

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors

You should carefully consider the risks described below with all of the other information included in the annual report before deciding to invest in our Class B shares or our ADSs or our notes. If any of the following risks actually occurs, it may materially harm our business and our financial condition and results of operations. As a result, the market price of our Class B shares, our ADSs or our notes could decline and you could lose part or all of your investment.

Investors should carefully read this annual report in its entirety. They should also take into account and evaluate, among other things, their own financial circumstances, their investment goals, and the following risk factors.

Risks relating to Argentina

Argentina's economic performance may not be sustainable.

The Argentine economy has experienced significant volatility in recent decades, with periods of low or negative growth, high inflation and currency devaluation. Since the 2001 economic crisis, Argentina recovered significantly by increasing at a substantial level its real GDP, at an average of 8.5% on annual basis between 2003 and 2008. As a result of the 2008 world economic crisis, Argentina GDP's growth rate decreased up to 0.9% in 2009, but it returned to 9.2% growth in 2010 and 8.9% growth in 2011. During 2012, the Argentine economy experienced a slowdown with GDP increasing at a rate of 1.9%. In March 2014, the Argentine government announced a new method of calculating GDP as requested by the International Monetary Fund ("IMF") (using 2004 as the base year instead of 1993, which was the base reference year used in the prior method of GDP calculation).

Following changes in the methodology used in calculating GDP, INDEC reported that Argentina's GDP's growth rate for 2013 was 3% and 0.5% for 2014. This decrease was principally due to the deceleration of the global economy and macroeconomic conditions in Argentina during 2014.

A less favorable international economic environment, a lack of stability, competitiveness of the Peso against other foreign currencies, the low level of confidence among consumers and foreign and domestic investors, a higher inflation rate and future political uncertainties, among other factors, may affect the development of the Argentine economy and cause volatility in the local capital markets

Substantially all our operations, properties and customers are located in Argentina. As a result, our business is to a very large extent dependent upon the economic, social and political conditions prevailing in Argentina. No assurance can be given that future economic, social and political developments in Argentina, over which we have no control, will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Argentine economy could be adversely affected by economic developments in the global markets.

Financial and securities markets in Argentina are influenced by economic and market conditions in other markets worldwide. The international scenario shows contradictory signals of global growth, as well as high financial and exchange uncertainty. The global financial crisis that commenced in the last quarter of 2008 negatively affected the economies of several countries around the world, including Argentina and certain of its trading partners. In late 2011, the global financial system experienced unprecedented volatility and disruption. The resulting financial turmoil caused greater restrictions on access to credit, low liquidity, extreme volatility in foreign exchange markets and securities, and capital flight from emerging markets, including Argentina. In this context, and for the first time in history, on August 5, 2011, Standard & Poor's Financial Services downgraded the debt instruments issued by the United States from "AAA" to "AA+". On January 13, 2012, Standard & Poor's Rating Services downgraded the instruments of nine European countries including France and Italy. Financial markets reacted adversely to the crisis, curtailing the ability of certain of these countries to refinance their outstanding debt.

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Moreover, emerging economies have been affected by the change in the U.S. monetary policy, resulting in the sharp unwinding of speculative asset positions, depreciations and increased volatility in the value of their currencies and higher interest rates. The general appreciation of the U.S. dollar resulting from a more restrictive U.S. monetary policy contributed to the fall of the international price of raw materials, increasing the difficulties of emerging countries which are exporters of these products.

Although economic conditions vary from country to country, investors' perceptions of events occurring in other countries have in the past and may continue to substantially affect capital flows into and investments in securities from issuers in other countries, including Argentina. A prolonged slowdown in economic activity in Argentina or negative effects on the Argentine financial system or the securities markets would adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Argentina's economy is vulnerable to external shocks that could be caused by significant economic difficulties of its major regional trading partners or by more general "contagion" effects.

Argentina's economy is vulnerable to adverse developments affecting its principal trading partners. A significant decline in the economic growth of any of Argentina's major trading partners, such as Brazil, China or the United States, could have a material adverse impact on Argentina's trade balance and adversely affect Argentina's economic growth. The economic performance of other trading partners such as Chile, Spain and Canada may also affect Argentina's trade balance.

Recent economic slowdowns have led to declines in exports in 2014 of 27% with Chile, 18% with China, 14% with MERCOSUR (Brazil) and 10% with NAFTA (USA and Canada), each as compared to 2013. Declining demand for Argentine exports could have a material adverse effect on Argentina's economic growth.

Because international investors' reactions to the events occurring in one market sometimes demonstrate a "contagion" effect in which an entire region or class of investment is disfavored by international investors, Argentina could be adversely affected by negative economic or financial developments in other countries. This "contagion" effect, in turn, may have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Argentina's ability to obtain financing from international markets is limited, which may impair its ability to implement reforms and public policies and foster economic growth.

Argentina's 2001 default and its failure to fully restructure its sovereign debt and negotiate with the holdout creditors has limited and may continue to limit Argentina's ability to access international capital markets. In 2005, Argentina completed the restructuring of a substantial portion of its indebtedness and settled all of its debt with the IMF. Additionally, in June 2010, Argentina completed the renegotiation of approximately 67% of the defaulted bonds that were not swapped in the 2005 restructuring. As a result of the 2005 and 2010 debt swaps, Argentina has restructured approximately 91% of its defaulted debt that was eligible for restructuring. Holdout creditors that declined to participate in the exchanges commenced numerous lawsuits against Argentina in several countries, including the United States, Italy, Germany, and Japan. Additionally, on May 29, 2014, the Argentine government and representatives of the Paris Club creditors reached an agreement to clear Argentina's debt due to the Paris Club creditors, in arrears, in the total amount of US\$9.7 billion as of April 30, 2014.

In related cases brought before the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York (the "District Court"), the plaintiffs argued that allowing Argentina to make payments under the new bonds issued pursuant to the debt swaps while it remained in default on its pre-2002 bonds violates the *pari passu* clause in the original bonds and entitles the plaintiffs to injunctive relief barring Argentina from making payments on the new bonds without making comparable payments on the original bonds. In late October 2012, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in New York affirmed the District Court's ruling that the *pari passu* clause in the pre-2002 bonds prevents Argentina from making payments unless it makes ratable payments to the holdout creditors at the same time. On November 21, 2012, the District Court specified that ratable payments to the holdout creditors would be the full amount owed on the bonds (including interest) and ordered Argentina to pay approximately US\$1.3 billion plus interest owed to the holdout creditors party to such proceedings.

On appeal, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit ordered Argentina to submit a payment plan proposal for the holdout creditors, which Argentina did on March 29, 2013. On August 23, 2013, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit rejected Argentina's payment proposal and affirmed the District Court's November 21, 2012 injunctions (the "Injunction"). However, in the same ruling, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit stayed the enforcement of the injunctions pending the resolution by the U.S. Supreme Court of any timely petition for a writ of certiorari. In this regard, Argentina filed a petition for a writ of certiorari on June 24, 2013, which was denied as premature. Later, on February 18, 2014, Argentina and certain holders of the new bonds timely filed petitions for a writ of certiorari. On June 16, 2014, the U.S. Supreme Court denied Argentina's petition for a writ of certiorari in connection therewith and, subsequently, on June 18, 2014, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit lifted its stay on the District Court's Injunction. Separately, on June 16, 2014, the U.S. Supreme Court affirmed a District Court ruling to compel discovery from certain financial institutions concerning, among other things, Argentina's assets.

On June 23, 2014, the District Court appointed a special master to mediate settlement negotiations between Argentina and the litigating bondholders. On June 26, 2014, the District Court denied Argentina's request for a further stay of the Injunction. In addition, on or about June 27, 2014, Argentina transferred to The Bank of New York Mellon, in its capacity as trustee, amounts due June 30, 2014 in respect of certain of its restructured bonds. The District Court, however, prohibited such payment and ordered Argentina and the holders of its non-restructured bonds to agree on a payment schedule. Following negotiations between Argentina and the litigating bondholders, Argentina

and such bondholders failed to reach an agreement in respect of its defaulted debt. By July 30, 2014, the end of the grace period provided under Argentina's relevant restructured bonds for the payment of debt service thereunder, Argentina and the holdout creditors had not arrived on an agreement and The Bank of New York Mellon complied with the order of the District Court to not deliver the funds previously deposited by Argentina for payment to the holders of the restructured bonds under foreign law. While Argentina asserted that it complied with its obligation to the holders of the restructured bonds by making such deposit, and that the indenture trustee had the obligation to deliver such payment, on such date Standard & Poor's Rating Services downgraded Argentina's foreign currency credit rating to "selective default", or "SD", while on July 31, 2014, Fitch Ratings Inc. downgraded Argentina's foreign currency issuer default rating to "restricted default", or "RD".

