

On January 13, 2022, UIF Resolution No. 6/2022 amended UIF Resolutions No. 30/2017, 21/2018 and 28/2018, which are applicable to entities regulated by the Central Bank, the CNV and/or the Superintendence of Insurance of the Nation, respectively.

On February 1, 2023, Resolution No. 14/2023 was published in the Official Gazette, which aims to establish the minimum requirements for the identification, assessment, monitoring, management and mitigation of money laundering and terrorist financing risks that the obligated subjects included in article 20 sections 1 and 2 of Law No. 25,246 must adopt and apply, in accordance with their policies, procedures and controls, in order to avoid the risk of being used by third parties with criminal objectives of money laundering and terrorist financing. Such resolution repealed Resolution No. 30E/2017 of the UIF without effect.

On May 10, 2023, Resolution No. 78/2023 was published in the Official Gazette, which amended the regulatory framework issued with respect to the obligated subjects included in article 20 sections 4 and 5 and those of section 22 that have the role of Financial Fiduciaries of Law No. 25,246 in order to adapt the obligations that they must comply with to manage and mitigate money laundering and terrorism financing risks, in accordance with the standards, good practices, guides and international guidelines currently in force, pursuant to the Recommendations issued by the Financial Action Task Force. This resolution repealed Resolution No. 21/2018 of the UIF.

Finally, on May 17, 2023, Resolution No. 84/2023 was published in the Official Gazette, which updates the thresholds established for the different regulated sectors in order to improve the effectiveness of the anti-money laundering and terrorist financing prevention system and update the regulations applicable to each sector. Therefore, an automatic updating mechanism of the thresholds was established, adopting as parameter the minimum salary set by the *“Consejo Nacional del Empleo, la Productividad y el Salario Mínimo, Vital y Móvil”*, in force as of December 31 of the previous calendar year and as of June 30 of the current calendar year, as applicable.

F. Taxation

United States Taxation

The following summary describes the material United States federal income tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of our common shares and GDSs. The discussion set forth below is applicable only to U.S. Holders (as defined below) that hold the common shares or GDSs as capital assets. This summary does not represent a detailed description of the United States federal income tax consequences applicable to you if you are subject to special treatment under the United States federal income tax laws, including if you are:

- a bank or other financial institution;
- a dealer in securities or currencies;
- a regulated investment company;
- a real estate investment trust;
- an insurance company;
- a tax-exempt organization;
- a person holding the common shares or GDSs as part of a hedging, integrated or conversion transaction, constructive sale or straddle;
- a trader in securities that has elected the mark-to-market method of accounting for your securities;

- a person liable for alternative minimum tax;
- a person who owns or is deemed to own 10% or more of our stock (by vote or value);
- a person required to accelerate the recognition of any item of gross income with respect to the common shares or GDSs as a result of such income being recognized on an applicable financial statement;
- a partnership or other pass-through entity for United States federal income tax purposes; or
- a person whose “functional currency” is not the U.S. dollar.

Furthermore, the discussion below is based upon the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), and regulations, rulings and judicial decisions thereunder as of the date hereof, and such authorities may be repealed, revoked or modified (possibly on a retroactive basis) so as to result in United States federal income tax consequences different from those discussed below. This summary does not contain a detailed description of all the United States federal income tax consequences to you in light of your particular circumstances and does not address the Medicare tax on net investment income, United States federal estate and gift taxes or the effects of any state, local or non-United States tax laws. In addition, this summary assumes that the deposit agreement governing the GDSs, and all other related agreements, will be performed in accordance with their terms.

As used herein, the term “U.S. Holder” means a beneficial owner of common shares or GDSs that is for United States federal income tax purposes:

- an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust if it (1) is subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (2) has a valid election in effect under applicable United States Treasury regulations to be treated as a United States person.

If a partnership (or other entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for United States federal income tax purposes) holds the common shares or GDSs, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partner of a partnership holding the common shares or GDSs, you should consult your tax advisors.

YOU SHOULD CONSULT YOUR OWN TAX ADVISORS CONCERNING THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES TO YOU OF THE OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF COMMON SHARES OR GDSS AS WELL AS ANY CONSEQUENCES ARISING UNDER OTHER UNITED STATES FEDERAL TAX LAWS AND THE LAWS OF ANY OTHER TAXING JURISDICTION.

