

potential result that such original assets (or new assets resulting from such original assets) have the appearance of having been obtained through legitimate means, provided that the aggregate value of the assets involved exceeded in the aggregate (through one or more related transactions) \$50,000.

The money laundering legal framework in Argentina also assigns information and control duties to certain private sector entities, such as banks, agents, stock exchanges, insurance companies, according to the regulations of the Financial Information Unit, and for financial entities, the Central Bank. These regulations apply to many Argentine companies, including us. These obligations consist mainly of maintaining internal policies and procedures aimed at money laundering prevention and financing of terrorism, especially through the application of the policy “know your client”.

On May 8, 2005, the CNV enacted Resolution No. 554 which establishes that broker-dealers and other intermediaries that are subject to its supervision can only take part in securities transactions if they are ordered or executed by parties that are registered or domiciled in jurisdictions that are not included in the list of tax heavens included in Decree No 1344/98. Furthermore, the Resolution provides that securities transactions made by parties registered or domiciled in jurisdictions that are not included in such list, but that act as intermediaries of securities’ markets under the supervision of an agency similar to the CNV, are allowed only if such agency has signed a memorandum of mutual understanding with the CNV. Regarding the listed companies under the supervision of the CNV, the Resolution No. 554 states that they shall identify any entity or individual (whether or not a shareholder at that time), that makes a capital contribution or a significant loan, and comply with the same obligations established in the previous paragraph for the brokers-dealers and other intermediaries.

In connection with Resolution No. 554, the Central Bank issued *Comunicación “A” 4940*, as amended, which rules that non-residents of Argentina must obtain the prior approval of the Central Bank in order to purchase foreign currency in the exchange market to repatriate investments when the beneficiary of such repatriation is an individual or an entity registered or domiciled in a jurisdiction listed as a tax heaven in Decree No 1344/98.

**E. Taxation**

*United States Taxation*

The following summary describes certain United States federal income tax consequences of the ownership of common shares and GDSs by U.S. Holders (as defined below) as of the date hereof. Except where noted, it deals only with U.S. Holders that hold common shares or GDSs as capital assets. This summary does not represent a detailed description of the United States federal income tax consequences applicable to U.S. Holders that are subject to special treatment under the United States federal income tax laws, such as dealers in securities or currencies, financial institutions, regulated investment companies, real estate investments trusts, tax-exempt entities, insurance companies, traders in securities that elect to use the mark-to-market method of accounting for their securities, persons holding common shares or GDSs as part of a hedging, integrated, conversion or constructive sale transaction or a straddle, persons owning (or being deemed to own) 10% or more of our voting stock, persons liable for alternative minimum tax, investors in pass-through entities or persons whose “functional currency” is not the U.S. dollar.

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

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

The discussion below is based upon the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), and regulations, rulings and judicial decisions thereunder as of the date hereof, and such authorities may be repealed, revoked or modified so as to result in United States federal income tax consequences different from those discussed below. In addition, this summary is based, in part, upon representations made by the GDS depositary to us and assumes that the deposit agreement, and all other related agreements, will be performed in accordance with their terms.

PERSONS CONSIDERING THE PURCHASE, OWNERSHIP OR DISPOSITION OF OUR COMMON SHARES OR GDSS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS CONCERNING THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES IN LIGHT OF THEIR PARTICULAR SITUATIONS AS WELL AS ANY CONSEQUENCES ARISING UNDER THE LAWS OF ANY OTHER TAXING JURISDICTION.

If a partnership holds common shares or GDSs, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. U.S. Holders that are partners of a partnership holding common shares or GDSs should consult their own tax advisors.

#### **GDSs**

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

#### **Distributions on Common Shares or GDSs**

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

With respect to United States non-corporate investors, certain dividends received before January 1, 2013 from a qualified foreign corporation may be subject to reduced rates of taxation. A foreign corporation is treated as a qualified foreign corporation with respect to dividends received from that corporation on common shares (or GDSs backed by such common shares) that are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. United States Treasury Department guidance indicates that our GDSs (which are listed on the NYSE), but not our common shares, are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. Thus, we do not believe that dividends that we pay on our common shares that do not underlie GDSs currently meet the conditions required for these reduced tax rates. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that our GDSs will be considered readily tradable on an established securities market in later years. Non-corporate holders that do not meet a minimum holding period requirement during which they are not protected from the risk of loss or that elect to treat the dividend income as “investment income” pursuant to Section 163(d)(4) of the Code will not be eligible for the reduced rates of taxation regardless of our status as a qualified foreign corporation. In addition, the rate reduction will not apply to dividends if the recipient of a dividend is obligated to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property. This disallowance applies even if the minimum holding period has been met. Non-corporate U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of these rules given their particular circumstances.