On September 11, 2014, the Argentine Congress enacted Law No. 26,984, with the purpose of implementing legal mechanisms to allow restructured bondholders to collect payments under such bonds. Law No. 26,984 established a new account in the name of Nación Fideicomisos S.A. with the Central Bank in order to make payments to restructured bondholders. Furthermore, Law No. 26,984 set forth that the executive branch could implement an exchange of restructured bonds for Argentine law-governed bonds and for French law-governed bonds. As of the date of this annual report, no such mechanism has been implemented by the Argentine government. Separately, during August 2014 the Central Bank revoked The Bank of New York Mellon's authorization to operate in Argentina. In connection with these and other actions taken by the Argentine government, the District Court held Argentina in contempt on September 29, 2014.

The District Court authorized limited exceptions to the Injunction allowing certain custodians of Argentine law-governed bonds to process payments in August 2014, September 2014 and December 2014. Payments on the remaining restructured bonds have not been processed as a consequence of the Injunction and various restructured bondholders have been seeking the release of such payments in court. As of the date of this annual report, the District Court has not authorized any other such releases or payments.

The continuation and outcome of this litigation may continue to prevent Argentina from obtaining favorable terms or interest rates when accessing international capital markets. Litigation initiated by holdout creditors or other parties may result in material judgments against the Argentine government and could result in attachments of, or injunctions relating to, Argentina's assets, which could have a material adverse effect on the country's economy and affect our ability to access international financing. In addition, litigation initiated by holdouts could eventually bring Argentina to be considered in default of its obligations and cause acceleration of the existing exchange debt due to cross default clauses which could have a material adverse effect on the on the country's economy, and consequently, our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Argentina is subject to litigation by foreign shareholders of Argentine companies and holders of Argentina's defaulted bonds, which have resulted and may result in adverse judgments or injunctions against Argentina's assets and limit its financial resources.

Foreign shareholders of several Argentine companies, including public utilities, and bondholders that did not participate in the exchange offers described above, have filed claims in excess of US\$20 billion in the aggregate with the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (the "ICSID") alleging that the emergency measures adopted by the government differ from the just and equal treatment standards set forth in several bilateral investment treaties to which Argentina is a party. During 2013, Argentina agreed to settle five separate investment treaty arbitration claims at a cost of around US\$500 million. As of December 31, 2014, there were ICSID judgments outstanding against Argentina for approximately US\$64 million, plus interest and expenses. On April 9, 2015, the ICSID held that Argentina must pay US\$405 million in damages for prejudices suffered in relation to the termination of the *Aguas Argentinas* water and waste water management concession contract in Buenos Aires. Furthermore, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law ("UNCITRAL") has issued rulings against Argentina for approximately US\$280 million, plus interest and expenses.

Litigation, as well as ICSID and UNCITRAL claims against the Argentine government, have resulted in material judgments and may result in new material judgments against the government, and could result in attachments of or injunctions relating to assets of Argentina that the government intended for other uses. As a result, the Argentine government may not have all the necessary financial resources to honor its obligations, implement reforms and foster growth, which could have a material adverse effect on the country's economy, and consequently, our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Government intervention could adversely affect the Argentine economy.

Substantially all our operations, properties and customers are located in Argentina. As a result, our business is to a very large extent dependent upon the political, social and economic conditions prevailing in Argentina. In recent years, the Argentine government has increased its direct intervention in the economy and in private sector operations and companies, limiting certain aspects of private sector businesses.

In May 2013, the Argentine Congress passed a law providing for the expropriation of 51% of the share capital of YPF (*Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales S.A.*), the principal Argentine oil company, which shares were owned by Repsol, S.A. and its affiliates. In February 2015, the Argentine government sent a bill to the Congress in order to revoke certain train concessions, return the national rail network to state control and provide powers to review all concessions currently in force.

In addition, Supply Law No. 26,991 (the "Supply Law") became effective on September 28, 2014. The Supply Law applies to all economic processes linked to goods, facilities and services which, either directly or indirectly, satisfy basic needs of the population and grants broad delegations of powers to the enforcement authority to interfere in such processes. The Supply Law also provides that in a situation of shortage or scarcity of goods or services which satisfy basic needs destined to the general welfare of the population, the enforcement authority may order their sale, production, distribution and delivery throughout Argentina.

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Furthermore, financial institutions operate in a highly regulated environment. See “–The amendment of the Central Bank’s Charter and the Convertibility Law may adversely affect the Argentine economy” and “–Governmental measures and regulatory framework affecting financial entities could have a material adverse effect on the operations of financial entities”. As of the date of this annual report, three different bills to amend the Financial Institutions Law No. 21,526 as amended (the “Financial Institution Law”) have been put forth for review in the Argentine Congress, seeking to amend different aspects of the Financial Institutions Law. A thorough amendment of the Financial Institutions Law would have a substantial effect on the banking system as a whole.

Moreover, the Argentine government has in the past enacted laws and regulations requiring private sector companies to maintain certain salary levels and provide their employees with additional benefits. Employers, both in the public and private sector, have also been experiencing intense pressures from their personnel, or from the labor unions representing them, demanding salary increases and certain benefits for the workers, given the high inflation rates.

Actions taken by the Argentine government concerning the economy, including decisions with respect to interest rates, taxes, price controls, salary increases, provision of additional employee benefits foreign exchange controls and potential changes in the foreign exchange market, have had and could continue to have a material adverse effect on Argentina’s economic growth and in turn affect our financial condition and results of operations. In addition, any additional Argentine government policies to preempt, or in response to, social unrest could adversely and materially affect the economy, and thereby our business.

Expropriations, interventions and other direct involvement by the Argentine government in the economy may have an adverse impact on the level of foreign investment in Argentina, the access of Argentine companies to the international capital markets and Argentina’s commercial and diplomatic relations with other countries.

Argentina’s foreign trade measures may lead to a decrease in exports and retaliation by trading partners.

In 2012, the Argentine government introduced a procedure pursuant to which local authorities must pre-approve the import of products and services to Argentina as a pre-condition to permit such import and the consequent access to the foreign exchange market for the payment of the imported products or services. Members of Mercosur and other countries have complained against these measures, and some have filed claims against Argentina with the World Trade Organization.

In addition, during recent years, the Argentine government has increasingly issued regulations and taken certain actions seeking to control the value of the Peso and offset mismatches on the country’s balance of payments. Such measures, among others, may affect diplomatic commercial relations among Argentina and its trading partners, affecting the trade balance.

Repeated complaints from various countries against import restrictions implemented by Argentina, suspension of export preferences or retaliations by trading partners may have an adverse effect on Argentine exports, affect the trade balance and, consequently, adversely impact Argentina’s economy. Diminished foreign trade would also adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Exchange controls and capital inflow and outflow restrictions have limited, and can be expected to continue to limit, the availability of international credit and may impair our ability to make payments on our obligations.

Since 2002, Argentina has imposed exchange controls and transfer restrictions substantially limiting the ability of companies to retain foreign currency or make payments abroad. In June 2005, the government issued Decree No. 616/2005, which established additional controls on capital inflows and outflows. In addition, since 2011, the Argentine government has increased controls on the incurrence of foreign currency-denominated indebtedness, the sale of foreign currency and the acquisition of foreign assets by local residents, limiting the possibility of transferring funds abroad. Furthermore, new regulations have been issued since 2012 pursuant to which certain foreign exchange transactions are subject to prior approval by Argentine tax authorities. For more information, see Item 10.D “Exchange Controls”.

Since the enhancement of exchange controls in November 2011, it is widely reported that in the countries where the Peso (bill) is traded, the Peso/U.S. dollar exchange rate differs substantially from the official foreign exchange rate in Argentina. Additionally, the level of international reserves deposited with the Central Bank significantly decreased from US\$47.4 billion as of November 1, 2011 to US\$31.5 billion as of March 31, 2015, resulting in a reduced capacity of the Argentine government to intervene in the foreign exchange market and to provide access to such markets to private sector entities like us.

Additional controls could have a negative effect on the economy and on private sector companies, including our business, and may adversely affect Argentine entities’ ability to access the international capital markets for credit. Furthermore, in such event, the imposition of future restrictions on the transfers of funds abroad may impede our ability to transfer dividends to ADS holders or interest or principal payments to the holders of our notes.

A decline in the international prices for Argentina’s main commodity exports or a climate disaster could have an adverse effect on Argentina’s economic growth.

High commodity prices have contributed significantly to the increase in Argentine exports since the third quarter of 2002 as well as in governmental revenues from export taxes (withholdings). However, this reliance on the export of certain commodities, such as soy, has made the Argentine economy more vulnerable to fluctuations in their prices.

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If international commodity prices decline, the Argentine government's revenues would decrease significantly affecting Argentina's economic activity. Accordingly, a decline in international commodity prices could adversely affect Argentina's economy, which in turn would produce a negative impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, adverse weather conditions can affect production of commodities by the agricultural sector, which account for a significant portion of Argentina's export revenues. These circumstances would have a negative impact on the levels of government revenues, availability of foreign exchange and the government's ability to service its sovereign debt, and could either generate recessionary or inflationary pressures, depending on the government's reaction. Either of these results would adversely impact Argentina's economy growth and, therefore, our business, financial condition and results of operations.