GDSs

If you hold GDSs, for United States federal income tax purposes, you generally will be treated as the owner of the underlying common shares that are represented by such GDSs. Accordingly, deposits or withdrawals of common shares for GDSs by U.S. Holders will not be subject to United States federal income tax.

Distributions on Common Shares or GDSs

Subject to the discussion under “—Passive Foreign Investment Company” below, the gross amount of distributions on our common shares or GDSs (including amounts withheld to reflect Argentine withholding taxes, if any) will be taxable as dividends to the extent paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under United States federal income tax principles. Such dividends will be includable in your gross income as ordinary income on the day actually or constructively received by you, in the case of our common shares, or by the GDS Depository, in the case of our GDSs. Such dividends will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction generally allowed to corporations under the Code.

Subject to applicable limitations (including a minimum holding period requirement), dividends received by non-corporate U.S. Holders from a qualified foreign corporation may be treated as “qualified dividend income” that is subject to reduced rates of taxation. A foreign corporation generally is treated as a qualified foreign corporation with respect to dividends paid by that corporation on common shares (or GDSs representing such common shares) that are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. United States Treasury Department guidance indicates that our GDSs (which are listed on the NYSE) are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. Thus, we believe that dividends that we pay on our GDSs to U.S. Holders will be potentially eligible for these reduced tax rates. However, since our common shares are not listed on an established securities market in the United States, we do not believe that dividends that we pay on our common shares that are not represented by GDSs currently meet the conditions required for these reduced tax rates. There also can be assurance that our GDSs will be considered readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States in later years. In addition, non-corporate U.S. Holders will not be eligible for reduced rates of taxation on any dividends received from us if we are a PFIC in the taxable year in which such dividends are paid or in the preceding taxable year (as discussed under “—Passive Foreign Investment Company” below). Non-corporate U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of these rules given their particular circumstances.

The amount of any dividend paid in Pesos will equal the U.S. dollar value of the Pesos received calculated by reference to the exchange rate in effect on the date the dividend is actually or constructively received by you, in the case of our common shares, or by the GDS Depository, in the case of our GDSs, regardless of whether the Pesos are converted into U.S. dollars. If the Pesos received as a dividend are not converted into U.S. dollars on the date of receipt, you will have a tax basis in the Pesos equal to their U.S. dollar value on the date of receipt. Any gain or loss realized on a subsequent conversion or other disposition of the Pesos will be treated as United States source ordinary income or loss.

Subject to certain complex conditions and limitations (including a minimum holding period requirement) and the Foreign Tax Credit Regulations (as defined below), Argentine withholding taxes on dividends, if any, may be treated as foreign taxes eligible for credit against your United States federal income tax liability. For purposes of calculating the foreign tax credit, dividends paid on our common shares or GDSs will be treated as income from sources outside the United States and will generally constitute passive category income. However, recently issued United States Treasury regulations (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. A recent notice from the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) indicates that the Treasury and the IRS are considering proposing amendments to the Foreign Tax Credit Regulations and also allows taxpayers to defer the application of many aspects of the Foreign Tax Credit Regulations for taxable years ending on or before December 31, 2023 (the notice also indicates that the Treasury and the IRS are considering whether, and under what conditions, to provide additional temporary relief for later taxable years). Instead of claiming a foreign tax credit, you may be able to deduct Argentine withholding taxes on dividends, if any, in computing your taxable income, subject to generally applicable limitations under United States law (including that a U.S. Holder is not eligible for a deduction for 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 governing the foreign tax credit and deductions for foreign taxes are complex. You are urged to consult your tax advisors regarding the Foreign Tax Credit Regulations and the availability of the foreign tax credit or a deduction under your particular circumstances.

To the extent that the amount of any distribution (including amounts withheld to reflect Argentine withholding taxes, if any) exceeds our current and accumulated earnings and profits for a taxable year, as determined under United States federal income tax principles, the distribution will first be treated as a tax-free return of capital, causing a reduction in the adjusted basis of our common shares or GDSs, and thereafter as capital gain recognized on a sale or exchange (as discussed below under “Taxation of Capital Gains”). However, we do not expect to keep earnings and profits in accordance with United States federal income tax principles. Therefore, you should expect that a distribution will generally be reported as a dividend (as discussed above).