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

Subject to certain complex conditions and limitations, Argentinean withholding taxes on dividends, if any, may be treated as foreign taxes eligible for credit against your United States federal income tax liability. For purposes of calculating the foreign tax credit, dividends paid on our common shares or GDSs will be treated as income from sources outside the United States and will generally constitute passive category income. If you do not elect to claim a credit for any foreign taxes paid during a taxable year, you may instead claim a deduction in respect of such foreign taxes. Further, in certain circumstances, if you have held our common shares or GDSs for less than a specified minimum period during which you are not protected from risk of loss, or are obligated to make payments related to the dividends, you will not be allowed a foreign tax credit for foreign taxes imposed on dividends paid on our common shares or GDSs. The rules governing the foreign tax credit are complex. You are urged to consult your tax advisors regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit under your particular circumstances.

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

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

**Passive Foreign Investment Company**

Based on the current and projected composition of our income and the valuation of our assets, including goodwill, we do not believe we were a passive foreign investment company (“PFIC”) for United States federal income tax purposes for the taxable year ending June 30, 2010, and we do not currently expect to become a PFIC, although there can be no assurance in this regard. The determination of whether we are a PFIC is made annually. Accordingly, it is possible that we may be a PFIC in the current or any future taxable year due to changes in our asset or income composition or if our projections are not accurate. The volatility and instability of Argentina’s economic and financial system may substantially affect the composition of our income and assets and the accuracy of our projections. In addition, this determination is based on the interpretation of certain U.S. Treasury regulations relating to rental income, which regulations are potentially subject to differing interpretation.

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

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

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

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which you hold our common shares or GDSs, you will be subject to special tax rules with respect to any “excess distributions” received and any gain realized from a sale or other disposition, including a pledge, of such common shares or GDSs. Distributions received in a taxable year that are greater than 125% of the average annual distributions received during the shorter of the three preceding taxable years or your holding period for the common shares or GDSs will be treated as excess distributions. Under these special tax rules:

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

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

In addition, non-corporate U.S. Holders will not be eligible for reduced rates of taxation on any dividends received from us prior to January 1, 2013, if we are a PFIC in the taxable year in which such dividends are paid or in the preceding taxable year. You will be required to file Internal Revenue Service Form 8621 if you hold our common shares or GDSs in any year in which we are classified as a PFIC.

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

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

Your adjusted tax basis in our common shares or GDSs will be increased by the amount of any income inclusion and decreased by the amount of any deductions under the mark-to-market rules. If you make a mark-to market election, it will be effective for the taxable year for which the election is made and all subsequent taxable years unless our common shares or GDSs are no longer regularly traded on a qualified exchange or the Internal Revenue Service consents to the revocation of the election. You are urged to consult your tax advisors about the availability of the mark-to-market election, and whether making the election would be advisable in your particular circumstances.

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

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

***Taxation of Capital Gains***

Subject to the discussion under “—Passive Foreign Investment Company” above, for United States federal income tax purposes, you will generally recognize gain or loss on any sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable disposition of our common shares or GDSs in an amount equal to the difference between the U.S. dollar value of the amount realized for the common shares or GDSs and your tax basis in the common shares or GDSs determined in U.S. dollars. Such gain or loss will generally be treated as capital gain or loss. Capital gains of non-corporate U.S. Holders derived with respect to capital assets held for more than one year are eligible for reduced rates of taxation. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations under the Code. Any gain or loss recognized by you will generally be treated as United States source gain or loss for United States foreign tax credit purposes. Consequently, you may not be able to use the foreign tax credit arising from any Argentinean tax imposed on the disposition of our common shares or GDSs unless such credit can be applied (subject to applicable limitations) against tax due on other income treated as derived from foreign sources.