An increase in inflation could have a material adverse effect on Argentina's economic prospects.

In recent years, Argentina has confronted inflationary pressure, as evidenced by significantly higher fuel, energy and food prices. According to inflation data published by the INDEC, the Argentine consumer price index ("CPI") increased 10.8% in 2012 and 10.9% in 2013. The wholesale price index increased 13.1% and 14.8%, respectively. These amounts differed with private estimates during such periods.

Since 2007, INDEC, which is the only institution in Argentina with the statutory authority to produce official nationwide statistics, experienced a controversial process of institutional reforms. The accuracy of the statistical information released by the INDEC has been called into question by numerous private sectors and the IMF. In February 2014, after a long period of analysis, the INDEC created a new index, the National Urban Consumer Price Index (*Índice de Precios al Consumidor Nacional Urbano*, the "IPCNU"), that aims to more broadly reflect changes in consumer prices by measuring 520 products and services in all of Argentina's 23 provincial capitals, the City of Buenos Aires and major cities in the country, which total 40 urban areas. This new index shows an inflation rate of 23.9% in 2014, 1.1% in January 2015, 0.9% in February 2015 and 1.3% in March 2015.

In the past, inflation has materially undermined the Argentine economy and Argentina's ability to create conditions that would permit growth. High inflation may also undermine Argentina's competitiveness abroad and lead to a decline in private consumption that also affects employment levels, salaries and interest rates. Moreover, a high inflation rate could undermine confidence in the Argentine financial system, reducing the Peso deposit base and negatively impacting long-term credit markets.

There can be no assurance that inflation rates will not continue to escalate in the future or that the measures adopted or that may be adopted by the Argentine government to control inflation will be effective or successful. Inflation remains a challenge for Argentina. Significant inflation could have a material adverse effect on Argentina's economy and in turn could increase our costs of operation, in particular labor costs, and may negatively impact our financial condition and results of operations. See "Failure by the Argentine government to follow the International Monetary Fund's recommendations could further strain relations with the IMF".

Failure by the Argentine government to follow the International Monetary Fund's recommendations could further strain relations with the IMF.

During the past years, Argentina's relations with the IMF have been strained. Due to generalized complaints against INDEC's quality of official data, in December 2010, Argentina accepted to begin working with the IMF for technical assistance in order to prepare a new CPI with the aim of modernizing the current statistical system. During the first quarter of 2011, a team from the IMF started working in conjunction with the INDEC. In addition, on February 1, 2013 the IMF issued a declaration of censure against Argentina in connection with its failure to address the quality of the official data reported to the IMF for CPI and Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Furthermore, on December 9, 2013 the IMF recognized Argentina's ongoing work and intention to introduce a new national CPI in early 2014. The IMF also noted that Argentina was working to address shortcomings in its GDP data.

As a result, the IMF adopted a decision calling on Argentina to implement specified actions to address the quality of its official CPI and GDP data according to a specified timetable. Such specified actions include the public release of a new national CPI and revised GDP estimates, by the end of March 2014. On February 13, 2014, the INDEC published the IPCNU, agreed by the IMF. Moreover, in March 2014, the Argentine government announced a new method of calculating GDP (using 2004 as the base year instead of 1993, which was the base reference year used in the prior method of GDP calculation).

In December 15, 2014, the IMF recognized the progress of Argentine authorities to remedy the inaccurate provision of data, but has delayed the definitive evaluation of the new index.

If the IMF finds that the methodology of INDEC for calculating a new national CPI or GDP is inaccurate, or concludes that its methodology shall be adjusted, that could derive in financial and economic hazards for Argentina, including lack of financing from such organization. If these measures are adopted, the Argentine economy could suffer adverse effects, either by limiting access to international financial markets or increasing the financing cost associated therewith, which in turn would adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Significant devaluation of the Peso against the U.S. dollar may adversely affect the Argentine economy.

Despite the positive effects of the real depreciation of the Peso on the competitiveness of certain sectors of the Argentine economy, it also had a far-reaching negative impact on the Argentine economy and on the financial condition of businesses and individuals. The devaluation of the Peso had a negative impact on the ability of Argentine businesses to honor their foreign currency-denominated debt, led to very high inflation initially, significantly reduced real wages, had a negative impact on businesses whose success is dependent on domestic market demand, such as utilities and the financial industry.

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During 2013, the stock of the international reserves of the Central Bank decreased from US\$44.3 billion in 2012 to US\$30.6 billion in 2013, mainly due to financing private deficit and payment of Argentine external indebtedness, in spite of the restrictions imposed by the Argentine government on the foreign exchange market since 2011.

In order to contain the fall in reserves, the Central Bank accelerated the rate of nominal devaluation of the Peso. During the first quarter of 2014, the Peso-U.S. dollar exchange rate has significantly increased, resulting in a strong devaluation of the Peso from Ps.6.9120 per dollar to Ps.8.0183 per dollar in two days. The value of Peso gradually depreciated during 2014. See Item 10.D "Exchange Controls-Exchange rates". The stock of international reserves of the Central Bank was US\$31.4 billion as of December 31, 2014 and US\$31.5 billion as of March 31, 2015.

The Argentine macroeconomic environment, in which we operate, was affected by such devaluation which had an impact on our financial and economic position. If the Peso devalues significantly, all of the negative effects on the Argentine economy related to such devaluation could recur, with adverse consequences to our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Significant appreciation of the Peso against the U.S. dollar may adversely affect the Argentine economy.

A substantial increase in the value of the Peso against the U.S. dollar presents risks for the Argentine economy. A significant real appreciation of the Peso could affect Argentina's competitiveness abroad and adversely affect exports and employment level. This could have a negative effect on GDP growth as well as reduce the Argentine public sector's revenues by reducing tax collection in real terms. A contraction of the Argentine economy may have a material adverse effect in our business, our financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, the appreciation of the Peso against the U.S. dollar would negatively impact the financial condition of entities whose foreign currency-denominated assets exceed their foreign currency-denominated liabilities.

Our primary assets and revenues are denominated in Pesos while approximately 13% of our total assets and 12% of our total liabilities are denominated in foreign currencies.

High public expenditure could result in long lasting adverse consequences for the Argentine economy.

During the last few years, the Argentine government has substantially increased public expenditure. In 2014, public sector expenditure increased by 43% year over year and the government reported primary fiscal deficit. During recent years, the Argentine government has resorted to the Central Bank and to the ANSES to source part of its funding requirements.

In light of increasingly tight public finances, the Argentine government has commenced revising its subsidy policies, particularly those related to energy, electricity and gas, water and public transportation. Changes in these policies could materially and adversely impact consumer purchase capacity and economic activity and lead to an increase in prices, because they occur in a context of high inflation and high interest rates.

We cannot assure you that the government will not seek to finance its deficit by gaining access to the liquidity available in the local financial institutions. In that case, government initiatives that increase the exposure of local financial institutions to the public sector would affect our liquidity and assets quality and impact negatively on clients' confidence.

In addition, a further deterioration in fiscal accounts could negatively affect the government's ability to access the international financing markets and could result in increased pressure on the Argentine private sector to cover the government's financial needs. This would adversely impact the Argentine economy and our financial condition and results of operations.

The amendment of the Central Bank's Charter and the Convertibility Law may adversely affect the Argentine economy.

On March 22, 2012, the Argentine Congress passed Law No. 26,739, which amended the charter of the Central Bank (the "Central Bank's Charter") and Law No. 23,298 (the "Convertibility Law"). This new law amends the objectives of the Central Bank (established in its charter) and removes certain provisions previously in force. Pursuant to the amendment, the Central Bank focuses on promoting monetary and financial stability as well as development with social equity.

The key component of the amendment of the Central Bank Charter relates to the use of the international reserves and the implementation of policies by the Central Bank in order to interfere in the fixing of interest rates and terms of loans to financial institutions.

Pursuant to this amendment, Central Bank reserves may be made available to the government for the repayment of debt or to finance public expenses. During 2013, the currency reserves in U.S. dollars held by the Argentine government in the Central Bank have significantly decreased, from US\$44.3 billion in 2012 to US\$30.6 billion in 2013, while during 2014 the reserves slightly increased up to US\$31.4 billion as of December 31, 2014. The stock of the international reserves of the Central Bank was US\$31.5 billion as of March 31, 2015.

The use of Central Bank reserves for the expanded purposes may result in Argentina being more vulnerable to inflation or external shocks, affecting the country's capacity to overcome the effects of an external crisis.

Increased uncertainty due to the upcoming Presidential and Congressional elections could have an adverse effect on the Argentine economy.