Distributions of our common shares or GDSs that are received as part of a pro rata distribution to all of our shareholders generally will not be subject to United States federal income taxes.

Passive Foreign Investment Company

Based on the past and projected composition of our income and assets and the valuation of our assets, including goodwill, we do not believe we were a PFIC for United States federal income tax purposes for the taxable year ending June 30, 2023, and we do not currently expect to become a PFIC, although there can be no assurance in this regard. The determination of whether we are a PFIC is made annually. Accordingly, it is possible that we may be a PFIC in the current or any future taxable year due to changes in our asset or income composition or if our projections are not accurate. The volatility and instability of Argentina’s economic and financial system may substantially affect the composition of our income and assets and the accuracy of our projections. In addition, this determination is based on the interpretation of certain United States Treasury regulations relating to rental income, which regulations are potentially subject to different interpretation.

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 are held for the production of passive income.

For this purpose, cash is generally a passive asset and passive income generally includes dividends, interest, royalties and rents (other than royalties and rents derived in the active conduct of a trade or business and not derived from a related person), annuities and gains from assets that produce passive income. If we own at least 25% by value of the stock of another corporation, we will be treated, for purposes of the PFIC tests, as owning our proportionate share of that other corporation’s assets and receiving our proportionate share of its income. If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which you hold our common shares or GDSs, unless you make the mark-to-market election discussed below, you will be subject to special tax rules discussed below.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which you hold our common shares or GDSs, you will be subject to special tax rules with respect to any “excess distributions” received and any gain realized from a sale or other disposition, including a pledge, of such common shares or GDSs. Distributions received in a taxable year that 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 common shares or GDSs will be treated as excess distributions. Under these special tax rules:

- the excess distribution or gain will be allocated ratably over your holding period for the common shares or GDSs;
- the amount allocated to the current taxable year, and any taxable year prior to the first taxable year in which we become 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.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which you hold our common shares or GDSs and any of our non-United States subsidiaries is also a PFIC, you would be treated as owning a proportionate amount (by value) of the shares of the lower-tier PFIC for purposes of the application of these rules. You are urged to consult your tax advisors about the application of the PFIC rules to any of our subsidiaries.

In addition, non-corporate U.S. Holders will not be eligible for reduced rates of taxation on any dividends received from us if we are a PFIC in the taxable year in which such dividends are paid or in the preceding taxable year. You will generally be required to file IRS Form 8621 if you hold our common shares or GDSs in any year in which we are classified as a PFIC.

In certain circumstances, in lieu of being subject to the rules discussed above with respect to excess distributions and realized gains, you may make an election to include gain on the stock of a PFIC as ordinary income under a mark-to-market method, provided that such stock is regularly traded on a qualified exchange. Under current law, the mark-to-market election is only available for stock traded on certain designated United States exchanges and foreign exchanges which meet certain trading, listing, financial disclosure and other requirements to be treated as a qualified exchange under applicable United States Treasury regulations. Our common shares are listed on the ByMA, which must meet the trading, listing, financial disclosure and other requirements under applicable United States Treasury regulations for purposes of the mark-to-market election, and no assurance can be given that the common shares are or will be “regularly traded” for purposes of the mark-to-market election. Our GDSs are currently listed on the NYSE, which constitutes a qualified exchange under the United States Treasury regulations, although there can be no assurance that the GDSs are or will be “regularly traded.”

If you make an effective mark-to-market election, you will include in ordinary income each year that we are a PFIC the excess, if any, of the fair market value of our common shares or GDSs at the end of the year over your adjusted tax basis in our common shares or GDSs. You will be entitled to deduct as an ordinary loss in each such year the excess, if any, of your adjusted tax basis in our common shares or GDSs 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. Any gain or loss on the sale or other disposition of the common shares or GDSs in a year that we are a PFIC will be ordinary income or loss, except that such loss will be ordinary loss only to the extent of the previously included net mark-to-market gain.