***Information Reporting and Backup Withholding***

In general, information reporting will apply to dividends in respect of our common shares or GDSs and the proceeds from the sale, exchange or redemption of our common shares or GDSs that are paid to you within the United States (and in certain cases, outside the United States), unless you are an exempt recipient. A backup withholding tax may apply to such payments if you fail to provide a correct taxpayer identification number or certification of other exempt status or fail to report in full dividend and interest income.

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

***Argentine Taxation***

The following discussion is a summary of certain Argentine tax considerations associated with an investment in, ownership or disposition of, the shares or the GDSs by (i) an individual holder that is resident in Argentina, (ii) an individual holder that is neither domiciled nor resident in Argentina, (iii) a legal entity organized under the laws of Argentina (iv) a permanent business establishment in Argentina owned by a foreign entity and (v) a legal entity that is not organized under the laws of Argentina, that does not have a permanent establishment in Argentina and is not otherwise doing business in Argentina on a regular basis. The discussion is for general information only and is based on current Argentine tax laws. Moreover, while this summary is considered to be a correct interpretation of existing laws in force as of the date of this 20-F Form, no assurance can be given that the courts or administrative authorities responsible for the administration of such laws will agree with this interpretation or that changes in such laws or interpretations will not occur.

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

*Taxation of Dividends*

Dividends, either in cash, shares or kind approved by our shareholders are currently exempt from Argentine withholding or other taxes.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, according to Argentine law, income tax will be applied to the amount of dividends distributed in excess of a company's net taxable income determined in accordance with general income tax regulations for the fiscal years preceding the date of the distribution of such dividends. The legislation requires that companies withhold 35% of the amount of distributed dividends in excess of the net taxable income of such distribution, as determined in accordance with the income tax law. The withholding would not be applied to the payment of future dividends derived out of retained earnings obtained in the fiscal years ended prior to December 30, 1998. Dividends distributed by an Argentine company are not subject to this tax to the extent that those dividends arise from dividend income or other distributions received by such company from other Argentine companies.

*Taxation of Capital Gains*

Due to certain amendments made to the Argentine Income Tax Law, it is not entirely clear whether certain amendments concerning payment of income tax on capital gains arising from the sale, exchange or other disposition of shares are in effect or not. Although Opinion No. 351 of the National Treasury General Attorney Office clarified the legal status of certain matters affecting the tax treatment of capital gains certain issues still remain unclear.

*Resident individuals*

Under what we believe to be a reasonable interpretation of existing applicable tax laws and regulations: (i) income derived from the sale, exchange or other disposition of shares or GDSs by resident individuals who do not sell or dispose of Argentine shares on a regular basis would not be subject to Argentine income tax, and (ii) although there still exists uncertainty regarding this issue, income derived from the sale, exchange or other disposition of shares or GDSs by resident individuals who sell or disposes of Argentine shares on a regular basis should be exempt from Argentine income tax.

*Foreign beneficiaries*

Capital gains obtained by non residents or foreign entities from the sale, exchange or other disposition of shares or GDSs are exempt from income tax. Pursuant to a reasonable interpretation of existing applicable laws and regulations, and although the matter is not completely free from doubt, such treatment should also apply to those foreign beneficiaries that qualify as "offshore entities" for Argentine tax law purposes, when the shares are not listed in Argentina or in other jurisdictions. For this purpose, an offshore entity is any foreign legal entity which pursuant to its by-laws or to the applicable regulatory framework: (i) its principal activity is to invest outside the jurisdiction of its incorporation and/or (ii) cannot perform in such jurisdiction certain transactions.

*Local entities*

Capital gains obtained by Argentine entities (generally entities organized or incorporated under Argentine law, certain traders and intermediaries, local branches of non Argentine entities, sole proprietorships and individuals carrying on certain commercial activities in Argentina) derived from the sale, exchange or other disposition of shares or GDSs are subject to income tax at the rate of 35%.

Losses arising from the sale, exchange or other disposition of shares or GDSs can be applied only to offset such capital gains arising from the sale, exchange or other disposition of these securities.

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

**Value Added Tax**

The sale, exchange, disposition, or transfer of shares or GDSs is not subject to Value Added Tax.

**Personal Assets Tax**

Law No. 25,585 issued on April 24, 2002 and published in the Official Gazette on May 15, 2002 (and applicable to personal assets held as of December 31, 2002) introduces amendments to Law No. 23,966 and imposes the personal assets tax on shares and GDSs held by individuals and undivided estates domiciled or located in Argentina or abroad and legal entities not domiciled in Argentina, separately from other assets.