Presidential and Congressional elections in Argentina are scheduled to take place on October 25, 2015. There is a general uncertainty as to who will win the elections and what impact the outcome could produce on the Argentine economy. The uncertainty about the probable outcomes of the general elections and the measures to be subsequently taken could have an adverse effect on financial institutions and the Argentine economy as a whole.

Risks relating to the Argentine financial system

The health of Argentina's financial system depends on the growth of long-term credit market.

In recent years, the loan portfolio of the Argentine financial system grew significantly. Loans to the private sector grew by approximately 32% in 2012, 31% in 2013 and 20% in 2014 for the financial system as a whole. In spite of the recovery of credit activity, the long-term loans market (pledged loans and mortgage loans) did not grow at the same pace and grew only 7% to the private sector in 2014.

Since most deposits are short-term deposits, a substantial portion of the loans must have the same maturity, and there is a small portion of long-term credit lines.

The uncertainty of the level of inflation for future years is a principal obstacle preventing a faster recovery of Argentina's private sector long-term lending. This uncertainty has had and may continue to have a significant impact on both the supply of and demand for long-term loans as borrowers try to hedge against inflation risk by borrowing at fixed rates while lenders hedge against inflation risk by offering loans at floating rates.

If longer-term financial intermediation activity does not grow, the ability of financial institutions, including us, to generate profits will be negatively affected.

The health of the financial system depends upon the ability of financial institutions, including us, to retain the confidence of depositors.

As a consequence of the 2008 global economic crisis, the banking industry in Argentina suffered a significant slowdown. This trend was reversed by the end of 2009. Total deposits with the financial system increased by 29% in 2012, 26% in 2013 and 30% in 2014 but the ratio of total financial system deposits to GDP is still low when compared to international levels and lower than the periods prior to the crisis. The average total deposits of the Argentine financial system represented 20% of GDP during 2014.

In spite of the increasing trend showed during previous years, the deposit base of the Argentine financial system, including ours, may be affected in the future by adverse economic, social and political events. If there were a loss of confidence upon these events and, therefore, depositors withdraw significant holdings from banks, there will be a substantial negative impact on the manner in which financial institutions, including us, conduct their business and on their ability to operate as financial intermediaries. International loss of confidence in the financial institutions may also affect sensibility of Argentine depositors.

The asset quality of financial institutions, including us, may be affected by the exposure to public sector debt.

Financial institutions have bonds of, and loans to, the Argentine federal and provincial governments as part of their portfolios. Exposure to public sector of the financial system has decreased year after year, from 48.9% in 2002 to 9.1% in 2014.

As of December 31, 2014, our exposure to the public sector, not including Lebacs (Letras del Banco Central) and Nobacs (Notas del Banco Central), totaled approximately Ps.3.5 billion, representing 4.7% of our total assets.

To some extent, the value of the assets held by Argentine banks, as well as their income generation capacity, is dependent on the Argentine public sector's creditworthiness, which is in turn dependent on the government's ability to promote sustainable long-term economic growth, generate tax revenues and control public spending.

Our asset quality and that of other financial institutions may deteriorate if the Argentine private sector is affected by economic events in Argentina or the international financial crisis.

The capacity of many Argentine private sector debtors to repay their loans has deteriorated as a result of certain economic events in Argentina or the international economic crisis, materially affecting the asset quality of financial institutions, including us. From the end of 2008, we had consistently established large allowances for loan losses to cover the risks inherent to our private sector loan portfolio.

From 2009 to 2011, the ratio of non-performing private sector lending showed a great decline, with a record minimum ratio of 1.4% as of December 31, 2011 for the financial system as a whole. Such improvements were reflected in both the consumer loan portfolio and the commercial portfolio. During 2012 and 2013, the ratio of non-performing private sector lending increased, standing at 1.7% as of December 31, 2012 and 2013. During 2014, the ratio of non-performing private sector lending increased to 2.0% for the financial system as a whole.

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Our credit portfolio quality ratio followed the financial system trend standing at 1.9% for our entire portfolio, as of December 31, 2014. During 2014 our coverage ratio reached 135.3%.

Despite of the good quality of our portfolio we may not succeed in recovering substantial portions of loans that were provisioned. If Argentina's economic growth slows down and the financial condition of the private sector deteriorates, the financial system, including us, will experience an increase in the incidence of non-performing loans.

Class actions against financial entities for an indeterminate amount may adversely affect the profitability of the financial system.

Certain public and private organizations have initiated class actions against financial institutions in Argentina. The Argentine National Constitution and Law No. 24,240 (the "Consumer Protection Law") contain certain provisions regarding class actions. However, their guidance with respect to procedural rules for instituting and trying class action cases is limited. Nonetheless, by means of an *ad hoc* doctrine construction, Argentine courts have admitted class actions in some cases, including various lawsuits against financial entities related to "collective interests" such as alleged overcharging on products, applied interest rates, advice in the sale of public securities, etc. If class action plaintiffs were to prevail against financial institutions, their success could have an adverse effect on the financial industry and on our business.

The application of the Consumer Protection Law may prevent or limit the collection of payments with respect to services rendered by us.

The Consumer Protection Law sets forth certain rules and principles designed to protect consumers, which include our customers. The Consumer Protection Law was amended on March 12, 2008 by Law No. 26,361 to expand its applicability and the penalties associated with violations thereof.

Additionally, Law No. 25,065 (as amended by Law No. 26,010 and Law No. 26,361, the "Credit Card Law") also sets forth several mandatory regulations designed to protect credit card holders.

Both the involvement of the applicable administrative authorities at the federal, provincial and local levels, and the enforcement of the Consumer Protection Law and the Credit Card Law by the courts are increasing. This trend has increased general consumer protection levels. We cannot provide any assurance that judicial and administrative rulings based on the applicable regulation, or measures adopted by the enforcement authorities, will not increase the consumer protection given to debtors and other clients in the future, or that they will not favor the claims initiated by consumer groups or associations, and in such event, certain penalties and remedies could prevent or limit the collection of payments due from services and financing provided by banks engaged in such practices and materially adversely affect the financial condition and results of those entities.

Limitations on enforcement of creditors' rights in Argentina may adversely affect financial institutions.

To protect debtors affected by the economic crisis, beginning in 2002, the Argentine government has adopted measures that temporarily suspended proceedings to enforce creditors' rights, including mortgage foreclosures and bankruptcy petitions. Such limitations have restricted creditors' ability to collect defaulted loans. Most of these measures have been rescinded. However, we cannot assure you that in an adverse economic environment the government will not adopt new measures in the future, restricting the ability of creditors to enforce their rights, which could have a material adverse effect on the financial system and our business.

Governmental measures and regulatory framework affecting financial entities could have a material adverse effect on the operations of financial entities.

The Argentine government has historically exercised significant influence over the economy. Financial institutions, in particular, have operated in a highly regulated environment. Between 2001 and 2014, a series of new regulations were issued, mainly regulating the foreign exchange market, capital and minimum cash requirements, lending activity, interest rate limits and dividend distribution for financial institutions. In this regard, in 2012 the Central Bank increased the capital requirements for financial institutions carrying out activities in Argentina, establishing a minimum capital level to mitigate operational risk. The Central Bank has stated that this requirement is based on the credit risk policies under Basel II.

Moreover, the Central Bank imposed new restrictions on the distribution of dividends, including a limitation on the maximum distributable amount of dividends which cannot exceed the excess in minimum regulatory capital, exclusively considering, to such end, a 75% incremental adjustment to the capital requirement; requiring that the capital remaining after the distribution of dividends must be sufficient to meet the regulatory capital requirement increased by 75%. This limitation prevented us from distributing dividends for fiscal years 2011 and 2012. In January 2015, Communication "A" 5694 of the Central Bank, established that those entities considered as domestic systemically important (D-SIB), like us, must take into account an extra minimum capital requirement equivalent to 1% of the total risk-weighted assets (RWA) which they must comply with using exclusively ordinary capital level 1 (Con1), according the schedule described in Item 4.B "Business-Argentine banking regulation-Liquidity and Solvency Requirements-Requirements Applicable to Dividend Distribution". Pursuant to the Central Bank Communication "A" 5707, if dividends were to be distributed, this requirement becomes immediately effective. We have met the regulatory threshold for dividend distribution for fiscal year 2014 and we are currently awaiting Central Bank approval to pay dividends for that fiscal year.

Since January 2015, and pursuant to Central Bank Communication "A" 5707, financial entities must make an accounting entry of any administrative and/or disciplinary penalties and adverse criminal judgments held by courts, provisioning 100% of the respective penalty

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provided under each such action. Such provisions must be maintained until payment is made or a final judgment is passed. According to Central Bank Communication "A" 5707, if dividends were to be distributed, this provisioned amount must also be deducted from the distributable amount. In January 2015, according to such regulations, the Bank created provisions for administrative and/or disciplinary sanctions, which were applied or initiated by the Central Bank, UIF and CNV. Such provisions totaled Ps.11.4 million.