Your adjusted tax basis in our common shares or GDSs will be increased by the amount of any income inclusion and decreased by the amount of any deductions under the mark-to-market rules. 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 our common shares or GDSs are no longer regularly traded on a qualified exchange or the IRS consents to the revocation of the election. Mark-to-market inclusions and deductions will be suspended during taxable years in which we are not a PFIC, but would resume if we subsequently become a PFIC. You are urged to consult your tax advisors about the availability of the mark-to-market election, and whether making the election would be advisable in your particular circumstances. However, because a mark-to-market election cannot be made for any lower-tier PFICs that we may own (as discussed above), you will generally continue to be subject to the special tax rules discussed above with respect your indirect interest in any such lower-tier PFIC.

In some cases, holders of common shares or GDSs in a PFIC may be able to avoid the rules described above by electing to treat the PFIC as a “qualified electing fund” under Section 1295 of the Code. This option will not be available to you because we do not intend to comply with certain calculation and reporting requirements necessary to permit you to make this election.

You are urged to consult your tax advisors concerning the United States federal income tax consequences of holding our common shares or GDSs if we are considered a PFIC in any taxable year.

Taxation of Capital Gains

Subject to the discussion under “–Passive Foreign Investment Company” above, for United States federal income tax purposes, you will generally recognize capital gain or loss on any sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of our common shares or GDSs in an amount equal to the difference between the U.S. dollar value of the amount realized for the common shares or GDSs and your tax basis in the common shares or GDSs determined in U.S. dollars. Capital gains of non-corporate U.S. Holders derived with respect to capital assets held for more than one year are eligible for reduced rates of taxation. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations under the Code.

Any gain or loss recognized by you will generally be treated as United States source gain or loss for United States foreign tax credit purposes. Consequently, in the case of gain from the disposition of common shares or GDSs that is subject to Argentine income tax, you may not be able to benefit from a foreign tax credit for that Argentine income tax (i.e., because the gain from the disposition would be United States source), unless you can apply the credit (subject to applicable limitations) against United States federal income tax payable on other income from foreign sources. However, pursuant to the Foreign Tax Credit Regulations (if applicable), any such Argentine income tax would generally not be a foreign income tax eligible for a foreign tax credit (regardless of any other income that you may have that is derived from foreign sources). In such case, the non-creditable Argentine income tax may reduce the amount realized on the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of the common shares or GDSs. You are urged to consult your tax advisors regarding the tax consequences if Argentine income tax is imposed on a disposition of common shares or GDSs, including the effect of the Foreign Tax Credit Regulations (including, as discussed above, the possible deferral of many aspects thereof for taxable years ending on or before December 31, 2023) and the availability of the foreign tax credit under your particular circumstances.

Argentine Personal Assets Tax

Amounts paid on account of the Argentine TAP, if any, will not be eligible as a credit against your United States federal income tax liability, but may be deductible subject to applicable limitations in the Code.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

In general, information reporting will apply to dividends in respect of our common shares or GDSs and the proceeds from the sale, exchange or other disposition of our common shares or GDSs that are paid to you within the United States (and in certain cases, outside the United States), unless you establish that you are an exempt recipient. A backup withholding tax may apply to such payments if you fail to provide a correct taxpayer identification number and a certification that you are not subject to backup withholding or if you fail to report in full dividend and interest income.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a refund or a credit against your United States federal income tax liability provided the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

Argentine Taxation

The following discussion is a summary of certain Argentine tax considerations associated with an investment in, ownership or disposition of, the common shares or the GDSs by (i) an individual holder that is resident in Argentina, (ii) an individual holder that is neither domiciled nor resident in Argentina, (iii) a legal entity organized under the laws of Argentina, (iv) a permanent establishment in Argentina of a foreign entity and (v) a legal entity that is not organized under the laws of Argentina, that does not have a permanent establishment in Argentina and is not otherwise doing business in Argentina on a regular basis. The discussion is for general information only and is based on current Argentine tax laws. Moreover, while this summary is considered to be a correct interpretation of existing laws in force as of the date of this filing, no assurance can be given that the courts or administrative authorities responsible for the administration of such laws will agree with this interpretation or that changes in such laws or interpretations will not occur.

PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS ARE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISOR REGARDING THE PARTICULAR TAX CONSEQUENCES ARISING UNDER ANY TAXING JURISDICTION.

