss, and will be long-term capital gain (taxable at a reduced rate for certain non-corporate U.S. Holders, such as individuals) or loss if the ordinary shares or ADSs were held by the U.S. Holder for more than one year. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to significant limitations.

If an Argentine tax is withheld on the sale or other disposition of the ordinary shares or ADSs, a U.S. Holder's amount realized will include the gross amount of the proceeds of the sale or other disposition before deduction of the Argentine tax. See "Material Argentine Tax Considerations—Capital Gains" for a description of when a disposition may be subject to taxation by Argentina. This gain or loss will generally be U.S. source gain or loss for foreign tax credit purposes. Consequently, in the case of a disposition of the ordinary shares or ADSs that is subject to Argentine tax, the U.S. Holder may not be able to use the foreign tax credit for that Argentine tax unless it can apply the credit against U.S. tax payable on other income from foreign sources in the appropriate income category, or, alternatively, it may take a deduction for the Argentine tax if it elects to deduct all of its foreign income taxes. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers as to whether the Argentine tax on gains may be creditable against the U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability.

**Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules**

The foregoing discussion of dividends and capital gains assumes that we are not a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A non-U.S. corporation will be classified as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes in any taxable year in which the corporation satisfies either of the following requirements:

- at least 75% of its gross income is "passive income;" or
- at least 50% of the average gross fair market value of its assets is attributable to assets that produce "passive income" or are held for the production of "passive income."

Passive income for this purpose generally includes dividends, interest, royalties, rents and gains from commodities and securities transactions. In addition, there is a look-through rule for investments in subsidiary corporations. Under this rule, if a non-U.S. corporation owns (directly or indirectly) at least 25 percent of another corporation, the non-U.S. corporation is treated as owning its proportionate share of the assets of the other corporation and earning its proportionate share of the income of the other corporation for purposes of determining if the non-U.S. corporation is a PFIC.

Based upon the composition of its income, its assets and the nature of its business, the Company does not believe it was a PFIC for the taxable year ending December 31, 2018 and does not expect to be a PFIC for the current year or the foreseeable future. There can be no assurance, however, that the Company will not be considered to be a PFIC for any particular year because PFIC status is factual in nature, depends upon factors not wholly within the Company's control, generally cannot be determined until the close of the taxable year in question, and is determined annually. If the Company were a PFIC in any taxable year, materially adverse U.S. federal income consequences could result for U.S. Holders. If the Company were a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder owned ordinary shares or ADSs, gains recognized by such U.S. Holder on a sale or other disposition of ordinary shares or ADSs would be allocated ratably over the U.S. Holder's holding period for such ordinary shares or ADSs. The amount allocated to the taxable year of the sale or other disposition and to any year before the Company became a PFIC would be taxed as ordinary income. The amount allocated to each other taxable year would be subject to tax at the highest rate in effect for individuals or corporations, as appropriate, and an interest charge would be imposed on the amount allocated to each such taxable year. Further, any distribution on the ordinary shares or ADSs in excess of 125% of the average of the annual distributions on such ordinary shares or ADSs received by a U.S. Holder during the preceding three years or the U.S. Holder's holding period, whichever is shorter, would be subject to taxation in the same manner as gain, as described immediately above. If the Company is classified as a PFIC in any year that a U.S. Holder is a shareholder, the Company generally will continue to be treated as a PFIC for that U.S. Holder in all succeeding years, even if the Company ceases to satisfy the requirements of being a PFIC. If a U.S. Holder owns ordinary shares or ADSs during any taxable year in which we are a PFIC, that holder generally will be required to file an annual Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") Form 9621. Significant penalties are imposed for failure to file IRS Form 9621, and the failure to file such form may suspend the running of the statute of limitations. Certain elections may be available that would result in alternative treatments (such as mark-to-market treatment) of the shares or ADSs. U.S. Holders should assume, however, that a "qualified electing fund" or "QEF election" will not be available with respect our shares or ADSs. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers to determine whether any of these elections would be available and, if so, what the consequences of the alternative treatments would be in their particular circumstances and regarding the application of the PFIC rules to their investment in the ordinary shares or ADSs generally.

**Information Reporting and Backup Withholding**

Payments of dividends and proceeds from the sale or other disposition of the ordinary shares or ADS by a U.S. paying agent or other U.S. intermediary, or made into the United States, generally will be reported to the Internal Revenue Service, or the IRS, unless the U.S. Holder is a corporation or otherwise establishes a basis for exemption. In addition, certain U.S. Holders may be subject to backup withholding tax in respect of such payments if they do not provide their taxpayer identification numbers or certification of exempt status.

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 credit against the U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle the U.S. Holder to a refund, *provided that* the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

**Foreign Financial Asset Reporting**

Certain U.S. Holders that own "specified foreign financial assets," the aggregate value of which exceeds US\$50,000 on the last day of the taxable year (or the aggregate value of which exceeds US\$75,000 at any time during the taxable year), generally are required to file an information report with respect to such assets with their tax returns. The ordinary shares and ADSs generally will constitute specified foreign financial assets subject to these reporting requirements unless the ordinary shares or ADSs, as applicable, are held in an account at certain financial institutions. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisers regarding the application of these disclosure requirements to their ownership of the ordinary shares or ADSs.

**F. Dividends and Paying Agents**

Not applicable.

**G. Statement by Experts**

Not applicable.

**H. Documents on Display**

We file reports, including annual reports on Form 20-F, and other information with the SEC pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC that apply to foreign private issuers. As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from the rules under the Exchange Act relating to the furnishing and content of proxy statements, and our officers, directors and principal shareholders are exempt from the reporting and short-swing profit recovery provisions contained in Section 16 of the Exchange Act. In addition, we are not required under the Exchange Act to file periodic reports and financial statements with the SEC as frequently or as promptly as U.S. companies whose securities are registered under the Exchange Act. However, we intend to file with the SEC, within 120 days after the end of each subsequent fiscal year, an annual report on Form 20-F containing financial statements audited by our independent auditors. We also intend to furnish with the SEC reports on Form 6-K containing unaudited quarterly financial information. You may read and copy any materials filed with the SEC at its public reference room in Washington, D.C., at 100 F Street NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room. Foreign private issuers, like us, have been required to make filings with the SEC by electronic means since November 4, 2002. Any filings we make electronically are available to the public over the Internet at the SEC's web site at <http://www.sec.gov/>.