Since June 2012, the Central Bank has established a new regime to finance productive investment by which certain financial entities, including us, must allocate an amount equal to at least 5.0% of the monthly average of the daily balance of the deposits held with such entities by the non-financial private sector, at a fixed interest rate in Pesos determined by the Central Bank, to fund investment projects for the acquisition of capital goods; the construction of plants; the marketing of goods or the acquisition of property (subject in this case to certain additional requirements). The Central Bank extended the term of this ruling in December 2012, December 2013 and December 2014. In December 2014, the Central Bank increased the required monthly average of the daily balance of deposits held and assigned to such credit lines from 5.0% to 6.5%.

Furthermore, the Central Bank has set certain regulations granting broad protections to consumers of financial services that provide more control over the relationship between them and their customers. In 2014, the Central Bank established (i) a scheme of maximum active benchmark rates for consumer loans and secured loans, (ii) new mechanism of regulation by setting a minimum deposit rate for certain deposits of natural persons and (iii) that prior authorization will be required to implement new fees for new products and/or services offered and to increase existing fees, whether or not the products are considered basic.

In addition, in February 2014, the Central Bank established that the net global position in foreign currency of financial institutions cannot exceed the lesser of 30% of the RPC or the liquid funds of the institution and, in September 2014, such threshold was decreased to 20%. For more information, see Item 4.B "Argentine banking regulation". As a result, financial entities, including us, sold part of their position in U.S. dollars to comply with such rule. We cannot assure that laws and regulations currently governing the economy or the financial sector will not continue to change in the future or that any changes will not adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Moreover, any insolvency proceeding against financial institutions would be subject to the powers of and intervention by the Central Bank, which may limit remedies otherwise available and extend the duration of the proceedings. Finally, special rules that govern subordinations of credits in case of financial institutions in Argentina, which give priority to depositors with respect to most other creditors, may negatively affect other shareholders in case of judicial liquidation or bankruptcy of the Bank.

Such and future changes in the regulatory framework could limit the ability of financial institutions, including us, to make long-term decisions, such as asset allocation decisions, that could cause uncertainty with respect to the future financial condition and results of operations. We cannot assure that laws and regulations currently governing the economy or the financial sector will not continue to change in the future or that any changes will not adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. For more information, see Item 4.B "Argentine banking regulation".

Argentina's insufficient or incorrect implementation of certain anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism ("AML/CFT") recommendations may result in difficulties to obtain international financing and attract direct foreign investments.

In October 2010, the Financial Action Task Force ("FATF") issued a Mutual Evaluation Report (the "Mutual Report") on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism in Argentina, including the evaluation of Argentina as of the time of the on-site visit which took place in November 2009. This report stated that since the latest evaluation, finalized in June 2004, Argentina had not made adequate progress in addressing a number of deficiencies identified at the time, and the FATF has since placed Argentina on an enhanced monitoring process.

Moreover, in February 2011, Argentina, represented by the Minister of Justice, attended the FATF Plenary, in Paris, in order to present a preliminary action plan. FATF granted an extension to implement changes. In June, 2011 Argentina made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF to address its strategic AML/CFT deficiencies. In compliance with recommendations made by the FATF on money laundering prevention, on June 1, 2011 the Congress enacted Law No. 26,683. Under this law, money laundering is now a crime per se, and self-laundering money is also considered a crime.

Additionally, in June 2012, the Plenary meeting of the FATF held in Rome highlighted the progress made by Argentina but also urged the country to make further progress regarding its AML/CFT deficiencies.

Notwithstanding the improvements that Argentina made, in October 2012 the FATF determined that certain strategic AML/CFT deficiencies continued, and that Argentina would be subject to continued monitoring.

Since October 2013, Argentina has taken steps towards improving its AML/CFT regime, including by issuing new regulations strengthening suspicious transaction reporting requirements and the financial sector regulator's existing powers to apply sanctions for AML/CFT deficiencies. Such progress has been recognized by the FATF. In this regard, the FATF (pursuant to its report dated June 27, 2014) stated that Argentina had made significant progress in addressing the deficiencies in its AML/CFT measures as identified in the Mutual Report, and that subsequent to the adoption of such measures, Argentina had strengthened its legal and regulatory framework, including (i) reforming and strengthening money laundering penalties by enhancing the scope of reporting parties covered and transferring AML/CFT supervision to the Financial Intelligence Unit (the "UIF"); (ii) enhancing terrorist financing penalties, in particular by criminalizing the financing of terrorist acts, terrorists, and terrorist organizations; (iii) issuing, through the UIF, a series of resolutions concerning customer due diligence (CDD) and record-keeping requirements as well as other AML/CFT measures to be taken by reporting

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parties; and (iv) creating a framework to comply with United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1267 and 1373. As a result of such progress, the FATF Plenary decided that Argentina had taken sufficient steps in addressing technical compliance with the core and key recommendations to be removed from the monitoring process. In addition, on October 24, 2014 the FATF welcomed Argentina's significant progress in improving its AML/CFT regime and noted that Argentina had established the legal and regulatory framework to meet its commitments in its action plan regarding the strategic deficiencies that the FATF had previously identified in June 2011 and stated that Argentina would no longer be subject to the FATF's AML/CFT compliance monitoring process and that Argentina would work with the FATF and the Financial Action Task Force of Latin America (*Grupo de Acción Financiera de América del Sur*, or "GAFISUD") as it continued to address the full range of AML/CFT issues identified in its Mutual Report.

Although Argentina has made significant improvements in its AML/CFT regulations, and is no longer subject to the FATF's on-going global AML/CFT compliance process, no assurance can be given that Argentina will continue to comply with AML/CFT international standards, or that Argentina will not be subject to the FATF's on-going global AML/CFT compliance process in the future, circumstances which could adversely affect Argentina's ability to obtain financing from international markets and attract foreign investments.

Risks relating to us

Our target market may be the most adversely affected by economic recessions.

Our business strategy is to increase fee income and loan origination in our target market, low- and middle-income individuals and small- and medium-sized businesses.

This target market is particularly vulnerable to economic recessions and, in the event of such a recession, growth in our target market may slow and consequently adversely affect our business. The Argentine economy as a whole, and our target market in particular, have not stabilized enough for us to be certain that demand will continue to grow. Therefore, we cannot assure you that our business strategy will in fact be successful.

Our controlling shareholders have the ability to direct our business and their interests could conflict with yours.

As of March 31, 2015, our controlling shareholders directly or beneficially owned 10,551,332 Class A shares and 220,829,718 Class B shares in the aggregate. Although currently there is no formal agreement among them, together our controlling shareholders control virtually all decisions with respect to our company made by shareholders. They may, without the concurrence of the remaining shareholders, elect a majority of our directors, effect or prevent a merger, sale of assets or other business acquisition or disposition, cause us to issue additional equity securities, effect a related party transaction and determine the timing and amounts of dividends, if any. Their interests may conflict with your interests as a holder of Class B shares, ADSs or notes, and they may take actions that might be desirable to the controlling shareholders but not to other shareholders or holders of our notes.

We will continue to consider acquisition opportunities, which may not be successful.

We have historically expanded our business primarily through acquisitions. We will continue to consider attractive acquisition opportunities that we believe may offer additional value and are consistent with our business strategy. We cannot assure you, however, that we will be able to identify suitable acquisition candidates or that we will be able to acquire promising target financial institutions on favorable terms or that the Central Bank will approve any such transaction. Additionally, our ability to obtain the desired effects of any such acquisitions will depend in part on our ability to successfully complete the integration of those businesses. The integration of acquired businesses entails significant risks, including customer retention, integration and the liability assumption risks.

Increased competition in the banking industry may adversely affect our operations.

We expect that competition with respect to small- and medium-sized businesses is likely to increase. As a result, even if the demand for financial products and services from these markets continues to grow, competition may adversely affect our results of operations by decreasing the net margins we are able to generate.

Reduced spreads between interest rates received on loans and those paid on deposits without corresponding increases in lending volumes could adversely affect our profitability.

The spread for Argentina's financial system between the interest rates on loans and deposits could be affected as a result of increased competition in the banking sector and the government's tightening of monetary policy in response to inflation concerns.

Since 2009, the interest rate spreads throughout the financial system have increased. This increase was sustained by a steady demand for consumer loans in recent years. In 2013 and 2014, borrowing and lending rates increased significantly. However, the net interest margin of the financial system remained stable due to a substantial growth both in the loan and deposit portfolios.

In June 2014, the Central Bank established a scheme of maximum active benchmark rates for consumer loans and secured loans and additionally, in October 2014, established a new mechanism of regulation by setting a minimum deposit rate for certain deposits of natural persons. For more information, see Item 4.B "Argentine banking regulation".

We cannot guarantee that interest rate spreads will remain unless increases in lending or additional cost-cutting takes place. A reversal of this trend could adversely affect our profitability.