Income Tax

Law No. 27,430, enacted on December 27, 2017 and published in the Official Gazette on December 29, 2017, had introduced several amendments to Income Tax Law No. 20,628, among others, a corporate tax rate reduction in two phases. For fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2018 until December 31, 2019, there had been a reduction of the tax rate from 35% to 30%. Beginning on or after January 1, 2020 the tax rate would have been further reduced to 25%. Additionally, a withholding of 7% or 13% had been established for the fiscal years mentioned above, on the dividends distributed by local entities in favor of their shareholders provided they are resident individuals or undivided estates, or are foreign beneficiaries.

On June 16, 2021, Law 27,630 was enacted and published in the Official Gazette. This law increases corporate income tax rates for tax years beginning January 1, 2021 and onwards. The new law increases tax rates by replacing the fixed tax rate with a progressive tax scale. It also extends the 7% withholding tax rate currently in force to dividends from profits accrued in tax years beginning January 1, 2021, and thereafter.

Taxation of Dividends

Pursuant to Law No. 27,430, amended by Law No. 27,541, published in the Official Gazette on December 23, 2019, dividends and other profits paid in cash or in non-cash assets –except for stock dividends–by companies and other entities incorporated in Argentina referred to in the Argentine Income Tax Law Sections 73 (O.T 2019) (a)(1), (2), (3), (6), (7) and (8), and Section 73(b) out of retained earnings accumulated in fiscal years starting on or after January 1, 2018, would be subject to withholding tax at a 7% rate (on profits accrued during fiscal years starting January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2020), and at a 13% rate (on profits accrued in fiscal years starting January 1, 2021 and onwards), provided that they are distributed to Argentine resident individuals and foreign shareholders. On June 16, 2021, Law No. 27,630 was published in the Official Gazette, whereby amendments were introduced to the corporate income tax. Pursuant to this law, dividends will be taxed at 7%, also on profits accrued in fiscal years starting January 1, 2021, and onwards.

No dividend withholding tax applies if dividends are distributed to the Argentine corporate entities required to assess the dividend withholding tax.

Certain tax treaties contemplate the application of a ceiling tax rate on dividends (i.e. 10% on gross dividends).

Taxation of Capital Gains

Resident individuals

Capital gains obtained by resident individuals or undivided estates situated in Argentina from the sale or disposition of common shares and other securities are subject to income tax at a 15% rate on net income, unless such securities were traded in stock exchange under the supervision of the CNV, in which case an exemption applies.

Losses arising from the sale, exchange or other disposition of common shares or GDSs can be applied only to offset such capital gains arising from the sale, exchange or other disposition of these securities, for a five-year carryover period.

Foreign beneficiaries

Capital gains of Argentine source (as it is the case of both IRSA's GDSs and shares) obtained by non-Argentine individuals or non-Argentine entities from the sale, exchange or other disposition of shares are subject to income tax at a 15% rate on the net capital gain or at a 13.5% rate on the gross price at the seller's election. Notwithstanding, Law No. 27,430 established an exemption for foreign beneficiaries participating in the sale of publicly traded shares traded in stock exchanges under the supervision of the CNV. Said Law also established an exemption for capital gains derived from the sale, exchange or other disposition of share certificates issued abroad that represent shares issued by Argentine companies (i.e. GDRs). The exemptions will apply only if the foreign beneficiaries do not reside in, and the funds do not arise from, "non-cooperating" jurisdictions for tax transparency purposes.

The sale of an equity interest in a foreign entity could represent a taxable indirect transfer of Argentine assets (including shares), if (i) the value of the Argentine assets exceed 30% of the transaction's overall value, and (ii) the equity interest sold (in the foreign entity) exceeds 10%. The tax will also be due if any of these thresholds were met during the twelve month period prior to the sale.

The applicable rate is generally 15% on the net capital gain or at a 13.5% rate on the gross price at the seller's election, of the proportional value that corresponds to the Argentine assets.

The indirect transfer of Argentine assets within the same economic group would also not trigger taxation, provided the requirements set by regulations have been met.

Argentine entities

Capital gains obtained in tax years beginning from January 1, 2022 by 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) derived from the sale, exchange or other disposition of shares or GDSS are subject to the following tiered structure of corporate income tax rates for different brackets of earnings:

Annual taxable income (ARS)		Will pay ARS	Marginal rate on the excess of the lower limit (%)	On the ARS surplus
Over	To			
0.00	14,301,209.21	0.00	25	0.00
14,301,209.21	143,012,092.08	3,575,302.30	30	14,301,209.21
143,012,092.08	forward	42,188,567.16	35	143,012,092.08

Losses arising from the sale, exchange or other disposition of shares or GDSS can be applied only to offset such capital gains arising from the sale, exchange or other disposition of these securities, for a five-year carryover period.