This amendment imposes the obligation to pay the personal assets tax on the Argentine private issuer of the shares and GDSs, and authorizes it to seek recovery of the amount so paid, without limitation, by way of withholding or by foreclosing on the assets that gave rise to such payment. The tax is levied on the proportional equity value of the shares as reflected in the most recent balance sheet closed as of December 31 of the taxable year, at the rate of 0.5% without any non-taxable minimum being applicable.

Our shareholders approved the absorption of personal asset tax by the Company for the years 2002 to 2010. There can be no assurance that in the future this tax will be absorbed by the Company.

**Tax on Minimum Notional Income (*Impuesto a la Ganancia Mínima Presunta, IGMP*)**

Companies domiciled in Argentina, partnerships, foundations, sole proprietorships, trusts, certain mutual funds organized in Argentina, and permanent business establishments owned by foreign persons, among other taxpayers, shall apply a 1% rate to the total value of assets held by such persons, above an aggregate nominal amount of Ps. 200,000. Nevertheless, shares and GDSs issued by entities subject to such tax are exempt from paying the IGMP.

**Gross Income Tax**

The gross income tax is a local tax; therefore, the rules of the relevant provincial jurisdiction should be considered, which may levy this tax on the customary purchase and sale, exchange or other disposition of shares and GDSs, and/or the collection of dividends at an average rate of 3%, unless an exemption is applicable. In the particular case of the City of Buenos Aires, any transaction involving shares and/or the collection of dividends and revaluations is exempt from this tax.



There is no gross income tax withholding system applicable to the payments made to foreign beneficiaries.

#### **Stamp Tax**

The stamp tax is a local tax that is generally levied on the instrumentation of onerous acts executed within a certain provincial jurisdiction or outside a certain provincial jurisdiction but with effects in such jurisdiction; therefore, the rules of the relevant provincial jurisdiction should be considered for the issuance of instruments which implement onerous transactions (including issuance, subscription, placement and transfer) involving the shares or GDSs, executed in those jurisdictions, or with effects in those jurisdictions, could be deemed to be subject to this tax.

Notwithstanding, for the City of Buenos Aires, any instrument related to the transfer of shares which public offering is authorized by CNV is exempt from this tax. *Tax on Credits and Debits in Bank Accounts*

This tax is levied upon debits and credits in bank accounts and upon other transactions which, due to their special nature and characteristics, are similar or could be used in substitution for a checking account, such as payments on behalf of or in the name of third parties, procedures for the collection of securities or documents, drafts and transfers of funds made by any means, when these transactions are performed by local banks.

The tax law and its regulations provide several exemptions to this tax. For example, it does not apply to entities recognized as exempt from income tax, to debits and credits relating to salaries, to retirement and pension emoluments credited directly by banking means and withdrawals made in connection with such credits, to credits in checking accounts originated from bank loans, and to transfers of checks by endorsement.

The general rate of the tax is 0.6%. An increased rate of 1.2% applies in cases in which there has been a substitution for the use of a checking account.

Pursuant to Argentine Regulatory Decree 380/2001, as amended, 34% of the tax paid on credits levied at the 0.6% rate and 17% of the tax paid on transactions levied at the 1.2% tax rate can be used, to its exhaustion, as a credit against income tax, tax on minimum notional income and/or the special contribution on cooperatives capital.

#### **Court and Other Taxes**

In the event that it becomes necessary to institute legal actions in relation to the shares or GDS's in Argentina, a court tax (currently at a rate of 3.0%) will be imposed on the amount of any claim brought before the Argentine courts sitting in the City of Buenos Aires.

Argentina imposes neither an estate nor gift tax on a decedent, donor, legatee or donee. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Law No. 14.044 of Buenos Aires Province, issued on September 23, 2009 and published in the Official Gazette on October 16, 2009, imposes an estate and gift tax on a legatee or donee domiciled in Buenos Aires Province or over rights and goods located in this jurisdiction. This tax is applicable since January 1, 2010 and has not been regulated by any fiscal authority yet.

No Argentine tax is imposed on the deposit or withdrawal of shares in exchange for GDSs. Other than the taxes discussed above, no other Argentine taxes are applicable to an investment in shares or GDSs. At present, there is no national tax specifically applicable to the transfer of securities.