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Our estimates and established reserves for credit risk and potential credit losses may prove to be inaccurate and/or insufficient, which may materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

A number of our products expose us to credit risk, including consumer loans, commercial loans and other receivables. Changes in the income levels of our borrowers, increases in the inflation rate or an increase in interest rates could have a negative effect on the quality of our loan portfolio, causing us to increase provisions for loan losses and resulting in reduced profits or in losses.

We estimate and establish reserves for credit risk and potential credit losses. This process involves subjective and complex judgments, including projections of economic conditions and assumptions on the ability of our borrowers to repay their loans. We may not be able to timely detect these risks before they occur, or due to limited resources or available tools, our employees may not be able to effectively implement our credit risk management system, which may increase our exposure to credit risk.

Overall, if we are unable to effectively control the level of non-performing or poor credit quality loans in the future, or if our loan loss reserves are insufficient to cover future loan losses, our financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Changes in market conditions, and any risks associated therewith, could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We are directly and indirectly affected by changes in market conditions. Market risk, or the risk that values of assets and liabilities or revenues will be adversely affected by variation in market conditions, is inherent in the products and instruments associated with our operations, including loans, deposits, securities, bonds, long-term debt and short-term borrowings. Changes in market conditions that may affect our financial condition and results of operations include fluctuations in interest and currency exchange rates, securities prices, changes in the implied volatility of interest rates and foreign exchange rates, among others.

Cybersecurity events could negatively affect our reputation, our financial condition and our results of operations.

We depend on the efficient and uninterrupted operation of internet-based data processing, communication and information exchange platforms and networks, including those systems related to the operation of our ATM network. We have access to large amounts of confidential financial information and control substantial financial assets belonging to our customers as well as to us. In addition, we provide our customers with continuous remote access to their accounts and the possibility of transferring substantial financial assets by electronic means. Accordingly, cybersecurity is a material risk for us. Cybersecurity incidents, such as computer break-ins, phishing, identity theft and other disruptions could negatively affect the security of information stored in and transmitted through our computer systems and network infrastructure and may cause existing and potential customers to refrain from doing business with us.

In addition, contingency plans in place may not be sufficient to cover liabilities associated with any such events and, therefore, applicable insurance coverage may be deemed inadequate, preventing us from receiving full compensation for the losses sustained as a result of such a disruption.

Although we intend to continue to implement security technology devices and establish operational procedures to prevent such damage, we cannot assure you that all of our systems are entirely free from vulnerability and these security measures will be successful. If any of these events occur, it could damage our reputation, entail serious costs and affect our transactions, as well as our results of operations and financial condition.

If we should fail to comply with all applicable banking and securities laws and regulations or detect money laundering and other illegal or inappropriate activities in a comprehensive or timely manner, the business interests and reputation of the Bank may be harmed.

We must be in compliance with all applicable banking and securities laws and regulations. In recent years, the Argentine government and relevant governmental agencies have modified policies and mechanisms of control over financial activity, as well as the parameters surrounding monetary and disciplinary penalties that may affect our results of operations and reputation.

For example, on November 29, 2012, the Argentine Congress passed the "Capital Markets Law", which modified the public offer regime set forth by Law No.17,811, as amended. One of the most significant amendments introduced by such law refers to the powers of the CNV. The incorporation of Section 20 raises concern in the market, especially among listed companies, since it entitles the CNV to (i) appoint supervisors with powers of veto on resolutions adopted by a company's board of directors and (ii) disqualify a company's board of directors for a period of 180 days when, as determined by the CNV, the interests of the minority shareholders and/or security holders are infringed. In addition, pursuant to section 51 of the Capital Markets Law, the CNV may suspend registered broker agents on a preventive basis, as occurred during the first quarter of 2015 to several financial system entities, including with Banco Macro and our subsidiary Macro Securities. For more information see Item 8. "Legal Proceedings".

In addition, anti-money laundering laws and regulations require, among other things, that we adopt and implement control policies and procedures which involve "know your customer" principles that comply with the applicable regulations and reporting suspicious or unusual transactions to the applicable regulatory authorities. While we have adopted policies and procedures intended to detect and prevent the use of our network for money laundering activities and by terrorists, terrorist organizations and other types of organizations, those policies and procedures may fail to fully eliminate the risk that we have been or are currently being used by other parties, without our knowledge, to engage in activities related to money laundering or other illegal activities.

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To the extent that we do not comply with banking and securities laws and regulations or we don't detect illegal activities from an anti-money laundering or other standpoint, the relevant governmental agencies (including the Central Bank, the CNV and the UIF) are authorized and empowered to impose fines, suspensions and other penalties on the Bank.

We cannot assure you that relevant governmental agencies will not continue to impose penalties or that such penalties will not adversely affect our business, reputation, financial condition and results of operations.

Argentine corporate disclosure and governance requirements differ from those regulating highly-developed capital markets, such as the United States, and differences in the accounting standards applicable in Argentina and the United States may make it difficult to compare our financial statements and reported earnings with companies in other countries, such as the United States.

As a foreign private issuer, the Bank applies disclosure policies and requirements that differ from those governing U.S. domestic registrants. The securities laws of Argentina that govern publicly listed companies, such as us, impose disclosure requirements that are more limited than those in the United States. In addition, publicly available corporate information about us in Argentina is different from and may be more difficult to obtain than the information available for registered public companies in certain countries with highly developed capital markets, such as the United States. See Item 16.G "Corporate Governance".

Moreover, there are important differences between accounting and financial reporting standards applicable to financial institutions in Argentina and to those in the U.S. Except as otherwise described herein, we prepare our financial statements in accordance with Central Bank Rules, which differ in certain significant respects from U.S. GAAP and, to a certain extent, from Argentine GAAP. As a result, our financial statements and reported earnings are not directly comparable to those of banks in the United States. See Item 5. "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects-U.S. GAAP and Central Bank Rules Reconciliation" for a description of the principal differences between Central Bank Rules and U.S. GAAP and how they affect our financial statements and note 35 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the three years ended December 31, 2014 for a summary of significant differences between Central Bank Rules and U.S. GAAP.

On February 12, 2014, the Central Bank, through Communication "A" 5541, established the general guidelines towards conversion to the IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) for preparing financial statements of the entities under its supervision, for the annual fiscal years beginning on January 1, 2018, as well as those of interim-periods. The Bank is in the process of implementing such IFRS conversion process. See note 7 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the three years ended December 31, 2014.

Risks relating to our Class B shares and the ADSs

Holders of our Class B shares and the ADSs may not receive any dividends.

In 2003, the Central Bank prohibited financial institutions from distributing dividends. In 2004, the Central Bank amended the restriction to require the Central Bank's prior authorization for the distribution of dividends. We have consistently obtained authorization from the Central Bank to distribute dividends corresponding to fiscal years 2003 through 2010. Under new Central Bank Rules on distribution of dividends, the capital remaining after the distribution of dividends must be sufficient to meet the regulatory capital increased by 75%. See "Risks relating to the Argentine financial system—Governmental measures and regulatory framework affecting financial entities could have a material adverse effect on the operations of financial entities". In January 2015, Communication "A" 5694 of the Central Bank, established that those entities considered as domestic systemically important (D-SIB), like us, must take into account an extra minimum capital requirement equivalent to 1% of the total risk-weighted assets (RWA) which they must comply with using exclusively ordinary capital level 1 (Con1), according the schedule described under section "Argentine banking regulation—Liquidity and Solvency Requirements—Requirements Applicable to Dividend Distribution".

Since January 2015, Central Bank Communication "A" 5707 has required that financial entities must make an accounting entry of any administrative and/or disciplinary penalties and adverse criminal judgments held by courts, provisioning 100% of the respective penalty provided under each such action. Such provisions must be maintained until payment is made or a final judgment is passed. Pursuant to Central Bank Communication "A" 5707, if dividends were to be distributed, this provisioned amount must also be deducted from the distributable amount.

For fiscal years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012, we were not able to distribute dividends because we did not reach the regulatory threshold for dividend distribution under Central Bank regulations. For fiscal years ended December 31, 2013 and 2014, we reached such regulatory threshold and, in compliance with current regulations, in March 2015 we requested approval from the Central Bank for the payment of dividends for fiscal year 2014. Authorization for such payment was pending as of the date of this annual report.

No assurance can be given that in the future we will be able to reach the regulatory threshold or that if so, the Central Bank will continue to grant us the authorization to distribute dividends by our shareholders at the annual ordinary shareholders' meeting or that such authorization shall be for the full amount of distributable dividends.

Additional regulatory and contractual restrictions exist which could affect the distribution of earnings and are included in note 16 to our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the three years ended December 31, 2014.

Holders of our Class B shares and the ADSs located in the United States may not be able to exercise preemptive rights.