WE RECOMMEND PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISOR REGARDING THE PARTICULAR TAX CONSEQUENCES CONCERNING THE SALE OR OTHER DISPOSITIONS OF SHARES AND GDSS.

Value Added Tax

The sale, exchange, disposition, or transfer of common shares or GDSS is not subject to VAT. Dividend distributions are not levied with VAT either.

Tax on Personal Assets

Argentine entities, such as us, have to pay the TAP corresponding to Argentine and foreign individuals and foreign entities for the holding of our shares at December 31 of each year. The applicable tax rate is 0.50% for fiscal years starting in 2019, inclusive. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the tax shall not be paid if it is equal to or less than ARS 255.75. The tax is levied on the proportional net worth value ("valor patrimonial proporcional" in Spanish), or the book value, of the shares arising from the last balance sheet of the Argentine entity calculated under Argentine GAAP. Pursuant to the TAP Law, the Argentine company is entitled to seek reimbursement of such paid tax from the applicable Argentine domiciled individuals and/or foreign domiciled shareholders.

Turnover Tax

The gross turnover tax is a local tax; therefore, the rules of the relevant provincial jurisdiction should be considered, which may levy this tax on the purchase and sale, exchange or other disposition of common shares or GDSs, and/or the collection of dividends at an average rate between 6% and 10%, unless an exemption is applicable. In the particular case of the City of Buenos Aires, any transaction involving common shares and/or the collection of dividends and revaluations is exempt from this tax.

To date, there is no withholding regime provided for foreign holders of common shares and GDSs.

To the extent that the activities are carried out in more than one jurisdiction, there is a Multilateral Agreement that establishes the way to distribute the taxable income among those jurisdictions.

Stamp Tax

Stamp taxes may apply in the City of Buenos Aires and in certain Argentine provinces in case transfer of common shares or GDSs is performed or executed in such jurisdictions by means of written agreements.

Other Taxes

There are no Argentine federal inheritance or succession taxes applicable to the ownership, transfer or disposition of our common shares or GDSs. The province of Buenos Aires established a tax on free transmission of assets, including inheritance, legacies, donations, etc. Free transmission of our shares could be subject to this tax at rates that vary from 1.6% to 9.5%, depending on the value of the transferred assets and the relationship between the transferor and the transferee.

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 currently in force with Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Qatar, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, United Arab Emirates and Uruguay. There is currently no tax treaty or convention in effect between Argentina and the United States. It is not clear when, if ever, a treaty 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 common shares or GDSs that is a United States 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.

PAIS Tax (“Impuesto para una Argentina inclusiva y solidaria”).

On December 23, 2019, the Argentine Government enacted Law 27,541. Among the changes implemented, this tax reform law established a new tax on certain purchases of foreign currency (“Impuesto PAIS” in Spanish), including (i) purchases of foreign currency without a specific purpose by Argentine residents, (ii) purchases of goods or services from abroad or purchases by Argentine residents abroad through credit or debit cards, and (iii) purchases made online through portals or virtual websites in foreign currency.

Under those rules, both Argentine individuals and entities performing taxable purchases were subject to the tax at a 30% rate, except for the purchase of digital services, which were taxed at an 8% rate.

Decree No. 377/2023 extends the application of PAIS tax to the acquisition of foreign currency in accordance with the following rules: (i) services acquired from abroad or services rendered by foreign residents in Argentina included in Appendix II of the Decree (technical, legal, accounting, managerial services in general, charges for the use of intellectual property, advertising, engineering, audiovisual services, among others) will be subject to a 25% tax rate; (ii) freight and other transportation services for import and export of goods will be subject to a 7.5% tax rate; and (iii) imported goods will be subject to a 7.5% tax rate, with some exceptions.

The acquirer is responsible for paying the tax, but entities authorized by the Central Bank to operate in the foreign exchange market shall act as collection and liquidation agents.

6. Dividends and Paying Agents

This Section is not applicable.