Under Argentine Corporate Law No. 19,550 (the “Argentine Corporate Law”), if we issue new shares as part of a capital increase, our shareholders may have the right to subscribe to a proportional number of shares to maintain their existing ownership percentage. Rights to subscribe for shares in these circumstances are known as preemptive rights. In addition, shareholders are entitled to the right to subscribe for the unsubscribed shares remaining at the end of a preemptive rights offering on a pro rata basis, known as accretion rights. Upon the occurrence of any future increase in our capital stock, United States holders of Class B shares or ADSs will not be able to exercise the preemptive and related accretion rights for such Class B shares or ADSs unless a registration statement under the Securities Act is effective with respect to such Class B shares or ADSs or an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act is available. We are not obligated to file a registration statement with respect to those Class B shares or ADSs. We cannot assure you that we will file such a registration statement or that an exemption from registration will be available. Unless those Class B shares or ADSs are registered or an exemption from registration applies, a U.S. holder of our Class B shares or ADSs may receive only the net proceeds from those preemptive rights and accretion rights if those rights can be sold by the depository; if they cannot be sold, they will be allowed to lapse. Furthermore, the equity interest of holders of Class B shares or ADSs located in the United States may be diluted proportionately upon future capital increases.

Changes in the Argentine tax laws may adversely affect the results of our operations and the tax treatment of our Class B shares and/or ADSs.

On September 23, 2013, Law No. 26,893 amending the Income Tax Law was enacted. According to the amendments, the distribution of dividends is subject to income tax at a rate of 10.0%, unless they are distributed to Argentine corporate entities, and the sale, exchange or disposition of shares and other securities not traded in or listed on capital markets and securities exchanges is subject to income tax at a rate of 15.0% when the income is obtained by Argentine resident individuals or by foreign beneficiaries. These amendments were recently regulated by Decree 2334/2013. See “Taxation—Material Argentine tax considerations relating to our Class B shares and ADSs”. However, as of today, many aspects of both taxes currently remain unclear. Pursuant to certain announcements made by Argentine tax authorities, both new taxes would be subject to further regulation and interpretation, which may adversely affect the results of the Bank and our subsidiaries, as well as the tax treatment of our Class B shares and/or ADSs.

Non-Argentine companies that own our Class B shares directly and not as ADSs may not be able to exercise their rights as shareholders unless they are registered in Argentina.

Under Argentine law, foreign companies that own shares in an Argentine corporation incorporated within the City of Buenos Aires, are required to register with IGJ, in order to exercise certain shareholder rights, including voting rights. If you own Class B shares directly (rather than in the form of ADSs) and you are a non-Argentine company and you fail to register with IGJ, your ability to exercise your rights as a holder of our Class B shares may be limited.

You may not be able to sell your ADSs at the time or the price you desire because an active or liquid market may not develop.

Prior to March 24, 2006, there has not been a public market for the ADSs or, in the case of our Class B shares, a market outside of Argentina. We cannot assure you that any market for our Class B shares or for the ADSs will be available or liquid or the price at which the Class B shares or the ADSs may be sold in that market.

The relative volatility and illiquidity of the Argentine securities markets may substantially limit your ability to sell Class B shares underlying the ADSs at the price and time you desire.

Investing in securities that trade in emerging markets, such as Argentina, often involves greater risk than investing in securities of issuers in the United States, and such investments are generally considered to be more speculative in nature. The Argentine securities market is substantially smaller, less liquid, more concentrated and can be more volatile than major securities markets in the United States, and is not as highly regulated or supervised as some of these other markets. There is also significantly greater concentration in the Argentine securities market than in major securities markets in the United States. The ten largest companies in terms of market capitalization represented more than 90% of the aggregate market capitalization of the BCBA as of December 31, 2014. Accordingly, although you are entitled to withdraw the Class B shares underlying the ADSs from the depository at any time, your ability to sell such shares at a price and time at which you wish to do so may be substantially limited. Furthermore, new capital controls imposed by the Central Bank could have the effect of further impairing the liquidity of the BCBA by making it unattractive for non-Argentines to buy shares in the secondary market in Argentina.

Our shareholders may be subject to liability for certain votes of their securities.

Our shareholders are not liable for our obligations. Instead, shareholders are generally liable only for the payment of the shares they subscribe. However, shareholders who have a conflict of interest with us and who do not abstain from voting may be held liable for damages to us, but only if the transaction would not have been approved without such shareholders’ votes. Furthermore, shareholders who willfully or negligently vote in favor of a resolution that is subsequently declared void by a court as contrary to Argentine Corporate Law or our bylaws may be held jointly and severally liable for damages to us or to other third parties, including other shareholders.

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Our Class B shares or the ADSs may have been characterized as stock in a “passive foreign investment company” in the past, or may be so characterized in the future, for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

The application of the “passive foreign investment company” rules to equity interests in banks such as us is unclear under current U.S. federal income tax law. While we do not believe that we are currently a passive foreign investment company, the test for determining our “passive foreign investment company” status is a factual one based upon a periodic evaluation of our assets and income and is unclear when applied to banking businesses such as our own. In addition, we may have been a PFIC in the past. It is therefore possible that our Class B shares or the ADSs could be characterized as stock in a “passive foreign investment company” for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which could have adverse tax consequences to U.S. holders (as defined in Item 10.E “Taxation—Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations”) in some circumstances. If we were classified as a passive foreign investment company in the past, U.S. holders of our Class B shares or the ADSs that held such Class B shares or ADSs at that time generally would be subject to special rules and adverse U.S. tax consequences with respect to certain distributions made by us and on any gain recognized on the sale or other disposition of our Class B shares or the ADSs. In addition, if we are treated as a passive foreign investment company in future tax years, U.S. holders of our Class B shares or the ADSs in such future periods may be subject to these same rules. In either case, U.S. holders might be subject to a greater U.S. tax liability than might otherwise apply and incur tax on amounts in advance of when U.S. federal income tax would otherwise be imposed. A U.S. holder of our Class B shares or the ADSs might be able to avoid these rules and consequences by making an election to mark such shares to market (although it is not clear if this election is available for the Class B shares). U.S. holders should carefully read Item 10.E “Taxation—Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations—Passive Foreign Investment Companies” and consult their tax advisors regarding the “passive foreign investment company” rules.

Risks relating to our notes

The notes are effectively subordinated to our secured creditors and our depositors.

Unless otherwise specified, the notes rank at least *pari passu* in right of payment with all of our existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness, other than obligations preferred by statute or by operation of law, including, without limitation, tax and labor-related claims and our obligations to depositors.

In particular, under Financial Institutions Law, all of our existing and future depositors will have a general priority right over holders of notes issued under our medium-term note program. The Financial Institutions Law provides that in the event of judicial liquidation or insolvency, all depositors would have priority over all of our other creditors (including holders of notes), except certain labor creditors and secured creditors. Moreover, depositors would have priority over all other creditors, with the exception of certain labor creditors, to funds held by the Central Bank as reserves, any other funds at the time of any revocation of our banking license and proceeds from any mandatory transfer of our assets by the Central Bank.

We have issued and may also issue additional subordinated notes. In that case, in addition to the priority of certain other creditors described in the preceding paragraphs, subordinated notes will also rank at all times junior in right of payment to certain of our unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness.

Exchange controls and restrictions on transfers abroad may impair your ability to receive payments on the notes.

In 2001 and 2002, Argentina imposed exchange controls and transfer restrictions, substantially limiting the ability of companies to retain foreign currency or make payments abroad. Since then, these restrictions have been substantially eased, including those requiring the Central Bank’s prior authorization for the transfer of funds abroad in order to pay principal and interest on debt obligations. Furthermore, new regulations were issued in 2012 and 2013, which are still in place, pursuant to which certain foreign exchange transactions cannot be effected unless they are previously approved by Argentine tax authorities. Argentina may impose exchange controls and transfer restrictions in the future, among other things, in response to capital flight or a significant depreciation of the peso.

In such event, your ability to receive payments on the notes may be impaired.

We may redeem the notes prior to maturity.

The notes are redeemable at our option in the event of certain changes in Argentine taxes and, if so specified, the notes may also be redeemable at our option for any other reason. We may choose to redeem those notes at times when prevailing interest rates may be relatively low. Accordingly, an investor may not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds in a comparable security at an effective interest rate as high as that of the notes.

As a financial institution, any bankruptcy proceeding against us would be subject to intervention by the Central Bank, which may limit remedies otherwise available and extend the duration of proceedings.

If we are unable to pay our debts as they come due, the Central Bank would typically intervene by appointing a reviewer, request us to file a reorganization plan, transfer certain of our assets and liabilities and possibly revoke our banking license and file a liquidation petition before a local court. Upon any such intervention, noteholders' remedies may be restricted and the claims and interests of our depositors and other creditors may be prioritized over those of noteholders. As a result, the noteholders may realize substantially less on their claims than they would in a bankruptcy proceeding in Argentina, the United States or any other country.

Holders of notes may find it difficult to enforce civil liabilities against us or our directors, officers and controlling persons.

We are organized under the laws of Argentina and our principal place of business (*domicilio social*) is in the City of Buenos Aires, Argentina. Most of our directors, officers and controlling persons reside outside the United States. In addition, all or a substantial portion of

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our assets and their assets are located outside of the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for holders of notes to effect service of process within the United States on such persons or to enforce judgments against them, including any action based on civil liabilities under the U.S. federal securities laws. Based on the opinion of our Argentine counsel, there is doubt as to the enforceability against such persons in Argentina, whether in original actions or in actions to enforce judgments of U.S. courts, of liabilities based solely on the U.S. federal securities laws.

The ratings of the notes may be lowered or withdrawn depending on various factors, including the rating agency's assessment of our financial strength and Argentine sovereign risk.

Independent credit rating agencies may assign credit ratings to the notes. The ratings of the notes reflect the relevant rating agency's assessment of our ability to make timely payment of principal and interest on the notes. Moreover, the methods of assigning ratings used by Argentine rating agencies may differ in important aspects from those used by the rating agencies in the United States or other countries. The ratings of the notes are not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold the notes, and the ratings do not comment on market prices or suitability for a particular investor. We cannot assure you that the ratings of the notes will remain for any given period of time or that the ratings will not be lowered or withdrawn. A downgrade in ratings will not be an event of default with respect to the notes. The assigned ratings may be raised or lowered depending, among other things, on the rating agency's assessment of our financial strength as well as its assessment of Argentine sovereign risk generally, and any change to these may affect the market price or liquidity of the notes.

Risks relating to our 2036 Notes

Interest on the 2036 Notes may be limited to the extent we do not have sufficient Distributable Amounts.

No interest on the 2036 Notes will be due and payable in the event that the payment of such interest, together with any other payments or distributions (other than payments in respect of redemptions or repurchases) on or in respect of our parity obligations (including the notes) previously made or scheduled to be made during the distribution period in which such interest payment date falls, would exceed our distributable amounts for such distribution period. Interest payments on the notes are non-cumulative such that if an interest payment is not made in full as a result of the limitation described in the preceding sentence, such unpaid interest will not accrue or be due and payable at any time and, accordingly, holders of 2036 Notes will not have any claim thereon, whether or not interest is paid with respect to any other interest period.

The distributable amount available for payments of interest on the 2036 Notes on an interest payment date is based principally on our unappropriated retained earnings from the prior year. Subject to certain limited exceptions, Argentine law does not restrict our shareholders from approving the payment of dividends to themselves out of our unappropriated retained earnings, and the indenture relating to the notes does not restrict our ability to pay dividends unless interest on the notes has not been paid in full as scheduled. In addition, distributable amounts available for payment of interest on the 2036 Notes depends on the amount of payments or other distributions on or in respect of our parity obligations previously made or scheduled to be made during the relevant distribution period. Although we do not currently have any parity obligations outstanding, the indenture relating to the notes will not restrict our ability to issue parity obligations in the future. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that we will have sufficient distributable amounts to make interest payments on the 2036 Notes.

We may be prevented by the Central Bank or Argentine banking regulations from making interest or other payments on or in respect of the 2036 Notes.

No interest on the 2036 Notes will be due and payable on an interest payment date in the event that we would be prevented from paying interest on the Notes on such interest payment date as a result of (X) a general prohibition by the Central Bank on paying interest or making other payments or distributions on or in respect of our parity obligations (including the notes) or (Y) as provided in Communications "A" 5485 of the Central Bank or any successor regulations thereto, if (a) we are subject to a liquidation procedure or the mandatory transfer of our assets by the Central Bank in accordance with Sections 34 or 35 bis of the Financial Institutions Law or successors thereto; (b) we are receiving financial assistance from the Central Bank (except liquidity assistance under the pesification rules pursuant to Decree No. 739/2003); (c) we are not in compliance with or have failed to comply on a timely basis with our reporting obligations to the Central Bank; (d) we are not in compliance with minimum capital requirements (both on an individual and consolidated basis) or with minimum cash reserves (on average); or (e) we are subject to significant penalties imposed by the UIF unless certain corrective actions have been implemented by the Superintendency or if a risk mitigation plan has been required.

As a result of the 2001 Argentine crisis, all banks were prohibited by the Central Bank from paying dividends in 2002 and 2003. As the economy recovered, the Central Bank eased the prohibition but still requires prior authorization for the distribution of dividends by banks. Although the prohibition is no longer in effect, we cannot assure you that, if confronted with a similar crisis, the Central Bank will not prevent banks from making interest payments on parity obligations, including the 2036 Notes.

The 2036 Notes are unsecured and subordinated and, in the event of our bankruptcy, the 2036 Notes will rank junior to our unsubordinated obligations and certain of our subordinated obligations.

The 2036 Notes constitute our unsecured and subordinated obligations. In the event of our bankruptcy, the 2036 Notes will rank junior to all claims of our unsubordinated creditors and certain of our subordinated creditors. By reason of the subordination of the notes, in the case of our bankruptcy, although the notes would become immediately due and payable at their principal amount together with accrued interest thereon, our assets would be available to pay such amounts only after all such creditors have been paid in full. We expect to incur from time to time additional obligations that rank senior to the notes, and the indenture relating to the notes does not prohibit or limit the incurrence of such obligations.

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Under Argentine law, our obligations under the 2036 Notes will also be subordinated to certain statutory preferences such as tax and labor-related claims and our obligations to depositors. In particular, under the Financial Institutions Law, all of our existing and future depositors will have a general priority right over holders of notes. The Financial Institutions Law provides that in the event of our bankruptcy or insolvency, all depositors would have priority over all of our other creditors (including holders of notes), except certain labor creditors and secured creditors. Moreover, depositors would have priority over all other creditors, with the exception of certain labor creditors, to funds held by the Central Bank as reserves, any other funds at the time of any revocation of our banking license and proceeds from any mandatory transfer of our assets by the Central Bank.

If we do not satisfy our obligations under the 2036 Notes, your remedies will be limited.

Payment of principal on the 2036 Notes may be accelerated only in certain events involving our bankruptcy. There is no right of acceleration in the case of a default in the performance of any of our covenants, including a default in the payment of principal, premium or interest.

The U.S. federal income tax treatment of the 2036 Notes is unclear.

Because of certain features of the 2036 Notes, the U.S. federal income tax treatment applicable to the 2036 Notes is uncertain. While we do not intend to treat the 2036 Notes as subject to the “contingent payment debt instrument” rules under U.S. federal income tax regulations, it is possible that the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) could assert such treatment. If this assertion were successful, U.S. holders (as defined in Item 10.E “Taxation—Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations”) generally would be required to include interest income on a constant yield basis at a rate that could differ from, and could at certain times be in excess of, the stated interest on the 2036 Notes. In addition, any gain on the sale of 2036 Notes derived by a U.S. holder would be treated as ordinary income rather than capital gain.

It is also possible that the IRS could assert that the 2036 Notes should be treated as equity for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If this assertion were successful, U.S. holders could also be subject to adverse tax rules (including an interest charge on and ordinary income treatment of any gain derived with respect to the notes) if it were also determined that we are a “passive foreign investment company” for U.S. federal income tax purposes. While we do not believe that we are currently a passive foreign investment company, the test for determining “passive foreign investment company” status is a factual one based upon a periodic evaluation of our assets and income and is unclear when applied to banking businesses such as our own. Thus we cannot provide any assurance that we will not be determined to be a “passive foreign investment company” as of the issuance of the 2036 Notes or in any future period.

Certain definitions.

“Parity Obligations” means (i) all claims in respect of our obligations, or our guarantees of liabilities, that are eligible to be computed as part of our Tier 1 capital under Argentine banking regulations (without taking into account any limitation placed on the amount of such capital); and (ii) all claims in respect of any of our other obligations (including guarantees) that rank, or are expressed to rank, *pari passu* with the 2036 Notes.

“Distribution Period” means, with respect to an Interest Payment Date, the period from and including the date of our annual ordinary shareholders’ meeting immediately preceding such Interest Payment Date to but excluding the date of our annual ordinary shareholders’ meeting immediately following such Interest Payment Date.

“Distributable Amounts” for a Distribution Period means the aggregate amount, as set out in our audited financial statements for our fiscal year immediately preceding the beginning of such Distribution Period, prepared in accordance with Central Bank Rules and approved by our shareholders, of our unappropriated retained earnings minus: (i) required legal and statutory reserves; (ii) asset valuation adjustments as determined and notified by the Superintendency, whether or not agreed to by us, and the asset valuation adjustments indicated by our external auditor, in each case to the extent not recorded in such financial statements; and (iii) any amounts resulting from loan loss or other asset valuation allowances permitted by the Superintendency including adjustments arising from the failure to put into effect an agreed upon compliance plan. For the avoidance of doubt, the calculation of Distributable Amounts in respect of a particular Distribution Period shall be made prior to the appropriation or allocation of any amounts to any voluntary or contingent reserves and any dividends or distributions on any Junior Obligations or Parity Obligations during such Distribution Period.